

ARME DESCOPERITE ÎN MEDIUL SARMATIC DINTRE TISA ȘI DUNĂRE

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Abstract: *The Sarmatians armament was made of the two types of weapons: offensive and defensive. Both types are familiar to us from the ancient authors' works (Appian, Strabon, Tacitus, Cassius Dio, Ammianus Marcellinus), from archaeological discoveries and from analogies and reconstructions, having as a foundation the images on the memorials.*

A. H. Vaday has made a map with discoveries of weapons graves. The majority, dating from the 1-3rd century A.D., are in the area between Criș and Someș, in the Romanian space, and between Someș and Upper Tisa. In Banat region, only the discoveries from Vizejdia and Szeged-Pustakömpöc are mentioned. In the 4th century and the first decade of the 5th century A.D., the Sarmatian weapons from graves were mostly situated near the Upper Tisa and between Danube and Tisa, to its junction point with river Mureș.

In the Sarmatian graves have been kept especially swords, spears, daggers, shield handles, umbo-s and the bows are not mentioned in the Banat area because of the perishability of the material. The presence of this type of weapon is known thanks to the ancient literary sources and the analogies with the Eastern space inhabited by the Roxolans. The bow was the favorite type of weapon of nomadic people of the steppes, together with the Iazyges. The offensive and defensive equipment and weapons of the Sarmatians confess the special role of war art for the Sarmatian tribes.