



THE SO-CALLED ROMAN FORTIFICATION

Susan Tomory

The fortification which follows a straight line from Újvidék to Bácsföldvár is of Roman origin and it was supposed to protect the estuary of the river Tisza.

The fortification stretching from Apatin encircling South Bácska is not of Roman origin: it lacks the typical building patterns of Roman engineers. It seems to have been built against invasions coming from the South. This fortification is about 100 km-s long and several million cubic meters of earth had to be moved for its constructions. To accomplish this task only the Avars, Celts and Sarmatians can come into view. According to most experts this task was done by the Avars, builders of the renown Avar-Rings.

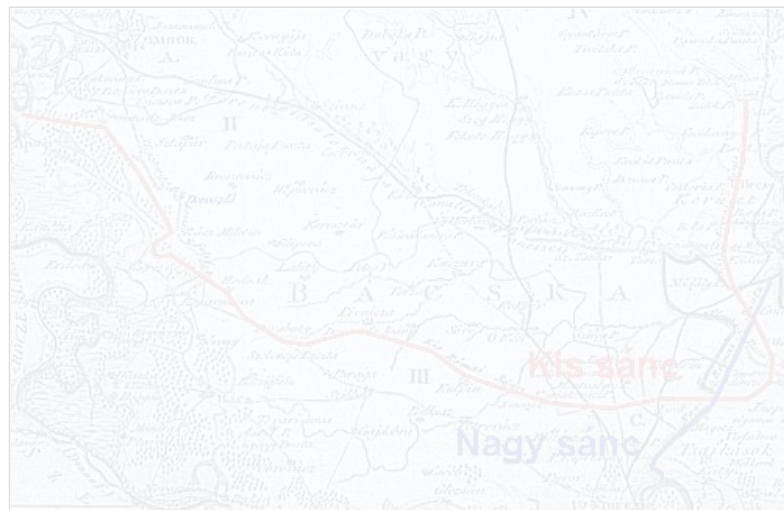
Adorján Magyar writes the following[1]:

When examining the illustrations of the Roman age, like the images on Trajan's column it is easy to see that the Magyar ancestors' cultural level was higher than the Germanic people's. Their battle gear with helmets, protective armaments, especially which the Jász (Iazyg) people sported were better, than that of the Germans. And truly, the Romans occupied Germania, Trandania, the Hungarian Lowlands and even Transylvania, but the Romans could never occupy the Jász (also known as Jasigi, Jasi and Ioni) territories between the Duna and Tisza rivers even though they were next-door neighbors. All the Romans could do is to forge an allegiance with them. Taking this highly evolved culture one must realize that their origin must have gone back thousands of years. Their ancient culture flourished in antiquity and the extremely rich finds from the Paleolithic on is the proof of this. The German scientists Schwantes and Weinert call this region the *Donaucivilisation, Mittlere-Donaucivilisation*.

The ancient Greek legends talk about the same when they claim the beginnings of their civilisation in the land of the Hyperboreans, at the river Istros (Danube). Heracles reached this land chasing the Stag of Kerina where he became forefather of the Scythians through his union of Artemis. He is called Makar and Magar by the Phoenicians. His brother Iphicles was also called Kaun: they are the mythical forebearers of the Magyars: Magor and Hunor.

He concludes that these fortifications were built by the Jász and their allies to keep the Romans out of their territory, with success. Even though the Roman border was close to the Jász in the Carpathian basin, they were never able to occupy their land.

[1] Adorján Magyar *Az ősműveltség* (translation: The Ancient Culture.)



Fortifications in Bácska