

## SOME LOCAL COARSE/COOKING WARES, AS EVIDENCE OF MOBILITY FROM WESTERN BALKAN PROVINCES *PRAEVALIS* AND *DARDANIA*

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### Abstract:

In this article is analyzed a specific group of coarse/cooking wares, with a "brush smooth surface", carried out on the terrain of Northern Albania, Montenegro and Kosovo. So far researches in this territory show for a typical category of local production, which appears as an *ex novo* phenomenon of the late antiquity period.

The repertoire of these vessels consists mainly of cooking pots, casseroles, ceramic baking covers, bowls and cups. Here are some particularly distinguished examples of cooking pots classified in types **a**, **b**, **c** and **d**. The chronology of this ceramic mainly includes IV century up to the beginning of the VII century. But it was observed that the "brush-decoration", by the forms **c** and **d**, continues and is renewed even during the medieval times.

New excavations in the northern Black Sea region (Chersonese, Mangup, Bosporos and Phanagoreia) have uncovered this small ceramic group, most likely cooking pots, identical to the **a** and **b** types found in the *Praevalis* and *Dardania* provinces.

Contemporary historical sources testify to the presence of military contingents from the western region of Illyricum to fortifications of the northern Black Sea region.

A similar pottery product was observed in the territory of Southeast and central Sicily at the VII-IX centuries (*ceramica decorata a stuoia*). It is assumed that this pottery may have Balkan origins and it is seen connected with the pressure of the

## NEKE OD LOKALNIH KUHINJSKIH POSUDA, KAO DOKAZ MOBILNOSTI IZ ZAPADNIH BALKANSKIH PROVINCIJA *PRAEVALIS* I *DARDANIJA*

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### Apstrakt:

U ovom članku analizirana je specifična grupa kuhinjskih proizvoda, sa "glatkom površinom od četkice", proizvedena na teritoriji sjeverne Albanije, Crne Gore i Kosova. Dosadašnja istraživanja na ovoj teritoriji ukazuju na tipične karakteristike lokalne proizvodnje, koja se pojavljuje kao *ex novo* fenomen kasnoantičkog perioda.

Repertoar ovih posuda sastoji se uglavnom od lonaca za kuvanje, kaserola, posuda i čaša. Neki od posebno istaknutih primjera posuda za kuvanje klasifikovani su u tipove **a**, **b**, **c** i **d**. Hronologija ove keramike uglavnom obuhvata 4. vijek do početka 7. vijeka. Međutim, primijećeno je da se "dekoracija četkom", u formi **c** i **d**, nastavlja i obnavlja čak i u srednjem vijeku.

Nova iskopavanja u sjevernom regionu Crnog mora (Chersonese, Mangup, Bosporos and Phanagoreia) otkrila su ovu malu keramičku grupu, najvjerojatnije lonce za kuvanje, identične tipovima **a** i **b**, koje se nalaze u provincijama *Praevalis* i *Dardania*.

Savremeni istorijski izvori svjedoče o prisustvu vojnih kontingenata od zapadnog dijela Ilirika do utvrđenja u regionu sjevernog Crnog mora.

Slična keramička proizvodnja zabilježena je na teritoriji jugoistočne i centralne Sicilije u 7-9. vijeku (*ceramica decorata a stuoia*). Pretpostavlja se da ova keramika može imati balkansko porijeklo i da se to može povezati sa dolaskom Slovena na Balkan.

Dva pisma pape Grgura Velikog iz 592. i 598.

arrival of Slavs in the Balkans.

Two letters from Pope Gregory the Great of 592 and 598, respectively confirm the relocation and temporary staying of Bishop John (*Iohann*) in Scolacium in Southern Italy.

In these conditions we can assume for a move towards the italic coasts of the cooking pots, the latest types **c** and **d** of this ceramic category. The naval Adriatic route through the Strait of Otranto is the shortest route to South Italy and Sicily, both for the bishop of Lezha and for people who may have brought this ceramic category here.

The presence of local coarse/cooking wares of the 5-6th centuries from the Western Balkan provinces at the northern Black Sea region, or perhaps those of 7-9th centuries at Sicily, provide new evidences for the mobility of people and goods from the Praevalis and Dardania provinces during the respective periods of Late Antiquity and Early Medieval times.

*Keywords:* mobility of coarse/cooking wares, "brush-decoration", Praevalis, Dardania.

god. potvrđuju preseljenje i privremeni boravak biskupa Jovana (*Iohanna*) u Scolaciumu u južnoj Italiji.

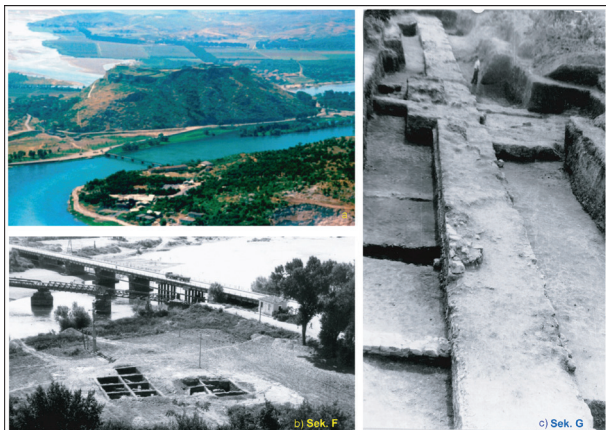
U tim uslovima možemo pretpostaviti kretanje kuhinjskih posuda posljednjeg tipa **c** i **d**, prema italijanskoj obali. Jadranska pomorska ruta kroz Otrantska vrata, najkraći je put do Južne Italije i Sicilije, kako za biskupa Lješa, tako i za ljude koji su možda prenijeli ovaj tip keramike.

Prisustvo lokalnog kuhinjskog posuđa iz 5-6. vijeka iz provincija Zapadnog Balkana na sjeveru Crnog mora, ili možda onih iz 7-9. na Siciliji, donose nove dokaze o mobilnosti ljudi i robe iz provincija Praevalis i Dardania tokom cijelog perioda kasne antike i ranog srednjeg vijeka.

*Ključne riječi:* mobilnost kuhinjskog posuđa, "dekoracija četkom", Praevalis, Dardania.

In this article is analyzed a specific group of coarse/cooking wares, with a brush smooth surface<sup>1</sup>. Most of the artifacts of a such pottery are result of the systematic excavations on the different sites and as occasional findings by archeological surveys.

The repertoire of such ceramic group consists mainly of kitchen vessels used in fire such as cooking pots (jerry and casseroles) (Tab. I, II, IV and V), bowls (Tab. III, 3-4, Tab. VI, 6-7), baking covers (Tab. III, 1-2, Tab. VII, 14) and less from cups (Tab. III, 5-7, Tab. VII, 12) or large storage containers such as amphorae and pythos (Tab. XI, 11-19). The clay which is used to produce them contains many quartz, mineral particles or lime stones, that are more visible across their breaking panes rather than on the surface. The surface is generally colored with dark tones of brown or gray which sometimes can be seen both within the same ceramic pot. Often black spots are found that is linked with the direct consequence of continuous fire on their surface as result of the cooking process.



Sl. 1. Skadar, a) pogled na utvrđenje, b) i c) iskopavanja u sektorima F i G, u godinama 1988-1990.

Fig. 1. Shkodër (Scodra), a) Castle view, b) and c) the excavations in the sectors F and G, in the years 1988-1990.

The most special element of such ceramic typology is the so-called "broom decor", or "parallel line motives"<sup>2</sup>. It consists of bundles of alternate lines in different directions that can be found scattered without a certain rule on the entire outside and inside surface of the vessels, even on their

1 Hoxha, 2008, 89-99

2 These nominations are simultaneously used by Jubani, 1990, 1, f. 243-250.

U ovom članku analizirana je specifična grupa kuhinjskih proizvoda, sa "glatko iščetanom površinom"<sup>1</sup>. Većina primjera takve keramike rezultat su sistematskih iskopavanja na različitim lokalitetima kao i slučajnih nalaza tokom arheoloških rekognosciranja.

Repertoar takve keramičke grupe sastoji se uglavnom od kuhinjskih posuda koje se koriste u vatri kao što su lonci za kuvanje i kaserole (Tab. I, II, IV i V), zdjele (Tab. III, 3-4, Tab. VI, 6-7), sačevi (Tab. III, 1-2, Tab. VII, 14) i nešto manje šolja (Tab. III, 5-7, Tab. VII, 12) ili velikih posuda za skladištenje kao što su amfore i pitosi (Tab. XI, 11-19). Glina koja se koristi za njihovu proizvodnju sadrži mnogo kvarca, mineralnih čestica ili krečnjaka, koji su više vidljivi na njihovim lomovima nego na površini. Površina je obično obojena tamnim tonovima smeđe ili sive boje, koja se ponekad može vidjeti i unutar iste keramičke posude. Često se nađu crne fleke koje su povezane sa direktnom posljedicom intenzivne izloženosti vatri na njihovoj površini kao rezultat procesa kuvanja.

Najposebniji element takvih keramičkih tipologija je takozvani "metličasti dekor", ili "motiv paralelnih linija"<sup>2</sup>. Sastoji se od snopova naizmjeničnih linija koji se mogu naći raspršeni bez određenog pravila na cijeloj spoljašnjoj i unutrašnjoj površini posuda, čak i na njihovim rubovima. Zbog toga koristimo pojam takozvani jer takav "dekor" ne potiče od namjere keramičara da ukrasi posudu, već se pretpostavlja da je to više vezano za završnu tehniku rada i dizajniranja površine.

Takvu pretpostavku potkrepljuje i činjenica da su tokom izvršenih iskopavanja pronađene čak i posude sa uskim mlaznicama, koje na cijeloj unutrašnjoj površini prikazuju takvu vrstu "ukrasa"<sup>3</sup>, a koje nikada nisu povezane sa samom dekoracijom posuda, već sa gore navedenom tehnikom proizvodnje.

Posude ukrašene takvom vrstom dekoracije se mogu naći u različitim vrstama većih posuda za kuvanje, poznatijim pod različitim definicijama kao što su "*Besenstrichverzierung*", "*brush decoration*", "*combed decoration*", "*motivo a stuoia*", "*ceramica decorata a scopetto*"<sup>4</sup> itd.

1 Hoxha, 2008, 89-99.

2 Ove opise istovremeno koristi Jubani, 1990, 1, f. 243-250.

3 Pogledati: Hoxha, 2003, 93, Tab. XXXI, 1-8; Tab. XXXII, 1-3, 5-7, 13; Përzhita 2009, 108-110, Slika. 67a-b.

4 U prilogu upotrebe četke na keramičkim posudama pogle-





Sl. 2. Lezha (Lissus), a) panoramski pogled, b) iskopavanje u sektoru B, u godine 2006-2007.

Fig. 2. Lezha (Lissus), a) the city panorama view, b) the excavations in the sector B, in the years 2006-2007.

edges. So we used the term the so-called, because such "decor" doesn't originate from the intention of the potter man to decorate the vessel, but assume that it is more related to the final working and designing technique on its surface.

Such assumption is supported by the fact that during the excavations carried out have been found even vessels with narrow nozzles, which display on their whole interior surface that kind of "decoration"<sup>3</sup>, which are not linked never to the decoration of the vessel, but with the aforementioned technique of its manufacturing.

Vessels with such surface's feature are found in various groups of coarse/cooking wares, known by different definitions like "*Besenstrichverzierung*", "*brush decoration*", "*combed decoration*", "*motivo a stuoia*", "*ceramica decorata a scopetto*"<sup>4</sup>

<sup>3</sup> See also: Hoxha, 2003, 93, Tab, XXXI, 1-8; Tab, XXXII, 1-3, 5-7, 13; Pärzhita 2009, 108-110, Fig. 67a-b.

<sup>4</sup> As regards the issue of use the brush on ceramic vessels see also: Bierbrauer, 1987, I, p. 190; Rodriguez, Hirsch, 1994,



Sl. 3. Duklja (Doclea) a) grad, b) iskopavanje prostorije 3 / IX, 2010. godina (prema Drašković / Živanović 2011, sl. 1/1).

Fig. 3. Duklja (Doclea) a) town, b) excavations in the Room 3 / IX, in 2010 (according to Drašković / Živanović 2011, Fig. 1/1).

Mjere u liniji ukazuju na širinu koja varira od 0,5 cm do 4 cm i relativno kratke dužine od 1 cm do 6 cm, zbog čega mislimo da se koristi četkica tipa "scopetto", često spominjana u italijanskoj literaturi.<sup>5</sup>

U trenutku proizvodnje posude, majstor je koristio četku za čišćenje mrvica na svojoj površini. Istovremeno, takva akcija sprovedena slobodnom ali veoma pažljivom rukom, dobro je modelirala površinu keramičke posude ostavljajući znakove u obliku alternativnih linija.

Pored poliranja i dekorativnog efekta, nije isključeno da je takav tip površinskog dizajna, uglavnom namijenjen za upotrebu prilikom korišćenja vatre i da je imao ubrzavajući učinak na toplotnu provodljivost ovih posuda. Lagane dubine linija povećavaju površinski kontakt sa izvorom toplote i

dati: Bierbrauer, 1987, I, p. 190; Rodriguez, Hirsch, 1994, pp. 74-75; Horvat, 1990 f. 228-229 dhe Pl, I, 14; II, 9; IV, 8,9; VIII, 5,6,8,10,11; XII, 2-5, 7; XVII, 4-12; XX, 5-12; XXI, 13-14; XXVI, 5, 7-13; Brogiolo, Cazorzi, 1982, p. 226, Tav, 1, 1; Panuzi, 1988, f. 598, Tav. I, 1, 2, Rupel, 1988, f. 107, Kat. Nr. 23, 29, 31,73, 83-85; Shkodra-Rrugia 2010, 724; Donat 2015, 37-57; Golofast 2016, 127

<sup>5</sup> Rupel, 1988, 107; Donat 2015, 37





Sl . 4. Pogled na naselje Komani (prema Nallbani / Metalla 2018).

Fig. 4. View of Komani settlement (According to Nallbani / Metalla 2018).

etch.

Measurements in line branches indicate a width that varies from 0.5 cm. up to 4 cm. and a relatively short length of 1 cm. up to 6 cm, which make us to think that is used a brush of type "scopetto", often mentioned in Italian literature<sup>5</sup>.

At the moment of the vessel's production, the potter used the brush to clean the crumbs on its surface. At the same time, such action carried out with a free but very careful hand, has modeled the surface of the ceramic vessel very well by leaving signs in the form of alternate lines.

In addition to the polishing and decorative effect, it is not excluded that such type of surface design, mainly intended for use in the fire, has had an accelerating effect on the thermal conductivity

pp. 74-75; Horvat, 1990 f. 228-229 dhe Pl, I, 14; II, 9; IV, 8,9; VIII, 5,6,8,10,11; XII, 2-5, 7; XVII, 4-12; XX, 5-12; XXI, 13-14; XXVI, 5, 7-13; Brogiolo, Cazorzi, 1982, p. 226, Tav, 1, 1; Panuzi, 1988, f. 598, Tav. I, 1, 2, Rupel, 1988, f. 107, Kat. Nr. 23, 29, 31,73, 83-85; Shkodra-Rrugia 2010, 724; Donat 2015, 37-57; Golofast 2016, 127

<sup>5</sup> Rupel, 1988, 107; Donat 2015, 37

tako ga brzo apsorbuj.

Ovakvim načinom proizvodnje, ove keramičke posude posjeduju neke posebne osobine: njihov fini i elegantni oblik (u kontekstu kuhinjskih proizvoda), ali ne mnogo različitih, zidovi su obično tanji od onih njima savremenih, ručke su u obliku slova "X" i izlaze direktno iz oboda (Tab. I, 5, 7, 9; Tab. V, 4, 5, 7, 11), uvijek pečene dovoljno snažno i konačno lagana težina posude.

Kada je u pitanju predstavljanje njihovih oblika i varijanti, uglavnom zasnivamo pretpostavke na nalazima koji su otkriveni prilikom iskopavanja u gradovima Skadar (Skodra) i Lješ (Lissus). Oni pokazuju bogatiju tipologiju svojih oblika i potiču iz visoko pouzdanih stratigrafskih konteksta.

Arheološki nalazi takve keramičke tipologije do sada su u velikoj mjeri prepoznati na teritorijama sjeverne Albanije, Crne Gore i Kosova, koje su ranije pripadale dvijema kasnoantičkim provincijama Praevalis i Dardania (Sl. 8). Što se tiče lokacija koje su sistematski iskopane možemo spomenuti



Sl. 5. Utvrđenje Vig (pogled iz vazduha).  
Fig. 5. Castel Vig (aerial view).

of these vessels. The lightweight depths of the lines increase the surface contact with the heat source thus absorbing it quickly.

By being manufactured in this way, these ceramic vessels represent some special features that are: their fine and elegant shape (in the context of coarse/cooking wares) but not many various, the walls generally thinner than those of contemporary one, handles in the shape of the letter "X", which emerge directly from the edge (Tab. I, 5, 7, 9; Tab. V, 4, 5, 7, 11), always baked strong enough and finally the light weight of the vessel.

Regarding the presentation of their forms and variants we are mainly based on the findings that have been revealed from the excavation in the cities of Shkodra (Scodra) and Lezha (Lissus). Those demonstrate a richer typology of their forms and derive from highly reliable stratigraphic contexts.

The archaeological findings of such ceramic typology are largely recognized to date in the territories of Northern Albania, Montenegro and Kosovo, which previously belonged the two late

gradove: Scodra<sup>6</sup> (Sl. 1 a-c; Tab. I-V) i Lissus<sup>7</sup>(Sl. 2a-b.; Tab VII) Doclea<sup>8</sup> (Sl. 3a-b; Tab. VI) i naseljena mjesta Rosuja<sup>9</sup>, Koman<sup>10</sup> (Sl. 4; Tab. X) i Petrovac<sup>11</sup> (Tab. VIII, 16), utvrđenje Vig<sup>12</sup>(Sl. 5; Tab. IX) i Peca<sup>13</sup> (Sl. 6a-b; Tab. XI) ili paleohrišćanske crkve Veliki Pijesak<sup>14</sup> (Tab. VIII, bez br. 16) i Korishë<sup>15</sup> (Sl. 7a-b; Tab. XII). Pored ovih objekata sa stratigrafskim kontekstima, kao rezultat arheološkog rekonosciranja u ovom regionu, nađeno je dovoljno i drugih slučajnih nalaza. Takva kategorija keramičkih posuda sa "četkastom dekoracijom" nađena je i u

6 Hoxha, 2003, f, 93, Tab, XXXI, 1-8; Tab, XXXII, 1-3, 5-7, 13; Hoxha 2008, 89-99.

7 Hoxha 2014, 511-524.

8 Drašković / Živanović, 2011, 68-74.

9 Jubani, Ceka, 1971, p. 59, Tab. VII, 1, 6, 10; Jubani, 1990, 1, f. 243-250.

10 Nallbani/ Metalla 2018.

11 Zagarčanin 2014, 59, Tab. VI, 16.

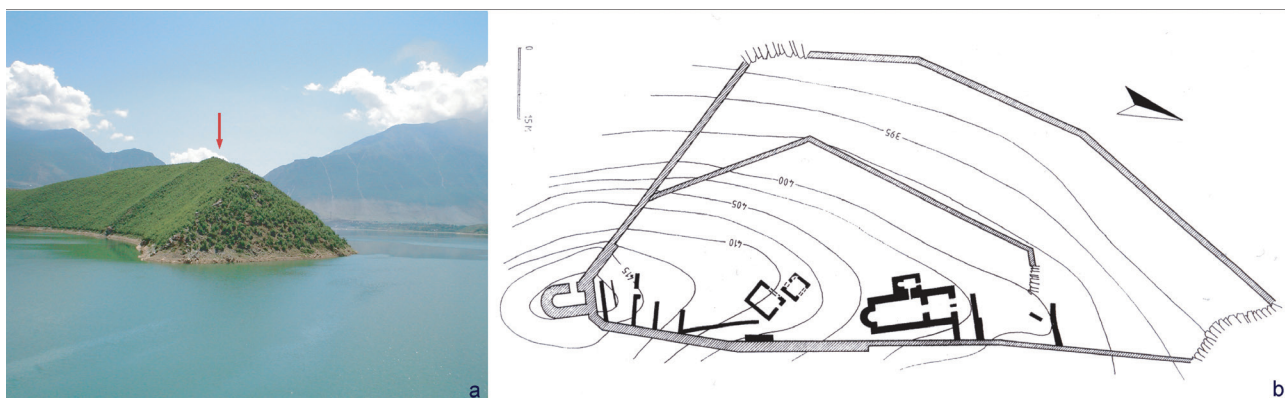
12 Hoxha / Oettel, 2016, 212, fig 7, 5-8: Oettel/Hoxha 2018, 13-19.

13 Përzhita, 1990, 201-227; Përzhita 2009, 108-110.

14 Zagarčanin 2010, 26, 37, T. 3, A, B.

15 Hoxha 2016, 13-14, Taf. I, 6-7, 8, 11.





Sl. 6. Utvrđenje Peca . a) pogled na brdo b) plan utvrđenja sa ranokršćanskom crkvom.

Fig. 6. The castle of Peca. a) hill view b) plan of the fortification with the early Christian church.



Sl. 7. Utvrđenje Korisha. a) pogled na brdo i b) plan utvrđenja sa ranokršćanskom crkvom.

Fig. 7. The castle of Korisha. a) hill view and b) plan of the castle with the early Christian church.

antique provinces of Praevalis and Dardania (Fig. 8). As regards the sites which have been systematically excavated we can mention the cities of Scodra<sup>6</sup> (Fig. 1 a-c; Tab. I-V) and Lissus<sup>7</sup>(Fig. 2a-b.; Tab VII) Doclea<sup>8</sup> (Fig. 3a-b; Tab. VI) the settlements of Rosuja<sup>9</sup>, Koman<sup>10</sup> (Fig. 4; Tab. X) and Petrovac<sup>11</sup> (Tab. VIII, 16), the fortifications of Vig<sup>12</sup>(Fig. 5; Tab. IX) and Peca<sup>13</sup> (Fig. 6a-b; Tab. XI) or in the Paleo-Christian churches of Veliki Pijesak<sup>14</sup> (Tab. VIII,

6 Hoxha, 2003, f. 93, Tab, XXXI, 1-8; Tab, XXXII, 1-3, 5-7, 13; Hoxha 2008, 89-99.

7 Hoxha 2014, 511-524.

8 Drašković / Živanović 2011, 68-74.

9 Jubani, Ceka, 1971, p. 59, Tab. VII, 1, 6, 10; Jubani, 1990, 1, f. 243-250.

10 Nallbani/ Metalla 2018.

11 Zagarčanin 2014, 59, Tab. VI, 16.

12 Hoxha / Oettel, 2016, 212, fig 7, 5-8; Oettel/Hoxha 2018, 13-19.

13 Përzhita, 1990, 201-227; Përzhita 2009, 108-110.

14 Zagarčanin 2010, 26, 37, T. 3, A, B.

centralnim i južnim dijelovima Albanije, ali to su još uvijek vrlo sporadični fenomeni.<sup>16</sup>

Ova grupa kuhinjskih proizvoda iz spomenutih arheoloških lokaliteta, odlikuje se ograničenim repertoarom tipičnih regionalnih oblika, što je posebno vidljivo na loncima za kuvanje (posude za pečenje i kaserole). Ona predstavlja tipičnu grupu u kategoriji keramičkih posuda koje se nalaze na području pokrajina Praevalis i Dardania, koje pripadaju periodu kasne antike.

Istodobnoj keramici mediteranskog podneblja mogu se naći analogije uglavnom na sjevernom Jadranu, u Sloveniji<sup>17</sup>, jugoistočnom

16 Ovakvi ali sporadični primjerci pronađeni su i u Draču-Durrës. Vidi: Shkodra-Rrugia 2010, 724, Fig. 11, 18-19.

17 Knifič, 1979, f. 732-763, f. 759, Kat. Nr. 50-51, nr. 85, 86-88, 107, 146, 140-141, 193; Ulbert, 1981, f. 95-96, 100-101, Taffel 45, 8-9, 32; 48, 18-20; Horvat, 1990 f. 228-229 dhe Pl, I, 14; II, 9; IV, 8,9; VIII, 5,6,8,10,11; XII, 2-5, 7; XVII, 4-12; XX, 5-12; XXI, 13-14; XXVI, 5, 7-13; Perko, 1992, Tav, 1, 6; Tav, 4, 7,8,11; Cigle-



without nr. 16) and Korishë<sup>15</sup> (Fig. 7a-b; Tab. XII). In addition to these objects with stratigraphic contexts, as result of the archaeological surveys in this region there are quite enough other occasional findings, indeed. Such category of the ceramic vessels with "brush decoration" are also found even in the central and southern areas of Albania, but these are still a very sporadic phenomenon<sup>16</sup>.

This group of coarse/cooking wares from the aforementioned archaeological sites it's characterized by a limited repertoire of the typical regional forms, which is particularly evident on cooking pots (jerrys and casseroles). It constitutes a typical group within the category of ceramic vessels found in the territory of the provinces Praevalis and Dardania, which belong to the period of Late Antiquity.

In the contemporary pottery of the Mediterranean basin, can be found analogies mainly in the Northern Adriatic, Slovenia<sup>17</sup>, the southeastern area of the Alps<sup>18</sup> and in the eastern part of Northern Italy (in the regions of Venetia, Friuli and mainly in the Aquileia area)<sup>19</sup>. This pottery here is presented with the same "brush decoration", but with forms, which are generally different from those that have been found in the territory of the provinces Praevalis and Dardania. In the aforementioned regions, such ceramic group, turns out to have its earliest typological predecessor, up to the period of the Celtic tribes<sup>20</sup>, while in provinces of Praevalis and Dardania it is an *ex novo* phenomenon of the Late Antiquity (Fig. 8). Under these conditions, we believe that are dealing with a very prominent local

dijelu Alpa<sup>18</sup> i u istočnom dijelu sjeverne Italije (u područjima Venecije, Friulija i uglavnom u području Akvileje)<sup>19</sup>. Ova priložena keramika je predstavljena s istim "ukrasom četke", ali s oblicima koji se uglavnom razlikuju od onih koji su pronađeni na području pokrajina Praevalis i Dardanija. U navedenim regionima, takva keramička grupa, ispada da ima najstarijeg tipološkog prethodnika, sve do perioda keltskih plemena<sup>20</sup>, dok je u provincijama Praevalis i Dardanija to *ex novo* fenomen kasnoantičkog perioda (slika 8). Pod ovim uslovima smatramo da se radi o vrlo istaknutoj lokalnoj proizvodnji keramike.

Sa hronološkog stanovišta može se konstatovati da se ova lokalna keramička proizvodnja pojavila u 4. vijeku naše ere, svoj procvat doživjela u 5. i 6. vijeku nove ere, i traje sve do početka 7. vijeka naše ere. Njegov privremeni nestanak u urbanim naseljima i ponovno pojavljivanje u ranom srednjem vijeku<sup>21</sup> izgleda direktni rezultat istorijskih dešavanja koja su uslijedila<sup>22</sup>.

Informaciju od posebnog značaja o takvom tipu keramike predstavlja studija Larise Golofast iz Moskovskog arheološkog instituta pri Ruskoj akademiji nauka. Njena najnovija istraživanja u Hersonasu, Mangupu, Bosporu i Phanagoreiji, na sjevernoj obali Crnog mora, otkrila su ovu malu grupu keramike<sup>23</sup> (sl. 11c; Tab. XIII). Primijećene su slične tipološke i hronološke paralele s vrstama posuda za kuvanje **a** i **b** iz kasne antike provincija Zapadnog Balkana, Praevalis i Dardanija, gdje je i proizvedena ta keramika<sup>24</sup>. Ona pretpostavlja da su takve keramičke proizvode u crnomorski region donijeli imigranti iz zapadnih područja Balkanskog poluostrva. Ona takođe prilaže istorijske dokaze o regrutovanju vojnog kontingenta sa balkanskog područja, čiji je zadatak bio da zaštiti sjevernu gra-

15 Hoxha 2016, 13-14, Taf. I, 6-7, 8, 11.

16 Such evidence but still sporadic have been found in Durës. See: Shkodra-Rrugia 2010, 724, Fig. 11, 18-19.

17 Knifič, 1979, f. 732-763, f. 759, Kat. Nr. 50-51, nr. 85, 86-88, 107, 146, 140-141, 193; Ulbert, 1981, f. 95-96, 100-101, Taffel 45, 8-9, 32; 48, 18-20; Horvat, 1990 f. 228-229 dhe Pl, I, 14; II, 9; IV, 8,9; VIII, 5,6,8,10,11; XII, 2-5, 7; XVII, 4-12; XX, 5-12; XXI, 13-14; XXVI, 5, 7-13; Perko, 1992, Tav, 1, 6; Tav, 4, 7,8,11; Ciglenečki, 2000, f. 59-68; Sl. 83, 4; 86, 8; 99,4; 100, 14; 102, 7; 107, 8; 108, 7; 110, 4; 111, 2-4; 112, 5; 115, 12-13; Taff. 34, 18-27.

18 Rodriguez, 1992, f. 159-178; Rodriguez, 1994, f. 67-75.

19 De Pompeis, 1980 p. 462, Fig. 3,4, Fig. 4, 8,9; Brogiolo, Ca-zorzi, 1982, p. 226, Tav, 1, 1; Rupel, 1988, f. 107, Kat. Nr. 23, 29, 31,73, 83-85; Bierbrauer, 1987, I, Tex, II Taffeln, 81, 19; 86, 19; 93, 12; 114, 1,12; 125, 1, 4, 13; 132, 1, 9; Negri, 1994, pp. 64-73 Tav. 4, 5, 6; Buora, Cassani, 2001, fig. 2, 1, 3, 4; Buora, Rosset, Tiussi, Ventura, 2002, fig. 5,1, 4; fig. 6, 1, 3; Donat 2015, 37-57. 20 Vikič-Belanič, 1975, f. 38; Rupel, 1988, f. 138; Rodriguez, 1992, f. 175.

nečki, 2000, f. 59-68; Sl. 83, 4; 86, 8; 99,4; 100, 14; 102, 7; 107, 8; 108, 7; 110, 4; 111, 2-4; 112, 5; 115, 12-13; Taff. 34, 18-27.

18 Rodriguez, 1992, f. 159-178; Rodriguez, 1994, f. 67-75.

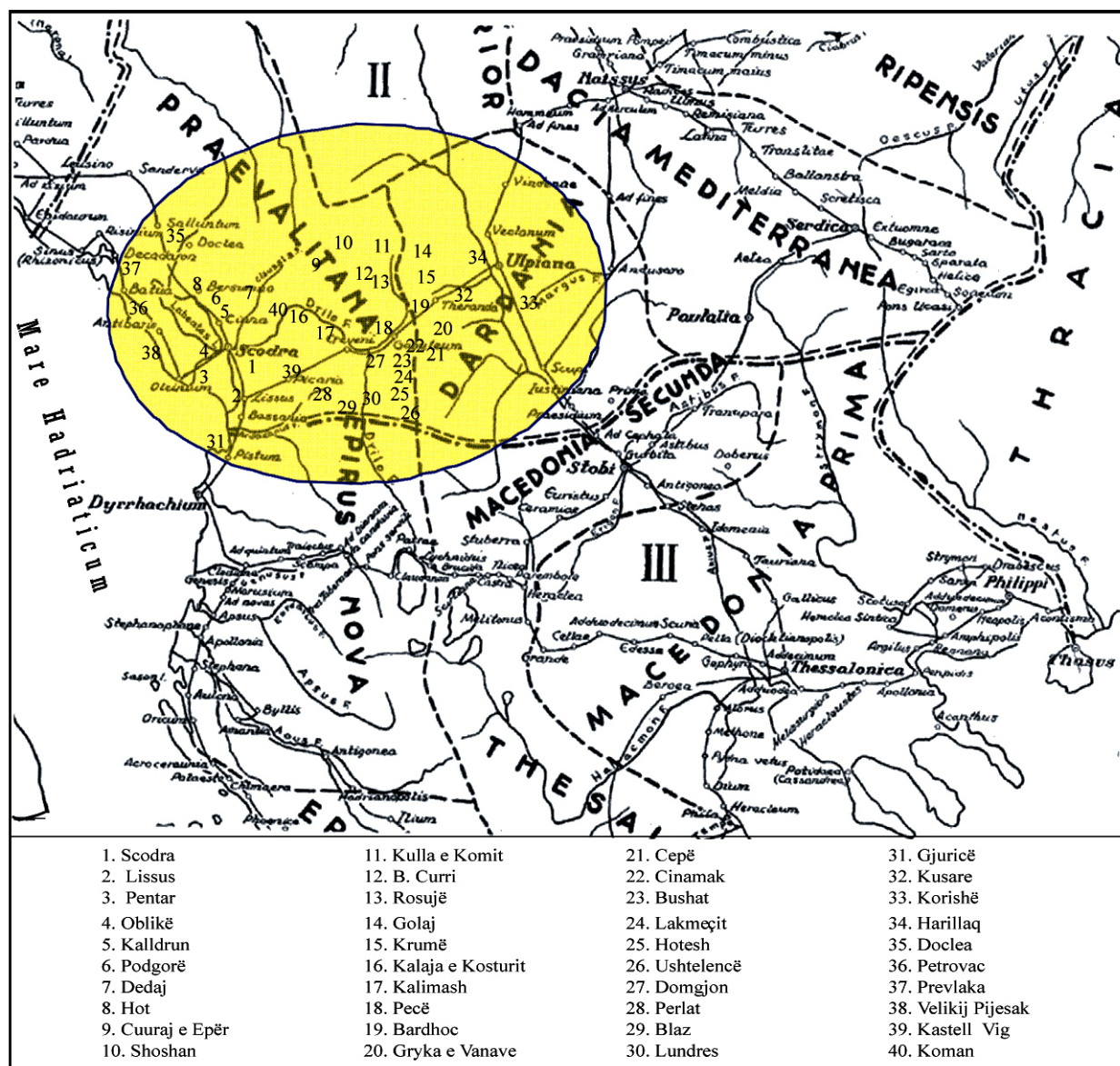
19 De Pompeis, 1980 p. 462, Fig. 3,4, Fig. 4, 8,9; Brogiolo, Ca-zorzi, 1982, p. 226, Tav, 1, 1; Rupel, 1988, f. 107, Kat. Nr. 23, 29, 31,73, 83-85; Bierbrauer, 1987, I, Tex, II Taffeln, 81, 19; 86, 19; 93, 12; 114, 1,12; 125, 1, 4, 13; 132, 1, 9; Negri, 1994, pp. 64-73 Tav. 4, 5, 6; Buora, Cassani, 2001, fig. 2, 1, 3, 4; Buora, Rosset, Tiussi, Ventura, 2002, fig. 5,1, 4; fig. 6, 1, 3; Donat 2015, 37-57. 20 Vikič-Belanič, 1975, f. 38; Rupel, 1988, f. 138; Rodriguez, 1992, f. 175.

21 Nallbani/Metalla 2018.

22 Hoxha 2008, 94.

23 Golofast 2016, 117-131.

24 Golofast 2016, 119.



Sl. 8. Nalazi posuda za kuvanje sa "četkastom dekoracijom" iz provincija Praevalis i Dardanija.

Fig. 8. Findings of coarse/cooking wares with "brush decoration" form territory of Praevalis and Dardania provinces.

pottery production.

From the chronological point of view, can state that this local ceramic production is appeared on the 4th century A.D, flourishing in the 5th and 6th centuries A.D, and continues until the beginning of the 7th century A.D. Its temporary disappearance in urban settlements and later emerging in the early Middle Ages<sup>21</sup> seems to be a direct result of historical events<sup>22</sup>.

A information of particular interest, on such type of ceramics is presented by a study of Larisa

21 Nallbani/Metalla 2018.

22 Hoxha 2008, 94.

nicu bivšeg Vizantijskog carstva.<sup>25</sup>

Istorijski izvori tog vremena kao što je Jovan Malala (491-578) pisali su o prisustvu vojnih kontingenata iz zapadnog područja Ilirika u gradovima sjevernog Crnog mora.<sup>26</sup> U periodu od 527-528. godine car Justinijan šalje tamo generala Bardouariosa:

*"Imperator je započeo kampanju protiv Huna, šaljući brodove pune vojnika, zajedno s egzarhom, kroz Pontijsko more*

25 Golofast 2016, 120-123.

26 Original texts by: Malalae Dind. 432/434, 70-77, p. 361-362; Dind. 437/438, 74-77, p. 366; Dind. 441/442, 72-77, p. 369.

Golofast from the Moscow Archaeological Institute at the Russian Academy of Sciences. Her latest excavations in Chersonese, Mangup, Bosphorus and Phanagoreia, at the northern Black Sea region, have discovered this small ceramic group<sup>23</sup> (Fig. 11c; Tab. XIII). A set of similiar typological and chronological parallels are noticed with the types of cooking pots **a** and **b** from the Late Antiquity of Western Balkans provinces of Praevalis and Dardania, where have been produced these ceramics<sup>24</sup>. She assume that such ceramic wares in the Black Sea region are brought by immigrants from the Western areas of the Balkan Peninsula. She also brings historical evidence about recruiting a military contingent from Balkan area, whose task was to protect the northern border of the former Byzantine Empire<sup>25</sup>.

The historical sources of that time such as John Malalas (491-578) wrote about the presence of military contingents from the Western region of Illyricum in the cities of the northern Black Sea region.<sup>26</sup> In 527-528 Emperor Justinian sends General Badouarios there:

*"The emperor began a campaign against the Huns, sending ships full of soldiers, together with an exarch, through the Pontic Sea and sending likewise by land a large force under the command of the general Badouarios. When the barbarians heard this (433) they fled, and Bosphoros became peaceful under Roman government"*<sup>27</sup>

About a year later, patrician Pompeios was sent to lead a mixed military contingents to protect the Empire's borders from the attacks of the Persians, and the Illyrians are also part of such force:

*"The emperor sent senators from Constantinople to defend the cities of the East with their forces, the patrician Plato to Amida, the patrician Theodoros to Edessa, Alexander the son of Hierios to Beroia, and other senators to Souron and Constantia to defend the cities. At that time the patrician Pompeios was sent with a large force, which included Illyrians, Scythians, Isaurians and Thracians. Hostilities were suspended by agreement between the Romans and the Persians because of the onset of severe winter conditions"*<sup>28</sup>

Also from the year 529 and after, one of the

23 Golofast 2016, 117-13.

24 Golofast 2016, 119.

25 Golofast 2016, 120-123.

26 Original texts by: Malalae Dind. 432/434, 70-77, p. 361-362; Dind. 437/438, 74-77, p. 366; Dind. 441/442, 72-77, p. 369.

27 Malalas (1986) Dind. 432/433, 14 p. 250-251.

28 Malalas (1986) Dind. 442, 26, p. 256.

*i slanjem kopnenih snaga pod komandom generala Badouariosa. Kada su varvari to čuli (433), pobjegli su, a Bosforos je postao miran pod rimskom vladom"*<sup>27</sup>

Oko godinu dana kasnije, patricij Pompej je poslat da vodi mješoviti vojni kontingent kako bi zaštitio granice Carstva od napada Persijanaca, a Iliri su takođe bili dio te sile:

*"Imperator je poslao senatore iz Konstantinopolja da odbrane gradove Istoka svojim snagama, patricija Platona za Amidu, patricija Teodorosa do Edesse, Aleksandra sina Hieriosa u Beroiu i druge senatore Sourona i Konstantija da brane gradove. U to vrijeme poslat je veliki patricij Pompejus sa velikim snagama, među kojima su bili Iliri, Skiti, Isauri i Tračani. Neprijateljstva su prekinuta sporazumom između Rimljana i Persijanaca zbog pojave teških zimskih uslova"*<sup>28</sup>

Takođe, iz 529. godine i kasnije, jedan od istaknutih pristalica cara Justinijana, čak i *magister militum per Illyricum* - Mundo postao veoma aktivan tokom borbe protiv Huna:

*"Mundo je napustio Rim i kada je stigao do Dunava, poslao je ambasadore cara Justinijana, tražeći da postane subjekt njegovog carstva. Justinian je prihvatio Moundosa i njegove ljude; napravio ga je magister militum per Iliricum i poslao ga u tom svojstvu. Po dolasku na zemlju Iliriju, napali su ga Huni sa velikom vojskom raznih varvara. On ih je napustio i napao i uništio ih je sve. On je poslao njihov plijen, zajedno s jednim od njihovih kraljeva. U Trakiji je uspostavljen mir, i tako je strah obuzdao varvarske narode"*<sup>29</sup>

Prokopije iz Cezareje takođe pruža informacije o utvrđivačkoj aktivnosti cara Justinijana u sjevernom dijelu Crnog mora, gdje se posebno spominju utvrđenja Bospora i Hersona.<sup>30</sup>

*"Štaviše, u slučaju primorskih gradova Bospor i Herson, koji leže na obali tamo iza Maeotic jezera i Taurians i Tauroscythians, na kraju Rimskog carstva, on je otkrio da su zidovi propali u potpunosti, a on ih učini su ih izuzetno lijepi i potpuno bezbjedni. Na tom području sagradio je dvije tvrđave, koje su nazvale Aloustou i jednu od Gorzoubitae. Posebno je ojačao odbranu Bospora, koji je u drevna vremena bio varvarski grad koji leži pod snagom Huna, ali koji je i sam podnio pod rimskim uticajem."*<sup>31</sup>

Još jedan istorijski izvor kasnijeg perioda, Teofan ispovjednik (758-818) u svom radu "*Chronographia*" još uvijek dokazuje da je u godinama

27 Malalas (1986) Dind. 432/433, 14 p. 250-251.

28 Malalas (1986) Dind. 442, 26, p. 256.

29 Malalas (1986) Dind. 451, 46, p. 264.

30 Proc. De Aed. III / 7, 10-12.

31 Procopius, Buildings III / 7, 10-12, on WEB : [kylepounds.com/Education/.../Prokopius%20Buildings.html](http://kylepounds.com/Education/.../Prokopius%20Buildings.html).



prominent supporter of Emperor Justinian is even the *magister militum per Illyricum* - Mundos who become very active in the fight against the Huns:

*"Mundos left Rome and when he reached the river Danube, he sent ambassadors to the emperor Justinian, requesting that he might become a subject of his empire. Justinian accepted Mundos and his men; he made him magister militum per Illyricum and sent him out by the in this capacity. On arriving on the land of Illyricum he was attacked by the Huns with a large army of various barbarians. He set out and attacked them, and destroyed them all. He sent off booty acquired from them, together with one of their kings. Peace was established in Thrace, and thus fear restrained the barbarian peoples"*<sup>29</sup>

Prokopios of Caesarea also provides information about the fortifying activity of Emperor Justinian in the northern Black Sea region, where are specifically mentioned the fortifications of Bosphorus and Chersôn<sup>30</sup>:

*"Moreover, in the case of the coastal cities Bosphorus and Chersôn, which lie on the shore there beyond the Maeotic Lake and the Taurians and Tauroscythians, at the extremity of the Roman Empire, he found that the walls had fallen completely into ruin, and he made them remarkably beautiful and thoroughly safe. In that region he built two fortresses, that called Aloustou and the one among the Gorzoubitae. He strengthened the defences of Bosphorus particularly, which in ancient times had been a barbarous city lying under the power of the Huns, but which he himself had brought under Roman sway"*<sup>31</sup>.

Another historical source of a later period, Theophanes Cofessor (758-818) in his work *"Chronographia"* still proves that in the years 527-528 there was a presence of ethnically mixed military contingents in the cities of the northern Black Sea region, commanded by General Badourios:

*"At this news the emperor sent out the ex-consul John,(17) the grandson of John the Scythian and son of the patrician Rufinus, with a large Scythian force, and at the same time directed against the Huns Godilas,(18) [who marched] by land from Odyssopolis,(19) and the general Badourios.(20) On hearing this, the Huns fled and disappeared. Peace came to Bosphoros which the Romans now ruled without fear"*<sup>32</sup>.

Regarding the mobility of mixed military contingents of the Byzantine Empire in the 6th century and their confrontation with the barbarian tribes in the Lower Danube and Black Sea region

527-528. postojala prisutnost etnički mješovitih vojnih kontingenata u gradovima na sjevernoj obali Crnog mora, kojima je komandovao General Badourios:

*"Na ovu vijest imperator je poslao bivšeg konzula Ivana, (17) unuka Ivana Skita i sina patricija Rufina, sa velikom skitskom silom, i istovremeno usmjerenom protiv Huna Godila, (18) koji su marširali po zemlji iz Odispolisa (19) i opšteg Badourija (20). Čuvši to, Huni su pobjegli i nestali. Mir je došao u Bosforos koji su Rimljani vladali bez straha"*<sup>32</sup>.

Kada su u pitanju mobilnost mješovitih vojnih kontingenata Vizantijskog carstva u 6. vijeku i njihovo suočavanje sa varvarskim plemenima u Donjem Podunavlju i Crnom moru, postoje mnogi drugi direktni i indirektni dokazi kao što je izvor iz drugih djela: *"Bellum Gotthorum"* Prokopija iz Ceza-reje<sup>33</sup>, Istorije grčkog pjesnika iz Mirne, Agathia<sup>34</sup> (530 - 582/94), autora *"Chronicon"* Marselina Komita (6. vijek)<sup>35</sup>, *"Getica"* Jordanesa (nakon 551)<sup>36</sup>, *"In laudem Iustini minoris"* autora Koripusa (6. vijek)<sup>37</sup>, i *"Ecclesiastical History"* Evagrija Skolastikusa (536/37 - ca.600)<sup>38</sup>.

U prilog detaljnijem objašnjenju mobilizacije i kretanja vojnih snaga na Balkanu, vrijedan doprinos pruža i neka novija istorijska literatura<sup>39</sup>.

Takav istorijski pregled čini nas saglasnim sa zaključkom koji je Larissa Golofast iznijela, a to je da su vojni kontingenti koji su mobilisali pokrajine Praevalis i Dardanija bili dio borbenih operacija na Balkanu, a dopirale su do sjevernog crnomorskog regiona. Najvjerojatnije, u periodu između kraja 5. vijeka i za vrijeme vladavine cara Justinijana, nalazili su se tamo unutar utvrđenja, kao branitelji carskih granica. Na taj način se može objasniti prisustvo proizvoda za kuvanje sa „ukrasom četke“, kao izolovanog arheološkog fenomena u ovom regionu<sup>40</sup>.

Ako se pozovemo na poznatu mapu Pojtingerova tabla, mogućnost kretanja vojnih trupa na

32 Theophanes, 267, am 6020 [ad. 527/8].

33 Proc. Bell. Goth, VIII / V, 27-2.

34 Agathias, Preface 26, p. 7.

35 Marcellini Comitiss, (A. C. 530) indiction VIII Marcellini Comitiss, (A. C. 530) indiction VIII.

36 Jordanes, f. 133-134, nr. 285-286.

37 Corippus, Ius, 2, 284-285, 385-386.

38 Euagrios, 255-256.

39 See, respectively: Aibabin 1999, 94-95,100, 237-238; Meier 2004, 50, 67, 118; Sarantis 2016, 33-40, 51-60; Meier 2019,180-181.

40 Golofast 2016, 117-131.

29 Malalas (1986) Dind. 451, 46, p. 264.

30 Proc. De Aed. III / 7, 10-12.

31 Procopius, Buildings III / 7, 10-12, on WEB : [kylepounds.com/Education/.../Prokopius%20Buildings.html](http://kylepounds.com/Education/.../Prokopius%20Buildings.html).

32 Theophanes, 267, am 6020 [ad. 527/8].

there are many other direct or indirect evidences that source from the other works such as : "*Bellum Gotthorum*" of Procop of Cesarea<sup>33</sup>, Histories of the Greek poet from Myrna, Agathias<sup>34</sup> (530 - 582/94), by "*Chronicon*" of Marcellin Commes (VI century)<sup>35</sup>, by "*Getica*" of Jordanes (after 551)<sup>36</sup>, "*In laudem Iustini minoris*" by the Corippus (6th century)<sup>37</sup>, or "*Ecclesiastical History*" of Evagrius Scholasticus (536/37 - ca.600)<sup>38</sup>.

Regarding a detailed explanation of the mobilization and movement of military troops in the Balkans, a valuable contribution is provided also at some recent historical literature<sup>39</sup>.

Such historical overview makes us agree with the conclusion expressed by Larissa Golofast that military contingents mobilized by Praevalis and Dardania provinces have been part of combat operations in the Balkans, reaching up to the northern Black Sea region. Most likely, at the period time between the late 5th century and during the Emperor Justinian I's reign, they were located there across the fortifications, as defenders of imperial boundaries. In that way can be explained the presence of cooking wares with "brush decoration", as an isolated archaeological phenomenon in this region<sup>40</sup>.

If we refer to the well-known Tabula Peutingeriana map, the possibility of the movement of military troops on the shortest land route, is the itinerary Lissus-Naissus-Ratiaria-Tomis (Constanța Romania) and further to Tomis-Cherson on sea route. Meanwhile if accept that have been used the river Danube route, then the itinerary can be from the land: *Lissus-Naissus-Ratiaria* and from the waterways *Ratiaria-Halmyris-Cherson*.

Two reasons justify the distant transport of these high-fire-resistant kitchen cooking pots: first, the relatively high cost of production - the result of a careful selection of the clay and its components<sup>41</sup>,

33 Proc. Bell. Goth, VIII / V, 27-9.

34 Agathias, Preface 26, p. 7.

35 Marcellini Comitibus, (A. C. 530) indiction VIII Marcellini Comitibus, (A. C. 530) indiction VIII.

36 Jordanes, f. 133-134, nr. 285-286.

37 Corippus, l. 2, 284-285, 385-386.

38 Evagrius, 255-256.

39 See, respectively: Aibabin 1999, 94-95, 100, 237-238; Meier 2004, 50, 67, 118; Sarantis 2016, 33-40, 51-60; Meier 2019, 180-181.

40 Golofast 2016, 117-131.

41 For quality of the clay that have been used and the vessels

najkraćem kopnenom putu je itinerar *Lissus-Naissus-Ratiaria-Tomis* (Konstanca Rumunija) i dalje do *Tomis-Herson* na morskoj ruti. U međuvremenu, ako se prihvati da su korišćene rute Dunava, onda je plan puta moguće od kopna: *Lissus-Naissus-Ratiaria* i sa vodotoka *Ratiaria-Halmyris-Cherson*.

Dva razloga opravdavaju udaljeni prevoz ovih visokotemperaturnih kuhinjskih posuda za kuvanje: prvo, relativno visoki troškovi proizvodnje - rezultat pažljivog odabira gline i njenih komponenti<sup>41</sup>, i drugo, destinacija - pripremanje posebne tradicionalne hrane za plaćenike i njihove porodice<sup>42</sup>.

Dva primjera iz gore navedenih arheoloških nalazišta Vig i Doclea pružaju dokaze o posebnom tretmanu od strane proizvođača ili vlasnika ovih posuda.

Na ivicama takvog lonca za kuvanje pronađenog u Vigu se nazire izgrebani monogram, možda od lokalnog proizvođača (Tabela IX, 20a-b). Do sada nismo bili u stanju identifikovati njegovo porijeklo. Lokalni monogrami iz tog perioda, tačnije oni koji pripadaju drugoj polovini 5. vijeka, pronađeni su na nekim ciglama sa fortifikacijskog zida grada Lissusa i na pločici prilikom iskopavanja u paleohrišćanskoj bazilici u selu Merqi (Lezhë)<sup>43</sup>. Međutim, može se primijetiti da dizajn monograma posude iz Viga ima sličnosti sa dosta monograma poznatih iz kovanica druge polovine 5. i prve polovine 6. vijeka, uglavnom kovanice Ostrogotskih kraljeva Odovacera (476-493)<sup>44</sup>, i Teodorika (475-526) izdatih u ime vizantijskih imperatora Anastasijusa I (491-518), Justina I (518-527) i Justinijana I (527 -565)<sup>45</sup> (Slika 9).

Crnogorski arheolozi, Dejan Drašković i Miloš Živanović, dobro su dokumentovali veoma značajan primjer ponovne upotrebe takve posude za kuvanje iz 4. do 5. vijeka, koja je pronađena tokom arheoloških iskopavanja na Duklji (slika 10a-b). Jednom kada se razbije takva keramička posuda se ponovo izbuši i vezuje žičanim zakivcima, da bi se koristila, ne kao posuda za kuvanje već za sk-

41 For quality of the clay that have been used and the vessels itself, see: Hoxha 2008, 89-90.

42 Golofast 2016, 124.

43 Hoxha 2014, 512, Taf. I, Abb. 3 a, b, c.; Hoxha/Hobdari, 2015, 337, fig. 3.

44 RIC10 3501, 3502. p. 442, Pl. 73.

45 MIB I 1973, nr. 40 p. 33, nr. 39 a-b, dhe 43 a-b, 44-46, Tab 38; MIB II 1975, 31, Nachtrag zum I. Band, Taf. 40

nr. 46 2-5 and nr. 50; Sear 1987, nr. 254 fq. 76, dhe nr. 328c fq. 86-87.

and second, the destination- to prepare special traditional foods for mercenaries and their families<sup>42</sup>.

Two examples from the above mentioned archaeological sites of Vig and Doclea provide evidences for a special treatment by the manufacturer or the owner of these vessels.

At the base of such cooking pot (jerry) found at Vig seems a scratched monogram, maybe of the local vessel manufacturer (Tab. IX, 20a-b. Until now have not been able to identify exactly its origin. Local monograms from that time, and more precisely that belongs to the second half of the 5th century AD have been found on some bricks of the fortification wall of the city Lissus and on a tile during excavations in the Paleochristian Basilica of the village of Merqi (Lezhë)<sup>43</sup>. But we can notice that the design of the monogram from Vig's vessel approximates quite a number of monograms known from the coins of the second half of the 5th century and the first half of the 6th century, mainly coinages of Ostrogots kings Odovacer (476-493)<sup>44</sup>, and Theodoric (475-526) issued on behalf of Byzantine Emperors Anastasius I (491-518), Justin I (518-527) and Justinian I (527-565)<sup>45</sup> (Fig. 9).

The Montenegrin archeologists Dejan Drašković and Miloš Živanović have well documented a very significant example of reuse of such cooking pot of 4-5th centuries A.D, found in the archaeological excavations at Doclea (Fig. 10a-b). Once such ceramic vessel is broken, it is drilled and tied again with wire caps, to be reused no more as a cooking vessel, but to contain non-liquid products<sup>46</sup>.

Italian archaeologist Lucia Arcifa has noted similar category of ceramic kitchen wares (*ceramica a stuoia*) spread throughout the 7-9th centuries in the territory of southeastern and central Sicily (Fig. 11d). She supports the idea that such type of pottery has Balkan or Oriental origin. In the case of the Balkans origin, she sees this phenomenon related to the pressure that the Slavs pushed on the

ladištenje ne-tečnih proizvoda<sup>46</sup>.

Italijanska arheološkinja Lucia Arcifa zabilježila je sličnu kategoriju keramičkih kuhinjskih predmeta (*ceramica a stuoia*), koja se proširila kroz 7-9. vijeka na području jugoistočne i središnje Sicilije (Slika 11d). Ona podržava ideju da takva vrsta keramike ima balkansko ili orijentalno porijeklo. U slučaju balkanskog porijekla, ovaj fenomen se odnosi na pritisak koji su Sloveni izvršili na Balkan u ovim vijekovima<sup>47</sup>. Istorijska referenca koja kao izvor navodi grad Lješ (*Lissus*) potvrđuje ovo. To je pismo pape Grgura Velikog od 592. godine<sup>48</sup>, napisano pod pritiskom privremenog upada u grad slovenskih plemena, kojim je dodijelio biskupu Lješa<sup>49</sup> - *Johannu*, rezidenciju u današnjoj Squillace (*Scylletium Scolacium, Scyllacina*), (Calabria, južna Italy):

"592 mense iulio. Gregorius I. Papa Johannem, expulsus episcopum Lissitanum, vacuae ecclesiae Scyllacinae, dum Lissus ab hostibus teneatur, praeesse iubet cardinalem sacerdotem. Quibus legibus in administranda ecclesia utatur, addit"<sup>50</sup>.

Ovu situaciju ponovo potvrđuje i drugo pismo istog pape iz 598. godine, koje pokazuje da je biskup *Johann* iz Lješa još bio u Squillaceu.<sup>51</sup>

"*Johannem episcopum Scyllacensem, hortatur ut priuilegia monasterii Castelliensis seruet; quae sub exenii specie abstulerit, reddat; curet ut solatium consuetum ab habitatoribus castris scyllaci monasterio praebeat; terram quam abbas Johanni sub praetextu fabricandae ecclesiae donauerit restituat. 598, Aug.*"<sup>52</sup>.

U tom okviru, na osnovu hronologije dotične keramike i sličnosti oblika, može se pretpostaviti da su kasniji tipovi lonaca za kuvanje **c** i **d** prevezeni prema italijanskim obalama ("S" profil lonaca).

Kako pokazuju novi arheološki nalazi iz naselja Komani (Nallbani/Metalla 2018), proizvodnja ovih vrsta keramičkih posuda za kuvanje (bokali i kaserole) nije prekinuta, već se nastavlja i u srednjem vijeku<sup>53</sup>. Sada je "četkasti ukras" kombinovan sa talasastim linijama ili sa malim rupicama napravljenim ubodima<sup>54</sup>.

itself, see: Hoxha 2008, 89-90.

42 Golofast 2016, 124.

43 Hoxha 2014, 512, Taf. I, Abb. 3 a, b, c.; Hoxha/Hobdari, 2015, 337, fig. 3.

44 RIC10 3501, 3502. p. 442, Pl. 73.

45 MIB I 1973, nr. 40 p. 33, nr. 39 a-b, dhe 43 a-b, 44-46, Tab 38; MIB II 1975, 31, Nachtrag zum I. Band, Taf. 40 nr. 46 2-5 and nr. 50; Sear 1987, nr. 254 fq. 76, dhe nr. 328c fq. 86-87.

46 Drašković / Živanović 2011, 73-74, Fig. 4, Pl. 10, 17.

46 Drašković / Živanović 2011, 73-74, Fig. 4, Pl. 10, 17.

47 Arcifa 2010, 67-89.

48 A.Alb. I, 40; CCSL CXL A, Reg. Epist II, 31, 6.

49 Meksi, 1989, 114; Meksi, 2004, 46-47.

50 A.Alb. I, 40; CCSL CXL A, Reg. Epist II, 31, 6.

51 CCSL CXL A, Reg. Epist. VIII, 32.

52 CCSL CXL A, Reg. Epist. VIII, 32.

53 Nallbani/Metalla 2018.

54 Hoxha 2008, 94.





Sl. 9. Posuda za kuvanje sa monogramom iz utvrđenja Vig, poređenje sa ranovizantijskim novčićima.  
Fig. 9. Cooking pot with monogram from castle of Vig, comparison with early Byzantine coins.

Balkans in these centuries<sup>47</sup>. A historical reference which source the Lezha (Lissus) city affirms this. It is a letter of the Pope Gregory the Great of 592<sup>48</sup>, written under the condition of a temporary invasion of the city by an incursion of Slavic tribes<sup>49</sup>, which assigned the bishop of Lezha - Johann, a residence in nowadays Squillace (*Scylletium Scolacium, Scyllacina*), (Calabria, southern Italy):

*"592 mense iulio. Gregorius I. Papa Johannem, expulsum episcopum Lissitanum, vacuae ecclesiae Scyllacinae, dum Lissus ab hostibus teneatur, praeesse iubet cardinalem sacerdotem. Quibus legibus in administranda ecclesia utatur, addit"*<sup>50</sup>.

47 Arcifa 2010, 67-89.

48 A.Alb. I, 40; CCSL CXL A, Reg. Epist II, 31, 6.

49 Meksi, 1989, 114; Meksi, 2004, 46-47.

50 A.Alb. I, 40; CCSL CXL A, Reg. Epist II, 31, 6.

Jadranska morska ruta i Otrantski kanal je najkraći put do Južne Italije i Sicilije, kako za biskupa Lješa, tako i za ljude koji su donijeli tu vrstu keramičkih posuda. Naravno, takva mobilnost keramičkih proizvoda prema Siciliji ostaje hipoteza koju je potrebno dalje razjasniti.

Prisutnost lokalnog kuhinjskog posuđa iz 5 i 6 vijeka iz provincija Zapadnog Balkana, na sjevernoj obali Crnog mora, ili možda onih iz 7. do 9. vijeka na Siciliji (Slika 11 a-d), pružaju nove dokaze o mobilnosti ljudi i robe iz pokrajina Praevalis i Dardania tokom razdoblja kasne antike i ranog srednjeg vijeka.

This situation is also reconfirmed by another letter of the same Pope in 598, which shows that Bishop Johann of Lezha was still in Squillace<sup>51</sup>.

*"Johannem episcopum Scyllacensem, hortatur ut privilegia monasterii Castelliensis seruet; quae sub exenii specie abstulerit, reddat; curet ut solatium consuetum ab habitatoribus castris scyllaci monasterio praebeatur; terram quam abbas Johanni sub praetextu fabricandae ecclesiae donauerit restituat. 598, Aug."*<sup>52</sup>.

In that framework, based on the chronology of the pottery in question and the similarity of the shapes can assume that later types of cooking pots c and d, have been transported towards the Italian coasts ("S" profile of the cooking pots).

As the new archaeological findings from Komani settlement (Nallbani/Metalla 2018) demonstrate, the production of these types of ceramic cooking pots (jerrys and casseroles) wasn't interrupted but continue to appear even during the Middle Ages<sup>53</sup>. Now, the "brush decoration" is combined with wavy lines or with the small dimples made by pecking<sup>54</sup>.

The Adriatic sea route and the Otranto canal is the shortest route to South Italy and Sicily, both for the bishop of Lezha and for the people who brought there such kind of the ceramic vessels. Of course, such mobility of ceramic wares towards Sicily remain an hypothesis which needs to be clarified with the further research.

The presence of local coarse/cooking wares of the 5-6th centuries from the Western Balkan provinces at the northern Black Sea region, or perhaps those of 7-9th centuries at Sicily (Fig. 11 a-d) provide new evidences for the mobility of people and goods from the Praevalis and Dardania provinces during the respective periods of Late Antiquity and Early Medieval times.



Sl . 10. Ponovo korišteni lonac za kuvanje, Doclea (prema: Drašković / Živanović 2011, 4, Tab. 10, 1).

Fig. 10. The re-used cooking pot from Doclea (according to: Drašković / Živanović 2011, Fig. 4, Tab. 10, 1).



Sl . 11. Širenje kuhinjskih predmeta sa "četkastom dekoracijom" sa Zapadnog Balkana na sjeveru Crnog Mora (VI-VI) i teritoriji Sicilije (?) (VII-IX).

Fig.11. The spread of coarse/cooking wares with "brush decoration" from the Western Balkan in the territory of Northern Black Sea (VI-VI) and Sicily (?) (VII-IX).

51 CCSL CXL A, Reg. Epist. VIII, 32.

52 CCSL CXL A, Reg. Epist. VIII, 32.

53 Nallbani/Metalla 2018.

54 Hoxha 2008, 94.

ILLUSTRATIONS CREDITS:

G. Hoxha Fig. 1, a, b, c; Fig. 2, a, b; Fig. 5; Fig. 6a, Fig. 7a; Fig. 8; Fig. 9a, b; Fig. 11a. b. Tab. III, 8-13; Tab. IV; Tab. V; Tab. VII; Tab. IX; Tab. XI and Tab. XII.

A. Bushati Tab. I; Tab. II; Tab. III, 1-7.

M. Živanović 2011 Fig. 3

E. Nallbani Fig. 4

E. Nallbani/ E.Metalla 2018 Tab. X

D. Drašković/ M. Živanović 2011 Fig. 10; Tab. VI

M. Zagarčanin 2010 Tab. VII

L. Përzhita 1990 Fig. 6b

P. Naipi Fig. 7b

L. Golofast 2016 Fig. 11c; Tab. XIII

L. Arcifa 2010 Fig. 11d



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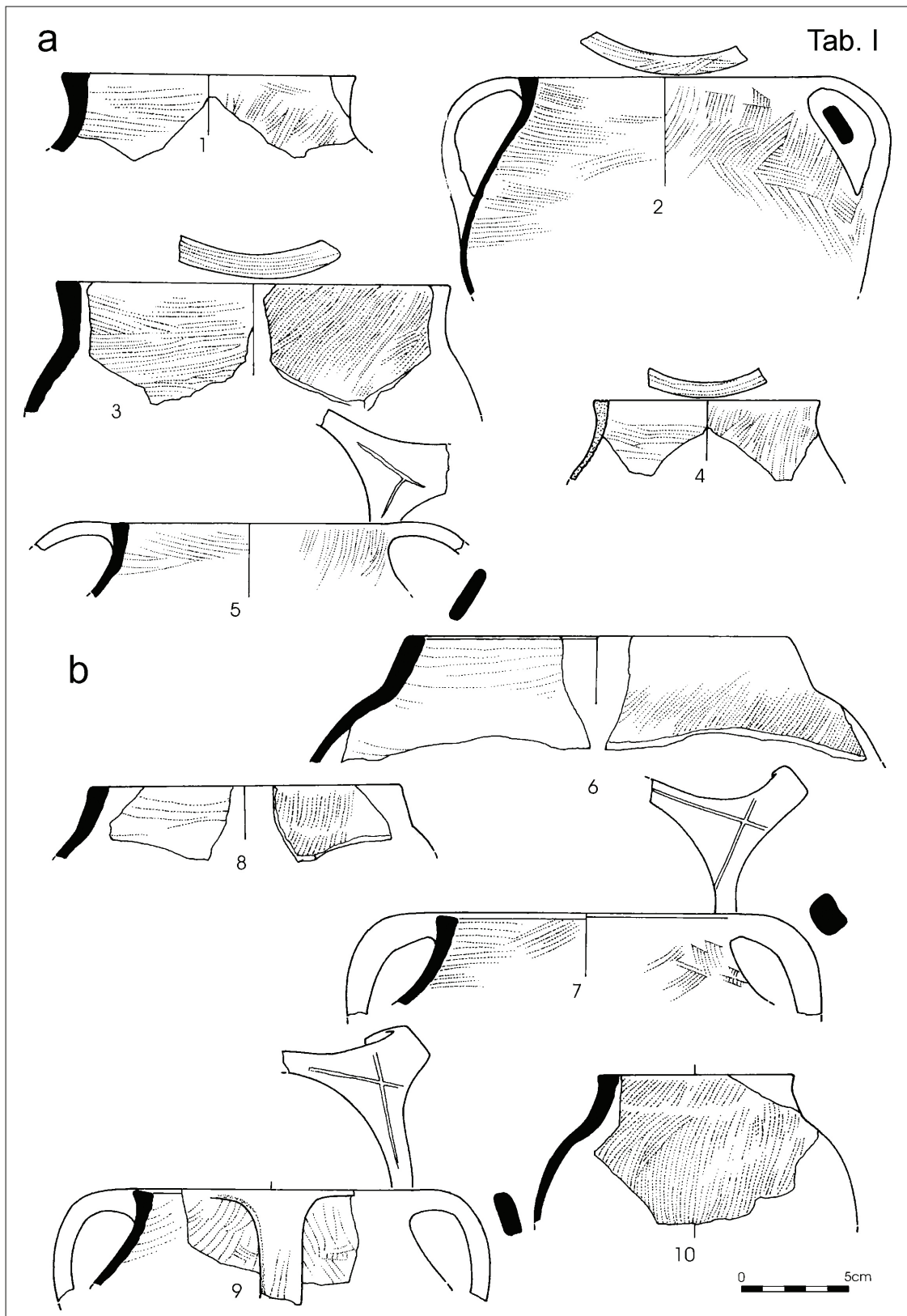
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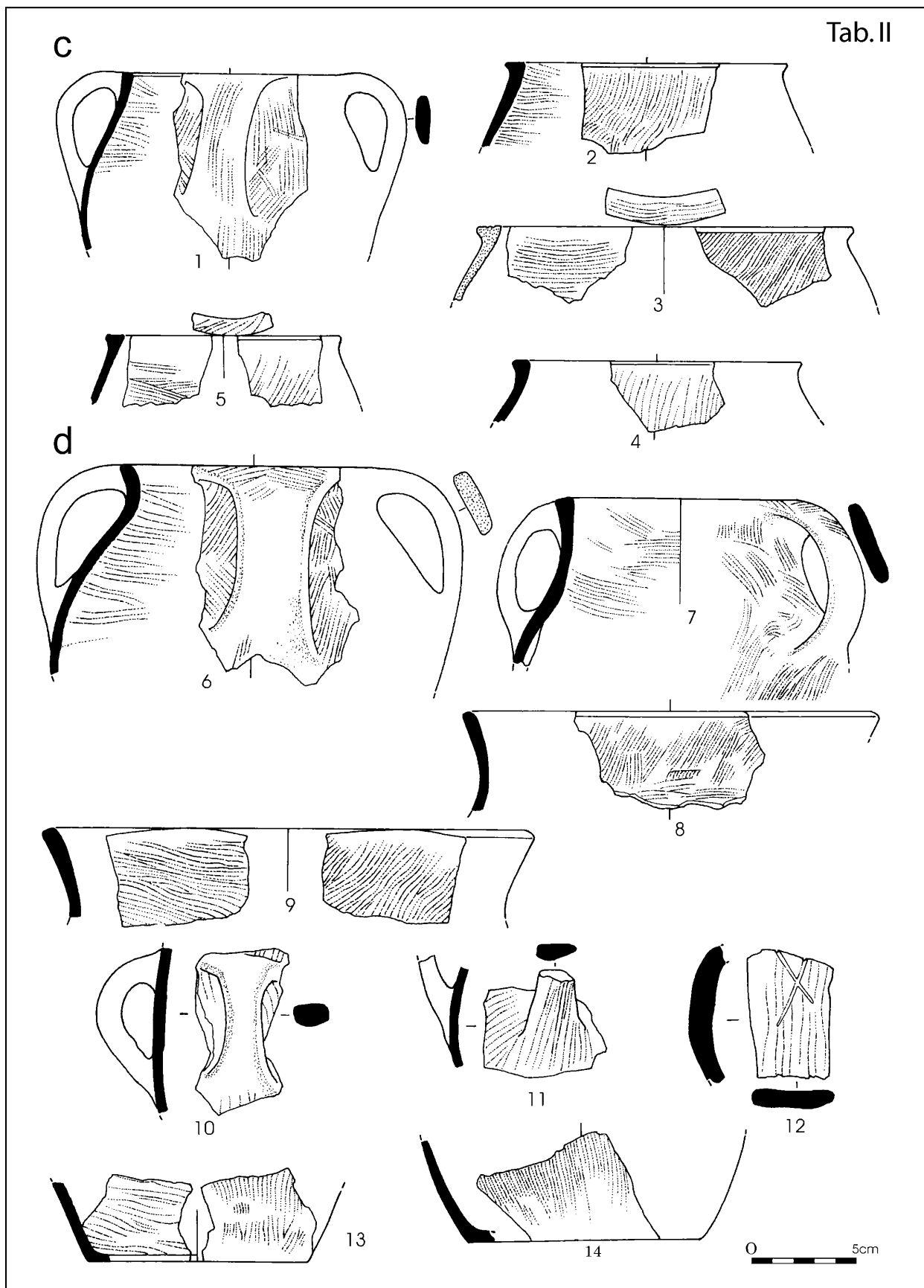
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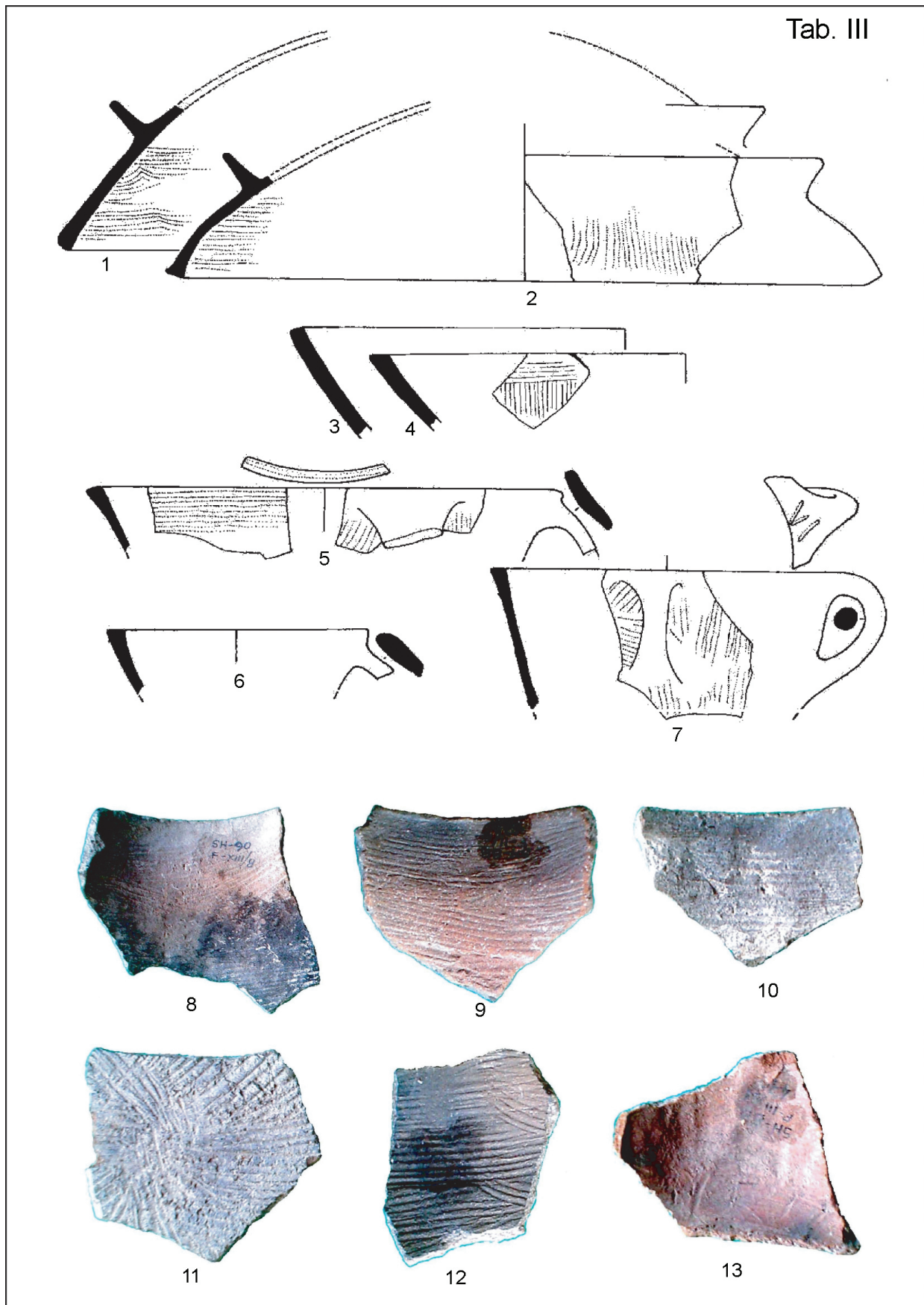


Tab. I. Skadar (Scodra), vrste posuda za kuvanje: a (1-5) i B (6-10)  
 Tab. I. Shkodra (Scodra), types of cooking pots: a (1-5) and b (6-10)

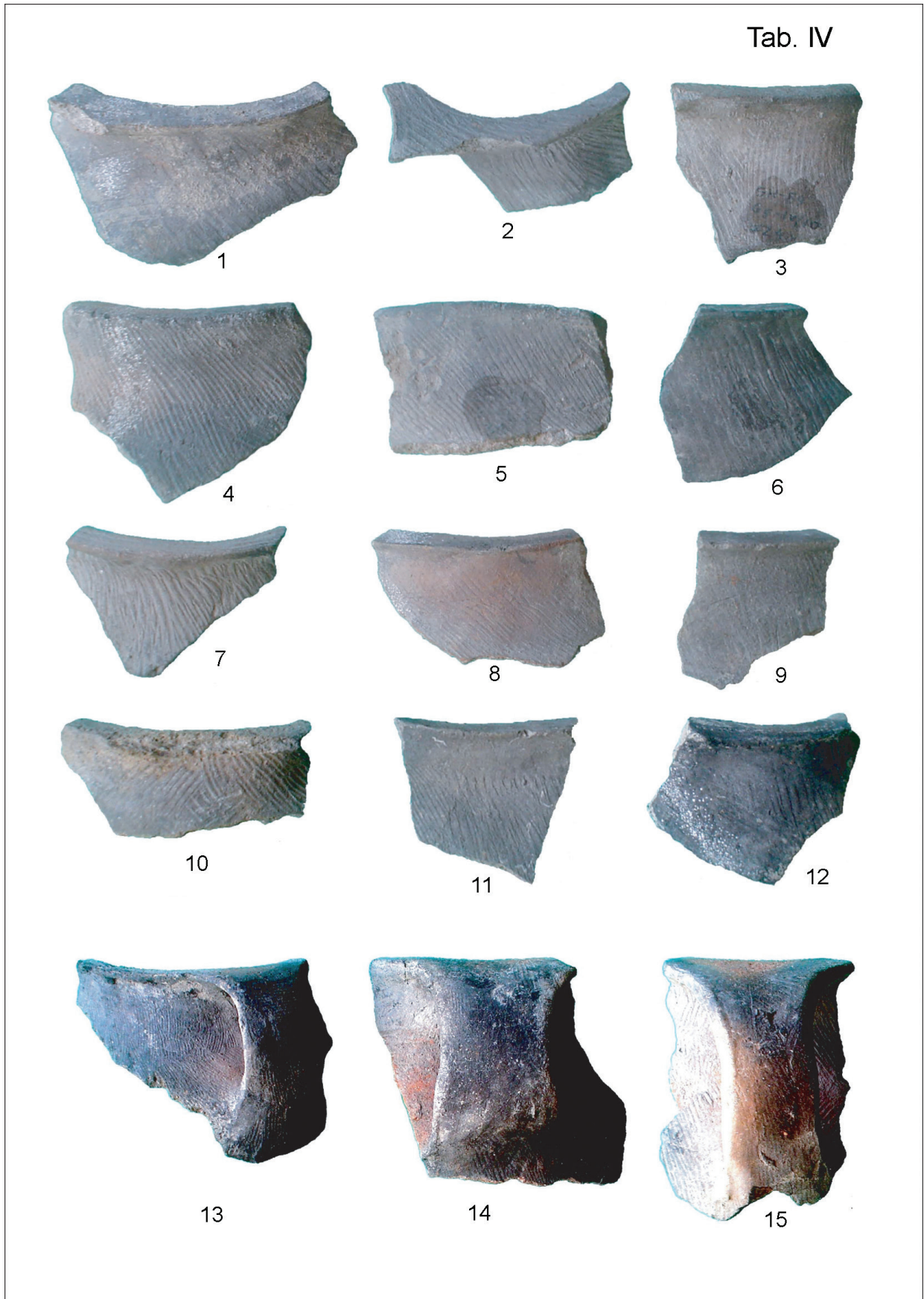


Tab. II. Skadar , tipovi keramickih posuda c (1-5) i d (6-9), drugi fragmenti posuda (10-14)  
 Tab. II. Shkodra, types of cooking pots c (1-5) and d (6-9), other vessels fragments (10-14)





Tab. III. Skadar, sačevi(1-2), zdjele (3-4), čaše (5-7),  
 tragovi četke unutar posuda (8-13)  
 Tab. III. Shkodra, ceramic baking Covers (1-2), bowls (3-4), cups (5-7), brush marks inside the vessels (8-13)



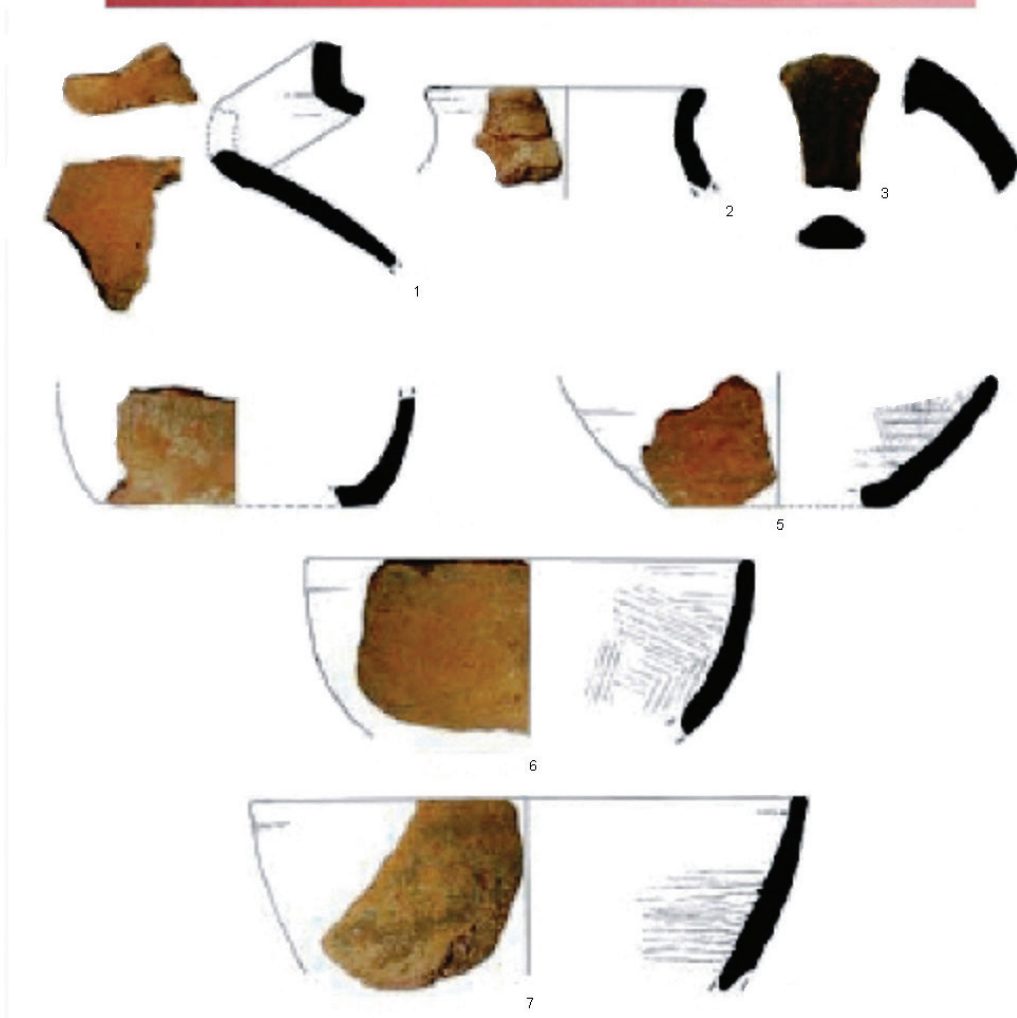
Tab. IV. Skadar , vrste posuda za kuvanje a i b (1-12), c i d (13-15).  
Tab. IV. Shkodra, types of cooking pots a and b (1-12), c and d (13-15).



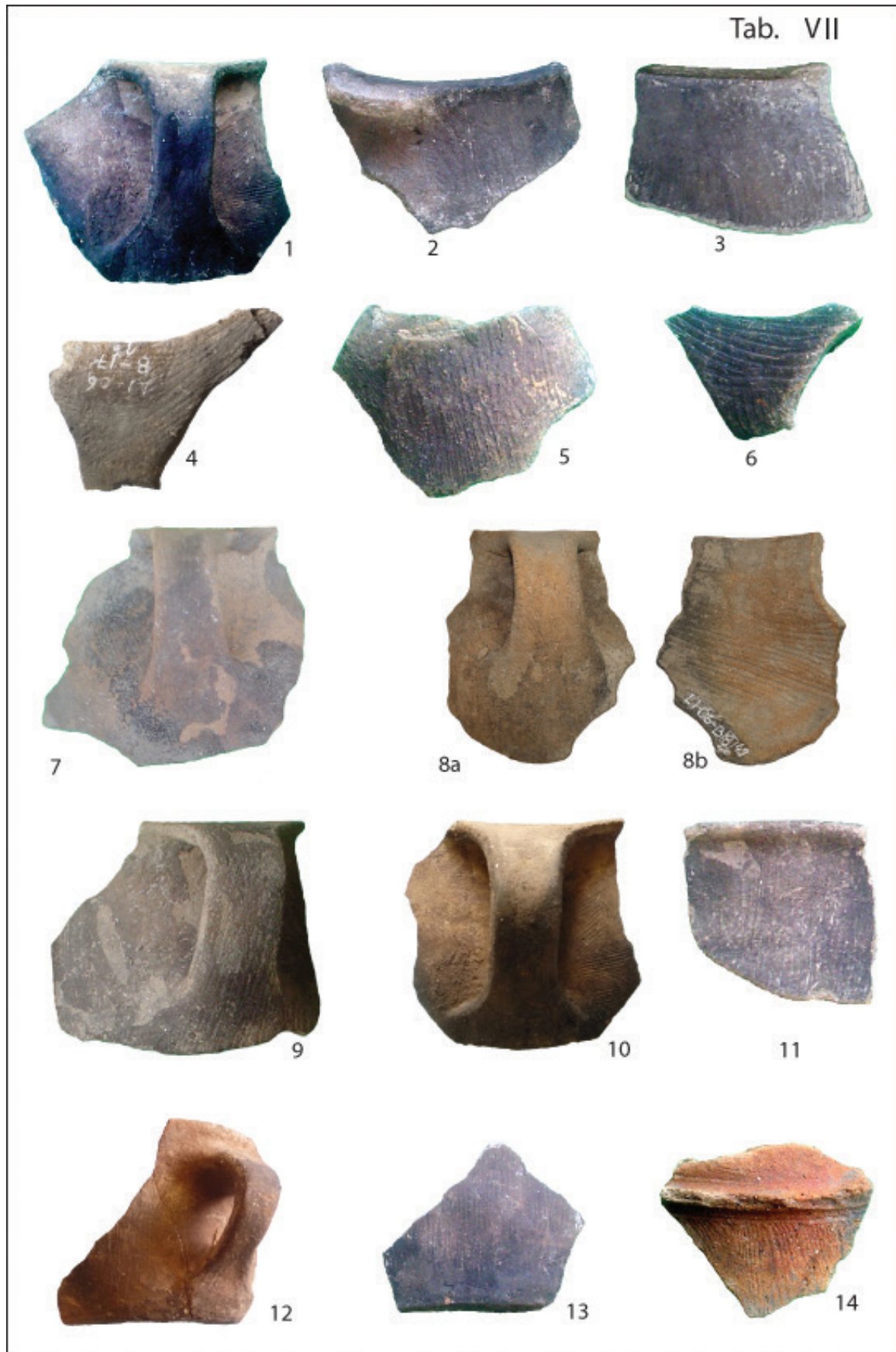
Tab. V. Skadar, drške lonce tipova A i B (1-13)  
Tab. V. Shkodra, the handles of cooking pots of types A and B (1-13)



Tab. VI



Tab. VI. Duklja , posuda sa "četkastim ukrasom" iz iskopavanja u prostoriji 3 / IX  
Tab. VI. Doclea, vessels with "brush decoration" from the excavations in the Room 3 / IX



Tab. VII. Lezha, posude za kuvanje sa "ukrasom četke"; iz iskopavanja u sektoru B, godine 2006-2007  
Tab. VII. Lezha, coarse/cooking wares with "brush decoration" from the excavations in the sector B, in the years 2006-2007

Tab. VIII

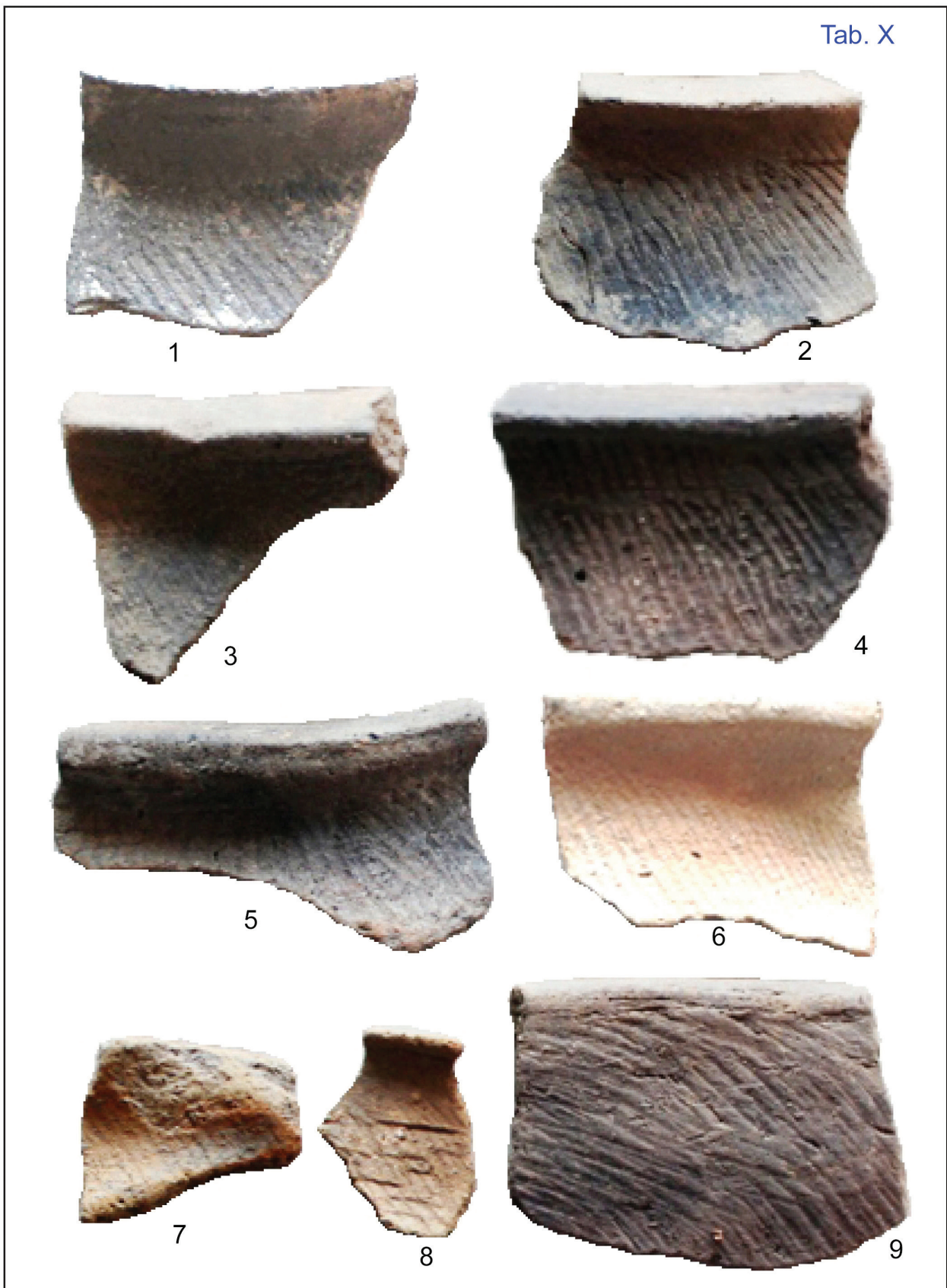


Tab. VIII. Veliki Pijesak, kuhinjsko posuđe s "ukrasom četke", iskopavanje u ranokršćanskoj crkvi.  
Tab. VIII. Veliki Pijesak, coarse/cooking wares with "brush decoration" from the excavations in the early Christian church





Tab. IX. Utvrđenje Vig, kuhinjsko posuđe s "ukrasom četke" (1-19); dno lonca sa monogramom (20 ab)  
 Tab. IX. Castle Vig, coarse/cooking wares with "brush decoration" (1-19); base of cooking pot with inscribed monogram (20 a-b)



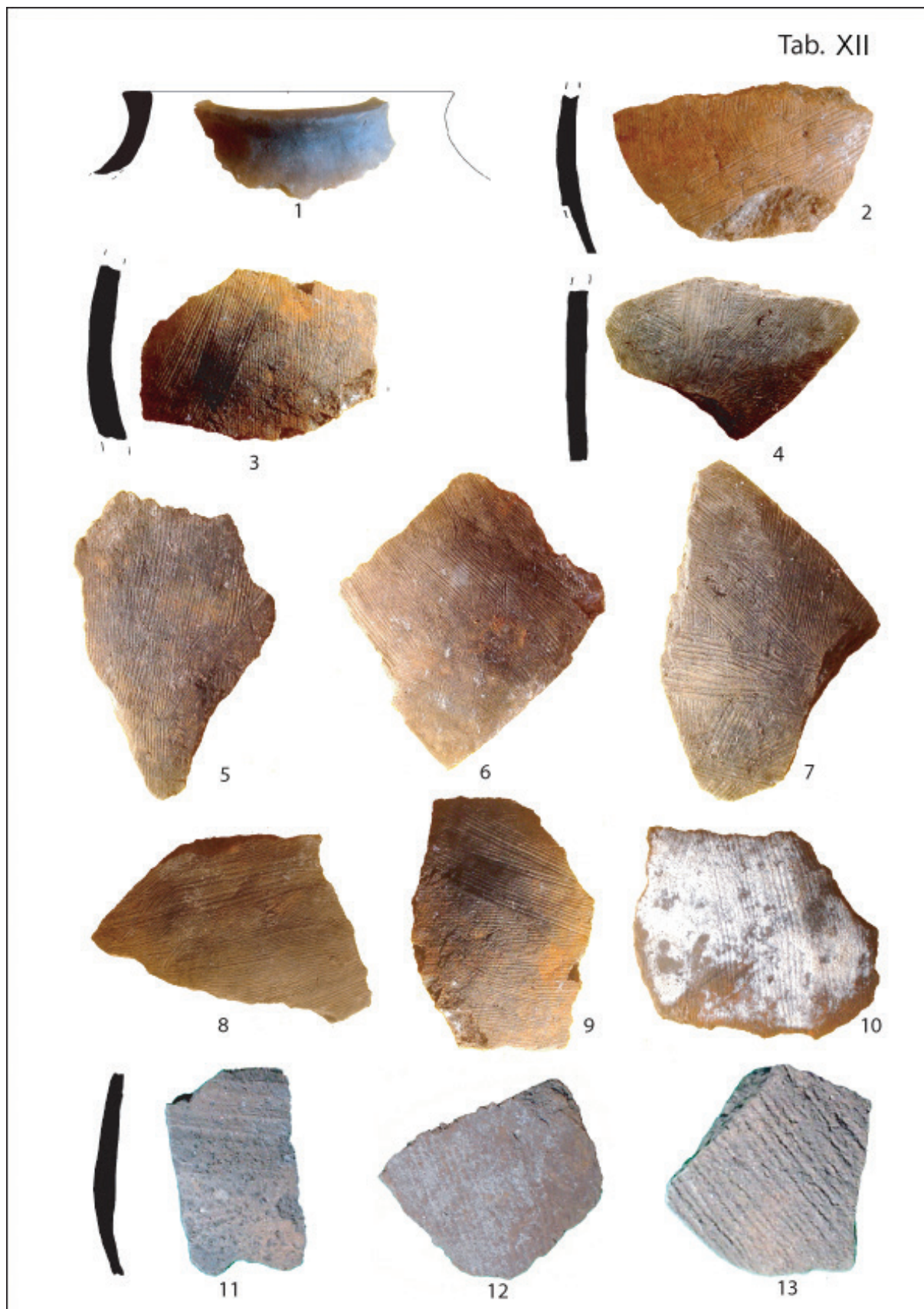
Tab. X. Koman, kuhinjsko posuđe s "ukrasom četke" (1-9)  
Tab. X. Koman, coarse / cooking wares with "brush decoration" (1-9)



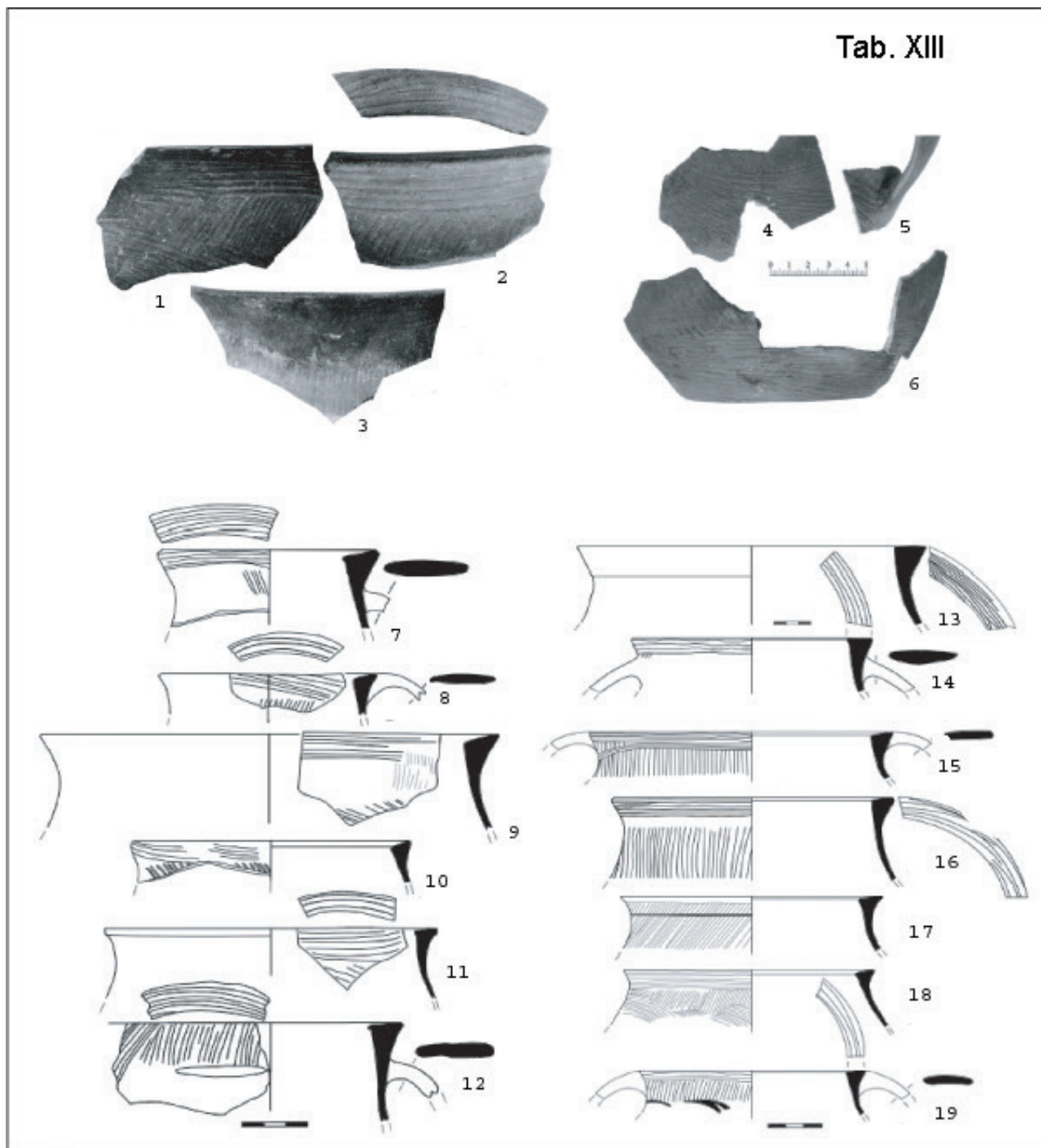


Tab. XI. Utvrđenje Peca, kuhinjsko posuđe i posude za skladištenje sa "četkastom dekoracijom" (1-19)  
Tab. XI. The castle of Peca, coarse/cooking wares and storage containers with "brush decoration" (1-19)





Tab. XII. Utvrđenje Korisha, kuhinjsko posuđe s "ukrasom četke", iskopavanje (2004, 2007), u ranokršćanskoj crkvi (1-13)  
 Tab. XII. The castle of Korisha, coarse/cooking wares with "brush decoration" from the excavations (2004, 2007), in the early Christian church (1-13)



Tab. XIII. Sjeverno crnomorski region (Hersonas, Mangup, Bosporos i Phanagoreia ) lonci za kuvanje tipovi a i b , koji potiču iz područja zapadnog Balkana (prema: Golofast 2016).

Tab. XIII. Northern Black Sea Region (Chersonese, Mangup, Bosporos, and Phanagoreia) cooking pots of types a and b, originating from the Western Balkan area (according to: Golofast 2016).