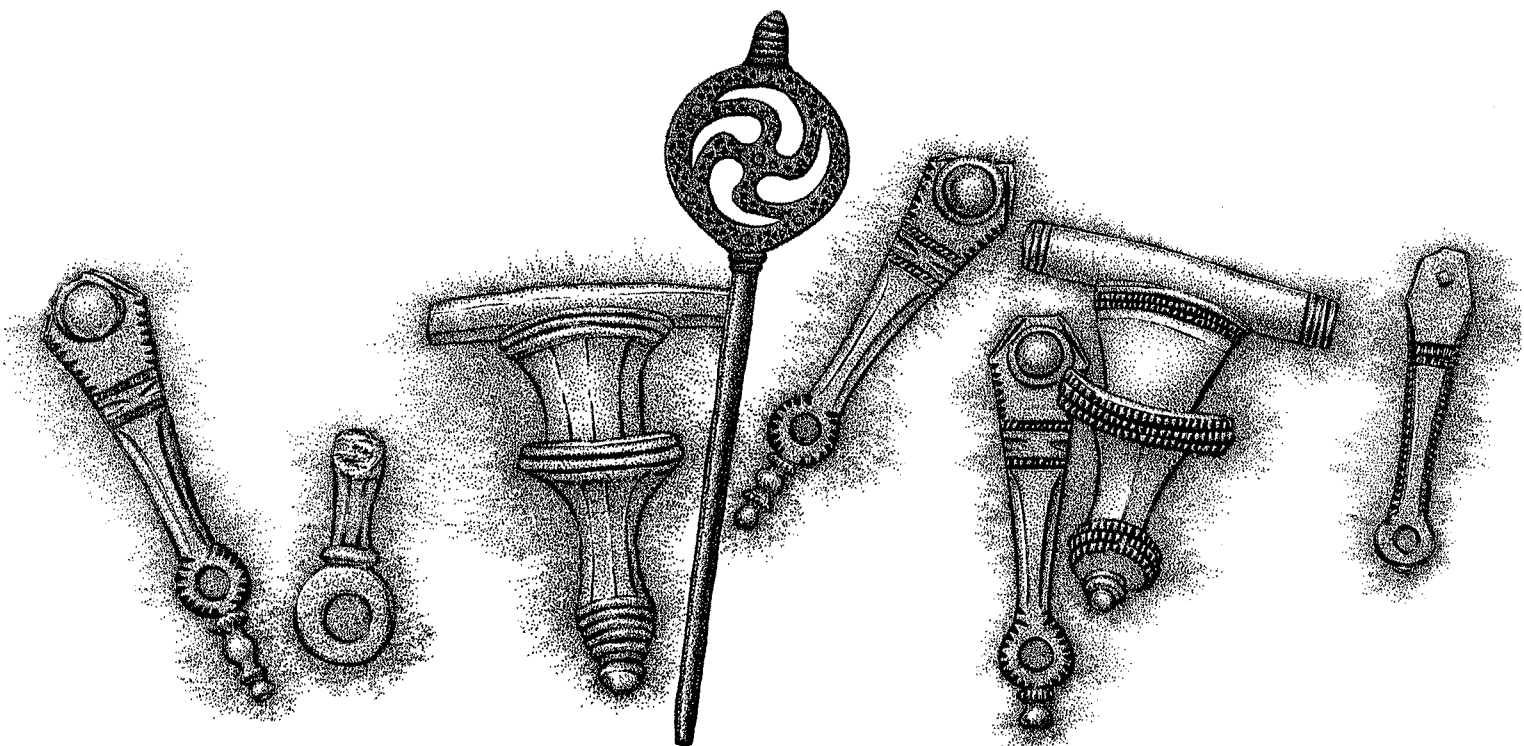


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The Lake Rajgród micro-region – an outlying area of Bogaczewo culture settlement

Piotr Iwanicki

With its extensions – lakes Krzywe and Białe to the west, and lake Dreństwo to the east – lake Rajgród forms the south-eastern margin of the Elk lake district. Its position between the moraine hills of Bargłowo-Milewo to the north-east, the forest complex of Augustów to the east and the floodplains of the Elk, Jęgrznia and Netta rivers to the south and west gives the region of Rajgród lake the character of an enclave. At the same time the area may be easily traversed south-to-north (from the Kolno heights to the Augustów lake district in the north) and towards the south-west, by way of the Elk lake district and the Great Mazurian Lakes district beyond (Kondracki, 1994, p. 73–74).

During the Roman period the region of lake Rajgród formed the south-eastern periphery of Bogaczewo culture, which had its centre in the region of the Great Mazurian lakes. Archaeology of the lake Rajgród micro-region started to be recorded by German researchers in early 1930s when well-known social activists and antiquarians of the Elk district /Kreis Lyck/ – Adolf Pogoda and Frantz Kotzan – investigated the sites at Romoty (Pogoda, 1934a, p. 93; 1934b, p. 238; 1934c, p. 30; 1934d, p. 69–71), Borzomy (Kotzan, 1933a, p. 250; 1933b, p. 79–80) and Sypitki (Kotzan, 1935, p. 13–14). The results of their studies were later published in the form of brief notes in regional periodicals.

Across the border, in Poland, the first discoveries were made during the late 1930s. In 1937 Józef Marciniak carried out rescue excavations at Judziki and Bargłów Dworny site 1 (Marciniak, 1950, p. 47–75); two years later the cemetery at Netta was discovered during the construction of military defences (Okulicz, 1955, p. 284–303). After World War II archaeological research in the area was taken up only in the 1960s and 70s by Marian Kaczyński. Kaczyński completed the exploration of the site at Bargłów Dworny site 1, started by J. Marciniak, excavated the cemeteries at Netta and Podliszewo and

carried out a sondage study of settlements at Bargłów Dworny, site II and Netta, site V (Kaczyński, 1976b, p. 475–484; 1981, p. 169–198). The same researcher also identified the cemetery at Brzozówka and settlement site Netta, site II (Kaczyński, 1981, p. 174). During the same period a number of isolated graves were recorded at Woźna Wieś (Iwanicki, 2001, p. 89–97) and Dreństwo (Jaskanis, 1968, p. 401–404) and a rescue excavation carried out of the fortified settlement at Rajgród (Jaskanis, 2001, p. 75–157). In late 1980s and 90s the settlement at Tworki Skrockie was discovered (Bitner-Wróblewska, 1994, p. 232–233) and several new sites were identified as a result of the Polish Archaeological Record fieldwalking program /AZP/¹. Of the latter only the site at Rybczyzna, site 6² was subsequently excavated.

Despite the described research activity the archaeological record of the culture and settlement shift in region of lake Rajgród is seriously limited. Much of the archaeological material recovered before the war can no longer be traced; many of the features survive in a seriously damaged condition. Of these the most comprehensively investigated is the cemetery at Netta, site I, lying on its periphery (unpublished materials from the research by M. Kaczyński; PMA /Warsaw State Archaeological Museum/ Collection, inv.no. PMA/IV/364, subsequently as PMA/IV/364). Even though partly destroyed by war trenches Netta produced over 170 graves dating from the end of phase B2 until phase D (Kaczyński, 1966, p. 79–108; Bitner-Wróblewska, 2001, p. 129–138). Unfortunately the earliest phases of occupation of the

¹ So far, eleven PAR (Polish Archaeological Record) areas have been studied in the micro-region of Lake Rajgród, with ca 20 settlements discovered dating from the Roman period. Research by J. Siemaszko, J. Brzozowski – Collection of the Regional Museum in Suwałki.

² Unpublished research of J. M. Łapo from 1997. Collection of the Folk Culture Museum in Węgorzewo.

cemetery are documented by a very small number of grave assemblages; this makes it difficult to compare the archaeology registered at Netta with that of other cemeteries in the region (see Bitner-Wróblewska, in the present volume). A further 180 or so graves were excavated at Romoty and Sypitki, in the western area of micro-region of lake Rajgród (Jaskanis, 1977, p. 219, 328) but the material recovered from these cemeteries was lost during the war. At present it is only possible – basing on references in pre-1939 literature – to determine approximately the typology of some of the artefacts recorded at Romoty and Sypitki and define the chronology of these cemeteries. A number of smaller cemeteries in the region at Judziki, Podliszewo and Bargłów Dworny, site 1 pose similar problems. None of these sites had been undamaged at the time of their excavation; as a result, only some of the occupation phases at these cemeteries are represented by grave assemblages, the remaining phases are documented only by isolated finds lacking archaeological context. A good example is the site at Podliszewo. Although we know that this grave field was in use during the period from phase A3/B1 until C2/D, its youngest and oldest phase of occupation are documented only by a small number of scattered artefacts recovered from the arable layer; the first chronologically well-defined burials are those datable to the end of phase B2 until phase C2 (Bitner-Wróblewska, Iwanicki, 2002, p. 105–184).

Next to the larger and smaller cemeteries a number of isolated grave assemblages are also recorded in the micro-region of lake Rajgród, at Dreństwo (Jaskanis, 1968, p. 401–404; Brzozowski, Szymański, 1999, p. 26–31), Woźna Wieś (Iwanicki, 2001, p. 89–97), Borzomy (Jaskanis, 1977, p. 261) and in the region of the town of Rajgród (Jaskanis, 1970, p. 386–388). Such solitary grave assemblages may represent either the remnants of no longer existing fully destroyed cemeteries or of sites which were not fully explored. Despite their random character they furnish much valuable data to supplement the findings from better investigated cemeteries.

Unfortunately evidence from settlements discovered in the region of interest is of limited use for micro-regional studies as none of these sites were investigated in a satisfactory manner. Out of 21 settlement sites on record only five have been investigated, either by sondage or in the form of rescue excavation: the settlement at Bargłów Dworny, site 2 (Kaczyński, 1976b, p. 477–480; 1998, p. 167–194), Netta, site II (Kaczyński, 1981, p. 174), Rybczyzna, site 6 (see footnote 2), the fortified settlement at Rajgród (Jaskanis, 2001, p. 75–157) and at Tworki

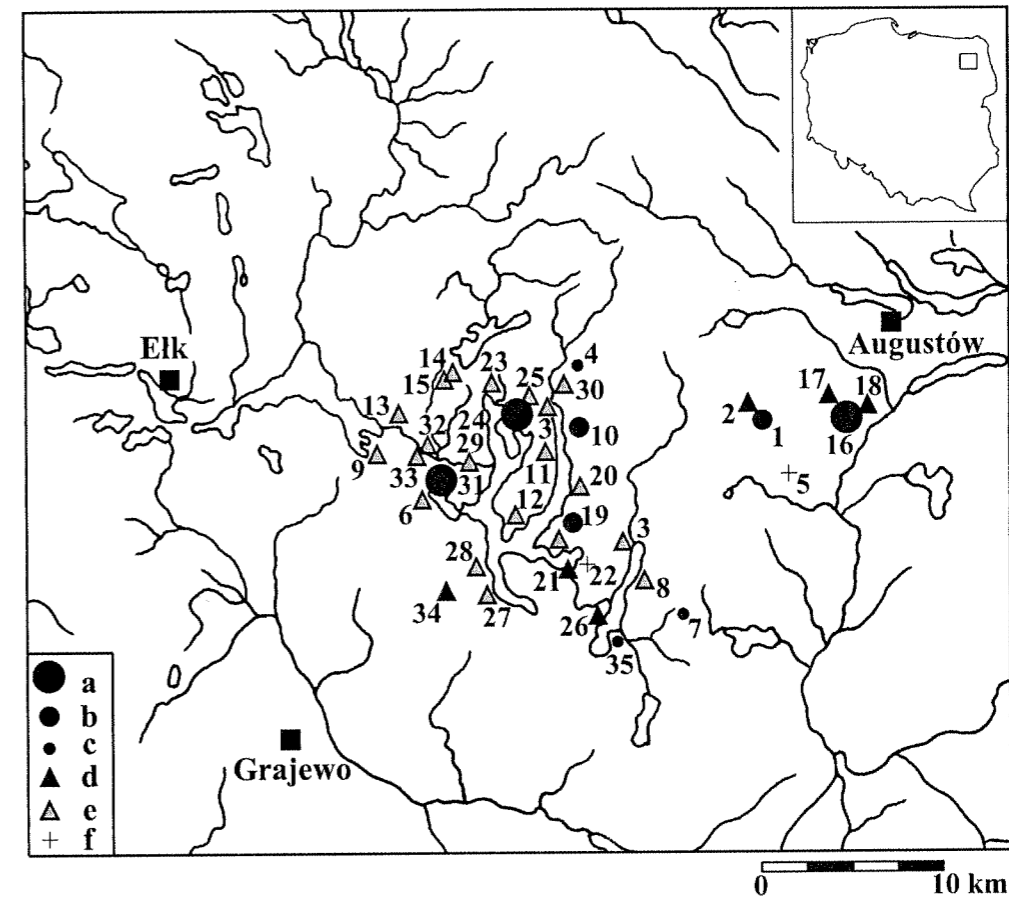
Skrockie (Bitner-Wróblewska, 1994, p. 232–233). Material evidence obtained at settlement sites is sufficient only to determine their general chronological framework with no possibility to identify narrower time segments.

Even with such a modest and far from complete archaeological record it is still possible to trace change at work in the micro-region of lake Rajgród during the Roman and Migration period (Map I). This was attempted for the first time by M. Kaczyński (1966, p. 79–108; 1976a, p. 253–288; 1981, p. 169–198), who proposed to include the settlement micro-region in question in the Augustów group of Sudovian culture he had identified. However more recent research and material evidence obtained on Bogaczewo culture, and especially, progress made on the study of Bogaczewo culture pottery makes it necessary to question M. Kaczyński's conclusions and view the processes of change around lake Rajgród from a slightly different perspective. In the coming section these processes are described during successive and tangible chronological phases.

The first traces of Roman period occupation in the micro-region of lake Rajgród may be dated to phase A3/B1 (Map II); they are represented by a small number of random finds registered at the neighbouring cemeteries at Judziki and Podliszewo. These include a spur with large hooks (Marciniak, 1950, p. 60, Pl. XIX:3), a shield grip type J.5, both from Judziki (Jahn, 1916, p. 184; Marciniak, 1950, p. 60, Pl. XIX:7) and a buckle with a spike continuing into a trapeze-shaped ferrule, from Podliszewo – (Bitner-Wróblewska, Iwanicki, 2002, p. 121, Pl. XXXV:7).

The next chronological period, corresponding to phases B1 and B2, is documented by a larger number of finds (Map II): quadrangular fire-stones from Judziki (Marciniak, 1950, p. 60, Pl. XIX:11) and Bargłów Dworny, site 1 (collection of PMA-IV/569), a pin type A from grave 67 at Sypitki (Jaskanis, 1977, p. 328), eye brooches of the Prussian series from Judziki (Marciniak, 1950, p. 58, Pl. XVII:1–3) and Romoty (Pogoda, 1934b, p. 238), finally, a fibula type A.77–80, also from Romoty (Pogoda, 1934a, p. 93; Nowakowski, 1983, footnote 9). Other forms datable to the same period include spear points with barbs from Judziki (Marciniak, 1950, p. 59, Pl. XVIII:10) and Romoty grave 46b³, and vessels from

³ The drawing of the spear point from grave 46b at Romoty, incorrectly recorded as a find from Rominten, Kr. Lyck, survives in the archival records of Ajaloo Institut Eesti Teaduste Akadeemia in Tallinn. I am grateful to mgr Anna Jurga-Szymańska for information about this artefact.



Map I. Sites discovered in the microregion lake Rajgród. Sites investigated by excavation: a – large cemeteries (more than 50 graves); b – middle sized (less than 50 graves); c – solitary graves; d – settlements; e – features known from the Polish Archaeological field survey; f – random finds

I žemėlapis. Rajgrodo ežero mikroregione aptikti paminklai. Kasinėti paminklai: a – dideli kapinynai (daugiau nei 50 kapų); b – vidutinio dydžio (mažiau nei 50 kapų); c – pavieniai kapai; d – gyvenvietės; e – lauko žvalgomųjų tyrimų metu gauti duomenys; f – atsitiktiniai radiniai

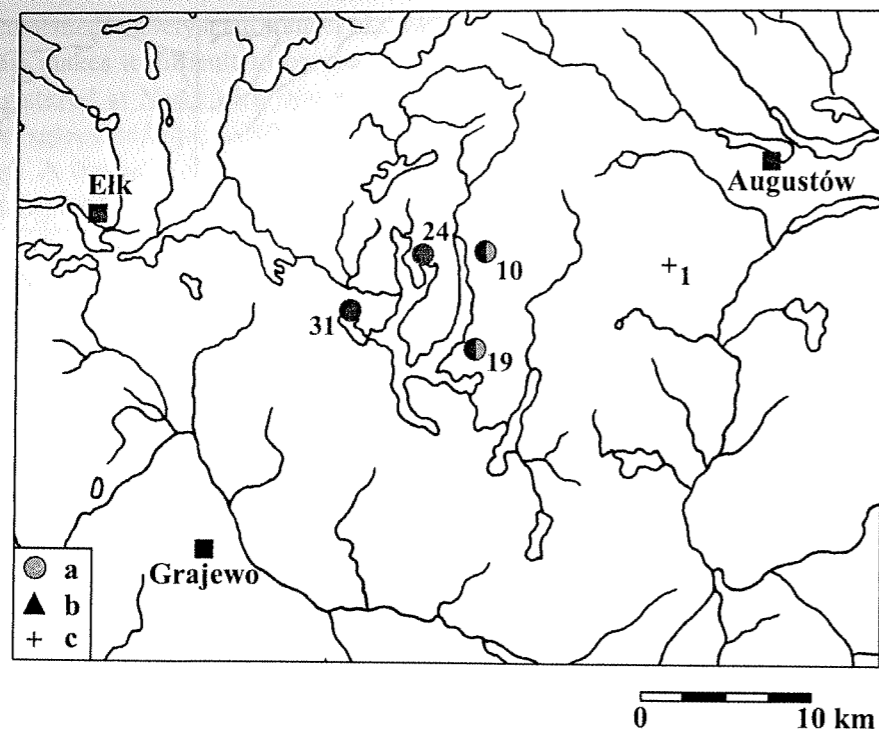
group I.C⁴ with large multi-partite handles from Judziki, grave 11 (Marciniak, 1950, p. 54, Pl. XIV:4) and Podliszewo, grave 10A. In this last assemblage the cinerary urn was accompanied by a bracelet with slightly expanded bevelled terminals in imitation of similar specimens recorded on Przeworsk and Wielbark culture territory (Bitner-Wróblewska, Iwanicki, 2002, p. 110, Pl. XI:1, 5). Several further grave assemblages from Judziki containing vessels forms type I.B (grave 3a, 6, 9, 10 and 15; Marciniak, 1950, p. 50–57, Pl. XII:3, XII:3, XIV:2, 3, XV:8) and the loosely described quartzite fire-stone from

Romoty (Pogoda, 1934a, p. 93) may probably be assigned to the same chronological time segment.

Pottery discovered inside grave assemblages dating from phases B1 and B2 is typical for Bogaczewo culture (Szymański, 2000, p. 113–144), both in terms of its form (funnel-shaped rims, hemispherical or biconical body, poorly defined bases), execution (smoothed upper, roughened lower body), and ornamentation (large multi-partite handles, single engraved line at rim base). Next to the already noted vessel types I.B and I.C other pottery types include: type I.A (Judziki grave 14), type I.D.a (Judziki grave 4) and type II.A bowl (Judziki grave 1, Podliszewo grave 34).

Funerary practices registered in lake Rajgród micro-region are very much the same as those noted in the main area of Bogaczewo culture. During this period (phases

⁴ All typological determinations of pottery vessels given in the present article follow the classification system according to dr. P. Szymański (2000, p. 109–201).



Map II. Sites in the microregion lake Rajgród. a – phase A3/B1; b – phases B1–B2; c – random find

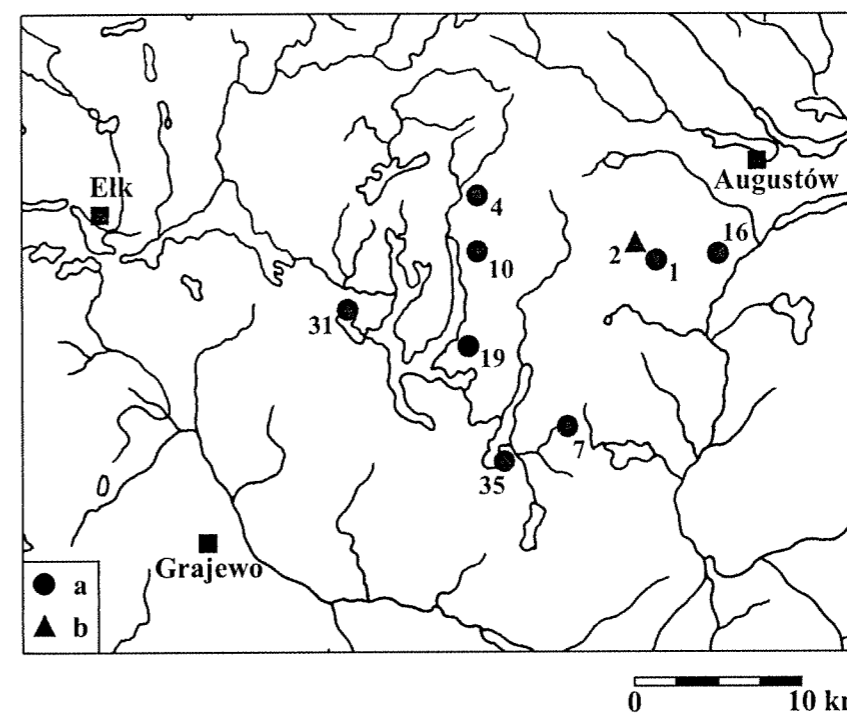
II žemėlapis. Rajgrodo ežero mikroregiono paminklai: a – A3/B1 periodas; b – B1–B2 periodas; c – atsitiktinis radinys

B1–B2) cremated remains were deposited in urns or directly inside the grave pit, which could be round or oval in outline. The grave pits commonly also included the remains of the funerary pyre; it is worth noting that in some cases concentrations of burnt bone or cinerary urns have been found deposited directly in pure sand with no obvious outline of the grave pit. On rare occasions the graves were found inside stone settings, overlain by small pavements or marked with a solitary stone.

It is not entirely clear whether in lake Rajgród micro-region urned graves predominated over pit graves during the period in question (B1 and B2). This regularity, observed at Bogaczewo culture cemeteries (Okulicz, 1973, p. 393; Nowakowski, 1983, p. 157), has also been signalled with regard to the grave fields at Sypitki and Romoty (Jaskanis, 1977, p. 319, 328). But of this we may never be certain given the seriously impaired record available on these two sites. Other cemeteries in the micro-region of lake Rajgród have produced a very modest number of assemblages datable to phases B1 and B2, urned and pit graves alike (cf Podliszewo graves 10A and 10C – Bitner-Wróblewska, Iwanicki, 2002, p. 110–111, Pl. IX, XI; Judziki grave 3AB – Marciniak, 1950, p. 50, fig. 4).

Phase B2/C1–C1a is represented by a much richer body of evidence (Map III). The period was one of intensive development of Bogaczewo culture and formation of new settlement concentrations on its northern and eastern peripheries, which subsequently gave rise to Sudovian culture (Kaczyński, 1981, p. 263–266; Nowakowski, 1983, p. 183–188). The described settlement processes, the emergence of the Suwałki concentration in particular are reflected in archaeological material recorded in the lake Rajgród micro-region. During phases B2/C1–C1a settlement spread north-eastward, to the area of Bargłowo-Milewo heights, and south-eastward, to the area around lake Dreństwo. These processes are not fully tangible in archaeological material. Basing on available evidence we may suppose that during this period or even slightly earlier, the cemeteries at Netta, site I and Bargłów Dworny, site 1⁵ were established, and perhaps also the settlements lying in their vicinity

⁵ A chronology pre-dating phase B2/C1–C1a of both these cemeteries is indicated by the chronology of grave 81AB at Netta site I, (Bitner-Wróblewska, 2001, p. 133) and a random find of a quartzite fire-stone discovered at Bargłów Dworny, site 1 (Kaczyński, 1998, footnote 4).



Map III. Sites in the microregion lake Rajgród from phase B2/C1–C1a. a – cemeteries; b – settlements

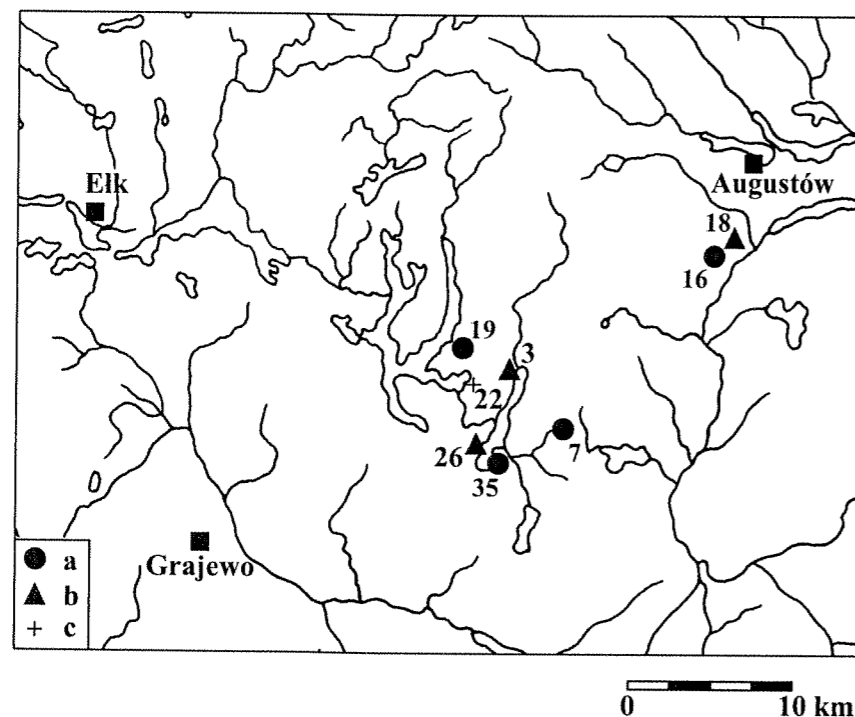
III žemėlapis. Rajgrodo ežero mikroregiono B2/C1–C1a periodo paminklai

(Bargłów Dworny, site 2 – Kaczyński, 1998, p. 176; Netta, site V – Kaczyński, 1976b, p. 481–482). The number of isolated graves registered at Woźna Wieś (Iwanicki, 2001, p. 93) and Dreństwo (Brzozowski, Szymański, 1999, p. 29) also belong in the same period.

This dating is supported by grave inventories which include the following metal dress fastenings typical for Bogaczewo culture during phases B2/C1–C1a (Nowakowski, 1983, p. 184–185): the Mazurian variant of three-comb brooches Sypitki, grave 26 (Jaskanis, 1977, p. 328) and Bargłów Dworny, site 1, grave 7 (Marciniak, 1950, p. 64, Pl. XXII:6), pin Nikutowo variant, Netta, grave 74 (unpublished materials from research of M. Kaczyński. Collection PMA/IV/364). Other ornaments include wrist-band (*Manschettensarmband*) bracelets with narrow terminals, Bargłów Dworny, grave 4a (Marciniak, 1950, p. 64, Pl. XXI:3, 4); some pieces are ornamented with *email champlévé*: a pendant from Podliszewo, grave 14 (Bitner-Wróblewska, Iwanicki, 2002, p. 111–112, Pl. XIII:1), horseshoe brooches from Bargłów Dworny, site 1, grave 4a (Marciniak, 1950, p. 64, Pl. XXI:5) and Netta, grave 81A (Bitner-Wróblewska, 2001, p. 129). In this group of finds we may also include a pin type Szwajcaria and a square framed buckle with a

double spike, from Bargłów Dworny, site 1, graves 18 and 30 (Kaczyński, 1976a, fig. 3:8, 9), fragments of necklaces with conical terminals from Podliszewo, grave 9 and 20 (Bitner-Wróblewska, Iwanicki, 2002, p. 110, 114, Pl. X:1, XXII:1) and battle axes with a straight blade registered for the first time during this period, from Judziki, grave 12a and Bargłów Dworny, site 1, grave 4b (Marciniak, 1950, p. 55, 64, Pl. XV:5, XXI:7).

Pottery from phase B2/C1–C1a indicates a continuation of strong ties with the centre of Bogaczewo culture. Next to forms type I.B, I.D and II.A registered earlier we find miniature vessels of group VII, cups type Szwajcaria and similar forms without handles (type IV.C – cf Bitner-Wróblewska, Iwanicki, 2002, p. 133), and forms representative of type IV.B. A new form probably introduced during the same phase is a bowl variant with a well-defined high-set shoulder. Another new element in pottery are vertical cordons ornamented by notching, placed in the upper body of the vessel. This form of ornamentation was derived from multi-partite handles and is noted outside the micro-region of lake Rajgród only on a vessel recovered from grave 5 at Przebród (Klewek, 2002, p. 10, Pl. IX:2) and on a potsherd from the mound of barrow 14 at Szwajcaria (Antoniewicz et al., 1956, p. 316, Pl. XXXI:4).



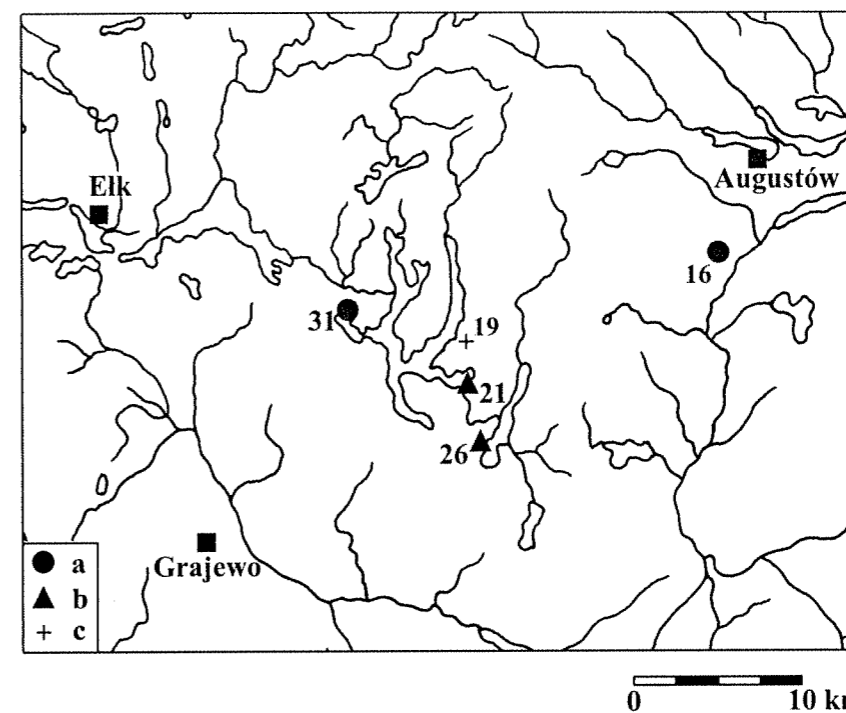
Map IV. Sites in the microregion lake Rajgród from phase C1b-C2. a – cemeteries; b – settlements; c – random finds
IV žemėlapis. Rajgrodo ežero mikroregiono C1b-C2 periodo paminklai: a – kapinynai; b – gyvenvietės; c – atsitiktinis radinys

Burials practices were also affected by change. During phase B2/C1-C1a urned graves, including also deposits inside stone settings, are less common, being outnumbered by pit graves, some of which become quite large. Moreover, impact of the Suwałki group of Sudovian culture is indicated by the introduction of burials having rectangular-shaped grave pits. Another novel element is the introduction – next to vessels from group I and II – of fragments of accessory vessels, usually cups, more rarely, miniature forms, some of which may bear traces of fire burning and in contrast to group I show more careful execution and firing.

Phase C1b-C2 is represented mostly by the material from the cemetery at Netta, site I, and by a handful of isolated grave assemblages and random finds (Map IV). Absence of material from this phase at cemeteries at Bargłów Dworny, site 1, Judziki, Romoty and Sypitki is probably due to the substantial degree of destruction of cemeteries at Bargłów Dworny and Judziki and the probably incomplete investigation of Romoty and Sypitki. This is true in particular of the cemetery at Sypitki, which is known to have included later graves, dated to the Migration period (Jaskanis, 1977, p. 328).

Material from the phase in question recovered in the micro-region of lake Rajgród includes wrist-band *Manschettenarmband* bracelets with broad terminals from Netta, site I, grave 31 (Kaczyński, 1966, p. 94, fig. 9:12, 14) and another such specimen lacking archaeological context discovered close to the town of Rajgród (Jaskanis, 1970, p. 386-387, fig. 1); there is also a large series of finds from the cemetery at Netta: crossbow tendril brooches types A.162 (e. g. grave 78 – Kaczyński, 1966, p. 96, fig. 5) and A.167, richly ornamented with notched wire hoops (e. g. grave 31 – Kaczyński, 1966, p. 94, fig. 9:13), neck rings with notched wire discs (e. g. grave 78 – Kaczyński et al., 1987, p. 105, fig. 266), a hemispherical shield boss and lastly, type C pins (e. g. grave 79 – Kaczyński, 1966, p. 96, fig. 11 and 93A – Collection PMA/IV/364).

In ceramic material during phase C1b-C2 we see the decline of gently profiled vessel forms, type Szwajcaria and IV.C mugs and type II.A bowls; they are replaced by new forms such as angular bowls and vases (Podliszewo, grave 4 and 15 – Bitner-Wróblewska, Iwanicki, 2002, p. 108, 112, Pl. II:3, XVI:19; Netta, site I, grave 138A, 150 – Collection PMA/IV/364) and vessels having a



Map V. Sites in the microregion lake Rajgród from the Migrations period. a – cemeteries; b – settlements; c – random finds
V žemėlapis. Rajgrodo ežero tautų kraustymosi laikotarpio paminklai: a – kapinynai; b – gyvenvietės; c – atsitiktiniai radiniai

small pedestal foot (Woźna Wieś, grave 1 – Iwanicki, 2001, p. 90, fig. 3; Netta, site I, grave 26 – Kaczyński, 1966, p. 96, fig. 10). Degenerated forms of group I.B and I.C continue in evidence (Podliszewo, grave 15 – Bitner-Wróblewska, Iwanicki, 2002, p. 112, Pl. XVI:20) this is also true of group I.E vessels (Netta, site I, grave 78 and 79 – Kaczyński, 1966, p. 96, fig. 5, 11). Cemeteries at Podliszewo (grave 7 and 15 – Bitner-Wróblewska, Iwanicki, 2002, p. 109, 112, Pl. IV:8, XVII:29) and Netta, site I (e. g. grave 142, 150 – Collection PMA/IV/364) have produced group III vases which are well represented in Bogaczewo culture material during the Late Roman period (Szymański, 2000, p. 119-120).

The funerary practice appears to have been more stable. Grave pits continue to be oval and square-shaped. Perhaps the ratio of pit graves to urned graves has levelled out. The practice of depositing several accessory vessels appears to be on its way out. A new striking development during this phase (C1b-C2) was the introduction of barrow-like burials, recalling in construction similar structures so widespread in Sudovian culture. Two of these barrows are recorded so far – at Podliszewo, grave 15 (Bitner-Wróblewska, Iwanicki, 2002, p. 112, Pl. XIV,

XV) and Netta, site I, barrow II (Kaczyński, 1981, p. 188). Although somewhat different from their Suwałki models in size and construction they are an important indication of the growing impact of Sudovian culture on the region of interest.

The situation in the lake Rajgród micro-region at the close of the Late Roman and the Migration period is still insufficiently understood, due to the patchy archaeological record (Map V). Most of the material dated to this period comes from Netta, site I, a handful of finds and grave assemblages are also recorded at Sypitki and Podliszewo. Features containing Late Roman/Migration period pottery were also recorded at the settlements at Rybczyzna, site 6 and Tworki Skrockie. A small number of potsherds dated to the Migration period was also discovered in the destroyed culture layer at the fortified settlement at Rajgród.

Among metal finds from the period in question we find a diversity of brooches; a *Blechfibel* sheet specimen from Netta, site I, barrow I, grave 57 (Kaczyński, 1966, p. 103, Pl. II:6), specimens resembling type A.170 with a sheet hook from Podliszewo (Bitner-Wróblewska, Iwanicki, 2002, p. 121, Pl. XXXV:1), and another,

random piece at Netta, site I, grave 24 (Collection PMA/IV/364), crossbow tendril brooches with a solid bow ornamented with notched wire hoops from Podliszewo (Bitner-Wróblewska, Iwanicki, 2002, p. 121, Pl. XXXVI:1) and Netta, site I, barrow IV, grave 129 (Collection PMA/IV/364), fibulae with a solid catch plate from Netta, site I, grave 42A (Kaczyński, 1966, p. 91, Pl. I:3); other ornaments include buckles with a thickened frame and a tongue-shaped belt terminal mount from Netta, site I, grave 99C and 24 (Collection PMA/IV/364), finally, there is a horse bit type Kielary from the horse's grave at Sypitki (La Baume, 1944, p. 14).

Pottery during this period is a continuation of forms from the preceding phase. Sharply profiled forms and ones having a small pedestal foot are the dominant form, a new element are bucket-shaped (Netta, site I, grave 42A – Kaczyński, 1966, p. 91, Pl. I:1) and biconical forms with a high neck and strongly everted rim (Netta, site I, barrow III – Collection PMA/IV/364).

Important change is registered in burial practices. Barrow-like burials which were registered for the first time during the preceding period have become more numerous and fully correspond in their size and construction to similar structures known from the Suwałki region (Netta, site I, barrows I, III, IV, V and VI – Kaczyński, 1966, p. 98–99, fig. 12; 1981, p. 188–189). Next to them are registered multiple graves containing 4 to 6 urns deposited side by side (Netta, site I, grave 3 and 10 – Okulicz, 1955, p. 286–289, fig. 4; Sypitki, grave 1 and 6 – Jaskanis, 1977, p. 328). The latter burial form may be a local variant of barrows from the Prudyszki phase of Sudovian culture, in which several urned and pit graves are deposited close to each other within the mound of the barrow (cf Kaczyński, 1958, p. 140).

Before concluding the above review of the archaeology of the lake Rajgród micro-region during the Late Roman and Migration period we may say that Roman period settlement in area of interest started at the time of formation of Bogaczewo culture during phase A3/B1 (Nowakowski, 1995, p. 26). Metals finds, pottery and grave forms from the early stages of the Roman period

suggest that the described settlement concentration may be associated with Bogaczewo culture. It shows especially close links with sites found in the north-eastern portion of Bogaczewo culture territory. Moreover, material from this early period reflects evident influence from Przeworsk culture which presumably were entering the area from the area of the Kolno heights. This impact is expressed by among others, the influx of finds characteristic for the Przeworsk culture (the spur type J.46, shield grip type J.6, spear points with barbs, quartzite fire-stones, a buckle with spike continuing into the ferrule (cf Nowakowski, 1994, p. 374) and their imitations (bracelets with thickened bevelled terminals). Development of Bogaczewo culture in phase B2/C1–C1a is reflected in the micro-region of lake Rajgród also by the rise of new sites in its eastern reaches. Growing impact of the Suwałki settlement concentration during the Late Roman paralleled by the decline of Bogaczewo culture effected change in cultural make up of the described settlement micro-region. It is worth noting at the same time that changes in pottery and burial practices reflect evolution of Bogaczewo models from an earlier period accompanied by new solutions proper to Bogaczewo culture of the Late Roman period. Only the settlement crisis registered during the Migration period in Mazuria (Nowakowski, 1983, p. 190–191) resulted in a wider scale incorporation of the micro-region around Lake Rajgród into Sudovian culture. But this does not seem to have been complete. This is indicated by the continuation next to barrow burials of flat multiple burials, and by the continuation of sharply profiled vessels in forms from the preceding phase. Finally, it is worth recalling that the conclusions presented here require further verification which is possible at the present stage only with the recovery of new material evidence. It is to be hoped that as a result of further enquiry we will be able to understand better the process of formation of the powerful tribe of Połeksanie in the region of lake Rajgród and on the river Elk, known from medieval written sources (Nalepa, 1964, p. 47–49).

Translated by Anna Kinecka

LIST OF SITES SHOWN ON THE MAPS

1. Bargłów Dworny, pow. Augustów, site I – cemetery
2. Bargłów Dworny, pow. Augustów, site II – settlement
3. Barszcze, pow. Augustów, site I – settlement?
4. Borzymy, pow. Elk, site I – cemetery
5. Brzozówka, pow. Augustów, site I – cemetery?
6. Cisy, pow. Elk, site I – settlement?
7. Dręstwo, pow. Augustów, site I – cemetery.
8. Dręstwo, pow. Augustów, site XXXIII – settlement?
9. Giże, pow. Elk, site IV – settlement?
10. Judziki, pow. Augustów, site I – cemetery
11. Lisewo, pow. Elk, site XIX – settlement?
12. Lisewo, pow. Elk, site XXV – settlement?
13. Makosieje, pow. Elk, site XII, – settlement?
14. Mazurowo, pow. Elk, site V – settlement?
15. Mazurowo, pow. Elk, site VIII – settlement?
16. Netta, pow. Augustów, site I – cemetery
17. Netta, pow. Augustów, site II – settlement
18. Netta, pow. Augustów, site V – settlement
19. Podliszewo, pow. Grajewo, site I – cemetery
20. Przepiórki, pow. Elk, site XXII – settlement?
21. Rajgród – fortified-settlement, pow. Grajewo, site I – settlement
22. Rajgród – random find, pow. Grajewo, – cemetery?
23. Romanowo, pow. Elk, site VI – settlement?
24. Romoty, pow. Elk, site I – cemetery
25. Romoty, pow. Elk, site II – settlement?
26. Rybczyzna, pow. Grajewo, site VI – settlement
27. Skrodzkie, pow. Grajewo, site I – settlement?
28. Skrodzkie, pow. Grajewo, site VII – settlement?
29. Stacze, pow. Elk, site II – settlement?
30. Stożne, pow. Elk, site IX – settlement?
31. Sypitki, pow. Elk, site I – cemetery
32. Sypitki, pow. Elk, site VIII – settlement?
33. Sypitki, pow. Elk, site XIX – settlement?
34. Tworki Skrodzkie, pow. Grajewo, site XIII – settlement
35. Woźna Wieś, pow. Grajewo, site I – cemetery

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kultūros evoliucijos padarins, kartu priimant būdingus vėlyvajai Bogačevo kultūrai reiškinius. Tik tautų kraustymosi epochos gyvenviečių krizė Mozūrų regione (Nowakowski, 1983, p. 190–191) sąlygojo platesnę Rajgrado ežero mikroregiono įtraukimą į sūduvių kultūros ratą. Tačiau, atrodo, tas įtraukimas nebuvo visiškas – šalia pilkapių išlieka

plokštiniai kapinynai, kai kurios profiliuotų indų formos. Ginčytinus klausimus, reikia tikėtis, padės išaiškinti nauji archeologinių objektų tyrinėjimai Rajgrado ežero mikroregione.

Iš lenkų kalbos vertė M. Michelbertas

Įteikta 2003 m. birželio mėn.

RAJGRODO EŽERO MIKROREGIONAS – BOGAČEVO KULTŪROS GYVENVIEČIŲ PERIFERIJA

Piotr Iwanicki

Santrauka

Rajgrado (Raigardo) ežeras yra Elko paežerio tęsinys pietryčių kryptimi. Romėnų įtakos laikotarpiu šis rajonas sudarė pietrytinę periferinę Bogačevo kultūros, kurios centras buvo Didžiųjų Mozūrų ežerų regione, sritį. Pirmieji šio laikotarpio radiniai iš Rajgrado ežero mikroregiono aptikti XX a. ketvirtajame dešimtmetyje (Jaskanis, 1977, p. 255, 261, 282, 305, 328). Po Antrojo pasaulinio karo, septintajame ir aštuntajame dešimtmetyje, žvalgomojusius ir stacionarius tyrinėjimus šiame rajone darė Marian Kaczynski. Jis surado keletą naujų objektų ir baigė tyrinėti jau anksčiau žinomus paminklus (Kaczynski, 1976a, p. 253–288; 1981, p. 169–198). Vykdamą programą AZP (Lenkijos archeologinė nuotrauka) devintojo dešimtmečio pabaigoje ir dešimtajame dešimtmetyje buvo surasta naujų objektų (Rajgrado ežero mikroregione iki šiol ištirta 11 sričių, surasta apie 20 romėniškojo laikotarpio gyvenviečių. J. Siemaszko, J. Brzozowskio tyrinėjimai – Suvalkų apygardos muziejaus rinkiniai), tačiau tik vakarinėje mus dominančios srities dalyje.

Daug medžiagos dingo Antrojo pasaulinio karo metais, dalis paminklų buvo mažai tyrinėti arba labai apardyti, todėl šaltinių bazė kultūrinėms permainoms ir gyvenviečių kaitai pažinti Rajgrado ežero mikroregione yra labai menka. Visgi

ji suteikia tam tikrų galimybių nustatyti pakeitimus aptariamame regione įvairiais chronologiniais periodais.

Romėniškojo laikotarpio gyvenvietės Rajgrado ežero mikroregione pasirodo Bogačevo kultūros susidarymo laikotarpiu, A3/B1 periode (Nowakowski, 1995, p. 26). Tą rodo metaliniai daiktai, keramika ir ankstyvojo laikotarpio kapų formos. Pastebimas labai glaudus ryšys su Bogačevo kultūros šiaurės rytinės teritorijos paminklais. Taip pat pastebima ryški Pševorsko kultūros įtaka šio periodo paminklams. Mikroregione aptikta šiai kultūrai būdingų dirbinių (J. 46 tipo pentinas, J. 6 tipo skydo umbo laikiklis, ietigaliai su užbarzdomis, kvarco skiltuvai, sagtis su pailgintu į apkalo pusę žiedu, pal. Nowakowski, 1994, p. 374) arba sekimo jais (apyrankė pastorintais, nukirstais galais).

Bogačevo kultūros raida B2/C1–C1a periode taip pat matyti ir Rajgrado ežero mikroregione, kurio rytinėje dalyje įsikūrė naujos gyvenvietės. Vėlyvuojū romėniškojo laikotarpio stiprėja Suvalkų srities, o silpnėja Bogačevo kultūros įtaka, todėl C1b–C2 periode keičiasi aptariamo mikroregiono kultūrinis vaizdas (atsiranda profiliuoti ir ant kojelių indai, kapai keturkampėse duobėse). Tačiau reikia pabrėžti, kad keramikos formų ir laidosenos pakeitimai buvo Bogačevo