

ASPECTE ALE CULTIVĂRII VIȚEI DE VIE ÎN DACIA ROMANĂ

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Abstract: Growing vines must have occupied a prominent place in the agricultural landscape of Roman Dacia because the wine had a not insignificant role in life of the ancient individual. Archaeological and epigraphic evidence found on the territory of the North Danube province, in farms, near the cities, in rural settlements and even in the camps indicate the practice of the viticulture. A text preserved on a waxed tablet of Roșia Montană recalls two types of wine, most likely, one imported and one local. A funerary inscription from Sucidava speaks of two iugera planted with vines. At Potaissa was discovered a wine complex consists of a cellar and a pool outside the building for crushing grapes.

Pruning knives (*falx vineatica*) tools are the only certain knowns that were used in vineyards maintenance. Such findings appear to Potaissa, Ulpia Traiana Sarmizegetusa, Apulum, Tibiscum, Drobeta, Sucidava, Bumbești-Jiu, Cătunele, Acidava, Gârla Mare, Chinteni, Miercurea-Coșcane, Apoldu de Sus-Levejoare, Târnăvioara, Duleu, Dalboșeț. Depending on the method of attaching the handle pruning knives fall into three categories: pruning with the fixed tail tube, pruning with a thin rod and pruning wide rod.