

UKDN WORD

WORLD OF RESPONSIBLE DETECTING

ISSUE NO.53
January 2012



***Help with ID'ing the impossible
Focus on an Edward I Penny***

***The Hod Hill Brooch
Interesting New Year Facts***

Happy New Year!

UKDN Word Table of Contents

Click on the title to go to the page

Regulars

- 3 - A message from Admin***
- 5 - Did you see***
- 6 - UKDN Christmas Raffle***
- 8 - PAS Find of Note***
- 18 - Detecting tip of the month***
- 20 - This months ID***
- 26 - Best News Stories***
- 27 - Useful websites***
- 28 - About us***

Competition Results

- 9 - Artefact of the Month***
- 11 - Coin of the Month***
- 13 - UKDN fun DSLR camera competition***
- 14 - UKDN fun point, press and pray camera competition***

Features

- 16 - Interesting New Year Facts***
- 22 - Focus on Edward I Penny***
- 24 - Help with identifying the impossible***

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

A Message from Admin

Welcome to the January 2012 edition of Word magazine being written by the team three quarters of the way through December 2011 and what a month this past month has been for the UKDN Team.

Firstly, we finalised and ordered 100 of the UKDN 2012 Calendars. We waited with bated breath until they arrived and were not disappointed at all. Considering this was our first effort at producing a metal detecting calendar and probably the first UK attempt, we have to say that we were very pleased with the results. And so were the members because we managed to shift the whole one hundred within a couple of weeks of it coming from the printers. Well done to everyone concerned, it really was a great result.

Raised over £600 for Norfolk Wolf's charity

Secondly, as can be seen on page 6 of this edition of Word, we can only say that the UKDN 2011 Christmas Raffle was another resounding success. We sold 127 tickets at £10 per head and raised enough to pay back our costs for the Goldmaxx Power metal detector purchased from Regton Ltd at a very favourable price, pay for the postage for all the prizes, and manage to donate to the Saint Francis Hospice in Norfolk, probably, a little over £600. We thank everyone who bought tickets and took part in this, our best-ever Christmas raffle.

As can be seen from this edition of Word magazine we keep bringing in new features to both the forum and the magazine and hope that you will all continue to provide us with excellent stories and features. Contact any member of the team with details of what you have to offer.

We are aware that this year we all might even get some detecting done during this Christmas - New Year holiday. Let's remember that at this time last year many of us were under two feet of snow with a temperature of minus 14 degrees Centigrade for quite a long time.

On a final note we take this opportunity to wish you all a very happy New Year and hope that you all find, beneath your search-head, those interesting finds which make this hobby so interesting.

The Admin Team



Brian & Mo'

Founded UKDN in Sept 2002, Detecting since 1978.



Puffin

Here since Nov 2007, Detecting since 2007



Coreservers

Techy Admin Here since 2003, Detecting since 2003



Petethedig

Here since Nov 2002. Detecting since 1980.



History Hunter

Here since April 2005. Detecting since 1984.



Tomredmayne

Here since Sept 2006, Detecting since 2005



Kevmar

Here since Sept 2002. Detecting since 1978.



Karv

Techy Admin. Here since March 2004. Detecting since 2004

UKDN FINDS BAGS - EXCELLENT !!



[Link to UKDN Shop](#)

Made of strong, durable 200 gauge polythene with grip-seal openings and with three write-on panels.

Supplied in a three useful sizes to suit all occasions i.e. 1.5" x 2.5 inch for coins and very small finds, 2.5" x 3 inch for larger coins and artefacts and 4" x 5.5 inch for the larger finds.

Sold in batches of multiples of 100 e.g. 300 or 600 or just 100, 500 and 1,000.

All sold at very competitive prices with no rip-off fees for postage. For more info and to order go to the UKDN Shop via the link on the Forum Index Page.

100 small bags - £2.50 INC. postage

500 small bags - £7.80 inc. postage

1000 small bags - £12.00 inc. postage

100 medium bags - £2.80 inc. postage

500 medium bags - £8.50 inc. postage

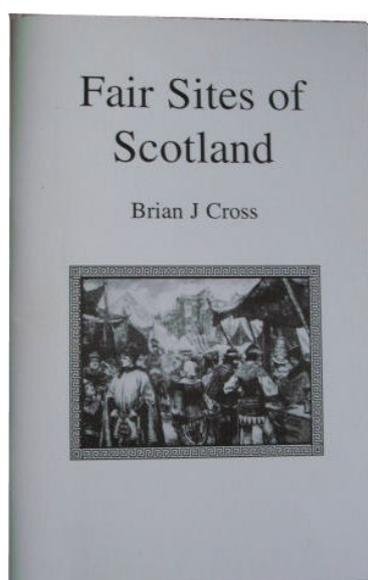
1000 medium bags - £13.50 inc. postage

100 large bags - £3.99 inc. postage

500 large bags - £13.50 inc. postage

1000 large bags - £22.00 inc. postage

Fair Sites of Scotland by Brian Cross



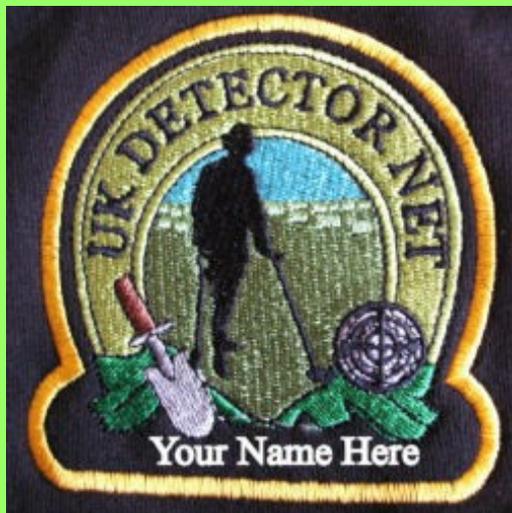
Written by UKDN Forum Founder Brian Cross this book researches all the Cattle, Sheep and Horse fair sites in Scotland. It is an excellent research tool for any detectorist intent on discovering some of these highly productive metal detecting sites.

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](#)



Did you See

With almost 500 members visiting every single day and 100's of new posts every day it is so easy for you, the members of UKDN, to miss out on some very interesting posts. So, each month in the magazine we will bring to your attention some posts that you might have missed like.....click on the link

[Finds Poll](#)

[Your feedback required plse!!](#)

[a farmers find!](#)

[...anyone heard of 'owt new??](#)

[cracking bullhead](#)

[Med zoomorphic ring brooch](#)

[Token challenge.](#)

[How to actually DO it ?](#)

[maths wasnt dis ard wen i was at skool](#)

[Saxon??.....zoomorphic??.....](#)

[Gold pendant\(?\) for ID please](#)

[The best xmas lights ever!!](#)

[Bit of fun. Caption competition.](#)

[Garrett pinpoint probe question](#)

[Any ideas welcome](#)

[Sunday Sceat!!](#)

[Gold Quarter Noble](#)

[new kepler 22b planet](#)

[possible scattered hoard?](#)

[Celtic Terret Ring](#)

UKDN 2011 CHRISTMAS RAFFLE RESULTS

Pappajohn65 wins XP Goldmaxx Power in UKDN Christmas Raffle Draw which took place on Monday 19th December 2011.

The UKDN Christmas Raffle Draw took place on 19th December. The event was recorded and the video was placed on youtube. Members were then invited to view the video on the Internet without knowing the result. Most said that doing it this way added greatly to their experience



The results were as follows:

First Prize: Goldmaxx Power metal detector purchased by UKDN from Regton Ltd at a reduced price. Won by Ticket No 20 — pappajohn65

2nd Prize: Bullseye 2 Pin-pointer, donated by White's Electronics, won by ticket No 114 - popsandme

3rd Prize: Asda £40 voucher donated by Mal Asterley, won by ticket No 16 — silver fox

4th Prize: Display case, donated by Peter from Just-in-Case, won by ticket No 126— Ian-in-the-Midlands

5th Prize: Display case, donated by Peter from Just-in-Case, won by ticket No 41—Claire1

6th Prize: Whites Headphones donated by White's Electronics (UK) Ltd, won by ticket No 113— crepitis

7th Prize: White's Detector Carry Bag donated by White's Electronics (UK) Ltd, won by ticket No 30—gonebeepin

8th Prize: XP T-Shirt donated by Regton Ltd won by ticket No 105—reggomix

9th Prize: UKDN 2012 Calendar donated by UKDN won by ticket No 31 - shaun+carol

10th Prize: UKDN 2012 Calendar donated by UKDN won by ticket No 44 - mrscott

11th Prize: UKDN 2012 Calendar donated by UKDN won by ticket No 82 - steps110

12th Prize: XP Peaked Cap donated by Regton Ltd won by ticket No 122 - coreservers

13th Prize: Historical Map of East London donated by Regton Ltd won by ticket No 47 - Graham_B

14th Prize: UKDN 2012 Calendar donated by UKDN won by ticket No 103 - lobolad

We sold 127 tickets at £10 each, making a total of £1270. Purchase of prizes amounted to £623. Postages are estimated at £20.

This leaves a probable amount raised for charity as £627. As announced at the start of the raffle our chosen charity is that which cared for John Lynn (Norfolk Wolf) ie Saint Francis Hospice, Charity Registration Number 275913

In next months edition of Word magazine we will show the receipt or letter of receipt.

Before we close may we thank all the members who bought a ticket or tickets. Its thanks to your generosity that we succeeded in raising such a large sum of money AFTER paying for this super metal detector.

We'd also like to thank the companies that supported this great cause. They are Regton Ltd, Whites Electronics, Just-in-Case, Mal Asterley from the UKDN Forum and UK DETECTOR NET itself.



**Whites Bullseye II
pin-pointer won by
popsandme**

PAS Find of Note - Found by Ash1972



Report generated by the Portable Antiquities Scheme's database

Report for : Mount
Unique ID: BH-B91E31

[Click for PAS Report](#)

Object type certainty: Certain
Printed @ Saturday 17th December 2011

Permanent stable URL for this find: <http://finds.org.uk/database/artefacts/record/id/433411>

Description: A copper-alloy mount of Medieval date.

The thin-sectioned, plate-like mount takes the form of an equestrian scene depicting a knight on horseback, galloping right, his sword raised. The mounted figure wears a helmet, from the top of which projects a plume of feathers. Details of his body armour are not clear, although the outline of the upper part is marked by a peripheral ridge which extends to a point, a short distance below the waist. The area contained by this ridge is recessed, indicating that it was probably enamelled. The figure's right arm extends horizontally backwards and a sword is held within the hand, its tip blending into the helmet's plume. The right leg protrudes from beneath the upper armour and is decorated with herringbone incisions, some of which retain traces of gilding. The foot points forward at 90 degrees from the leg. It is of elongated appearance, extending to a point at the toe, while at the heel is a suggestion of a spur. In his left arm (not visible), the figure carries a shield. Only tiny traces of enamel survive within the surface of the mount, and the tincture of the following blazon may be incorrect in certain aspects: Azure two lions rampant to sinister Argent on a canton Argent in sinister chief a cinquefoil Gules (Steven Ashley, pers. comm). An attempt has also been made to replicate these arms on both the neck and rump of the horse's trapper; however, on the rump only one lion is definitely portrayed, although there is a suggestion of a second, poorly cast one above. In addition to the aforementioned decoration, the horse also has an escallop mounted on its headstall, an oblique bridle strap cuts across the face and there is a triangular area of horizontal ridges and grooves, located below the seated rider. The bent and heavily corroded mount would originally have been attached by means of at least five rivets, the holes for which are visible in the following locations: the horse's headdress, one of its front hooves, the top left corner of its trapper, the top of the uppermost hind leg, the junction between the adjoining back hooves.

The mount measures 71mm long, 52.5mm wide, 3mm thick and weighs 20.4g.

No parallel could be found for this piece; however, it is certainly Medieval in date and probably served as a horse harness decoration. The level of corrosion and poor survival of the enamel make identification of the arms on this mount problematic. Steven Ashley has suggested that the mount may relate to the Buckland family, the arms of which were: Gules two lions rampant Argent on a canton Or fret Sable. The lions facing to sinister is unusual and may indicate that the arms have been accidentally reversed when the mould was made.

Subsequent action after recording: 1

Temporal details
Broad period: MEDIEVAL
Date from: AD 1250
Date to: AD 1450

Spatial data

County: Bedfordshire
District: Bedford

Finder and recorder details

Recorded by: Mr Julian Watters
Identified by: Mr Steven Ashley
Secondary identifier: Mr Julian Watters



Artefact of the Month

Roman period Zoomorphic Pendant - By Graham_B

My name is Graham Brandejs (Graham_B) and I have been detecting since November 2009. I was very pleased to have gained permission in June 2011 to detect on the farm in SW Suffolk where I found the Roman zoomorphic pendant. The farm is just under 1,000 acres and split into roughly seventeen fields. I had concentrated my time for detecting on this farm to only five of the fields since my first time on the farm.

I assumed that their location near to a late medieval house site or adjacent to an old pathway to a nearby small town was more likely to produce finds. I had found very few coins but some interesting artefacts. My oldest find was an early horse harness pendant, plus strap ends and a buckle of similar date, 1,200AD – 1,400AD. I was delighted on one visit in early November to have found a very small Roman copper alloy nummus, very corroded but still very interesting to me as it predated my previous earliest find date by at least 750 years. Further searching around the area of this find failed to add to the collection.

My next visit was on November 10th, I again searched this field, with nothing older found than a medieval strap end. Towards mid afternoon I made my way to another field that I had not yet detected on.



The light was beginning to go and I had about one hour at the most before it would be too dark to detect. I decided to work in a straight line parallel to a hedge and about two yards into the field.

I dug several signals with only cartridge cases or small lead dross pieces coming to light. I reached near to the end of the hedge line before it did a right angle turn then I

got a clear signal to dig. The object was only three to four inches down and covered in sticky mud.

My initial thought was that it would turn out to be some kind of awl or boring tool when I cleaned it up and probably not be earlier than Victorian. I dropped it into the "special finds box" in my bag, actually an old tablet container, but ideal for the job and decided that I had better make my way off the field and back to my car.

After getting home and turning one of the kitchen worktops into the cleaning and inspection site for finds, I finally got to wash the excess mud from the object. I was amazed to see the opposing horse heads with such detail showing clearly. I remembered seeing Roman military buckles with a very similar design and hoped that this meant a similar date for this object. Also amazing to me was the fantastic undamaged condition that it was in,

with the suspension loop still intact.

I searched the PAS database and other websites and managed to find three similar objects. The problem was that that seems not to be a consensus on their original use, possibly a pendant, possibly stylus, possibly awl, possibly associated to some use with Roman bronze lamps. Whatever it was once used for I am delighted to have found it and that its condition is so good.

I couldn't wait to return to the field, which I have done three times, finding two large heavy but much corroded Roman coins. So the search goes on, I'll concentrate on that field as long as I can before the crops get too high.

I am very thankful to all those on the UKDN site who made such encouraging comments when I put the find on the "Pictures of your finds" section, everyone was genuinely happy for me which I really appreciated.

Graham

Runners up in the Competition were Popsandme with his James I Half Angel Coin Weight;



And John Wright with his 1748 Wedding Ring;



Coin of The Month

Charles I Scottish Twenty Pence - By popsandme

I was as lucky enough to receive an XP Deus for my 40th birthday this year so when it arrived I was like a kid in a sweet shop and eager to get out and have a play.

The first two trips out I was just getting to grips with all the settings so I wasn't bothered that I wasn't finding much, however on my next trip out with it I bagged a James 1st half groat using the GM Power setting, so eager to carry on my good fortune I managed to get a leave pass off the wife and went out the very next day for a couple of hours.

Coming to the end of my session I decided to take a line down to the bottom of the field and then head back to the car. When I was nearing the bottom of the field I had a little breather and as time was knocking on I decided to call it a day as I was happy enough with my collection of buttons and worn coppers, and I thought I had done the field to death, I planned which route I would take.

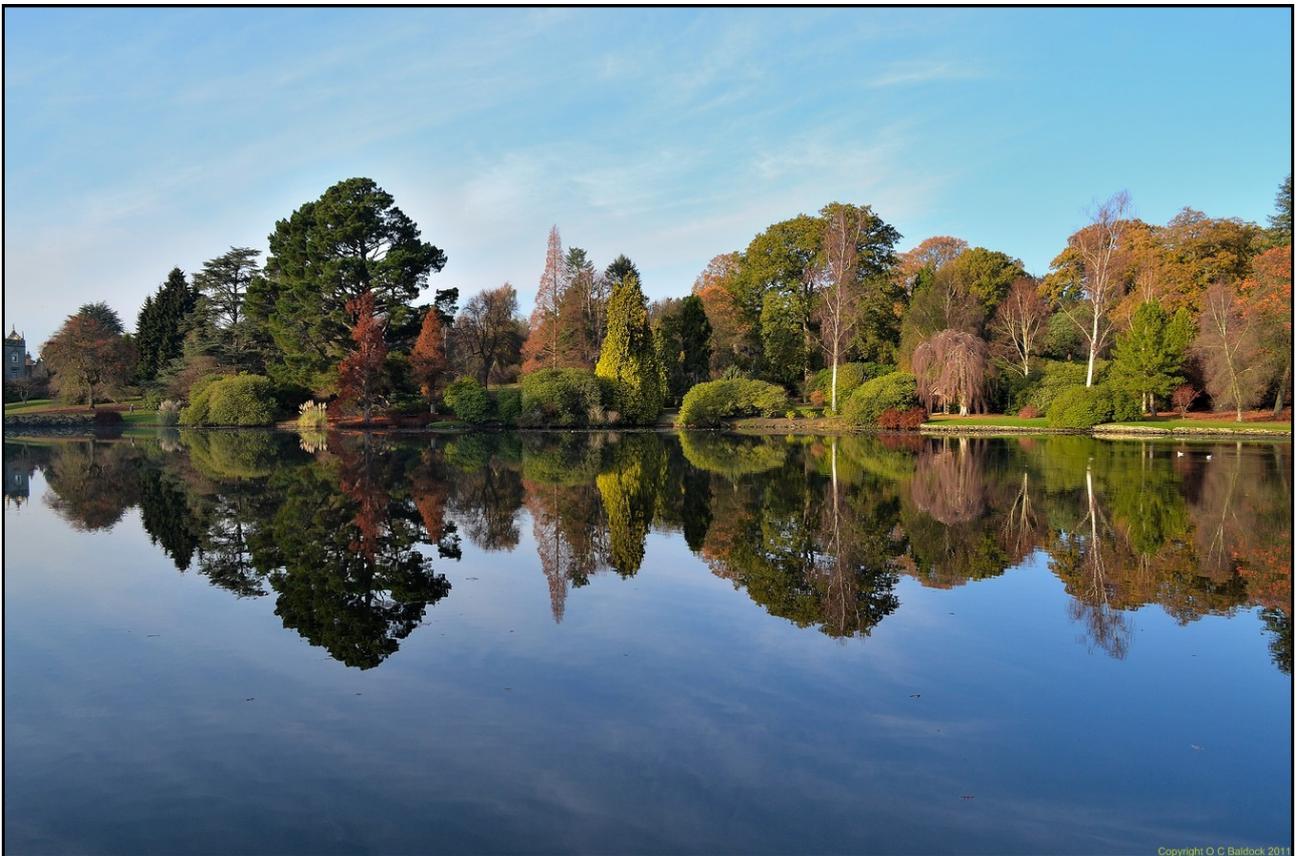
As I set off I got a signal at first it wasn't a good signal but worthy of investigation.....one spade full later I saw it laying on its edge with a



covering of soil, I just knew it was a hammered by the silvery/grey colouring. Wiping away the soil revealed a "first" for me, the coin you see in the picture is exactly how it came from the ground, no spit & foil treatment – no straightening....happy days. Since finding the twenty pence I have bagged another hammered which at the time of writing makes my average of 3 hammered from 5 outings, an average which I am more than pleased with - Popsandme.

UKDN FUN DSLR - Camera PHOTOGRAPHIC COMPETITION

***Winner
Autumn Reflections
by Baldric - Nikon D3100***



Copyright O.C Baldrick 2011

UKDN FUN POINT PRESS & PRAY PHOTOGRAPHIC COMPETITION

**Winner - Tamworth Castle - By Puffin
Taken from camera rig hung off kite
Canon Ixus 107 running SDM software hack**



Runners up

***I think we are a bit lost*
By Baza
Fuji Finepix S5500**

***Dark clouds over Abergavenny*
By Casa-Dos
Sony t100**



UK DETECTOR NET SWEATSHIRTS AVAILABLE NOW !!

Hi Everyone

We now have the much-requested UKDN Sweatshirts. They are Fruit of the Loom sweats so are top quality and a good heavyweight material, the company call them the Workwear range. They are available in small, medium, large, Xlarge, XXlarge, XXXlarge and XXXXlarge

They are described as follows: Luxurious Heavyweight Garment for the discerning user in hard-wearing polycotton. Set-in sleeves, Double stitching throughout.

Dyed to match herringbone Twill. Tape neck coverseam. Half moon back neck yoke.

Available in the following colours: Red, Sport Grey, Royal Blue, Bottle Green, Black, Navy, Burgundy and Sunflower.

We have discussed with the makers, two possible options for printing beneath the logo. On the example (see close-up below) you will see the words "Your portal to the fascinating world of responsible detecting"

You can either have this on your sweat-shirt or your username where the above text is.

Cost is £11.99 + £2.99 postage which will deliver the sweat-shirt directly to your home or work address.



UKDN WORD



back to index page



PAGE 15

Interesting New Year Facts

New Year is the oldest of all holidays, as it was first observed in ancient Babylon as many as 4000 years ago.

Celebrating New Year on January 1 is purely arbitrary, as it has neither agricultural significance nor astronomical. Many countries still celebrate it in spring, the season of rebirth of new crops.

The Roman senate declared January 1 as the New Year in 153 BC. Though even this date saw major tampering, it was Julius Caesar who again declared January 1 in Julian calendar as the New Year, in 46 BC.

New Year is still observed as the Feast of Christ's Circumcision by some denominations.

The first month of the year i.e. January has been named after God Janus (Latin word for door), in the Roman calendar. Janus is the God with two faces, one looking backwards and one forward, at the same time and marks the 'spirit of the opening'



Arch of Janus in the Foro Boario , Rome

The Romans began a tradition of exchanging gifts on New Year's Eve, by giving one another branches from sacred trees, for good fortune. The gift phenomenon is prevalent from those times, till today.

January 1 was revived as New Year in 1582, by the Gregorian calendar and so celebrated by most of the countries till date.

New Year is celebrated like a festival throughout the world and everyone around is in festive mood, partying, singing and dancing to ring out the old year and ring in the new.

It was once believed that the first visitor on New Year's Day would bring either good luck or bad luck for the rest of the year, depending on who he/she was.

(Continued on page 17)

(Continued from page 16)

Many cultures believe that anything given or taken on New Year, in the shape of a ring is good luck, because it symbolizes "coming full circle".

Many parts of the U.S. celebrate New Year by consuming black-eyed peas and other legumes, as it has been considered good luck in many cultures.

The tradition of making New Year resolution dates back to the early Babylonians.

Traditionally, it was thought that people could alter the luck they would have throughout the coming year by what they did or ate on the first day of the year. It has, therefore, become important to celebrate first day of the New Year in the company of family and friends.

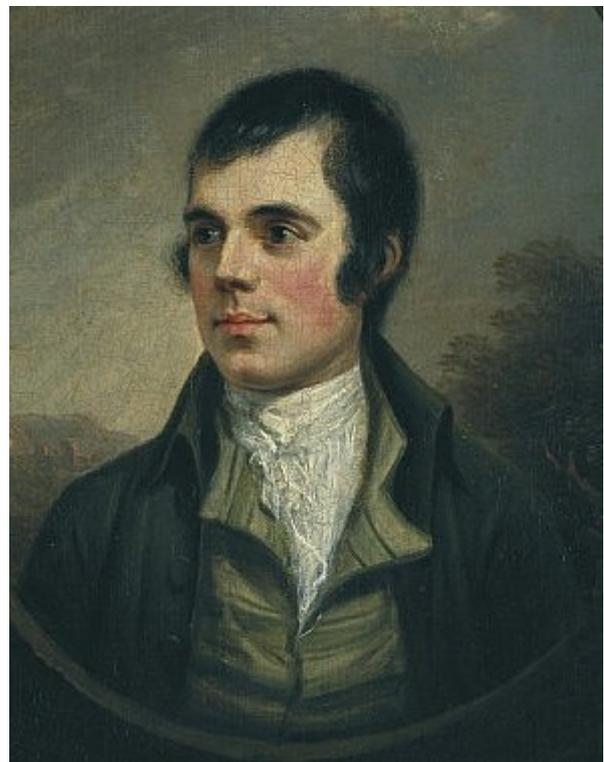
The Spanish ritual on New Year's eve is to eat twelve grapes at midnight. The tradition is meant to secure twelve happy months in the coming year.

Noisemaking and fireworks on New Year's Eve is believed to have originated in ancient times, when noise and fire were thought to dispel evil spirits and bring good luck.

In Colombia, Cuba and Puerto Rico families stuff a life-size male doll called Mr. Old Year with memories of the outgoing year and dress him in old clothes from each family member. At midnight he is set on fire - thus burning away the bad memories of the year.

In Italy, people wear red underwear on New Year's Day as a symbol of good luck for the upcoming year.

In Britain, when the Big Ben clocks strikes 12, everyone gathers around to sing 'Auld Lang Syne', a Scottish song. It was written by Robert Burns in the 1700's, literally meaning "old long ago," or simply, "the good old days", to remember old and new friends.



Robert Burns

Detecting Tip of the Month

From davieb1974:

Before I got my pinpointer I used a cheap plastic trowel to locate hard to see finds, easy to scoop up some soil and wave it in front of the coil.

From coreservers:

I take one of those camera lens cleaning brushes, with the air puffer on it. It is good for cleaning finds, but also good for cleaning the plastic waterproof cover so as I can see the meter, and always have a balloon type magnifier.

From Donnydave:

A good idea is to leave your mobile number easily visible in your car windscreen this can be useful for a number of reasons, if you park in a farmyard the farmer might need you to move for access or to move equipment, if your down a country lane or in a field gateway, again you could be blocking access.

If your on your own and get in difficulties you could be found by searchers listening for your ring tone, and it lets the landowner know it is you thats on the land somewhere not someone without access permission. But don,t forget your mobile!

From Old Git John:

Always have a carrier bag in the car, for the Hedge Fodder to go into. I never leave anything either by the side of the hole, or back in it, or thrown away. If it gets dug up, it leaves the field. That way neither myself nor any other detectorist is going to find it again, and the farmer does not find rubbish left behind.

Photo tips from the PAS website

[Photographic equipment & settings](#)

[Taking photographs](#)

[Image editing](#)

National Grid Reference (NGR) tips from the PAS Website

[To obtain a National Grid Reference of your find spot without a GPS follow the guidance on the PAS website](#)

My personal choice would be to use '[Wheresthepath](#)', the 10 figure National Grid Reference can be obtained just by hovering the mouse over the find spot and reading from the box in the view on the right hand side of the screen.



HERITAGE CRIME

What are heritage crimes?

Heritage crimes are, first of all, offences that damage the historic environment – so things like vandalism, graffiti, arson and theft.

Why should the public care about heritage crimes?

Heritage crimes are criminal activities, which can have serious effect on neighbourhoods and society.

Things like arson, graffiti, and criminal damage scar beautiful buildings. Anti-social behaviour such as substance misuse debase the places we live and enjoy visiting; theft and illegal metal detecting take away the physical evidence valuable to our understanding of the past. On top of that, all of these can incur financial loss on property owners.

If heritage crimes are not tackled better we all stand to lose something of our history and well-being.

How serious are these crimes?

There is **no national statistics on heritage crime** by the police so the true extent is difficult to ascertain. Through our work in the regions and our experience with many sites across the country, we know the crimes are widespread and they tend to be under-reported by victims.

A recent assessment identified that arson, architectural theft, removal of artifacts from protected sites and vehicle nuisance pose the greatest threat.

Illegal metal detecting in Lincolnshire is growing and reported cases are only the tip of the iceberg.

The level of **metal theft** is also of great concern.

- In 2005, there were 84 metal theft claims from churches totalling £325,326. In 2010, this has soared to 1763 claims costing £3,310,488 (data from Ecclesiastical)
- In 2010 Manchester diocese tops the list of metal theft claims with more than 90 claims recorded up to the end of November. It is closely followed by Lincoln, with more than 70 claims

Our understanding of the volume and extent of crime in the historic environment continues to develop. Neighbourhood Policing and local involvement will contribute considerably to gathering intelligence and data on the ground. We will also be developing systems that will allow us to accurately record crimes and ASB and thereby place our resources in the right place at the right time.

For crimes in progress - call 999

More action, less crime. It all adds up.

For crimes that have happened - report to your local Police
[click here for the non emergency reporting number](#)

LINCOLNSHIRE POLICE

[Click here to take part in the English Heritage Crime Survey](#)

policing with PRIDE

This Month's Identification

The Hod Hill brooch

After coins one of the most common finds on Roman sites are brooches. Most are easily recognised straight from the freshly dug hole, even when just a fragment or covered in mud. However, as it can be seen from the many identification requests on the forum some finders do not know which type their new find can be called.

Some are happy by just calling all Roman brooches 'fibula' and there is nothing wrong with that, but most wish to find out more and, of course, date it more accurately. So, when UKDN member Baz posted up his recently dug brooch for identification he was told it was classed as a Hod Hill type.

How did this type get such a strange name, what distinguishes it from other types and how has it been dated to the 1st century AD?

This class of brooch was given the name Hod Hill due to many of them being found at Hod Hill near Stourpaine in Dorset which was a site of an Iron Age and 1st century Roman fort. In the mid-nineteenth century most of the fort interior was ploughed up and many finds were collected by the landowner at the time.



Baz's Hod Hill Brooch

Fast forward to the 1950's when an archaeological dig took place over eight years and brooches of a little known variety (at that time) were found in unusually high numbers and sealed in levels dated by pottery and coins to the second half of the first century. The finds were catalogued and since then the brooches have been nicknamed the Hod Hill type.

The features to look out for on this type of brooch are the broad main body, usually (but not always) with fluting (vertical ridges) which sometimes were filled with enamel.

IDENTIFICATION FEATURE

There are many sub-types, some with side lugs that are straight and some with side lugs that look more like little handles similar to those on pilgrims ampulla. All the sub-types have larger than average catch plates as these were needed to maintain the tension on the pin to keep it secure when pinned into position.

Like Fantail brooches there are no springs on the pins and these are always attached by the top of the brooch being bent round into a single small cylinder which holds the pin in place, but also allows it to swing freely when not fastened. On about half of the sub-types the 'tail' of the brooch resembles a caterpillar with segmented ridges stretching from the main body to the tapered end.

Hopefully this has helped a little in your ability to identify a Hod Hill brooch (or someone else's) in the field or on the forum. I hope to find the time to be able to show more different types of brooches and point out things to look for when trying to identify the type and how old it is in similar short pieces like this in future issues of the UKDN magazine.

Happy hunting.

Kev Woodward. (Copyright Dec 2011)

Some Hod Hill Brooches from PAS



Unique ID: [SF-3D98C4](#)

This is an incomplete Roman Hod Hill brooch similar to examples from Hacheston (Blagg et al., 2004: nos. 14, 16, 19). It is of 1st century AD date, c.43-100 AD.



Unique ID: [WILT-FCEB74](#)

Roman copper alloy Hod Hill open-work type brooch missing the pin, with a small trace of silver enamel, c. 1st century AD.

The brooch measures 51mm in length and is 21mm wide, weighing 3.6g. [Further reading](#)

Focus on Edward I Penny - Found by PhilD

<p>Obverse;</p> 	<p>King Edward I (1272–1307) succeeded his father while on Crusade in the Holy Land. Coin production had to continue while the king made his seven-year journey home, so long-cross pennies inscribed HENRICUS REX III continued to be produced at the Bury St Edmunds, Durham, and London mints. As Edward made his way home he concluded an important wool-trade treaty in the Netherlands, which indicated the importance of foreign trade at that time. He also acknowledged the need to improve the style and fineness of English coins to avoid the poor-quality coins which had sometimes appeared during earlier reigns and shaken public confidence in the currency.....See Wikipedia for more</p>
<p>Denomination; Penny</p>	<p>Struck of hammered penny with high silver content of 0.0429 troy ounce. Diameter; 19.18 mm Thickness; 0.62 mm Weight; 1.4 gms</p>
<p>Obverse Legend; EDW R ANGL DNS hYB</p>	<p>Edward King of England Lord of Ireland</p>
<p>Class; 3g</p>	<p>Spread crown, small neat bust, narrow face, AD 1280 - 1282, Spink reference 1393</p>
<p>Reverse;</p> 	<p>Long cross with three pellets in each angle. The long cross continued to be the method to deter clipping. The re coinage by Edward I in 1279 ended the practice of cutting pennies into half pennies and farthings due to the production of half penny and farthing coins, although cutting did go on for a few years presumably because of shortages.</p>
<p>Reverse Legend (mint); CIVITAS LONDON</p>	<p>City of London The moneyers at the London mint were Phelip & Renaud Phelip de Cambio & his assayer were tried & executed for adding too much alloy to the silver. Click for more</p>
<p>Provenance; Recorded with PAS</p>	<p>PAS reference LIN-EDDA53 PAS - Edward I</p>

New members in December

Brian and Mo and the team would like to thank and extend a warm welcome to all the new members listed below who have joined UKDN in December.

Please introduce yourselves so that the members can welcome you aboard and make you feel at home. [Click here to introduce yourself](#)

If you are not already registered with UKDN you can register by clicking on this link and see what you are missing [Click here to register](#)

1	Taker
2	Dicky Evans
3	moggy
4	Coinhunteryorkshire
5	simonjackson
6	linda
7	chipsquad
8	eyeballs
9	Rhys the Rozzer
10	daz1066
11	reddy
12	yellow
13	Halfcrown first find
14	sniperR27
15	Arty
16	JimBrewerrb
17	Robe
18	T2 Boy
19	steptoe666
20	DaveMalcolm
21	powermaxxus
22	derby68
23	Gary uk
24	Sergy
25	Deep hole
26	cannocklass
27	Wormslayer
28	bricky56
29	Darrell of Kentucky
30	middo
31	GIBBSY



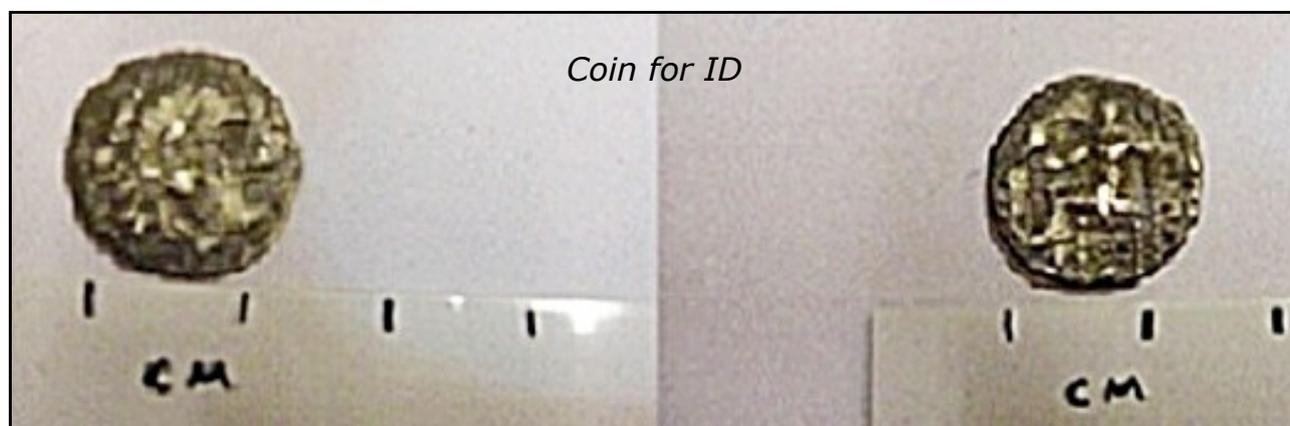
*New member Aaron with his very first find
A half crown found at the Weekend Wanderers Rally*

Help with Identifying the impossible by the Roman

Sometimes, trying to id a coin can be almost impossible, even for the very best. We can all make mistakes for various reason. One of the most common reasons is probably haste. Trying to help someone when you're in a bit of a rush, we've all done it I'm sure. I know I have.

A good clear picture of the coin is always the best help for everyone who wants to have a go at giving an id. But some coins are quite worn making an accurate id very hard at times. Sometimes the person cannot manage to take a good quality picture through no fault of their own. So we can just do our best.

I think familiarity with coin images, especially the obverse side, the bust, is very helpful. This coin came up for an id recently....



Now the picture quality is very poor. I normally right click on the image, and click save as. This then is saved to my pc. I then expand the image to see what detail we have. In this case it was of no help. However, familiarity with coins was of help to me and I knew this was not a Roman coin.

I can see from the bust the chin is Punch and Judy looking and there seems to be a different look to the back of the head. In fact some coins of Vespasian and Titus have a similar chin. The reverse too, although on Roman coins there are people seated, this was not the normal reverse type for a Roman coin.

I can see lettering to the right of the person seated running down the coin. Hard to make out I know, but this is just down to learning coin types., that's all, and everyone can learn it. I knew the lettering on this coin type was Greek even if I could not see it clearly.

So this coin id ended up being a Tetradrachm of Alexander the Great. The obverse shows Head of young Herakles facing to right, wearing a lion's skin headdress. Although not easy to see by the picture. Rev. ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ, Zeus, naked to waist, his left foot resting on a footstool, enthroned to left,

holding an eagle, or possibly Nike, in his outstretched right hand and a sceptre in his left, , a monogram, possible to the left, may be seen but uncertain to again to picture quality.

So really, when wanting to id any coins, my advice is this...familiarise yourself with obverse portraits. Also try to remember as many different reverse types as you can. Pick a certain era, one you have the most interest in. for some it's medieval hammered, others it's Saxon or Celtic. For me it's Roman but I do have a small amount of knowledge of Greek.

If you see any coin needing an id, give it a go. It does not matter if you get it wrong and you will learn from your mistakes as well as beginning to familiarise yourself with these fantastic tiny pieces of history - the Roman.



Best News Stories from December 2011

["Golden Chief" Tomb Treasure](#)

[Yorkshire Dales National Park reveals Anglo Saxon](#)

[Archaeologists find rare tool on building site](#)

[Lost puffin found at Winchester sex clinic](#)

[Medieval seal on display in Staffordshire](#)

[Roman ring found on Cefn Brithdir](#)

[Roman ring & Viking ingot join N Lincs collection](#)

[Roman finds will stay in the North East](#)

[Charles I coin found by Newport treasure hunter](#)

[Bronze Age boats found in quarry in Whittlesey](#)

[Workmen make 'bewitching' discovery](#)

[New study of Western Isles' sand dune artefacts](#)

[Frome Roman coin inquest to take place](#)

Useful Weblinks
<i>PAS - getting involved</i>
<i>PAS - Upcoming Events</i>
<i>PAS - self recording</i>
<i>PAS -Recording Timeline</i>
<i>PAS - Advice for finders of archaeological objects including treasure</i>
<i>PAS - Conservation advice notes</i>
<i>PAS - Guidance to landowners, occupiers & tenant farmers in England & Wales</i>
<i>PAS - News from the scheme</i>
<i>Responsible detecting code of practice</i>
<i>Frome hoard time lapse video of excavation</i>
<i>Press coverage of the Frome hoard discovery</i>
<i>Burnham hoard excavation</i>
<i>Staffordshire hoard excavation</i>
<i>Staffordshire hoard at the BM</i>
<i>Definition of Treasure</i>
<i>To Report Nighthawking - If in progress ring 999, if after the event click here & enter post code, the phone number for your local Police Station is shown on the bottom right hand side</i>
<i>Rallies & Events - Searcher Magazine</i>
<i>Rallies & Events - Treasure Hunting Magazine</i>
<i>Wheresthepath - For O/S & Aerial Maps & National Grid References</i>
<i>Post code finder</i>
<i>Getting involved in archaeology</i>

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

UKDN magazines to download

[Download magazines here](#)

View online

[View our Magazines online here](#)

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.