

The UKDN WORD

World Of Responsible Detecting



ISSUE NUMBER 46

June 2011



A few days away

PAS Find of Note

Detecting Tips

Definition of Treasure

A Cautionary Tale

York Club Member Finds Gold Ring

A silver cufflink

Monthly Competition Winners



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UKDN would like to thank Chris Hall for the cover page image
and members for their contributions



A Message from Admin

Welcome to Issue 46 of the UKDN Word Magazine, we hope you'll enjoy it as much as we do ourselves. Once again many thanks to PhilD and the team for managing to get another edition ready on time!

It's that time of year again, whereby land is difficult to come by, with the crops now flourishing and the hay meadows in full swing. Maybe this is a good time to reflect on what to do with all those precious finds we've made over these past months. A good time to clean, bag and tag and send them off to your local FLO for recording with the Portable Antiquities Scheme.

Many thousands of detectorist up and down the land have taken part in recording their finds on this publicly owned data-base. In many instances the finds being recorded are changing many of the perceived views of the past, the vast number of finds giving rise to typological studies and many other avenues of research. Why not take the time to book an appointment with your FLO or ready your finds for the next club meeting! Why not think about the legacy you can leave behind for the generations to come, add your finds to the growing corpus that now exceeds half a million.

Alternatively if you would like to do more of your own recording why not contact your FLO and talk about adding your finds to the PAS data-base yourself! Many detectorist are doing so now, its pretty straight forward, with the added bonus of not having to wait for your finds to come back as others have to when they hand their finds over to be recorded by their FLO.

Once again we'd like to ask you if you'd like to provide an article for the magazine, no matter how large or small you feel you can make it. If you'd like to contribute please contact one of the team who will point you in the right direction.

With a 'long hot summer' expected this year maybe it's a good time to remind our members of the good quality UKDN caps we have for sale, if you're interested in purchasing one then contact one of the team, all proceeds go toward the running costs of UKDN. UKDN also has cloth badges available which can have your name or user-name sown onto them, you'll find more information on the forum if you're interested!

Don't forget to post all your fantastic finds up on the forum and in the 'Find of the Month' competitions, you never know you may just have found something special!

We also have the photo of the month competitions, so if you're a happy snapper then we'd love to see your pictures, be they detecting related or not.

Brian & Mo' and the UKDN Team

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[Link to UKDN Shop](#)

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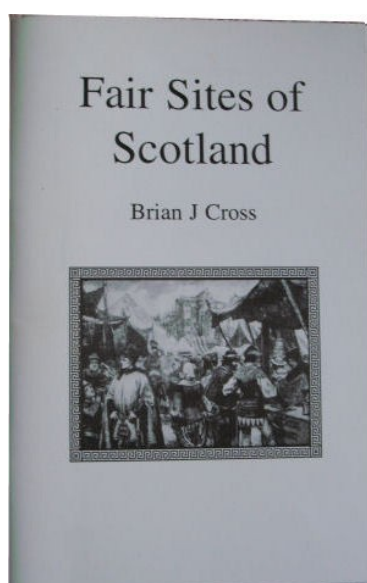
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1000 large bags - £22.00 inc. postage



Fair Sites of Scotland by Brian Cross

Written by UKDN Forum Founder Brian Cross this book researches all the Cattle, Sheep and Horse fair sites in Scotland. It is an excellent research tool for any detectorist intent on discovering some of these highly productive metal detecting sites.

Originally sold for £6.50 + postage Brian is offering these books to UK DETECTOR NET for a one-off price of £6.41 including postage and Paypal fees.

All the proceeds i.e. £5 from the sale of each book will go to the server costs of UK DETECTOR NET.

[Buy it Here](#)



UK DETECTOR NET CLOTH BADGES



Design is as the photo complete with your username. Cost is £7.50 including postage. If you require one then click the Paypal "Buy Now" button on the UKDN Shop page or send cheque/PO made out to UK DETECTOR NET, to Mr B Cross, 52 Stonehills Lane, Runcorn, Cheshire WA7 5UL

Badge creation is now very fast.

[UKDN Shop](#)



Metal Marc's PAS Find of Note of National Importance



Report generated by the Portable Antiquities Scheme's database

Report for : COIN
Unique ID: SWYOR-A6D626
Printed @ Monday 28th March 2011

[Click Here For
PAS Record](#)

Permanent stable URL for this find: <http://www.finds.org.uk/database/artefacts/record/id/389264>

Description: A copper alloy Roman coin; an As of Faustina II under Antoninus Pius (145 - 161). The reverse shows Venus leaning on a column and holding an apple. The coin is chipped round the edge. It has a diameter of 23mm and weighs 4.43g.

The figure of Venus has a similar stance to Spes on the reverse of a coin of Marcus Aurelius as Caesar, struck AD 153-4 (BMC pl. 47, no. 16; RIC III, p. 184, no. 1320). This would suggest that the Faustina piece was struck around the same time and might be another 'Coin of British Association', issued for use in Britain.

Ref RIC III -; BMC IV -

This rare coin is neither in RIC nor the British Museum collection, but is known in the British Museum card index.

This coin has been very generously donated to the British Museum - CGR272021; 2010,4134.1. Two other specimens have been recorded with the PAS: IOW-135885 and KENT-023778.
Subsequent action after recording: 2

Temporal details
Broad period: ROMAN
Date from: AD 153
Date to: AD 154

Coin data (numismatics)
Ruler/issuer: Antoninus Pius
Reece period: Period 7
Mint or issue place: Rome (Italy)
Obverse description: Bust right
Obverse inscription: FAVSTINA AVG PII AVG FIL
Reverse description: Venus standing left holding an apple and leaning on a column
Reverse inscription: [VENVS] S C
Die axis measurement: 12 o'clock
Degree of wear: Worn: fine

Spatial data

County: North Yorkshire
District: Ryedale
Parish: Sheriff Hutton



This record does not constitute an authentication of the object, it is an opinion only. ES&OE. The Scheme cannot provide valuations.

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Coin of The Month

***Irish Penny of King John - Minted in Dublin
Found by Chris Bursnall - aka Jammeygit***



Artefact of the Month

Gold Poesy Ring - By Chris Hall



As well as travelling regularly to club digs organised by 'Central Searchers', 'Weekend Wanderers' and (occasionally) 'Three Counties', I am fortunate to have several local sites that have produced some good finds. Two of these farms cover 600 acres in total and much of this is arable. Both farmers are very friendly and are interested in the hidden history of their land. It's a real bonus that they allow me to detect even when the fields have been drilled.

I do of course take great care to re-plant any disturbed seedlings, fill in all holes and remove any large metal items that may cause damage to farm machinery.

One particular 20 acre field on the farm that was closest to my home had produced very little for me over the years. I put this down to the fact that

it had been searched thoroughly by a local club as well as several individuals over a 20 year period.

Green Waste

In addition to this, a lot of 'green waste' had been buried there; this recent practice is becoming a real pain and has been discussed at length on various metal detecting forums. The field is close to a large Georgian mansion and I'm sure there were finds galore in the early days of the hobby.

One sunny morning in April 2011, a friend of mine who also had permission to search the farm decided to try his hand on the field in question. He came to see me rather despondently at the end of the day to show me an intriguing stone item.

Whetstone

He had dismissed it as nothing significant, but a photo uploaded to UKDN was quickly identified as a 'hone' or whetstone. It would appear that this particular style is thought to be either Saxon or Viking. These whetstones are mainly made of a schist type stone or a finely grained sandstone. A good number have been found on archaeological digs at Whitby Abbey. They are not common finds elsewhere. The main reason for mentioning this find is that it revived my interest in the field.

Treasure
hunting

BRITAIN'S BEST SELLING
METAL DETECTING MAGAZINE

I decided to carry out a methodical search, ensuring the 'slow and low' technique was used throughout. I have always paid lip service to this tried and tested search method, but usually find myself speeding up after a slow start. I'm sure I'm not alone in this!

After an hour or so of patient searching I only had 2 musket balls, a George V penny and a very worn Georgian halfpenny to show for my efforts. In some ways, this was quite encouraging as I had never found a coin of any description in this field before. It showed that the new search technique was working. I decided to have a 5 minute break for a quick snack and a drink. Resuming the search, the next signal was a nice mellow one with a digital readout on the Deus screen that suggested it could be a good find. Some Deus users rely on sound only, but I've always used the screen as a 'second opinion' and wouldn't be without it.

Glint of Gold!

Looking into the hole made by removing the first spadeful of soil I could just see a tantalising glint of gold! Could it be a gold ring? I had never found a gold ring in 25 years of detecting! Reaching into the hole and praying at the same time, I carefully lifted out the clod of earth that had the find embedded in it. Breaking open the clod was almost like opening a surprise present and you can imagine my excitement when a heavy gold ring tumbled onto the surface of the field! The thrill I felt was doubled when I spotted an inscription on the inside of the band. I knew then that I had found a gold poesy ring.



The inscription in lower case italic letters reads: 'My heart is yours till death'. My hands were actually shaking at this point; I had found a silver-gilt poesy ring back in the 1990's, but never a gold one. Although I love finding coins (especially hammered ones), there is something very special about personal artefacts, particularly ones that could be researched to some extent.

Doing the research

Back at home one of my best friends, 'Google', was waiting to help with my research! The "poesy" ring (also spelt "posy" or "posey") was the most common type of love ring in use since the Middle Ages. The name "posy" was derived from the amatory inscription which this type of ring bears and which is sometimes in rhyme or "poesy". These rings were widely used in the Middle Ages (but are now hard to find). Poesy rings were usually given by both men and women as an expression of regard, friendship, attachment, or love. The poesy ring reached its peak of popularity in the 16th and 17th centuries. The posies on medieval rings were usually inscribed on the outside of the hoop (which was flat).

In later times, they were usually inscribed inside and the hoop was more rounded. By the 17th and 18th centuries, most poesy rings were used as wedding rings. Although some of the inscriptions were originated by the donor, there were also a number of standard inscriptions which could be bought already engraved on the rings.

I contacted the London jewellers 'Wartski Ltd' who have held royal appointments as Jewellers to H.M. the Queen and H.R.H. The Prince of Wales. They created the ring for the recent wedding of Prince William and Catherine Middleton. Their poesy ring expert was very helpful and suggested that the inscription is an early 18th century one, but the ring itself may be a little earlier. The form of the maker's mark - a coroneted letter - is typical of the 17th century.



Copyright
Chris Hall

Lewes

DATE	MARKS
c.1640	

My own research suggests that the single hall mark may be for the Provincial mint at Lewes, East Sussex, circa 1640. This is still to be confirmed.

At the time of writing, the ring, which weighs an amazing 13 grammes and is likely to be 22 ct gold, has just entered the Treasure process, so I may not see it again for a while!

***UKDN FUN DSLR Camera
Photographic Competition
Winner with Sploshhh - popsandme
Sony a200***



***UKDN Fun Point Press and Pray Camera
Photographic Competition***

***Winner with Millie Mop - the barnacle - Steven Wright
Fuji finepix***



Steven Wright



A few days away !!

'Treasure hunter ste decides to get away to Lincolnshire for a few days with his brother, "Our Kid".

No sooner has he got there when Ste's wife is phoning him up over a household crisis.

Steve did manage to solve her problem and go on to make some finds worthy of note whilst Our Kid struggled to get out of bed in the morning"

A month or so ago I was detecting with 'our kid' when he suggested we should get away for a few days, in order to get some serious detecting done. Both of us having young families, find it difficult getting out as much as we'd like, but do get out regularly. We have been on a number of short detecting breaks with each other before and enjoy each others company - well most of the time anyway!!

Once I got home I decided to make a few enquiries with some farmer friends, in order to ensure land was available to detect on, and then booked accommodation in Lincolnshire, for our few days away.

The day soon arrived and it was in the early hours on the Tuesday that 'our kid' pulled up outside in his car. We were soon on the M62 and on our way East. The weather was glorious for March and within a couple of



**Henry III cut voided long cross penny of Winchester.
Moneys HVGE**

hours we found ourselves on one of our farms.

'My brother shouted hammered'

Besides sunshine, the first day had very little to offer. The ground was perfect. Although pasture, it had only recently be ploughed and the soil was soft. We found the normal buckles etc but little else until late in the afternoon my brother shouted hammered, and he showed me an Edward I Penny.

He also found a large Roman Bronze. This was cue for me to move closer to his location and it wasn't long before I too had a Henry III Cut Penny and an Elizabeth I penny.

Shortly afterwards my wife rang to say the heating/hot water had gone off and being a caring husband and Dad decided I couldn't sit back and let them suffer whilst I was away.

So I got in the car without delay and gave her the telephone number for British Gas!! Before long the sun was setting and we both headed back to our digs. We had brought with us some healthy (okay maybe not so healthy) snacks and booze, and after a few hours of watching tv, drinking and eating, we were flat out.

One problem I have is insomnia. So it wasn't unusual for me to be up very early the next morning and by shortly after 6am I was on the fields. 'Our kid' was still fast asleep but I had already told him the night before what my plans were.

First find for myself that morning was a medieval strapend and by the time 'Our Kid' had arrived on the field at mid morning, I'd also found a Roman coin too. What amazes me, about this hobby is how you often feel you've covered an area, and in truth you haven't. Because within 5 minutes of him being on the field a large he'd found a huge Silver Commemorative Medallion of George V. I couldn't believe this had happened in an area I'd walked around for hours.

In the afternoon I moved to another part of the field. I soon found another hammered coin. This time it was a Short Cross of John. The sun was well and truly beating down on us and I was getting really tired. My energy was sapping quickly. However before I turned in I had found another hammered. This time a Henry V, York Penny.



Henry V penny York Mint

That night it was time to read a few Metal Detecting Magazines and then a clean up before we hit a local Chinese restaurant on a food and drink feast. After we'd had our fill it was back to our digs, and then to bed.

'Parents Evening'

Next morning I was out on the fields early again. I'd received another call from my wife the night before advising me that it was Parents Evening for my daughter on the Thursday night, and my company would be appreciated.



Strapend

Or in other words 'Get your backside back here or else'. So by lunchtime and another strapend to my name, it was time to head home.

Hope you enjoyed reading about my few days away.

Treasurehunterste 2011.

York member finds gold ring



Michael winning York & District MDC Find of the year Competition. The ring also won 2nd place in the NCMD Karolyn & Robin Hatt Memorial Trophy Competition in the artefact category

The 19th of April 2009 started as a normal club outing. It was a lovely warm spring day. There was a good turnout of members of the York club. The field was stubble and massive. Everybody got kitted up and we all started to detect. It soon became apparent that finds were not very abundant. I had gone about half way up the field without many signals. I finally got to the far end of the field and started getting a few more signals but nothing special. I carried on detecting at this end of the field.

I got a good signal and put my spade into the ground dug down and turned the soil over. I was stunned to see a beautiful gold ring lying there. I picked the ring up it was a good weight. I looked round to see that most people had headed back for an early dinner. I sat for a minute looking at the ring it had a blue centre stone 12 triangular shaped cells some with a red stone? In them. Around the edge were lots of little gold pellets. I tried to detect around the find spot but my mind was not on detecting.

I started the long walk back to the car. Our club secretary takes photos of the finds at dinner time. I asked to borrow his brush to clean the ring there was a chorus of voices asking what I had found. I said all would be revealed after a quick clean. I gave the ring a wash to remove loose dirt. I then showed the ring to the club members. I think it was a talking point! Main discussion was what date and what were the stones made of. A trip to show the farmer the ring followed. Then I reported it to the FLO at the Yorkshire Museum.

In due time I received a report back from Dr Sonja Marzinzik.

REPORT

Near York (2009 T223)

Finder: Mr. Michael Greenhorn

Date of discovery: 19/04/09 (09/07/09 reported to the British Museum)

Circumstances of discovery: While searching with a metal-detector.

Object Date: 10th to 11th centuries

Description: Finger ring

Gold finger ring set with a large blue gemstone and red glass cloisonné. In addition, two separate fragments of garnet, one a splinter, the other one segment-shaped.

The central cabochon gem is surrounded by four triangular cells. Where these meet, small round cells have been set. Three of them still contain minute granular inlays, although it is impossible to determine whether they are glass pastes, glass or gem stones. A short, straight cell wall emanates from each roundel and meets the corners of the outer, square frame of the bezel, thus bisecting the space between the triangles. Glass slips are still present in one of the triangular cells and four of the interstitial spaces.

The square frame of the bezel is set onto an eight-lobed base. The lobes are alternately embellished by gold granules and by beaded wire enclosing further gold granules. Where this platform meets the round-sectioned hoop, three further gold granules are set. The underside of the lobed platform is plain.

Discussion: The presence of a sapphire is not characteristic for the Anglo-Saxon/Merovingian period and in conjunction with the use of red glass, rather than garnet, for inlay suggests that this ring dates later. Parallels on stone use, granulation and layout make a date perhaps in the late 10th or 11th centuries likely.

Non-destructive X-ray fluorescence analysis of the surface of the finger ring indicated a gold content of approximately 90%, a silver content of approximately 8%, the remainder being copper. Raman spectrometry identified the blue stone as corundum (sapphire) and Raman and XRF identified the red settings as glass.

Dimensions: Diam. of hoop 25.5mm; Th. of hoop 2mm; Diam. of bezel 23.1mm max.; Th. of bezel 8.4mm (including cabochon); Weight 10.2 grams

Note: This find qualifies as Treasure under the Treasure Act of 1996.

Dr. Sonja Marzinzik, M.A., F.S.A.
Curator, Insular Early Medieval Collections
Department of Prehistory and Europe
The British Museum

The UKDN would like to thank you Dr. Sonja Marzinzik the author of the report for permission to publish it.



Copyright
Michael Greenhorn

Michael Greenhorn



Michael's 10th to 11th Century Gold Ring

What is the definition of Treasure?

The following finds are Treasure under the Act, if found after 24 September 1997 (or, in the case of category 2, if found after 1 January 2003):

1. Any metallic object, other than a coin, provided that at least 10 per cent by weight of metal is precious metal (that is, gold or silver) and that it is at least 300 years old when found. If the object is of prehistoric date it will be Treasure provided any part of it is precious metal.



2. Any group of two or more metallic objects of any composition of prehistoric date that come from the same find. Prehistory ends with the invasion of the Romans in 43 AD.



3. All coins from the same find provided they are at least 300 years old when found (but if the coins contain less than 10 per cent of gold or silver there must be at least ten of them). Only the following groups of coins will normally be regarded as coming from the same find:

1. hoards that have been deliberately hidden
2. smaller groups of coins, such as the contents of purses, that may be dropped or lost
3. votive or ritual deposits.



4. Any object, whatever it is made of, that is found in the same place as, or had previously been together with, another object that is Treasure.



5. Any object that would previously have been treasure trove, but does not fall within the specific categories given above. Only objects that are less than 300 years old, that are made substantially of gold or silver, that have been deliberately hidden with the intention of recovery and whose owners or heirs are unknown will come into this category.

Note: An object or coin is part of the 'same find' as another object or coin if it is found in the same place as, or had previously been together with, the other object. Finds may have become scattered since they were originally deposited in the ground.

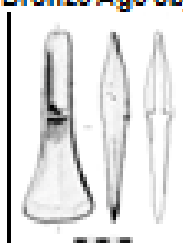
What should I do if I find something that may be Treasure? You must report all finds of Treasure to a coroner for the district in which they are found either within 14 days after the day on which you made the discovery or within 14 days after the day on which you realised the find might be treasure. Your local Finds Liaison Officer will be able to help you with each stage of the process.

What is not Treasure?

Single gold or silver coins



Single Bronze Age objects



Rings under 300 years old



The enclosed photographs are only a representative sample of what might be considered Treasure.

A silver cufflink

It was an unseasonably warm sunny Saturday afternoon, in late March 2010. My detecting partner was away, and I was at a loose end so decided to take the car down to the nearby farm. and see what if any land was available.

A small 4 acre field, that I'd had a George 3rd bullhead sixpence and some Victorian and Georgian artefacts off was still stubble, so I thought I'd have a go at the furthest end, so off I trotted. I detected a straight line across the field, then once at the far end began to beat lines up and down. taking 3 paces then turning once I'd reached the end.

My 1st decent find was a Victoria death medal. which unusually was in very good condition. Followed by a musket ball and a lead horse. a few knackered coins had also come up.



Coreservers

Then I got a good solid 62 on the T2. pin pointing showed it to be just 3 inches. but I had trouble locking the signal, so knew it was very small.

I carefully placed the shovel at where the rear of the coil had been, and dug forward, sinking in to half it's length.



I turned the clod out of the hole, but it was very dry and immediately crumbled. Waving the coil over the top, showed the signal was indeed in the loose, and still giving a good silver signal.

I carefully moved my hand through the top two inches and saw the blackened edge, definitely silver, but it looked oval rather than the round coin edge I'd expected.

I lifted it up and it was a lovely silver cufflink, with what looked to be a red coral looking stone. (picture below). I was indeed a happy detectorist. I thought it looked maybe Georgian, and also knew what I had to do by law up here, and was resigned to handing it in next day to the museum in Edinburgh.

The rest of the day produced a royal engineers sweetheart badge, and a lowland regiment shoulder badge. But little else.

Next day I duly emailed a photo to the treasure trove unit at RMS in Edinburgh, and got an almost instant reply, that they thought it was 17th C and a copy of a royal suite of jewellery made in gold and coral, called the Dewar suite, which is on display.

I handed it in next morning, and visited the Dewar suite. I could see the likeness, although they were very much higher quality.

Six weeks later I received a mail confirming it was indeed a copy of the Dewar suite collection, and as such would be declared treasure.

I received £60 reward. Not bad for a tiny piece of silver with a glass stone!

By Coreservers.



Silver Cufflink

Lost Ring

Hi Everyone!

Last Saturday I responded to a request on our local Free-cycle site! A bloke was asking if he could borrow a metal detector for a day to look for a lost ring, needless to say, I told him I didn't lend my detectors to strangers for obvious reasons!!!!

I told him on the phone that I didn't drive, but if he was prepared to travel the 7 miles from Malvern to Worcester to pick me up I would have look for him, but with no promises of finding it, to which the bloke agreed.

When we got there I asked what the 2 outbuildings were, to which he replied an old blacksmiths, he then went on to tell me that the wedding ring was lost in the chicken run, which was on the top of an old pig sty in front of the smithy.

After about 20 minutes the Tesoro Cibola struck again, he shook my hand, hugged me, then looked at me as if he was going to kiss me.

His wife gave me a full on kiss and said it was lost 6 months ago and this was the last resort. They asked me how much they owed me to which I replied: nothing, zero, zilch, and they deposited me back home.

The looks and smiles on their faces were worth more than any reward.

Jaeger



John Lynn The Norfolk Wolf

It has come to the attention of our members that John Lynn, widely known in detecting circles as The Norfolk Wolf is presently very poorly, John is much appreciated for his huge contributions to our hobby. We at UKDN are all thinking about you John and hoping you make a full recovery.

The South-Lancs & Cheshire Metal Detecting Club has been in existence since September 1978 and for a long period in the 1980's and 1990's the club newsletter was written by both Brian Cross and John Fargher.

The front covers were designed by Dave Berry, club member and resident artist. The newsletter front cover became a classic of good humor, hobby relevance and fine design and each month the club members looked forward to what Dave was going to put on the cover.

Many club members could see themselves captured by Dave and featured on the cover, Brian & Mo' for example, courting at the time, often saw themselves below a heart carved in a tree or Brian would be featured wearing Wellingtons on the end of suspenders.

Dave has kindly given us permission to feature some of the classic covers and for this we thank him. Here's another classic from Dave Berry, dating from October 1987.

Cover Explanation: Here is a cover depicting what could happen to a metal detecting club !!



Latest News

Metal detectorists donate to soldiers injured by hidden explosives

Erotic Roman knife handle takes pride of place at Lincoln Museum

Metal detection paves way for major dig

Protection for Battlefields

PAS 36% increase in finds recorded

PAS 2008 Annual Treasure Report

Lincolnshire Police crack down on detector crime

Pendle mans detecting trip to Kirkby Lonsdale has silver lining

Detecting Tip of the Month

I take one of those wooden spatulas to get the mud of my coil and wellies it works a treat. and weighs nowt and costs about 70p. all my gang have them now.

Swiftnick.

I always carry a thin hammie with me and once I'm set up for the field I'm on, find a noisy area, dig a hole to about 12" and then test the coin at all different depths in the hole wall to see how deep I can get the coin.

I then in fill beneath the coin and then back fill the hole with the coin in and test vigorously from all different angles so that I know what I am listening for.

I am pretty confident to say I have found some nice deep items, that I don't think I would have if for not doing this few minute test.

Mysticslim.

Machine Settings

Explorer SE.

Volume Maximum (adjust headphones for soft threshold hum)

Gain 8

Threshold tone 1

Variability 10

Limits 9

Response smooth

Sounds conduct

Recover deep on : fast off

All metal (no iron mask)

Sensitivity-manual (adjust to suit site)

Threshold should be mid range not maxed out.

Its Slow N Lows programme without the pain (ie sens at 32!)

On site adjust sens to maximum while retaining stability of threshold.

Iron squeals and comes in top left of screen, occasional deep iron can give a better signal but the crosshairs stick to the left half way up. If you get an iron signal with a "whumff" in it it's a non ferrous target near iron, adjust your position and shake the coil over the target, if still unsure dig it.

Dig everything else.

JC Maloney

UKDN WORD

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PAGE 25

This Months Identification



A Cut Half of Henry III

It won't come of surprise to anybody who reads my posts on UKDN, to know that I have a real interest in early hammered coins, and a particular interest in the different cut variations. Maybe it is my inquisitive mind, or the detective work required in dating them and allocating classes, who knows?, however I'll say straight away, I don't profess to be an expert, but thanks to a lot of reading, my knowledge is building up on the subject.

This month a coin appeared on the forum for ID, and I was pleased to help. The coin was a Voided Long Cross Cut Penny – called this because of a 'void' in between the Long Cross on the Reverse. Just the shape of the cross, with the void, shouted out, I'm a Henry III, as no other monarchs (other than a small number from Edward 1) have issued this kind of coin.

So I knew I was looking at a Henry III, voided Long Cross Penny. Next was to see where it was minted and who minted it. Well upon looking at the reverse, I could see ONL VND – so I immediately knew it was London Mint. The only downside was that the other half of the coin had the Moneys name on it. How frustrating.

At this stage I looked at the Obverse again. The King's regional number showed as TERC I and this only happened on Class 2 coins. The only other Class with TERC I, was Class 1, but that was on the Reverse. So I now knew I was looking at a Class 2 coin. The shape of the X in Rex narrowed the class further to a 2a. This class itself is one of the less common ones, so it was worth a look to see what Moneys were around at this time.

To my delight my reference suggested that only Nicole minted coins in Class 2 for London. So even if the Moneys name was on the other half of the coin, it was still possible to say confidently that it was a Henry III, Cut Voided Long Cross Penny, Moneys Nicole of London, Class 2a.

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A cautionary tale

This is a cautionary tale, but, it outlines how things could go very bad, if you are unaware of the rules of the National trust, or if you just deliberately ignored those rules.

It is followed by a copy of what you should, and must make yourself familiar with.

Fred, we will call him, got a call from someone he had met in a pub, telling him the guy was moving to a big farm in the near future, and that, when he did, if Fred wanted to, he could go detecting there.

Several months passed, and then the 'phone rang, it was the guy he had met in the pub, who said that he had now moved, and that Fred could go over at any time, to detect. He gave very good directions to the farm, and, a few days later off goes our detectorist, and soon he arrived at a very large farm, which consisted of a mix of fields, some being pasture, others for crops.

He was taken to see the land at close range, passing a nice neat cottage on the way. The man told him that this was where the warden lived, saying that if he came out, Fred should tell him that he was looking for a part lost off the tractor, and then left him to get down to searching with his newly acquired detector.

Sure enough, the warden soon appeared, asking Fred why he was on National Trust land. His explanation that he was invited there by the farmer fell on deaf ears, and the warden told him that, the police were on there way. Poor Fred was soon being arrested, and taken to the police station, where he was charged with various crimes, including going equipped to steal.

When the case went to court, our keen detectorist found himself losing his detecting equipment, and facing a hefty fine, and being told that he was lucky not to be going to prison.

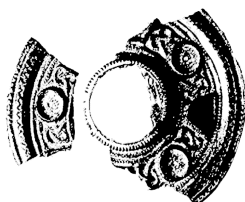
As I have said, this is no more than, a cautionary tale, but, read on through the following information, and get to know where or where you may not go, in the case of Trust property, that means you cannot go anywhere on it, subject to details outlined in their Policy on Metal Detecting.

[Click here for more info](#)



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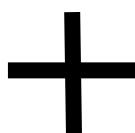
Portable Antiquities Scheme

www.finds.org.uk

We can all help the PAS

The Portable Antiquities Scheme (PAS) are currently working flat out to record our finds (over 50,000 per year). Some detectorists are choosing to [self record](#) their finds which greatly helps the Finds Liaison Officers (FLO's) to manage their

work load. Every little thing we can do to help is gratefully appreciated, why not join the growing number of people taking that extra step and provide 10 figure National Grid References (NGR's), precise dimensions weights of finds. The FLO's will love you for it. More on recording in the next issue.



Fred Smith - Tel 01944 683222
25 Temple Lane, Acomb, York, YO26 5RD
Venue - **Hill Top Farm**

Find Spot NGR - **SE 12345 67890**
Known as - **York** Date - **19/08/10**
Land - **Cultivated** Depth - **15cm**

Object ID - **Strapend** Diameter - **N/A**
Length - **38.98mm** Width - **10.51mm**
Thickness - **1.39mm** Weight - **3.64gms**

Black - Write on bag before leaving home
Red - Add on site
Blue - Add if you wish later

Useful Weblinks

[*PAS - getting involved*](#)

[*PAS - self recording*](#)

[*Advice for finders of archaeological objects including treasure*](#)

[*Conservation advice notes*](#)

[*Responsible detecting code of practice*](#)

[*Frome hoard time lapse video of excavation*](#)

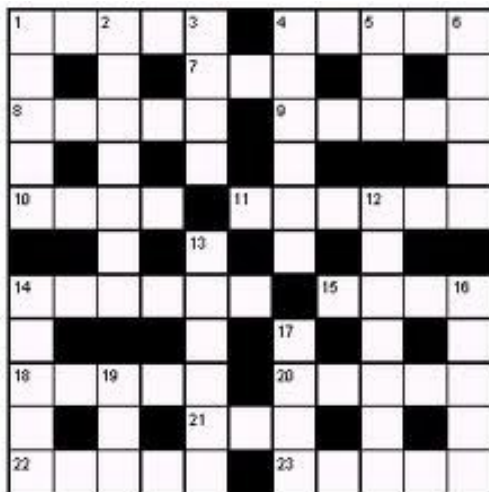
[*Press coverage of the Frome hoard discovery*](#)

[*Burnham hoard excavation*](#)

[*Staffordshire hoard excavation*](#)

[*Staffordshire hoard at the BM*](#)

[*To Report Nighthawking - If in progress ring 999, if after the event click here & enter post code, number shown on the right hand side*](#)



Web based crossword which will suit all you crossword buffs. This one fills it in for you as you get the words correct.

Take a look by clicking on the crossword.



PhilD has devised the above 'Pinpointer Scoop' for use in spoil heaps and on the beach.

If you have a pinpointer all you need is a rigid plastic scoop, a rubber band and a hole.

About us

UK DETECTOR NET was created on September 28th 2002 to bring together responsible metal detectorists everywhere to discuss the hobby, their finds, the machines they use and a million and one other detecting related subjects.

Visit the forum

[Click here to visit forum](#)

Contact UKDN

enquiry@ukdetectornet.co.uk

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If you would like to contribute to the newsletter please contact either UKDN as above or PhilD via PM,.

UKDN aims

UKDN is a forum for people who are interested in the hobby of metal detecting. UKDN is an online community where members can exchange and share knowledge, their views, discuss the hobby, their finds, the machines they use and a million and one other detecting related subjects. UKDN actively works towards the following aims:

1. Develop a greater understanding of the hobby and some of the wider issues through healthy pro-active debate within the forum and through the monthly magazine, which is distributed to, and read by, our membership and beyond. The magazine includes UKDN based news and articles, as well as wider news, debate, and issues of heritage interest.
2. Provide a platform to inform beginners in the hobby of the basic principles in the use of a metal detector, gaining permission, site research, basic heritage law, farming scheme rules and in the 'best practice' for conservation, recording and co-operation.
3. Actively promotes the 'Code of Practice for Responsible Metal Detecting' to all members of the UKDN online forum and beyond.
4. Encourage all UKDN detectorists to record their finds with the appropriate bodies (depending where they detect); In England and Wales, this is with the Portable Antiquities Scheme, in Scotland this is the Treasure Trove Unit.
5. UKDN will actively work towards ensuring the future security of the hobby. We will liaise and co-operate with heritage professionals in a way which is mutually beneficial to all parties whilst maintaining our independence, and we encourage their active participation, either in the UKDN online community or through our on-line magazine.