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Archaeology in a scrapyard, or how a monument ceases to be a monument

Abstract

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Amateur searches for archaeological artefacts, most frequently with the use of metal detectors, are generally aimed at building up private collections. They have also become a source of income in the illegal trade in artefacts. Collecting ancient artefacts as recyclable metal is a new phenomenon. At the scrapyard in Milczany, Sandomierz district, several kilograms of such scrap were found, among which two fibulae from the Roman period, Almgren 67 and 43, were recognised. They are valuable in the research into the history of the Przeworsk Culture. The authors also note the widespread practice of collecting striped flint, used by modern jewellers, which has resulted in the devastation of several sites which were relics of ancient mines of this material. The authors consider the scientific value of the recovered artefacts, which often cannot be localised precisely. They call for the unceasing promotion of the value of archaeological artefacts and indicate its effectiveness in the Hrubieszów Basin.

Keywords: Protection of archaeological cultural heritage, metal detectors, ancient materials, modern materials, Roman period, fibulae

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The problem of the devastation of archaeological sites caused by prospectors using metal detectors was recognised by archaeologists and conservators in the 1990s (e.g. Brzeziński and Kobyliński 1999). Obviously, the debate it ignited focused on the protection of archaeological heritage and finding a way to reduce the plague of illegal prospecting. Although the problem mainly concerns prospectors with electronic equipment, it also pertains to searches conducted by other methods, whereby “amateur archaeologists” regularly collect archaeological artefacts from the surface of sites known from the literature, creating considerable, often specialised collections. An example of the latter are regular surface searches of Neolithic settlements near Mozgawa (Pińczów district), conducted by one such amateur. Over the course of

several years he had collected an ample collection of flint and stone objects, and items made of other materials, mainly those of the Funnelbeaker Culture (cf. Florek and Wiśniewski 2008).

Nevertheless, two approaches to this problem have developed. The first one opts for a radical ban enforced by law, with severe punishments imposed on artefact seekers. The second one, becoming more common, based on Scandinavian, English (e.g. Bland 2017) and German models (e.g. von Carnap-Bornheim *et al.* 2017) attempts to foster collaboration with prospectors by imposing rules and regulations on the explorations they conduct (Trzciński 2017). The debate on this subject has long moved beyond archaeological circles and been held by the media, for example in an interview with Katarzyna Zalasinska, who specialises

in the law of the protection of monuments in the article “*Nie ryj jak świnka*” (“Don’t snarl like a pig”) by Agnieszka Krzemińska, published in “*Polityka*” (no. 11 (3202), 13.02–19.03.2019). The text discusses the rules of the legal use of metal detectors in amateur searches, and the consequences for violating the applicable laws of the act on the protection and guardianship of monuments. However, it should be emphasised that, according to the act (The Act of 23 July 2003 on the protection and care of monuments (consolidated text, Journal of Laws of 2020: 282), more specifically Art. 36, exploration permits are only required for the use of electronic devices and diving gear, whereas explorations conducted by other methods, including searches for archaeological artefacts, do not require them (Florek 2019). This is either, putting it mildly, a legislative defect, or intentional disregard, possibly resulting from an unawareness of the threats to archaeological heritage other than those connected with the use of metal detectors.

In fact, it is all about preventing the total destruction of archaeological sites. The most infamous examples in the Lublin region are sites of votive practices of the Germanic Bastarnae peoples from the later pre-Roman period, discovered in the town of Pikule in the Janów Lubelski district (Kokowski and Łuczkiwicz 2002), the robbing of sites forming an early medieval Czeremno-Czerwień settlement complex, and the late Roman cemetery from Ulów – both in the Tomaszów Lubelski district. These examples stir conflicting emotions among archaeologists (Kokowski 2004a). The first and last of the above-mentioned sites, located in woody areas, were discovered by prospectors (who most often describe themselves as “explorers”), and if it had not been for their activity, we would not be aware of the existence of the sites now. We can even speak of mitigating factors here, as the prospectors were not seeking archaeological artefacts but militaria from the Second World War. The second site has been known and examined for decades (Florek and Wołoszyn 2016), thus the illegal explorers must have been aware of the fact that they were committing an offence.

Archaeologists’ attitudes towards discoveries made in such a way are also interesting and in this instance we can also speak of extremes. While some think that artefacts obtained illegally should be ignored by archaeologists from the ethical point of view, others constituting the majority claim that, even though the artefacts are deprecated, they contribute to the scientific assessment of cultural transformations in antiquity (Barford 1999, 135–136; Bursche 2000). We will return to this issue later.

This text, however, is a reaction to the way in which we came into possession of the artefacts described below. To date, it has been claimed that prospectors are driven by a desire to expand private collections, or by the pure satisfaction derived from discovering interesting objects. In the latter case, they do not necessarily want to keep artefacts; what counts to them is the race with archaeologists, and proving that they are more effective. It is well-known that artefacts are sold to other collections, and, depending on the attractiveness of the discovery, even to foreign ones (see the case of the cemetery of the Przeworsk Culture from the town of Radawa, Jarosław district (Kokowski 2000a; Kokowski 2000b; Gładysz-Juścińska and Juściński 2003). Only some artefacts are given directly to museums. However, it transpires that some prospectors are not interested in the historical value of the discovered objects but are motivated by the material they are made of. Clearly, this results from a lack of knowledge on the objects, which are simply treated as colourful scrap and used for earning money.

The owner of a scrapyards from the town of Milczany (Sandomierz district) reported some objects to *Urząd Ochrony Zabytków* (Heritage Protection Office) in Sandomierz. He noticed small objects made of copper alloys, which even at a casual glance could not have been ordinary modern waste. They were covered with a layer of “old” patina, and the seller had taken it off in places, using a grinder, in order to assess the material.

Among several kilograms of such scrap, at least two archaeological artefacts of significant cognitive value were distinguished:

1. A large fragment of a strongly profiled fibula with a massive head, trough-shaped cover of a spring, length – 50 mm, height – 21 mm (Fig. 1a; Fig. 2b); most probably Almgren 67.
2. Almost complete fibula (broken off catch-plate, missing spring) with a bow in the shape of the letter “X”, with a massive comb on its prominence with a groove, length – 35 mm, width – 30 mm (fig. 1b, fig. 2a); Almgren 43;

Both specimens bear traces of grinder “exploration” of the material they were made of.

The place of discovery is obviously unknown, but it should be assumed that it is in the vicinity of the town of Milczany, as other scrapyards are within a 10–12 km radius.

However, a much earlier example of an archaeological discovery at a scrapyards escaped public attention, possibly because it was treated as a one-off exception to the rules governing the circulation of artefacts found with a metal detector. In 1997, Stanisław

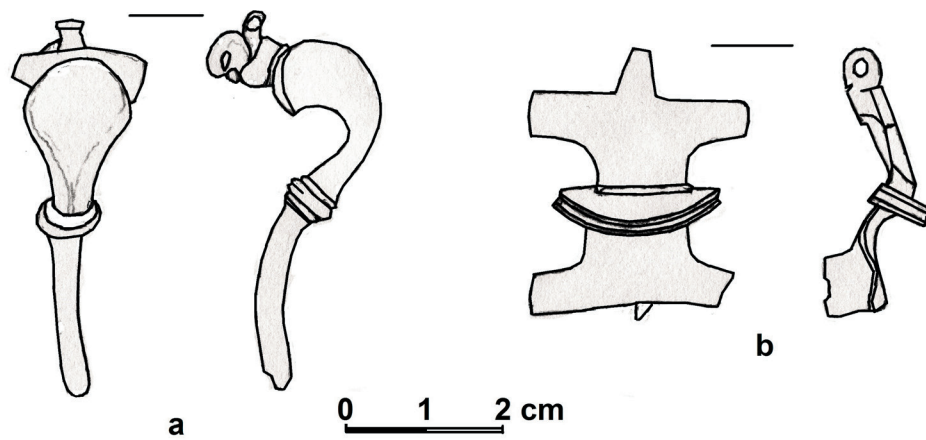


Fig. 1. Fibulae from the scrapyard in Milczany. Drawn by A. Kokowski.

Kwiatkowski, a visual artist and art conservator from Opatów, “fished out” a striking armband with spiral discs of the Błogocice type in a scrapyard in Jasice (Opatów district). The object (dated to phase BrB1–HaA1 – Florek 1998, 20, 21 plate IIIa) was later given to the Regional Museum in Sandomierz (Fig. 3). This should have been a warning sign, indicating a new practice of handling artefacts but sadly this danger was not noted.

The assessment of the artefacts is as follows.

The fibulae of Almgren type 67 in the area of *Barbaricum* are regarded as provincial Roman imports and are among the most important determinants of the earliest phase of the Roman period in Polish lands. A detailed classification of this type was compiled by Stefan Demetz (1998), based on which we can claim that in our case we are dealing with an earlier variant of such fibulae, described as type A.67.a (Demetz 1998, 140–141). The dissemination of such fibulae in the area of barbaric Europe (that is, beyond the border of the Roman Empire), in this case in the Polish lands, might be connected with the activity on the Amber Road, and their concentration in the *Illiricum* province, which is regarded as its starting point, clearly supports this thesis (Kokowski 2009, 332).

Fibulae of the Almgren type 43 are regarded as the most characteristic articles of the broadly-understood Przeworsk Culture. They appeared during the period of the Marcomannic Wars in 166–180 AD. In archaeology, their occurrence is associated with the middle Roman period (phases B2/C1–C1a), yet they were most common in phase B2/C1. Fibulae of type A.41 are of great significance to the determination of migration of the Przeworsk Culture. The participation of its representatives as “*superiores barbari*”, understood as Vandal tribes, in military activities are



Fig. 2. Traces of the “exploration” of the material on the fibulae from the scrapyard in Milczany. Photograph by A. Kokowski.



Fig. 3. Bracelet from the scrapyard in Jasice, Wojciechowie commune. Photograph: Archive of the WUOZ (Provincial Monuments Protection Office) regional office in Sandomierz.

confirmed by written sources (Godłowski 1982, 48–50). The places of the concentration of these fibulae outside the area of the Przeworsk culture document new territories this population reached, not only as they wanted to take part in a conflict (Kokowski and Maleev 1999), but also as they fled under the pressure of Gothic tribes recognised as the Wielbark Culture (Kokowski 2006, 249–260). The latest summary of the importance of A.41 fibulae to the examination of these historical processes has been prepared by Slovakian archaeologist Jan Rajtár (Rajtár 2018), and the discovery from the vicinity of Milczany supplements the catalogue he compiled of 90 specimens from 60 sites and a map drawn based on it.

Another question addresses the significance of such finds to scientific debate. It should be clearly emphasised that artefacts found with a metal detector are commonly described in publications. The more civilised form of obtaining them, that is with the full documentation of the place of discovery according to conservation guidelines, makes it possible to draw responsible, interesting and often revolutionary conclusions, a classic example of which is the monograph by Jan Schuster for the area of Schleswig-Holstein (Schuster 2016; Schuster 2017). The above-mentioned monograph by Jan Rajtár (2018) was also written based on new finds discovered with a metal detector.

The further east we go, the slimmer the chance of gaining precise information on the location of such finds. This is best documented by the Russian magazine edited by Ilia A. Bažan “KSAN – *Korpus slučajnych archeologičeskich nachodok*” (KSAN – Corpus of accidental archaeological finds; for example, the first booklet is entitled *expressis verbis* “*Archeologičeskie predmety iz slučajnych nachodok na territorii Vostočnoj Evropy*” 2009–2011 – Archaeological objects from accidental finds in the area of Eastern Europe), edited mainly on the basis of the exploration of internet forums which attract prospectors. However, even the least precise information on the location of artefacts (marked only with an administrative area, such as the commune, district, etc.) can contribute to tackling interesting problems. A perfect example of this is a monograph by Jacek Andrzejowski (2017) on openwork ring pendants from the Roman period, known from the sites of the Wielbark Culture and the Przeworsk Culture. In the east (meaning to the east of the Bug river), they occurred beyond the scope of the settlement of the above-mentioned cultures, far beyond the Dnieper, which was determined based on of such imprecise data. There are numerous

similar examples, but focusing only on the categories of fibulae, one should mention the text by Barbara Niezabitowska-Wiśniewska (2017) on the scope of occurrence of fibulae corresponding morphologically to the Prussian series of group III by Oscar Almgren, which she distinguished as the Husynne type. Without the information on finds of uncertain location, made by amateurs prospecting with metal detectors, conclusions based only on finds from professional archaeological research could be erroneous.

The new threats to archaeological sites call for the intervention of conservators. Clearly, it would be easiest to inform owners of scrapyards about the possibility of prospectors offering them archaeological artefacts as recyclable waste, or for conservators and museum service representatives to monitor such places. However, without making society aware of the importance of archaeological finds to European cultural heritage, for example through local media, the effectiveness of such administrative activities would be minimal, and any positive result merely coincidental. The vigilance of the owner of a scrapyard in Milczany increased thanks to articles promoting archaeology which had been published, among other places, in the local press. Owing to this, his action was not an isolated instance in the Świętokrzyskie province. It can be said that where the policy of promoting has been employed for several years, the frequency of reporting accidental discoveries, even those which are spectacular from the commercial point of view, has increased. A key example is the area of the Hrubieszów Basin, where awareness of the significance of archaeology to the image of the region has been built for decades (for example, Kokowski 2004; Gurba 2003). One of the numerous effects of this policy was the accidental discovery of a striking necklace made of massive silver from the Migration period, found in Podhorce, Hrubieszów district, which is now part of the collection of the Reverend Stanisław Staszic Museum in Hrubieszów (Bartecki 2018).

Our text does not exhaust the subject of defining the scope of the practice of treating archaeological artefacts as recyclable waste. At the same time, another practice is thriving, which follows the fashion of wearing jewellery made of striped flint. Obtaining this material from prehistoric flint mines, mainly in Wojciechówka (Opatów district), Ruda Kościelna-Borownia and Krzemionki (Ostrowiec Świętokrzyski district), not only from the surface but also by digging into mine slag heaps and the relics of flint workshops, has contributed to the irretrievable devastation and destruction of almost 50% of the surface of the mining

field in Wojciechówka (Florek 2014; Florek 2015; Jedynak 2015). The scope of collecting this material in the form of production waste, semi-finished products from mining fields and mine workshops (fig. 4–6) for “souvenir collectors” and jewellers, including ready ancient objects, can be assessed not only by visiting antique fairs and mineral fairs, where artefacts appear in large numbers and with collectors going unpunished. This is also attested to by the fact that this activity has

been the main source of income of a large group of inhabitants of a village neighbouring ancient mines of striped flint for quite some time.

The use of recovered archaeological artefacts as raw material for further processing is not an entirely new phenomenon, but so far it certainly has been overlooked as a significant risk threatening archaeological heritage. Moreover, the mitigation of this issue is not well supported by the existing legislation.



Fig. 4. Semi-finished products, production waste and lumps of material from “Koryczna” striped flint mine in Wojciechówka waiting to be sold to souvenir manufacturers by one of the inhabitants of the village. Photograph: Archive of the WUOZ regional office in Sandomierz.



Fig. 5. Mining field of “Koryczna” mine in Wojciechówka dug out by the prospectors looking for striped flint. Photograph: Archive of the WUOZ regional office in Sandomierz.



Fig. 6. A sack and a bag with flint material from the mining field of “Koryczna” mine in Wojciechówka abandoned by prospectors. Photograph: Archive of the WUOZ regional office in Sandomierz.

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