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**Yaroslav Onyshchuk, Vasyl Ilnytskyi, Vasyl Orlyk**

## **The Pottery Complex of the Roman-Period Cemetery Kariv I in the Western Buh Region**

**Key words:** Kariv-I burial ground, Roman period, ceramic vessels, Roman imports, funerary rite, ethnic processes.

**Cuvinte cheie:** cimitirul Kariv-I, perioadă romană, vase ceramice, import roman, rit funerar, procese etnice.

*Yaroslav Onyshchuk, Vasyl Ilnytskyi, Vasyl Orlyk*

### **The Pottery Complex of the Roman-Period Cemetery Kariv I in the Western Buh Region**

The article examines ceramic vessels discovered at a burial ground dating to the second half of the 2nd century AD at Kariv-I, located in the Sheptytskyi District of Lviv Region in Western Ukraine. The site was accidentally discovered in 2017, and during subsequent archaeological investigations, twelve cremation burials were uncovered. Among the burial inventory, ceramics form a significant group of finds, comprising approximately 30 items. These include both imported wares (fragments of Roman amphorae, red- and black-glazed pottery) and locally produced items (pots, bowls). The site was left by a population that migrated to the Western Bug region from the Middle Danube area during the Marcomannic Wars.

*Yaroslav Onyshchuk, Vasyl Ilnytskyi, Vasyl Orlyk*

### **Complexul de olărit al cimitirului din perioada romană Kariv I din regiunea Bugului de Vest**

Articolul examinează vasele ceramice descoperite într-un cimitir datând din a doua jumătate a secolului al II-lea d.Hr. la Kariv-I, situat în districtul Sheptytskyi din regiunea Lviv, în vestul Ucrainei. Situl a fost descoperit accidental în 2017, iar în timpul investigațiilor arheologice ulterioare au fost descoperite douăsprezece morminte de incinerare. Printre obiectele funerare, ceramica constituie un grup semnificativ de descoperiri, cuprinzând aproximativ 30 de piese. Acestea includ atât obiecte importate (fragmente de amfore romane, ceramică smălțuită în roșu și negru), cât și obiecte produse local (oale, boluri). Situl a fost părăsit de o populație care a migrat în regiunea Bugului de Vest din zona Dunării Mijlocii în timpul războaielor marcomane.

### **Introduction**

The Kariv-I burial ground is located on the northwestern outskirts of the village of Kariv, on the right bank of the Solokia River – a left tributary of the Western Bug (fig. 1). It was accidentally discovered in 2017. As a result of archaeological investigations conducted between 2017 and 2019, twelve cremation burials were uncovered, containing the remains of thirteen individuals: seven men, five women, and one adolescent child (infantilis II group). Additional features were completely destroyed due to agricultural activity, as indicated by the high concentration of burned human bone fragments, charcoal particles, and items of funerary inventory found in the plough layer. The results of the investigations have been introduced into scholarly circulation in several academic publications [Onishchuk 2018; 2020; 2022a; Onishchuk 2019; Onyshchuk, Schuster 2020; Onyščuk, Schuster 2021]. The materials are kept in the collections of the Lviv Regional Council's municipal institution "Historical and Local History Museum" in the town of Vynnyky, Lviv Region.

### **Characteristics of Materials**

A distinct group of artifacts from the Kariv-I burial ground is represented by ceramic vessels. This includes both molded ceramics of local production and wheel-thrown ceramics of imported origin.

#### **Molded ceramics**

The first group of ceramic material consists of molded pots, bowls, a jug with a conical handle, a small vase-like vessel, and fragments of other hand-made wares.

Based on shape and production technology, the locally made pottery can be divided into two types. The first type includes mostly black-burnished pots and bowls, whose clay body contains sand and sometimes fine grog. Six pots of this kind were found in burials Nos. 7-9, where they served both as urns and as associated grave goods. In contrast, three bowls discovered in burials Nos. 2 and 8 were part of the accompanying inventory.

The largest number of such vessels was found in burial No. 7 (fig. 3), which contained three pots

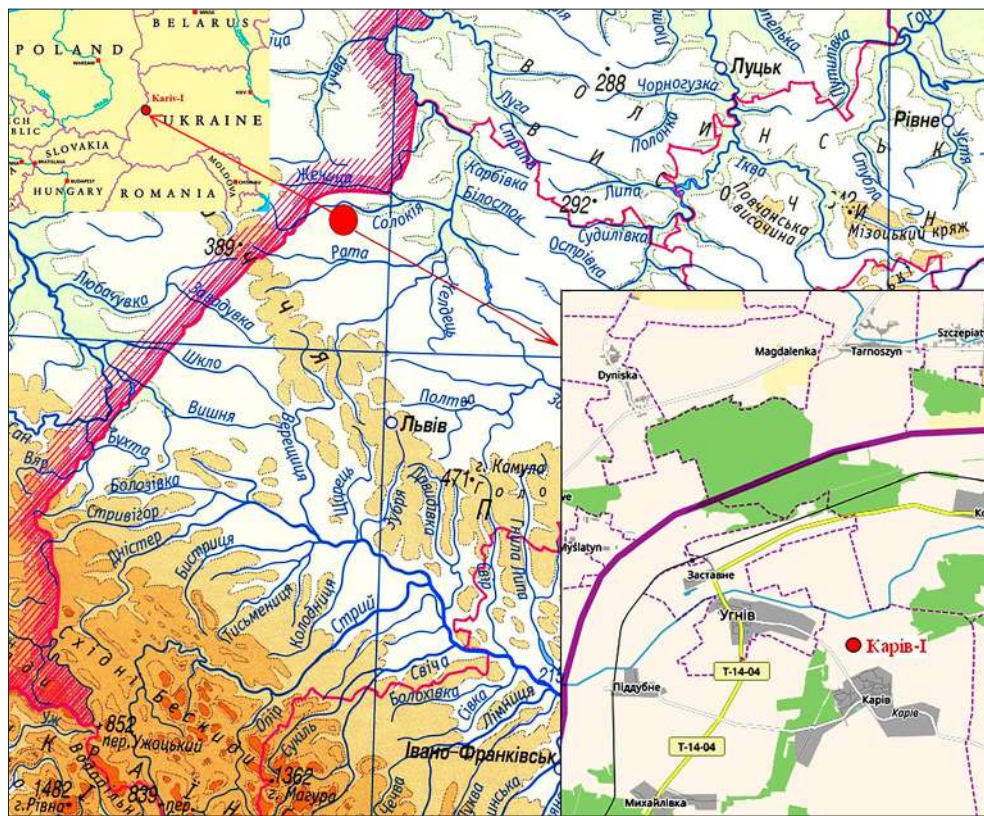


Fig. 1. Location of the Kariv-I site.

and one bowl (fig. 7.3-6). These were made by hand and poorly fired; due to prolonged exposure to moist sandy soil, their surfaces had softened and developed numerous microcracks. The surface is black and smoothed with traces of burnishing; the fabric contains sand of varying texture. The pots have slightly thickened, outward-flaring rims, a sharply defined shoulder, a conical body tapering strongly towards the base, and a relatively small, flat, slightly expanded bottom. Below the rim of one vessel, a geometric zigzag pattern is visible, interrupted at intervals (fig. 7.3). The squat pot has a height of 11.8 cm, rim diameter of 18 cm, and base diameter of 7.6 cm. The other two pots, similar in form, measure: height – 13.7 and 15.5 cm; rim diameter – 13.5 and 16.8 cm; base diameter – 7.4 and 8.6 cm.

In contrast, the bowl is only partially preserved (fig. 7.6). It is also black and burnished. Its height is 4 cm, estimated rim diameter – 11 cm, and the shallow base measures 5 cm.

According to T. Liana's typology, these items belong to Group 2 (Types II/2-II/3) of Przeworsk culture pottery [Liana 1970, 439].

Another black-burnished pot was discovered in child burial No. 9, where it was used as an urn. Unfortunately, most of it was destroyed by plowing, and only the lower part – about 10 cm high – was preserved in situ (photo 5). The surface bears traces of burnishing, and the fabric contains sand. It can be stated that the pot was made hastily and was poorly dried and fired. After exposure to the cremation pyre, the surface cracked heavily and began to flake. Because most of the urn was lost, its original shape could not be reconstructed.

A somewhat different ceramic group was found in burial No. 8 (fig. 4), comprising two pots and one bowl. The urn function was fulfilled by a large, dark-brown Kumpf-shaped pot with in-turned rims, a sharply marked shoulder, and a slightly expanded base (fig. 7.7). Its surface is burnished, and the fabric contains sand and grog. As a result of secondary firing in the cremation pyre, the pot developed cracks and extensive spalling of the surface. Its dimensions are: height – 18.3 cm, rim diameter – 19.6 cm, base – 12 cm. Inside were cremated human remains arranged anatomically, from leg fragments at the bottom to skull

fragments near the top. Among the remains was a heat-fractured amorphous flint fragment.

The other two items – a second pot and a bowl – survived only in fragments, having been broken by agricultural plowing. The pot, yellowish-brown in color, is crudely made. It has a jar-like form, with short vertical rims, a short, indistinct neck, rounded shoulders, a slightly tapering body, and a wide base (fig. 7,8). The fabric contains sand and grog; the surface is uneven and poorly finished. Dimensions: height – 17.1 cm; rim diameter – 13.8 cm; base – 14.6 cm.

The bowl is gray-yellow in color and likely had a smoothed surface originally. It was severely deformed by heat, and the surface partially vitrified. It has straight rims, a pronounced shoulder break, a narrowing body, and a wide base (fig. 7,9). The clay contains sand. Dimensions: height ~10 cm; rim diameter ~13 cm; base – 7.2 cm.

Parallels to the pottery from burial No. 8 are found at Roman-period sites across Central and Eastern Europe. According to T. Liana, such Kumpf-type pots belong to Group III of Przeworsk culture ceramics and date to Phase B2 (last quarter of the 1st to mid-2nd century AD) [Liana 1970, 439]. They were often used in funerary contexts. For example, at the Przeworsk culture cemetery in Opoča, Lublin Voivodeship, similar pots were used as urns in burials Nos. 55 and 77 [Stasiak 1994, 28, 33]. Similar pottery was discovered in Dacian burial 45 of the Zemplín cemetery in Slovakia [Budinský-Krička, Lamiová-Schmiedlová 1990, 301, pl. XIV.28]. In Western Ukraine, comparable Kumpfs were found in burials 7 and 44 of the Dacian-Przeworsk (Lipitsa) cemetery at Zavalya, Ivano-Frankivsk Region [Vakulenko 1991, 32, 36, fig. 3.5; 5.4; Vakulenko, Didenko 2022, fig. 5.2]. A bowl similar to ours comes from the Przeworsk cemetery at the village of Hać in Subcarpathian Voivodeship, Poland [Hadaczek 1909, 15, tab. T.41].

Two bowls of identical shape come from the “princely” burial No. 2, where they formed part of the upper layer of “funerary offerings” [Onishchuk 2020, 145-146]. Due to manufacturing flaws, they are poorly preserved. One could not be recovered, as it disintegrated during excavation; the other, better fired, was restored. It is black and burnished, with high, slightly flared rims, a moderately sharp shoulder break, a conical body, and a

well-defined flat base (fig. 6). Dimensions: height – 10.5 cm; rim diameter – 17 cm; base – 7 cm. On one side, the surface shows signs of flaking due to overheating in the fire, caused by insufficient drying before firing. This indicates that the bowl was not used for kitchen or table purposes, but was specifically made for deposition in the grave. Similar examples are known from Phase B1 Przeworsk culture complexes in Poland, where hastily made, poorly fired vessels were sometimes used as urns made specifically for burial purposes [Czarnecka 1990, 90].

Analogies to the bowls are known in the Przeworsk culture. These specimens belong to Type 3 of Group 2 of Przeworsk ceramics according to Teresa Liana’s typology and are chronologically attributed to the Early Roman Period [Liana 1970, 439, tabl. II,13]. Similar forms also appear at Germanic sites in the Middle Danube region—for example, pottery of this type is known from South Moravia in the Czech Republic (Blučina, Komořany, Křepice, Rajhard) [Droberjar 1997, 100, Abb. 35,2304-2305, 2309, 2313]; Velatice [Tejral 1975, 109, Taf. 16,6; Jílek, Kuča, Sojková 2011, 272, tab. X,2]; Southwestern Slovakia (Zohor) [Elschek, Jakab, Štolcová 2021, 113, Abb. 5,1-2]; and Austria (Neuruppersdorf) [Adler 1975, 24, Abb. 15].

According to Vladimír Varsik’s typology, based on finds from Germanic settlements in Bratislava-Trnávka (Southwestern Slovakia), this pottery is classified as Form III of Quadi ceramics [Varsik 2011, 97, obr. 50,e]. The presence of such vessels and other related artifacts in the Middle Danube is explained by the influence of the Przeworsk culture, whose population entered these lands during the Late La Tène period [Olędzki 1996; Droberjar 2019].

Also found in burial No. 2 was a small vase-like vessel. Due to poor firing, it is poorly preserved, and the upper part was damaged by a plow. The object has a distinctive form: a massive, high, flat base, a globular body, and narrow vertical or flaring rims (fig. 7,2). Unfortunately, due to the damaged upper portion, the full profile is difficult to reconstruct. Its dimensions are: base diameter – 4.5 cm; body – 8 cm; rim – about 5 cm; total height – approx. 8 cm.

No exact parallels are currently known for this ceramic form. However, partially similar shapes with pronounced base profiles, globu-

lar bodies, and straight or flaring rims appear in the Przeworsk culture (e.g., Oblin [Czarnecka 2007, Taf. IX,4, XXVIII,13], Opoka [Stasiak 1994, ryc.V,b], Gościeradów [Niewęglowski 1981, ryc. 12,a]). According to T. Liana's typology, they can be assigned to Group 5 of Przeworsk ceramics [Liana 1970, 439, tabl. 2,16].

Such forms are also present in the Dölkeim-Kovrovo culture at the sites of Altejka-3 [Skvortsov 2012, fig. 3,3] and Izobilnoye [Khomiakova, Uspensky 2015, fig. 2,1], in the Bogaczewo culture (Miętkie [Nowakowski 1998, Abb. 33,319]) and the Wielbark culture (Wieklice [Natuniewicz-Sekuła, Baczewski 2023, pl. LXXVI]; Gostkowo [Wołągiewicz 1993, tabl. 75,9]).

In the elite warrior-horseman's burial No. 1, fragments of a vase on a high hollow pedestal were found (fig. 2,2; 7,1). It has a bowl-shaped upper part with thickened, slightly flaring rims, a gently curved shoulder break, a conical body, and a lower part formed as a tall, round cross-sectioned hollow pedestal. The end of the pedestal is not preserved. Below the rim and on the shoulder, there is an ornament of irregular horizontal incised lines. The vessel is yellow-red in color, made of molded

clay with coarse sand temper. Its dimensions are: height – approx. 18 cm; rim diameter – 20 cm; pedestal diameter – 11 cm.

Parallels to this type of vessel are known in the Przeworsk culture. Similar examples come from cemeteries in Oblin (burial 2a) [Czarnecka 2007, 12, Taf. IV, Gr. 2a,7], Nadkole-2 in Mazovia [Andrzejowski 1998, 38, gr. 94,4, pl. LIX,4], and Opoka in Lublin Voivodeship (burials 2 and 3) [Stasiak 1994, 15, ryc. 1,e; 16, ryc. 3,a]. The specimen from burial No. 94 in Nadkole (Type IIF3c) is the closest match in terms of form and ornamentation [Andrzejowski 1998, pl. LIX,4].

Also from burial No. 1 comes a small molded clay jug with a handle (fig. 2,1). It has slightly flaring rims, a neck decorated with two horizontal lines, a round body adorned with vertical and diagonal fluting, and one angular handle. The flat base rests on a low foot decorated with pairs of vertical lines and rows of dots between them. The handle features a longitudinal perforation (diameter 2 mm). Dimensions: height – 16 cm; rim diameter – approx. 8 cm; base – 6.5 cm.

Similar jugs occasionally occur in Przeworsk contexts – for example, in burials No. 43 at the

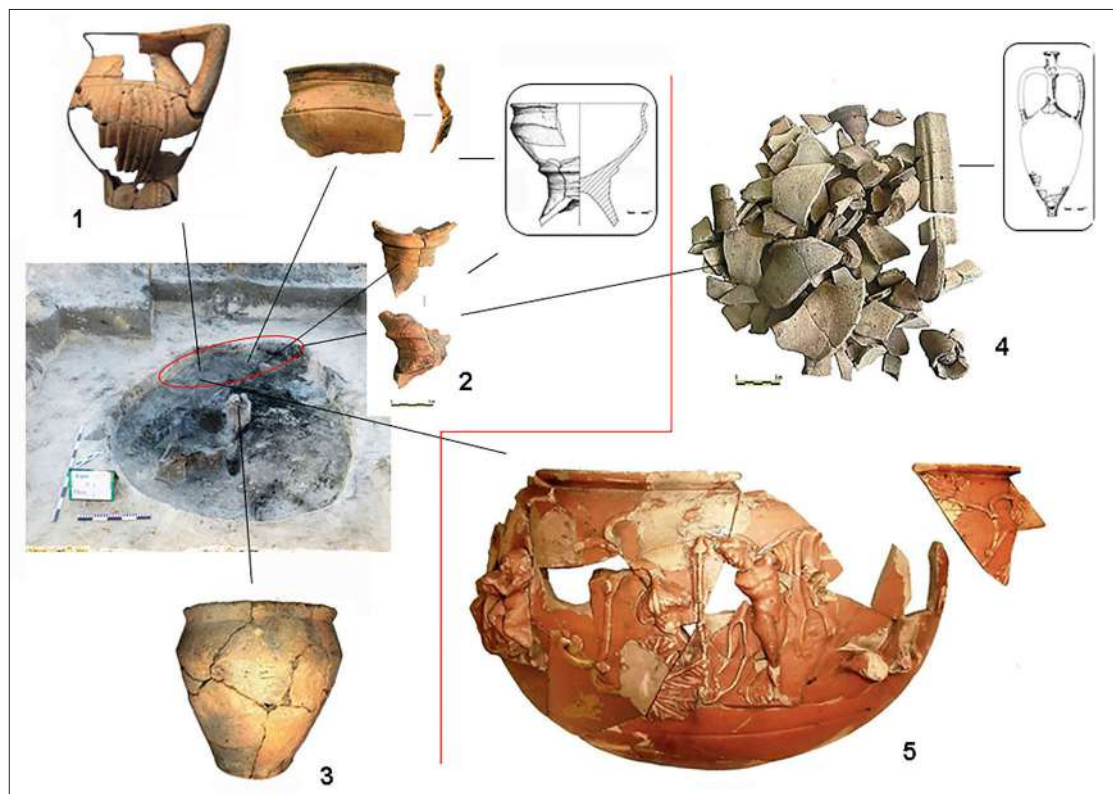


Fig. 2. Ceramic burial complex No. 1.

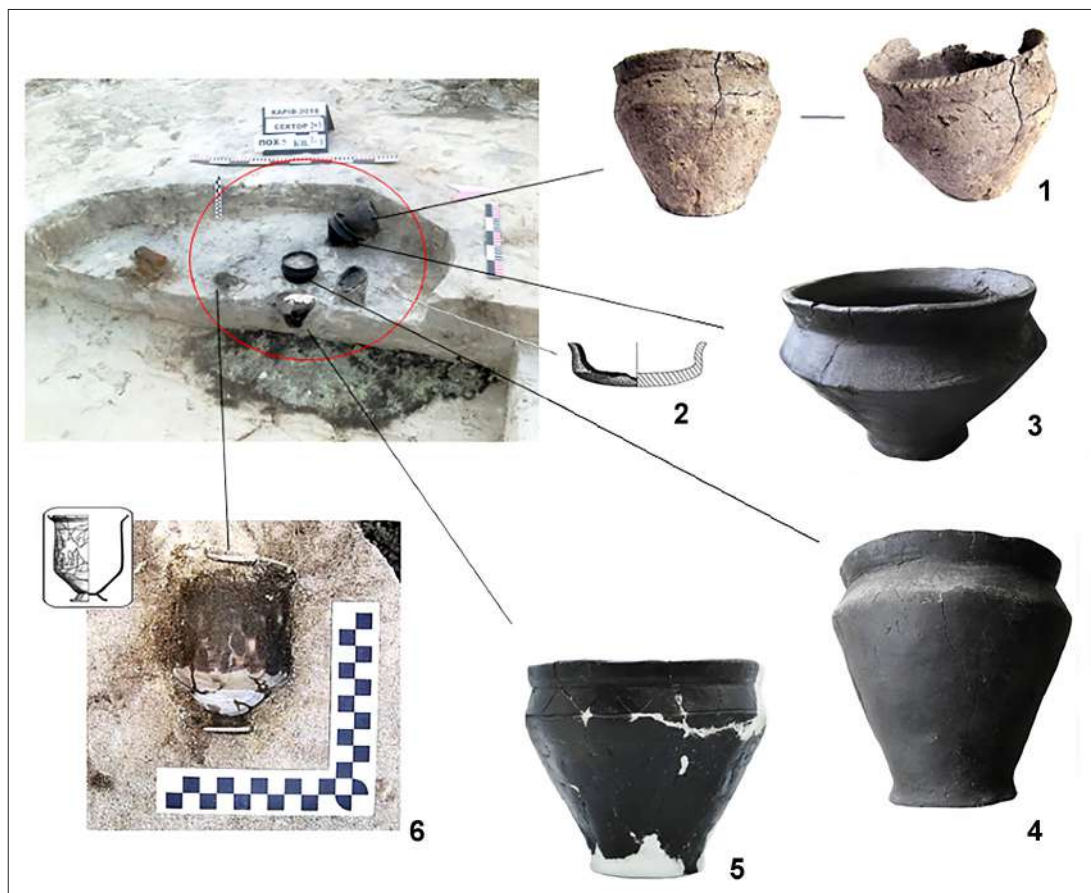


Fig. 3. Materials from grave No. 7.

Opoka cemetery [Stasiak 1994, 25, ryc. 29,d] or No. 12 at the Gościeradów cemetery [Niewęglowski 1981, 77, ryc. 11,j]. Comparable forms are also known from Lower Austria on the left bank of the Danube, inhabited during the Early Roman Period by the Quadi [Windl 1991, 18, Abb. 5].

Jugs with perforated handles are distributed more widely across the northern regions of Central Europe [Hegewisch 2003, 45, Abb. 1; 57, Kt. 1]. Their function remains unclear. Due to the perforation, they could be used to pour liquid either from the rim or through a fine stream from the handle. This feature sparked debate over their intended use. For instance, M. Hegewisch hypothesized, based on typological, geographical, and chronological analysis, that such vessels may have been used for fermenting alcoholic beverages, with the handle hole serving to release carbon dioxide [Hegewisch 2003, pp. 43-58].

However, we argue that the small volume of some jugs contradicts this theory. For example, the jug from burial No. 68 in Garwolin (Po-

land) is only 13.6 cm tall [Niewęglowski 1991, 60, fig. 42,a], and another from burial No. 4 is even smaller, with a base diameter of just 4 cm [Niewęglowski 1991, 17, fig. 6,j]. The Kariv find, too, holds only about 0.5 liters. It is more likely these jugs were used for drinking certain liquids – possibly alcoholic or hallucinogenic – with the handle hole allowing for a thin stream, possibly as part of ritual or ceremonial practices.

The second type of molded ceramics from the Kariv-I cemetery includes two pots that differ from those previously described both in shape and in ornamentation. The first was found in the horseman's burial No. 1 and served as a container for sacrificial food of animal origin (fig. 2,3). It is yellow with a reddish tint, and the surface bears ash-gray spots caused by unstable firing temperatures. The ceramic body contains fine to medium chamotte inclusions. The vessel has a slender shape, gently flaring rim, and a smooth break of the shoulder at  $\frac{3}{4}$  of the body height. The rim edge is decorated with diagonal incised lines (fig. 8,1).



Fig. 4. Ceramics from grave No. 8.

The height of the pot is 17 cm, rim diameter – 15 cm, base diameter – 10 cm. No signs of secondary firing from the cremation pyre were observed.

A nearly identical specimen was found in burial No. 7, placed inside a black-burnished pot of Przeworsk culture (fig. 3,1). It is somewhat squat in form, with a brownish hue, gently flaring rim decorated with diagonal strokes, smooth shoulder transition, roughly finished bumpy surface, and an ornament below the shoulder in the form of a row of faint indentations (fig. 8,2). The ceramic paste contains sand and chamotte. The dimensions of the vessel are: height – 13.8 cm, base diameter – 10 cm. The rim diameter ranges from 11.2 to 15.3 cm, as poor firing and long exposure to moist sandy soil caused the pottery to partially soften and become elliptical in shape. As in the previous case, no traces of exposure to the cremation fire were noted.

Such vessel forms are present in complexes of various Early Roman Period cultures. In particular, similar forms are occasionally found in the Przeworsk culture. For example, a comparable pot comes from burial No. 20 of the cremation cemetery at Opoka in Poland [Stasiak 1994, 20, ryc. 17,a]. However, it should be noted that the Przeworsk ceramic tradition typically lacks rim ornamentation in the form of incised strokes, favoring instead various types of nail- or finger-impressed marks and notches.

Closer parallels to the Kariv finds – differing only by the presence of rustication on the body

– are pots from the settlement at Wyszebork (site 5, feature 8) in the Warmian-Masurian Voivodeship [Fedorczyk, Nowakowski, Szymański 1998, 373–374, fig. 4,1,2]. These have been attributed to the Bogaczewo culture, although the authors noted that such ornamentation is not typical for Bogaczewo cemeteries and is instead widespread among Early Slavic ceramics, whose influence in Masuria became apparent toward the end of the Migration Period [Fedorczyk, Nowakowski, Szymański 1998, 374].

The ceramics described are also nearly identical to finds from Early Roman Period sites in the Neman-Western Bug interfluvial region (Hryniewiczze Wielkie, Kobylany-V, Suraz [Poland], Trastsianitsa, Radasts', Sulichava-I [Belarus]). For example, a vessel from the cremation necropolis at Hryniewiczze Wielkie (grave 13) is essentially identical to the pot from burial No. 1 at Kariv: it shares the di-



Fig. 5. Remains of the urn from grave No. 9.



Fig. 6. Bowl from grave No. 2.

agonally incised rim ornament and has the same form and dimensions (rim diameter 15-16.5 cm, base – 10 cm, height – 17-17.5 cm) [Andzejowski 1999, 21, ryc. 4,1].

The origin of such pottery is associated with the influences of the Late Zarubyntsi culture [Andzejowski 1999, 32-34; Belevets 2004, 256]. Ceramics of similar form are also present in complexes of the Zubrytsia culture in Western Ukraine, which Denys Kozak considered to be a western offshoot of the Slavic-Venedi cultural sphere [Kozak 1993, 29; Kozak 2008, 11-42]. According to his classification, the Kariv specimens belong to Type 1 of the group of squat, wide-necked Zubrytsia jars [Kozak 2008, 75, fig. 25,1]. The presence of this type of pottery in burial contexts provides grounds to assume that, in addition to Przeworsk and Germanic-Suebian components,

the Kariv-1 cemetery also reflects elements of Venedi cultural and ethnic origin. These could have been representatives of the local Proto-Slavic population (for example, women) who became part of this community through marital, socio-economic, or slaveholding relations [Onishchuk 2021, 28].

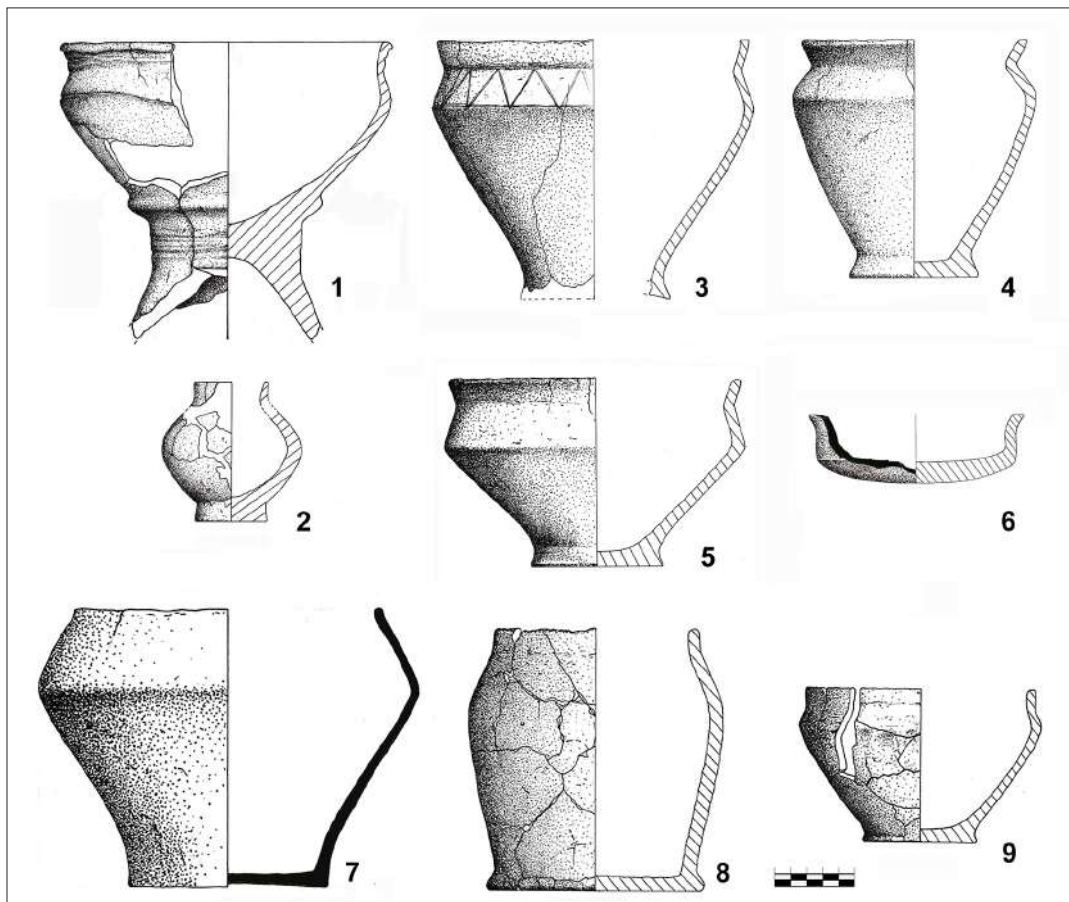
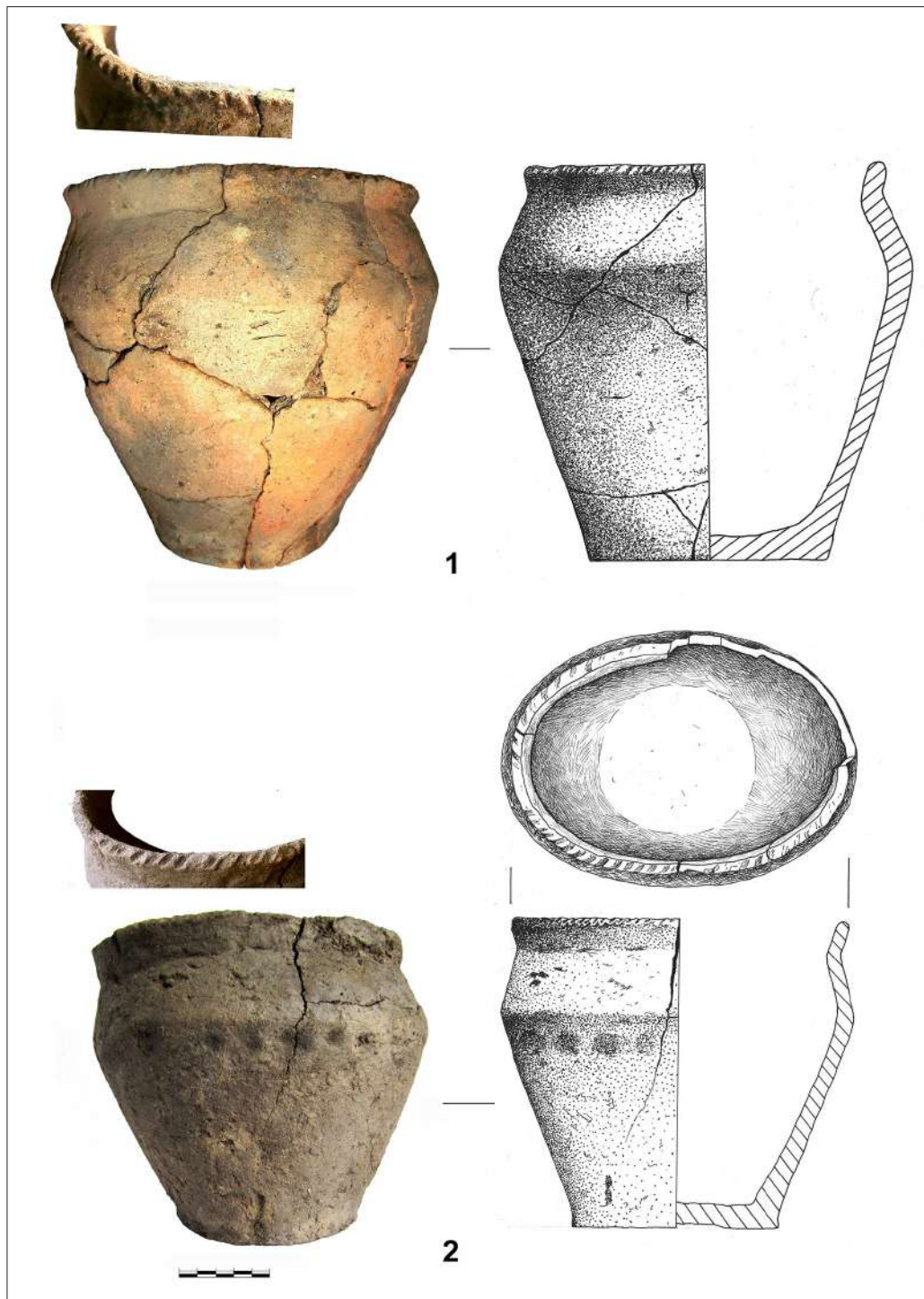


Fig. 7. Clay pottery from the Kariv-I burial ground.



**Fig. 8.** Venedian-type pottery from graves No. 1 (1) and No. 7 (2).

#### **Imported pottery**

The second group of ceramics from the Kariv-I cemetery consists of imported wares. These include fragments of light- and red-clay amphorae, as well as red- and black-glazed vessels. A large number of fragments from a light yellow amphora

were found in the inventory complex of the horseman's burial no. 1 (fig. 2,4; 9,1). It was made from clay containing a significant amount of sand. The vessel belongs to the group of narrow-necked amphorae with a rolled rim, high neck, two arched handles, and a conical body with a small foot on



Fig. 9. Fragments of imported pottery from the Kariv-I burial ground.

a ring base. According to the classification of D.B. Shelov, such vessels found in the Northern Black Sea region belong to Type “B” and are dated to the second third of the 1st century to the mid-2nd century AD [Shelov 1978, 18].

Fragments of red-clay amphorae were recovered from the plow zone. These include parts of the rims of two vessels with rolled edges and straight necks (figs. 9.2-3), as well as a partially vitrified fragment of another neck, likely damaged by high heat (fig. 9.4). The clay contains coarse sand inclusions. Unfortunately, the fragmentary state of the finds makes it impossible to reconstruct their full form. Judging by their diameter, the rims likely belonged to large wide-mouthed vessels, while the neck fragment probably comes from a tall, narrow-necked amphora.

Among the imported ceramics is also part of a large terra sigillata bowl. A concentration of its fragments, along with pieces of a light-clay amphora, was discovered in the northern sector of horseman’s burial no. 1 (fig. 2,5). Unfortunately, only part of the vessel was recovered from the grave. The remaining pieces could not be located and may have been left in the cremation pyre or

intentionally scattered across the cemetery as part of ritual activity. During excavations, individual fragments of the bowl were found at some distance from the burial feature at depths that preclude displacement by plowing.

The terra sigillata bowl features wide, outward-flaring rims about 30 cm in diameter and a globular body. A handle remnant is preserved in the midsection. The base is missing, making full reconstruction difficult. The surface is coated with a high-quality red glaze. The walls are decorated with applied ornaments depicting vegetal, anthropomorphic, and zoomorphic motifs (fig. 10). The central figure is Bacchus, with his associated symbols: a thyrsus, wild ivy, and a lion’s pelt draped over his shoulders. It may be assumed that the scene on the bowl is associated with Dionysian festivities in honor of the god of wine and viticulture, Dionysus/Bacchus [Sidorovich 2019, 19].

Unlike the widely distributed red-gloss ceramics with relief-stamped decoration in the Northern Black Sea region and Danubian provinces, the Kariv example features applied decorative technique. Such wares were produced in the highly developed ceramic workshops of the

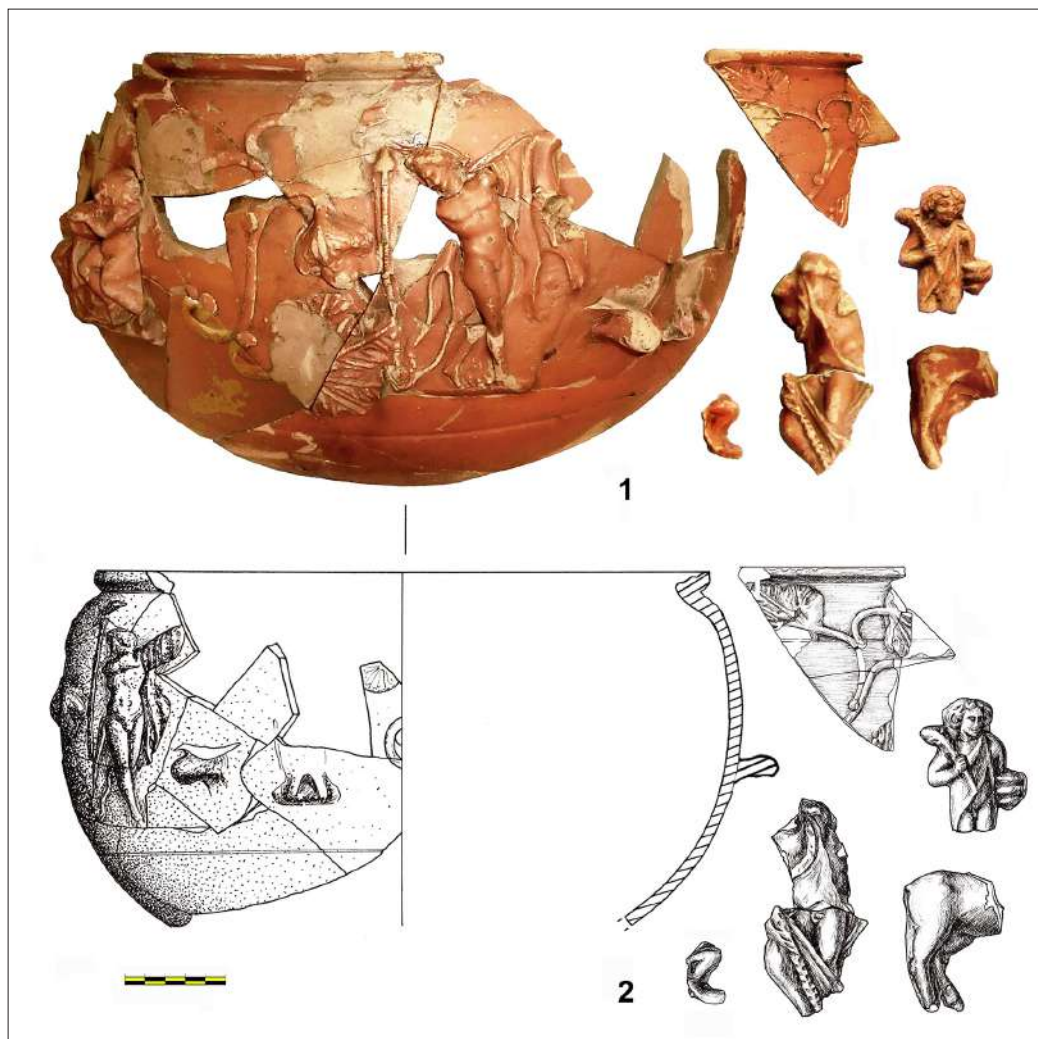


Fig. 10. Terra sigillata from grave site No. 2.

Roman Empire, with the most renowned centers being Arezzo in Italy [Porten Palange 2009] and Pergamon in Asia Minor [Hübner 1993]. Although direct parallels to the Kariv example are not yet known, its manufacturing technique suggests a possible Pergamene origin.

Fragments of black-glazed pottery also come from the plow zone of the site, though their concentration around female burial no. 12 suggests they may belong to this burial context. These consist of rim, wall, handle, and base fragments from a small vessel (fig. 9,5). The rim is wide, slightly thickened, and flares outward. The clay is well fired, brick-red in color, and well levigated, without inclusions and of dense consistency. The surface is undecorated but retains traces of black glaze on both the inner and outer sides. Due to the fragmentary state of the find, its complete form

is uncertain. However, the wide rim, convex wall, ring base, and handle suggest that this was likely a bowl produced by provincial Roman pottery technology in one of the empire's ceramic centers.

In addition to ceramic imports, connections between the population of the Western Buh region and adjacent territories with the Middle Danube are also confirmed by numismatic evidence, in particular finds of Roman coins and their imitations [Fenin 1951; Onishchuk 2015; Bodzek 2023; Orlyk, Prokhnenko 2023a; Orlik, Prokhnenko 2023b; Orlyk, Prokhnenko 2024a; Orlyk, Prokhnenko 2024b; Röttger 2024].

### Conclusion

Thus, the ceramic materials from the Kariv-I cemetery attest to the polyethnic character of the population that left it behind. The study of

burial practices and associated finds suggests that this population did not belong to the “classical” Przeworsk culture, as certain ritual elements of the site and some items of the grave inventory are uncharacteristic of its burial tradition. The appearance of the community that created the Kariv cemetery and other sites of the so-called “Kariv group” [Onishchuk 2022b, 69-79; Onyshchuk, Serkiz 2024, 13-14] is linked to the Marcomannic Wars (166-180 AD) in the Middle Danube region [Onishchuk 2019, 372-374; Onishchuk 2020, 151-152; 2022b, 79-80]. It is known that these conflicts involved various ethnically diverse populations of European Barbaricum. Among them were also tribes of the Przeworsk culture who had settled in the lands of present-day Moravia (Czech Republic), Lower Austria, and southwestern Slovakia already by the end of the La Tène period, and who had been strongly influenced by provincial Roman culture [Droberjar 2019, 251-290].

The use of a bronze cauldron as a funerary urn in the “princely” burial no. 2 at Kariv indicates that it was not merely a trophy taken from

an enemy, but rather an object of special significance, closely connected to the deceased’s life and status. It may have been a gift from the Roman administration to the leader of one of the Danubian Suebi tribes in return for fulfilling certain obligations or duties to the Empire.

There were ample reasons for the Germanic tribes residing in the unstable regions of the Middle Danube to leave after their defeat in the Marcomannic Wars. These included the Marcomanni, Quadi, Buri, and their allies – the Przeworsk-Lugii, Vandals, western Balts, and Sarmatian Iazyges, among others. According to the account of Cassius Dio, the Romans stationed a garrison of 20,000 soldiers with fortifications on the lands of the Marcomanni and Quadi, and prohibited the local population from raising livestock or cultivating land [Cass. Dio, *Hist. Rom.* LXXI. 20, 181]. This likely prompted part of the frontier tribes to abandon the troubled Danubian territories and migrate to lands beyond the reach of Roman political influence, in the Eastern Carpathians and Western Buh region, where they joined their allies – the Przeworsk-Lugii.

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