

## CONSIDERAȚII PRIVIND VÂNĂTOAREA ÎN LUMEA ROMANĂ. CU PRIVIRE SPECIALĂ LA PROVINCIA DACIA

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**Abstract:** Practiced mainly for supplementing and diversifying food, but also for sporting reasons, as pleasant way to spend free time or training for war, hunting was an important activity in the Roman society. This is demonstrated by the numerous inscriptions found throughout the Roman Empire, and by the osteological analysis of various civil and military settlements that show a significant consumption of meat from wild animals. Within the Roman army, hunting was practiced mainly to ensure a food supplement, but as discovered, based on epigraphic informations, various military units were involved in capturing wild animals for organizing those venatio that took place in the capital Empire. There is in each military unit, venatores immunes, people who in exchange for hunting, were exempted from certain daily duties. For the province of Dacia, is not yet proven the existence of such people, as we have a single epigraphic attestation of a pecumarius at Ulpia Sarmizegetusa Traiana. His activity is related to providing wild animals for the local amphitheater. The most significant information on hunting in the Province of Dacia are provided by osteological analysis conducted for various military camps and civilian settlements from the Roman period. If in urban areas, hunting plays an insignificant role in food consumption (1-2%), in the rural settlements and military camps (Bologa, Pojejena, Hinova), the percentage is much higher (20-40%), demonstrating the importance of hunting for these communities. The main species hunted, like in the rest of the Roman Empire, are deer, wild boar and aurochs.