

ORGANIZAREA PAȘUNILOR IN DACIA ROMANĂ ȘI IMPORTANȚA LOR PENTRU ECONOMIA PROVINCIEI

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Cuvinte cheie: *pășune, transhumanță, conductor pascui et salinarum, izvoare literare, Dacia romană*

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Summary:

Grasslands were an essential part of ancient agricultural economy through the contribution made to subsistence economy (meat products, cheese, milk), and also wool for clothing and other items. Even before the Roman conquest of Dacia in the economic structures, pastures occupied a distinct place in the agrarian economy, we do not have any literary information to support this hypothesis but we have the presence of certain archaeological bone remains who can lead to this conclusion.

The existence of large herds of cattle in the new Roman province must have been stimulated by the high volume of consumption due to population needs, the army and the implicit obligations towards the Roman State.

Bone remains found in archaeological complexes has proved the existence of different breeds of animals, with a higher waist, probably brought here by the Romans themselves, this phenomenon was noticed for cattle, sheep and goats. Cattle rearing have been a key concern for some villae rusticae in Roman Dacia (Chinteni, Deva, Sibiu Apoldu de Sus-Levejoare, Apoldu de Sus- curtea Velii , Miercurea Sibiului –Coșcane etc.)

For local rural settlements, cattle rearing was a self-evident necessity to ensure the needs of communities, even if in only a few such centers archaeological research have been carried out, for now analysis were undertaken mainly just on osteological material recovered from Cicău.

The introduction of grazing by conductores in the province of Dacia during Severus time raises the importance of this source of revenue for the imperial treasury.

Two epigraphic documents provide information on the existence at some point of conductores Pascui et Salinarum in the person of P. Aelius Marus (Micia, Domnești, Tibiscum) and P. Ael Strenuus at Apulum. Clearly, they have proven the existence of owners of large herds of sheep/cattle, who have benefited from vast areas of grassland and whose activity was controlled by the State for the benefit of the imperial treasury.