

## **Amfore orientale de tip Kapitän II descoperite la Histria în Sectorul Basilica extra muros**

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Amphoras Kapitän II type are attested in Scythia Minor in contexts dated between the end of the 2nd century AD and the beginning of the 6th century AD, especially between 250 and 450 AD. They are widely distributed around the eastern Mediterranean, Dacia, Moesia Superior, Pannonia, Italia, Dalmatia, northern Africa; but less common in the west; small quantities also occurred in Gallia, North and North-Western regions of the Black Sea. This type of amphoras was discovered in the southern parts of the province of Dacia, between the Lower Danube and the Carpathians, in archaeological sites situated along the Roman roads across the Danube and the Olt, Jiu and Timis rivers. Within the arch of the Carpathian mountains they are rarely attested. Those amphoras were transported on the water – Black Sea and Danube – to the points where from start the land roads going to the North. They were especially used for the army supply, most of them being discovered inside Roman fortifications. There are two different types of Kapitän II amphoras. For the early type there are analogies at Sucidava, Slăveni, Romula, Răcari, Dierna, Tibiscum, Crâmpoia, Gresia, Jidava, Râșnov, Enoșești-Acidava, Stolniceni-Buridava, Orlea, Gârla Mare, Colonești-Mărunței, Cioroiul Nou and Orlea. For the late type there are analogies at Histria, Cogealac, Fântânele, Tomis, Tropaeum Traiani, Arsa, Aegyssus, Plopu, Halmyris, Telița-Amza, Barboși, Troesmis, Sacidava, Babadag-Topraichioi, Bizone, Nicopolis ad Istrum, Novae, Atena, Corint, Argos, and also in Moesia Superior; Dalmatia, Pannonia, Italia, Gallia, northern Africa and North and North-Western regions of the Black Sea.