UKDN WORD

WORLD OF RESPONSIBLE DETECTING

UK DETECTOR NET

*Largest Chinese
Coin Hoard
Found in the UK
Found by UKDN
Member*

*Dragonesque
Brooches
Feature*

inside: NEWS, VIEWS, COMPETITION RESULTS, TIP OF THE MONTH AND MORE

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A Message from Admin

Hi Everyone

Welcome to this 55th issue of the UKDN Word magazine. It's another full and interesting edition which we hope you will enjoy.

This month has been a busy one with regard to UKDN Forum matters. We completed the big move to a more secure and safer version of the software and Karv did a wonderful job of ensuring that everything moved over splendidly. You should all have had an email advising you to change the URL of any Favorites you may have from a previous version to the one below

http://www.forumukdetectornet.co.uk/phpBB3/index.php

The dealers who support us need our help. All businesses in the UK are suffering because of the recession and we can do our bit by buying our detectors and accessories from those who help keep us going. If you are contemplating buying anything for your hobby then buy it from the guys who have a banner on UKDN or from those listed in the Dealers and Manufacturers section.

We have had a few staff changes - History Hunter stepped down from his admin duties and Kev Woodward moved up to Admin from his role as moderator. We thank Tony for his past work for UKDN and welcome Kev into his new role. We will shortly be taking on a new moderator so watch this space.

Another of the UKDN's Free Lottery's will commence on Thursday 8th March, entry, as usual, is free. You will be notified by email before it takes place.

We are still after getting the bulk of our members to complete their location details - it helps us and helps other members. If you are unsure as to how to do this then please send your details to Kevmar.

On a final note let us remind you of all the competitions that take place within UKDN each and every month. We have them for Best Coin and Best Artefact of the Month and also hold two Best Photo of the Month competitions. The quality in all the competitions is always amazing so take a look and see if you have anything that might qualify. We also remind you that we are looking for top quality photographs for our Word magazine front covers and for the UKDN 2013 Calender.

Good luck to you all in the next month and keep in touch...via the UKDN Forum

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.

Kev Woodward
Here since 2005. Detecting since 1990.

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 !!

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

Link to UKDN Shop

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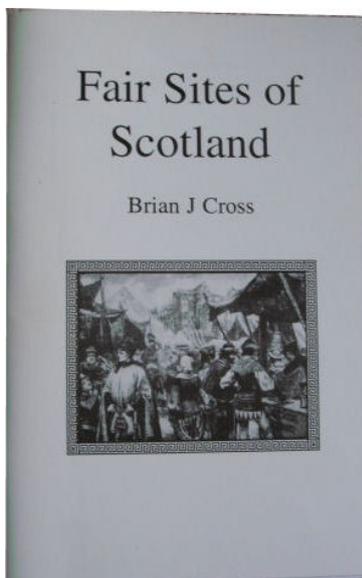
Written by UKDN Forum Founder Brian Cross this book researches all the Cattle, Sheep and Horse fair sites in Scotland. It is an excellent research tool for any detectorist intent on discovering some of these highly productive metal detecting sites.

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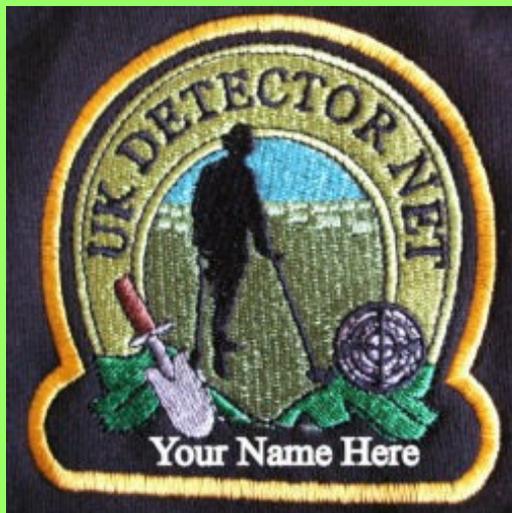
Design is as the photo complete with your username. Cost is £7.50 including postage. If you require one then click the Paypal "Buy Now" button on the UKDN Shop page or send cheque/PO made out to UK DETECTOR NET, to Mr B Cross, 52 Stonehills Lane, Runcorn, Cheshire WA7 5UL

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

Hafod Colliery Ruabon	**An emu crapped on my car!**
DonnyDave, come and join us .	**Magnetic Roman Coin**
Taking the Pee!	**Failed again.....**
cherished reg numbers advice	**What does this mean**
price of lead	**Detecting holiday.**
Japan 11 months on!	**Not been out for ages**
This lady can sing	**Survey whats on yours?**
Sentimental old sod	**Flying people!**
Regtons Screensavers	**What an awesome voice**
Old Photos	**buying sovereigns**

Staff Changes Take Place

Due to personal circumstances History Hunter has had to step down from his role as a member of the Admin Team. Tony has been with us since April 2005 and has been a member of the team for several years but increasing personal difficulties have forced him to resign from his Admin Post. As a show of appreciation for his efforts we have made Tony a UKDN Valued member.

Tony will not vanish completely and he has stated that when his circumstances improve or when he gets a free moment he will pop in and say "Hi"

Taking Tony's place will be Kev Woodward, a very able member of the team who, for some time now, has been acting as Finds Advisor and Moderator. Kev will continue to be a Finds Advisor but will join the Admin Team immediately.

We are now debating who will fill in the spare moderator role and will announce that shortly.

SOFTWARE IMPROVEMENTS

If you haven't already done so you will need to change the web address that your Favorites hold for UKDN.

If you do not do this soon then you will shortly see "Page Not Found" messages whenever you try to go to UK DETECTOR NET.

In Firefox, go to Bookmarks, right click the UKDN bookmark and go Properties, change the web address to that below.

In Internet Explorer, go to Favorites, right click on the UKDN Favorite, go to Properties and put in the URL below.

http://www.forumukdetectornet.co.uk/phpBB3/index.php

Ianp's Find of Note of Regional Importance

Portable Antiquities Scheme
www.finds.org.uk

Report generated by the Portable Antiquities Scheme's database

Report for : KNIFE
Unique ID: LANCUM-0642B3

Click for PAS Report

Object type certainty: Certain
Printed @ Sunday 5th February 2012

Permanent stable URL for this find: http://finds.org.uk/database/artefacts/record/id/462344

Description: Cast copper-alloy and iron mount dating from the early medieval period, that is c. AD1000-1300. The artefact was found by a metal detectorists and analysed by Prof Elisabeth Okasha on 19th January 2012 at Lancaster City Museum.
Description (object): The mount is made of copper alloy and is attached to an iron object, probably the blade or handle of a small knife. Both knife and mount are broken at each end. The remaining portion of the mount measures c 50 mm in length and c 20 mm at its greatest width, which is in the centre of the remaining portion; the mount is less than 1 mm thick. There are signs of rivets where the mount was fastened on to the knife. There are further signs of rivets on the back, suggesting that originally the knife may have contained a mount on each side. Apart from its text, the existing mount is undecorated.
Description (text): The mount contains an incised text set in one horizontal line along its length. There are no traces of framing lines. It seems likely that the mount was inscribed after it had been fastened on to the knife. The evidence for this is that one letter, letter 3, appears to have been inscribed across one of the rivet holes. Moreover there are faint traces of incised lines on the actual knife, where the mount has disappeared: this can be most clearly seen at the top of letter 6. The text is now rather deteriorated but several letters can be read.
Text (reading): The text consists of eleven letters, including one dot. It can be read: â"€ [E] R : E [. .] S I H X [.] â"€ transliterated according to the following system:
â"€ indicates loss of text at beginning or end
[.] indicates one letter lost
A indicates a letter damaged but legible
[A] indicates a damaged letter probably to be read as
A : indicates a deliberate dot in the text
Text (comments on the reading):
Letter 1 might be of the form of E with the openings joined by a vertical line, or the line might be an error or a scratch
Letter 3 consists of a single dot, set above and to the left of Letter 4
Letter 5 might read D, although other letters are possible, such as B, P, or R
Letter 6 might read P or R or possibly Āž (= W, an early medieval letter)
Letter 7 is a reversed S
Letter 11 is too fragmentary to be read
Text (interpretation): Texts on small objects of this nature often contain one or more of the following elements: a personal name, a formula indicating possession or workmanship, a religious formula. With this in mind, the following interpretation is offered. Letters 6 to 11 inclusive might be a slightly garbled attempt at the common abbreviated form IHS XPS, standing for ihesus christus, the nomina sacra. The letters preceding, that is Letters 2, 4 and 5, might possible have contained the end of a personal name, perhaps ending in -red, a common second element of a male personal name. Letter 3, the dot, would then be decorative. An alternative suggestion is that Letters 1 to 2 form the end of a word, the end indicated by the dot, that is, Letter 3. Letters 4 to 6 could then read ED Āž, an abbreviated form of the recorded personal name Edwine (probably male) or Edwynn (probably female), with Āž = W standing for its letter-name. Text: script The script is Anglo-Saxon capitals, a form of script used on inscribed objects and which lasted in use over the Norman Conquest. There is clear evidence that the letters were seriffed, although not consistently. If Letter 1 is to be read as E closed by a line, this would be a late feature, probably post-Conquest. Another late-looking feature is the small size of Letter 4. However there is too little evidence for the script to be dated conclusively.
Parallels: There are a number of inscribed knives from Anglo-Saxon England. These include 109 Sittingbourne 1 (Okasha 1971, 113-14 and illustrations) and 174 Putney (Okasha 1983, 97-8 and illustrations). Both of these knives are made of iron and both have mounts attached to their blades. The Sittingbourne knife dates from the late ninth or early tenth century. It contains two decorative mounts of silver and bronze, one fastened on to each side, both inscribed. Each text contains an initial cross, followed by a personal name, one then followed by an owner formula, the other by a maker formula. The Putney knife dates from the tenth or early eleventh century. It also contains two decorative mounts, one on each side, both of silver and both inscribed. The text on one side consists of a personal name but the second text is too worn to be interpreted.
Date: There is insufficient evidence to offer a certain date for the Fleetwood knife, beyond saying that it is

likely to be early Medieval, possibly dating from the eleventh to thirteenth centuries.
References cited: Okasha 1971: Okasha, E., Hand-list of Anglo-Saxon Non-runic Inscriptions. Cambridge: CUP Okasha 1983: Okasha, E., 'A supplement to Hand-List of Anglo-Saxon Non-Runic Inscriptions', Anglo-Saxon England 11, 83-118.
Subsequent action after recording: 1

Temporal details
Broad period: MEDIEVAL
Subperiod from: 1
Subperiod to: 1
Date from: AD 1000
Date to: AD 1300

Spatial data

County: Lancashire
District: Fylde

Finder and recorder details

Recorded by: Mrs Dot Boughton
Identified by: Mrs Dot Boughton
Secondary identifier: Mr Elisabeth Okasha

6th Century Frankish Merovingian Equal Armed Brooch
By Nickb

I have been searching a 33 acre field systematically throughout 2011. Written off by me a few years earlier as being non productive, I was drawn back to it due to a collaboration with an archaeology student I had introduced to the landowner. My local FLO had previously put him in touch with me. His research, using old aerial photos, had indicated several circular features in the area, including one on this field and a much larger one on the adjacent field across the track. Starting from the top of the field, using the tram lines as a guide, I have been working my way slowly down the field.

The field is south facing and gently slopes down to the track. Searching methodically has paid off. Finds have included my first ever hoard, dating from the Bronze Age and now going through the Treasure Act process.

Two Celtic Staters

A second possible 'Treasure' find is two Celtic staters found in close proximity to the location of the circular feature. Near to were a votive axe and a Roman brooch. Other finds of note from this field include two sceattas, my best 3rd century Roman coin, at least partly silver, and a La Tene I brooch.

However, this is not the field on which I found the brooch! On that particular day in January I had returned to the field as usual, now over half way down it. Finds had become increasingly scarce. Even the worn Georgian coppers were now conspicuous by their absence.

A generous spread of silver paper

Typically before, I had been GPSing 3 or 4 finds of note per session but this had tailed off to 1 or none at all. What made matters worse, this field has a generous spread of silver paper, worse than any other field on the farm and for no obvious reason, given its location.

This particular day was definitely a silver paper day! After 3 hours I thought I would give the field across the track a half hour or so before heading home. This field is much larger, nearly twice the size, and has revealed a couple of finds hot spots, primarily what I believe to be an ancient trackway. For the most part however it has produced little.

The fields in this part of the farm were downland for many years and finds seem to reflect the lack of intense activity over time. On one occasion last year I was forced onto this field when the local shooting fraternity pitched up on 'my' field.

A clear signal stopped me in my tracks

An hours search produced a Roman grot and a decent cut ¼. Buoyed by this, I decided to give this area another go. I started off with my usual methodical approach, but nothing. On a whim I decided to proceed to the far edge of the field, turn into the corner and then make my way back to the car. Having reached the corner I turned and had only gone a few paces when a clear signal stopped me in my tracks.

I can't say that the signal was anything out of the ordinary, but the find certainly was. In my hand was clearly a brooch, but the decoration was unlike anything I had found before. A part of me thought it had a Saxon look about it, but I didn't dare believe it.

Seriously exciting

Thanks to the resident experts on the forum it was confirmed not only as Saxon, but a rare type for this country. My FLO, based on the photo alone, described it as 'seriously exciting'. Nothing else has turned up in the area but if I have learnt anything over the last year or so it is not to write off anywhere as devoid of finds. There is an adjacent field to these two that I now need to revisit when the crops are off. Watch this space! - Nickb.

Coin of The Month

Penny of King EADRED 946 - 955 AD
By Chris_G

I've been detecting for around six or seven years now, starting with a cheap Viking non-motion machine bought off eBay to use on a summer holiday whilst on the beach.

Oh how the bug has bitten since then! I am now a member of our local club (SHRADS) and detect with them regularly on Sundays.

I have had a decent share of finds with the odd hammered and roman artefact etc, but then one morning in January this year my best find so far was to surface for me.

Several members hinted we should abandon this field

It was a reasonably pleasant morning, but we had had a fair amount of rain in the days leading up to it, so the ground was pretty wet. About seven of us were detecting on this particular farm and the field that had been highlighted for us to try was in maize stubble, which I quite like to detect in.

However, due to the rain, the soil had become extremely claggy, there was even a shallow pool forming in the middle, and several of the members

Chris_G Copyright

full out I sifted through the mud and found the target.

I immediately knew it was something a bit special

Because of some iron deposits on the coin it was quite brown in colour and my initial reaction was 'oh no, it's just the end of a shot gun cartridge', but as I removed some more of the soil and some of the legend became visible I immediately knew it was something a bit special.

King Eadred Penny

After some gentle cleaning and with a bit of investigation work I was able to identify it as a King Eadred Penny from 946 – 955. It was issued by the moneyer Leof Helm which is the 'two line' legend on the reverse.

My best find to date

This is my best find to date and I feel very lucky to have found it, especially as after a further two hours or so, with all the members searching the pretty small field, there were no other finds of significance to appear at all on that morning!

Chris Goodchild—March 2012

hinted that we should abandon this field in favour of some pasture next to it. Thankfully the decision was made to give it a go anyway and see how we'd get on.

I got a rock solid 55 signal on my Deus

Well, after several walks up and down the field most people were complaining about the lack of signals and the amount of mud that was stuck to their boots. Nevertheless, after about 45 minutes I got a rock solid '55' signal on my XP Deus and somehow I had a feeling it was going to be good. On lifting the first spade

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UKDN FUN DSLR - Camera PHOTOGRAPHIC COMPETITION

Winner Half Moon by warwick wolf - Fuji Bridge

Runners Up

Sandal Castle
by Popsandme - Sony a200

Sunrise
by Puffin Canon EOS 450d

UKDN FUN POINT PRESS & PRAY PHOTOGRAPHIC COMPETITION

Winner - Hatton Locks by warwick wolf - Fuji Bridge

Warwick Wolf...

Hatton Locks Flight...

Runners Up

**Snow on the hills by Casa-Dos
Samsung gts 520 phone**

**Blackbird by Chris Hall
Canon SX40 HS**

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.

Nicknames for coins, ancient and modern

Throughout the centuries most coins have had nicknames. Very often the derivatives are difficult to substantiate and in the search for the origins very tenuous arguments are sometimes put forward.

Some nicknames, however, have a historical connection or are local in nature.

For others, the names may allude to the colour, size or weight of a coin. The following is a selection of nicknames of various denominations since the 16th century. Many are no longer in use, especially since the disappearance of gold coins and the introduction of decimal currency.

Money: 'bit, 'bung', 'blunt', 'brown' (especially restricted to copper coins), 'darby', 'dibs', 'ducats', 'dust', 'oof', 'oofish' (from the German Auf Tisch, ie ready money). 'posh', 'ready', 'scriddick', 'scuddick', 'scuddock', 'scuttick', 'skiddlick's: 'groceries', 'mopus' and 'rigmarie (from REG MARIE on legend of base silver coins of Mary I) were usually reserved for coins of small value; 'duffer', 'slip' and 'smasher' for counterfeit pieces; 'pelf' for ill-gotten money; 'flimsy' for paper money.

Gold Coins (guinea and sovereign): 'canary', 'cooter', 'couter', 'geordie', 'goldfinch', 'james', 'jim o'goblin' (cockney rhyming slang for sovereign later abbreviated to 'jimmy'), 'jingle boy', 'marigold', 'meg', 'ned', 'quid', 'ruddock', 'shiner', 'spanker', 'yellow boy'.

Half-Sovereign: 'smelt'.

Crown: 'ball', 'caroon', 'decus (from the edge lettering DECUS ET TUTAMEN), 'dollar' (association with American dollar which was worth 5s).

1895 Crown

Photo Copyright tfmetalsreport.com

Half-Crown: 'alderman', 'bull', 'half-dollar', 'tosheroon', 'tusseroon'.

Shilling: 'bob', 'hog', 'stag', 'thirteener' (for the Irish Shilling when 13 Irish pence equaled one shilling).

Sixpence: 'bender', 'fiddler', 'pig', 'simon', 'sprat', tizzy', 'tanner'.

Sixpence

Groat

Fourpence: 'bit', 'flag'.

Threepence: 'thrummer', 'joey'.

Twopence: 'deuce'

Halfpenny: 'halfling', 'mag', 'magpie', 'make', 'meke', 'posh', 'tumbling tom'.

Farthing: 'fadge', 'gig', 'jack', 'mite' (more often for a coin of even smaller value), 'rag', 'rap'.

Amounts of higher values have had nicknames, especially in betting circles:

£5 is a 'fiver' or a 'horse'.

£10 is a 'tenner'.

£25 is a 'pony'.

The Anglo-Saxon Pound

The **pound** was a unit of account in Anglo-Saxon England, equal to 240 silver pennies and equivalent to one pound weight of silver. It evolved into the modern British currency, the pound sterling.

The accounting system of 12 pence = 1 shilling, 20 shillings = 1 pound was adopted from that introduced by Charlemagne to the Frankish Empire (see French livre). King Offa of Mercia is credited with causing the widespread adoption of the silver penny and the pound as a unit of account.
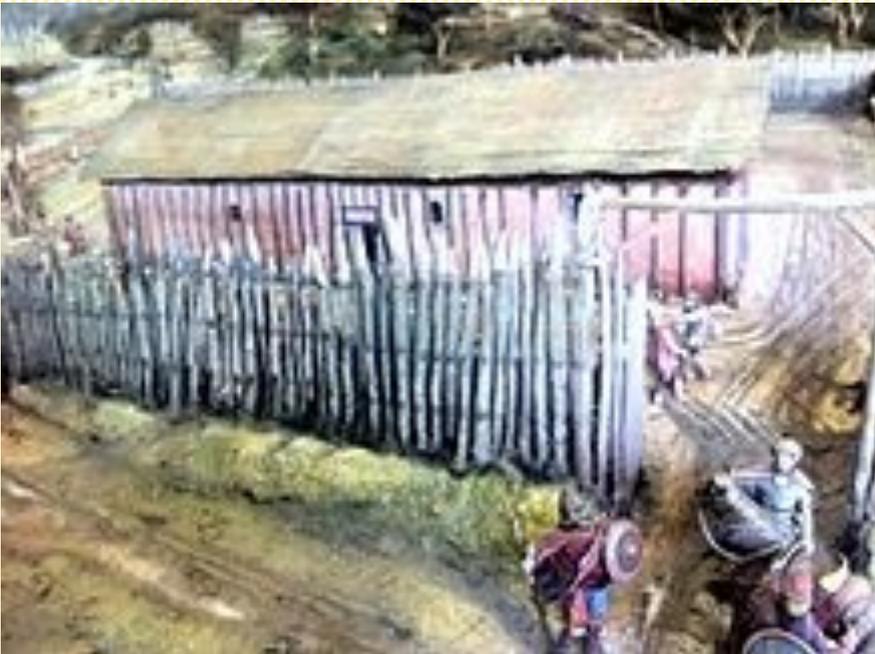
The pound in use in Offa's day, also known as the *Saxon pound* or *moneyers' pound*, remained essentially unchanged until 1526, by which time it had come to be known as the Tower pound. In 1526, the Tower pound was replaced by the (English) troy pound, which was, by law, equal to exactly 16/15 of a Tower pound. The Tower pound thus had a mass of 5400 English troy grains, or approximately 349.9 grams. The Tower pound was divided into 12 ounces, each ounce into 20 pennyweights, and each pennyweight into 32 grains. There were thus 640 grains to an ounce, 7680 grains to a pound. These grains were of a type known as the "wheat grain," as opposed to the much larger grain of the troy and avoirdupois systems, sometimes known as the "barleycorn." The Anglo-Saxon (Saxon / moneyer's / Tower) pound remained in use for silver coinage in England until 1344, and for weighing gold and silver until 1526.

Article from wikipedia.org

Photo is of Reconstruction of the Anglo-Saxon royal palace at Cheddar around 1000 AD. Copyright Hchc2009 on Wikipedia.org

Largest Chinese Coin Hoard found in the UK found by UKDN Member

This story first got brought to our attention, when Cumbrian Fox wrote on the forum:

'I was out last night in a pasture field when I came across this and I must admit at first glance I thought they were just a roll of washers that the farmer had dropped. 105 Chinese coins in total and I will be taking them today down to the local FLO to report. I have not a clue about the age or value or even what dynasty that they are. Found with the XP Goldmax Power. I still cannot get over what these coins are doing buried in an English field'.

He immediately advised his local FLO Dot Broughton who in turn contacted the British Museum with the following:

'One of my finders from Barrow reported this to me - a hoard of 107 (after recount) Chinese coins, different denominations, all tied together with a string (which started to fall apart when he got them out of the ground). Can you send these on to the curators who deal with coins from the Far East, please, to find out if these coins date from pre-1711?'

The Hoard of Chinese Coins

On the 14th December they were collected after the trainee curator for Asian coins Qin Cao, had worked endlessly for months photographing and identifying them.

Above: A few of the coins from the hoard

The coins themselves span a couple of hundred years. The earliest being Mid 18th Century and from the Qing dynasty~Shunzhi reign period. It is thought they are the largest hoard of Chinese Coins to be found within the UK, and although not extremely old or valuable, is of a lot of local interest.

Cumbrian Fox has since had a word with the farmer and they both will be donating the hoard to the Barrow dock museum as they think it would be better that the local public get to see them rather than sell the hoard off and the coins never be seen again.

For those interested C.F has edited a video clip of the coins for us all to enjoy and this can be viewed here.

http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=IlsLAwqbCjs

A great story for a very unusual hoard. He can be proud of not only preserving history, but also in the exemplary way he has dealt with the find, and both his and the farmers generosity.

Treasurehunterste 2012

See Also PAS Record:
LANCUM-0095B8

Cumbrian Fox (on the right) and his mate Ian holding a rare Roman coin

Museum Reproductions

Museum Reproductions have been in existence since the mid-1990's and have reproduced over 700 finds for detector users. Owned by Brian & Mo' the company web site has just had a total revamp and now boasts photographs, descriptions and weights for the complete range of coins and artefacts.

Now you can browse reproduction coins and artefacts, add them to your cart and easily pay by PayPal or credit card when you have finished.

See the new web site Here Once there simply browse the categories or use the splendid search engine to find that Hadrian Denarius or Eceni silver stater you are looking for.

No 701 — Denarius of Elagabalus

No 703 — Denarius of Geta

No 704 — Denarius of Trajan

We have recently striven to renew our reproduction service for detectorists and have copied some fine coins recently. The three coins shown above were part of a batch of 13 coins copied just weeks ago for a prominent UKDN forum member. Most of our work is done for FREE for detectorists; for details see our FAQ Page Here

Detectorists trust us…. Look at the list of coins we have reproduced i.e. Saxon gold tremissis, Celtic gold staters and even Roman gold coins. We have done them all and can do yours… for FREE !!

Drop us an email and tell us what you want copying and we'll do our best to enable you to share that important find with your farmer, landowner and friends. Email us Here

Why buy a GPS? - Click on the blue titles for information

Choosing a GPS

GPS Reviews

Garmin Reviews

Garmin Etrex H Owners Manual

Youtube Demo

Etrex Review

Accessories
Cable to connect to computer
(take care to get the right one)
I saw this one on eBay

Bicycle bracket to connect to detector
(or use tie wraps)
I saw this one on Amazon

Setting it up

Set up - Units;
Position Format - British
Map Datum - Ord Srvy GB
(Preferred by PAS)
Units - Metric
North Ref - Magnetic
Variation - 0004 deg W

Set up - Interface;
I/O Format - Garmin

Set up - System;
GPS Mode - WAAS
Language - English
Battery - Alkaline
(unless you use rechargeable ones)

Menu - Tracks - Setup
Recording - On
Record Interval - Distance (Time for archaeological surveys)

Give your find
the providence it deserves

To mark a find spot - Power it up - Wait until the satellites are acquired then page down to the Menu - Click 'ok' on 'Mark' - Click 'ok' again - Job done!

See the PAS Guide

WAAS/EGNOS;
Differences between WAAS and EGNOS

EGNOS

What is EGNOS

Signals from the satellites contain the following errors which reduce the accuracy of the GPS;

It is rocket science

Long term errors of the satellite orbits.
Short term and Long term errors of the satellite clocks.
IONO correction grids.
Integrity information.

The EGNOS satellites transmit data in the form of an Almanac that can help your GPS correct the errors.

WAAS, EGNOS & Accuracy

Download the Almanac to your GPS for greater accuracy;

See loading the Almanac

Ensure you have the WAAS mode enabled and the battery save mode is not selected.
Select Advanced Sky View.
The GPS will begin acquiring the satellites and signal strength bars will appear at the bottom of the screen.
Letter D's will appear as the Almanac data is downloaded.
Ensure all the satellites are connecting including 33 and 37.
It may be necessary to try rotating the alignment of the GPS to pick up the signals.

FAQ's

Google Earth

Google Earth as a recording & research tool

Setting up a GPS for an archaeological survey

Have fun with your new toy, your FLO will love your find spot NGR's

No GPS? - no worries - use wheresthepath

I would like to thank the creators of the above weblinks for all the useful information that they provide - PhilD.

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 £325,328. 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

policing with PRIDE

Click here to take part in the English Heritage Crime Survey

This Months Identification

DRAGONESQUE BROOCHES

This month the identification feature is for the beautiful Dragonesque brooch. Kev Woodward examines the history of these brooches and discusses the design of these 'British' brooches

Several of these are posted up on UKDN each year for identification, usually because they are damaged and fragmentary. An undamaged and intact enamelled example is a true master piece to behold in both design and workmanship as can be seen from the examples shown. Due to this triumph of design many archae-ologists and scholars have spent many a long hour trying to accurately date and form a chronological order for them. Some success has been made and a suggested development is shown below. As can be seen the type started off as a simple and crudely executed 'S' shape and pro-gressed into an elaborate piece of jewellery.

The Dragonesque brooch is always of the classic 'S' shape design with a 'head' and a 'tail' or two 'heads' at the extremities. The main body evolved into an area decorated with a variety of enamelled cells reflecting the craftsman's skill. A central roundel is also often shown, and can be plain or enamelled. Unfortunately most of the examples found by detectorists are little more than the remains of the main body but it is still a joy to find. A recent archaeological appraisal of the known examples from excavations, along with those recorded by detectorists, has concluded that the dating of these brooches to be 75-175AD.

Image from British Museum website

The design is definitely a 'British' one utilising both native and Roman influences. Very few of these brooches are found outside of England and the vast majority (around 80%) are from Yorkshire and North Lincolnshire. Without doubt they were made and worn in these areas, the others found in England and elsewhere probably being casual losses made by Yorkshire/Lincolnshire travellers. As their area surrounds the Humber River it is not surprising that most of the 'stray' finds are along the east coast of England which would have been easily accessed from the sea via the Humber. Does the fact that they are mainly found in one geographical area give supporting evidence to the growing theory that native 'British' culture was not completely engulfed and changed by the Romans? There is also some support for the Scottish Pictish beasts (6th to 11th centuries) carved on stones found in Scotland being based on the Dragonesque design. Food for thought and recording your finds will expand the available data for further studies in the future.
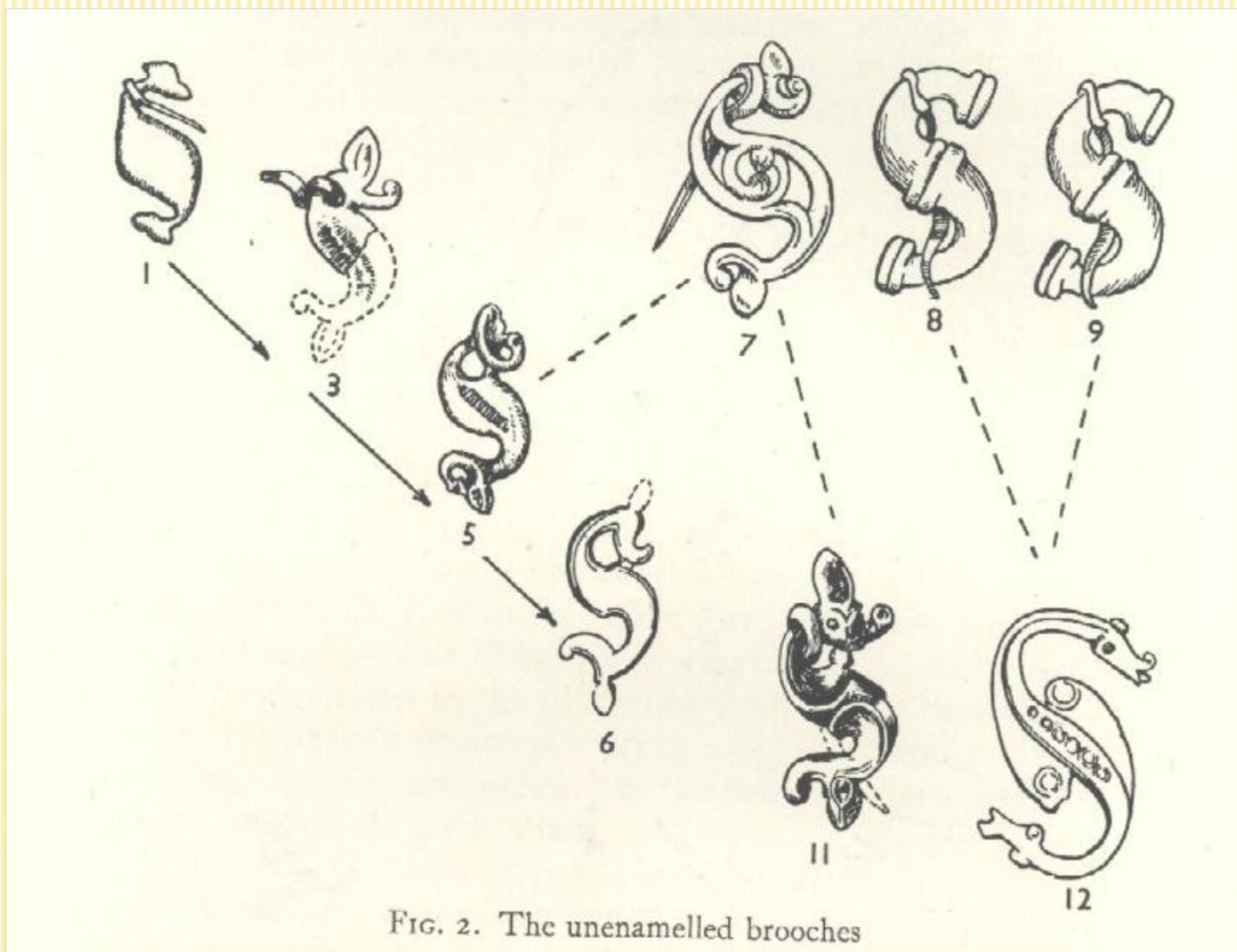
FIG. 2. The unenamelled brooches

Images reproduced from The Antiquaries Journal Vol XVIII, No 2 (1938).

Follow this link to see items already recorded by detectorists with the PAS

PAS Brooches

The pins are always curved and a lot thicker and more robust than other Roman brooches and were made that way so they could hold a heavier cloth. This cloth would have needed a loose weave to avoid damage through continued brooch use with such a heavy pin. It is interesting to speculate what type of garment these brooches were used to fasten. Another unusual aspect of a Dragonesque brooch is that they are unlikely to have been worn in pairs like other types of brooches. It is a rare find in deed if the 'S' shape is reversed, indicating that only one brooch was ever used to fasten the garment. Also I have not been able to find any examples of these brooches with a chain attached (unless readers know of any?) which supports this single use theory.

The 'S' shaped fastener has been with us for many centuries and continues through to the present day as the humble snake buckles found by detectorists indicate. The 'S' shape, two heads and central roundel are all still there; I have included a picture of one I found a few years ago that has been dated to the Georgian period, the similarities are plain to see.

FIG. 4. Group H
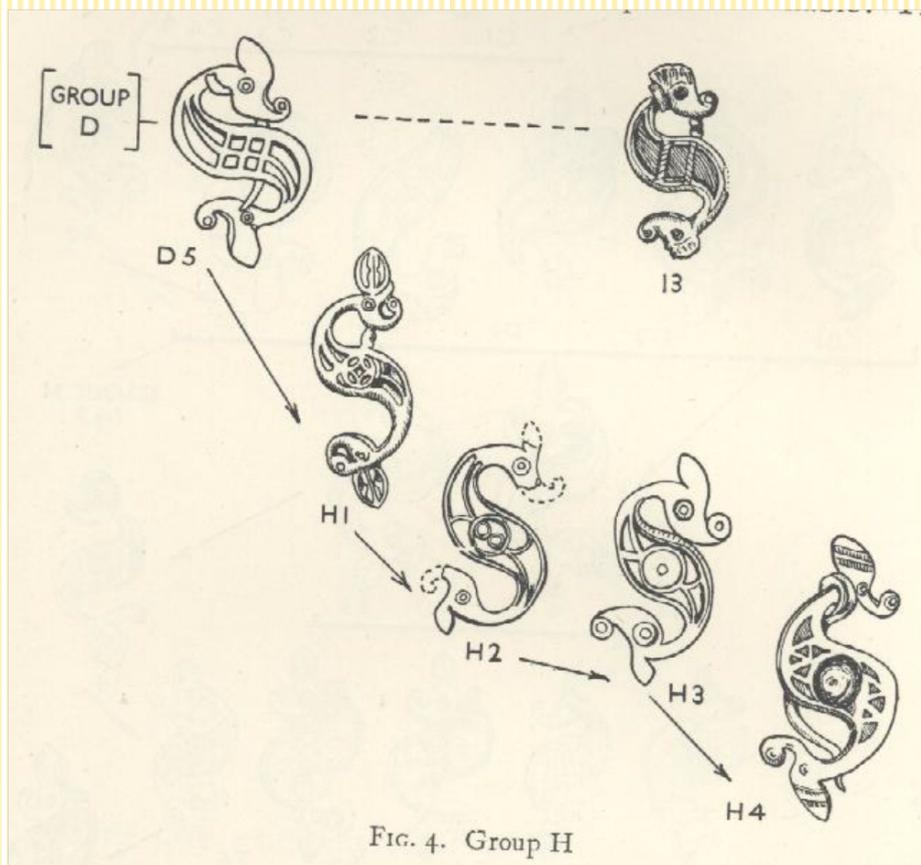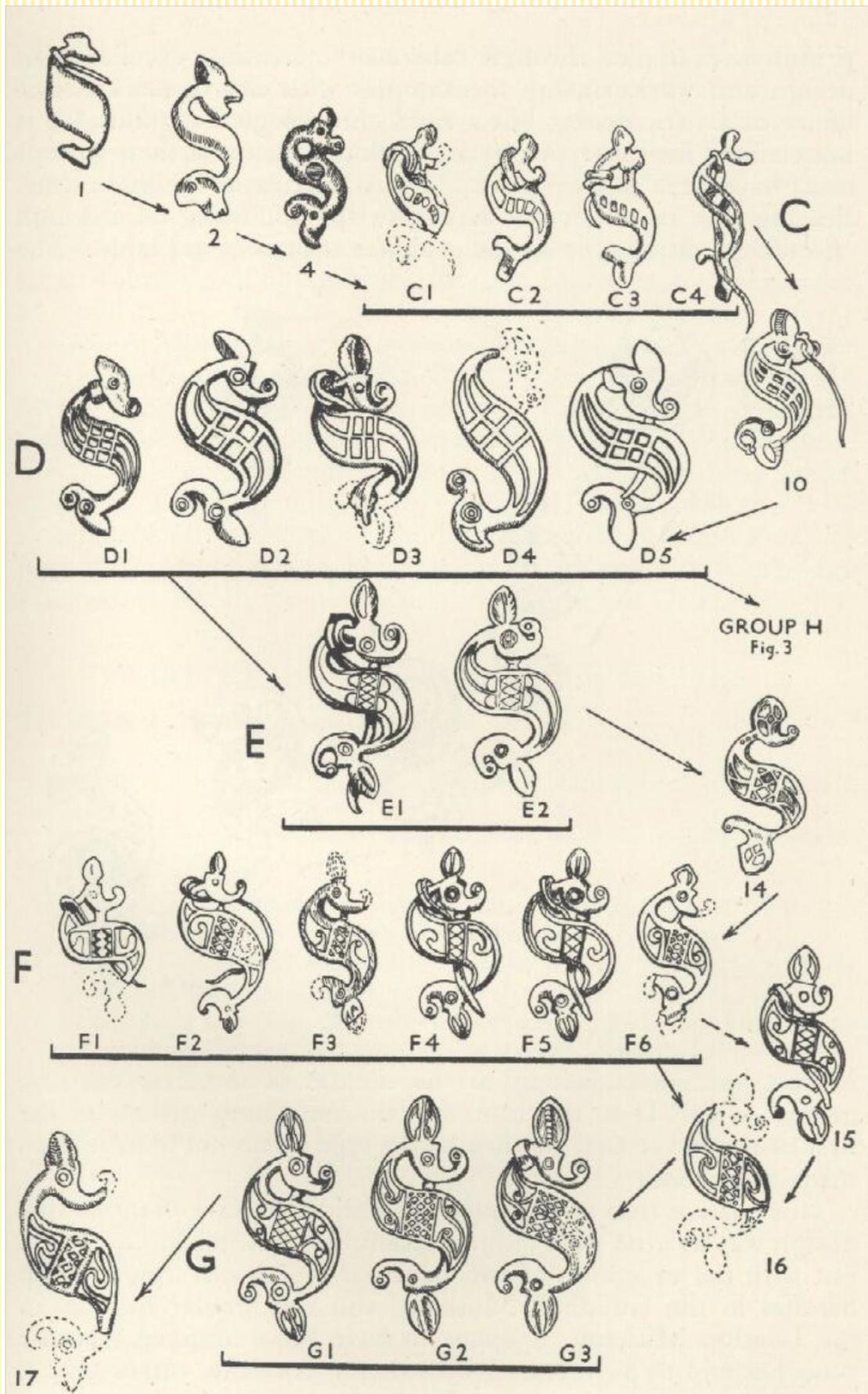
FIG. 3. The main line of development

I remember having a snake belt buckle like it when I was a boy in the sixties and seventies and I am sure there are still some around. The military were also fond of the design and one example is shown from the First World War. I hope that you agree they are a classic British design that has endured for nearly two thousand years, be proud of it when you find one.

Happy hunting,
Kev Woodward

***Copyright March 2012 Kev Woodward***
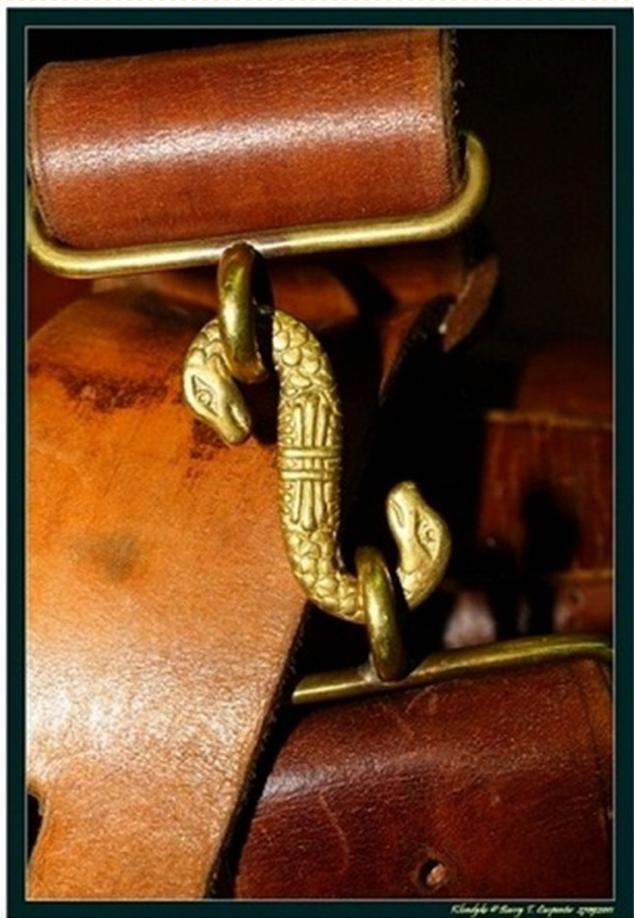
First World War snake buckle
(Copyright Barry Carpenter)

Georgian belt hook
(Copyright Kev Woodward)

Image from PAS
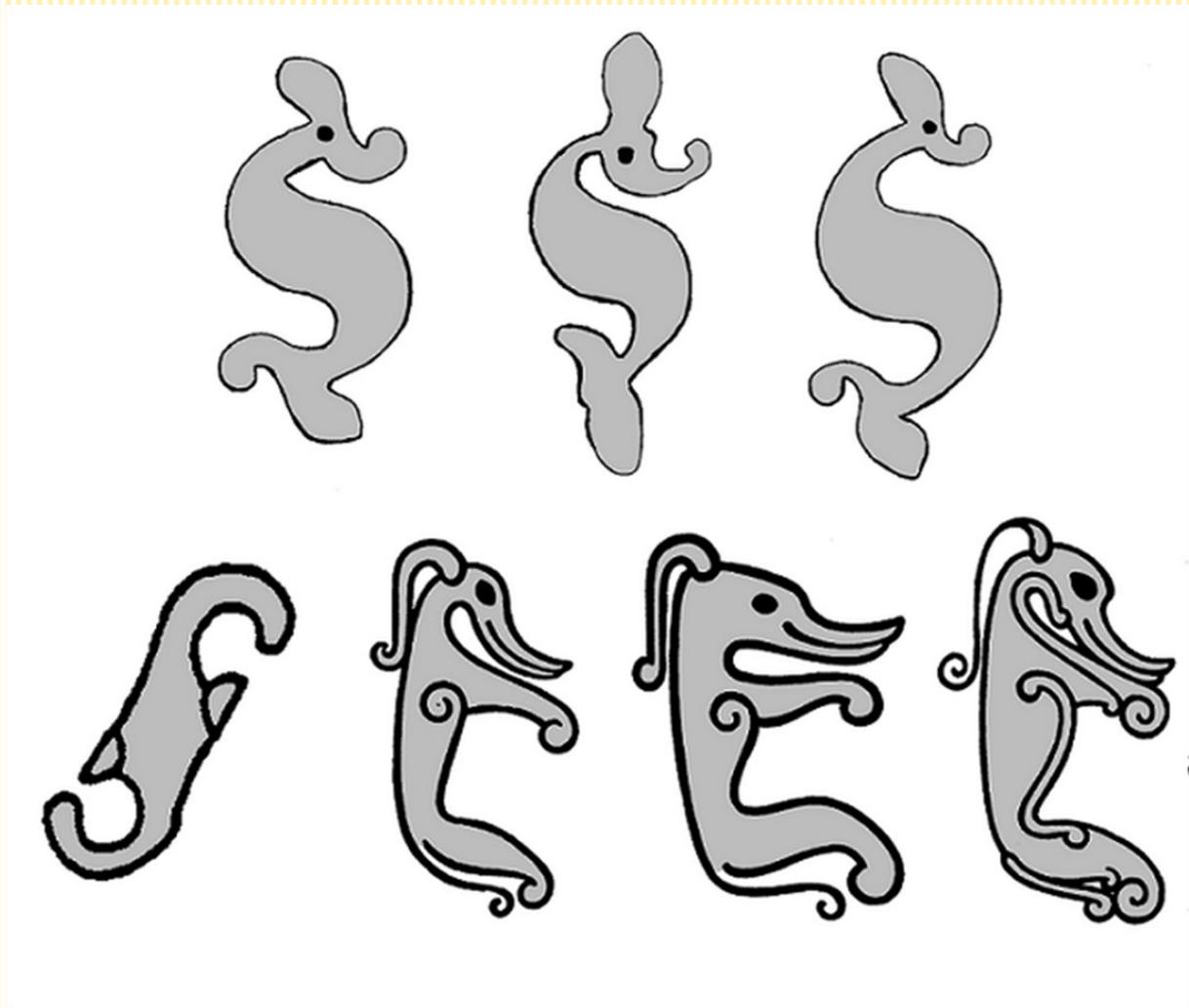
Scottish Pictish beasts of 6th – 11th centuries compared to Dragonesque brooches.
(Picture from www.heroicage.org)

Image from PAS

Image from PAS

Article copyright: Kev Woodward March 2012

New members in February 2012

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 February.

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. speds
2. trophyman
3. xraymo
4. guineas555
5. Ratae
6. DanHildreth
7. ellie77
8. silvercoin
9. infinate
10. Victoria Reed
11. smasher2209
12. paradoxpeter
13. ancientbrit
14. cumbriamark
15. sam1981
16. the searcher
17. Gozzy23
18. Minelab305
19. Ruslan
20. jayson
21. nuffin
22. Pyrasanth
23. refurbisher
24. Shuffty
25. beachjon
26. jod-72
27. tezza69
28. Paffman
29. dirt monkey
30. baz and daph

31. nellie1973
32. tstuser4
33. joedetek
34. barney23
35. neillb
36. colin downer
37. rozza67
38. james1982
39. PAUL AND CLARE
40. uk history hunter
41. karl1965
42. woz
43. ricey
44. bcm2001
45. arrow
46. roboat01
47. daryl
48. antcarr
49. gamekeeper47
50. silverpenny
51. papman
52. teddy1
53. Testuser3

Focus on
A Calendar Medal for 1780

Obverse;	John Powell of Birmingham Calendar medal, packed with information, showing the dates on which Sundays fall.
	Noting the specific dates for Whit Sunday, Trinity Sunday, Advent Sunday, Holy Thursday, Septuagef, Lent & Easter. Further examples of Calendars can be found on these useful weblinks; **The Token Society** **The British Museum** **The Portable Antiquities Scheme**
Reverse;	Showing new & full moons was useful as street lighting was not available.
	Noting the specific dates of the Kings Birthday, his Coronation & Accession to the throne. Also the birthdays of the Queen & the Prince of Wales & the dates of Hilary, Easter, Trinity & Michaelmas. And the Golden & Epact numbers & Dominical letters. **Golden numbers & Epacts** **Dominical letters** **Calendar of James Davies 1794**
Dimensions;	Struck of hammered copper alloy coin. Diameter; 40 mm Thickness; 1.5 mm Weight; 8.1 gms
Provenance; Recorded with PAS	**PAS reference LANCUM-E57072**

Best News Stories from February 2012

Ancient coins found in Charlwood field
Archaeologists show off priceless gold haul
Roman gold/silver coins declared treasure
Unique William 1 coin found near Gloucester
The 'Pompeii' of the Western Front
Mick Aston quits Time Team
Cheers my dears
500 year old chain valued as copy by Sothebys !!
Dig unveils medieval remnants
Treasure hunter claims $3bn WWII-era find
Ancient coins found in Caithness
Inquest will decide fate of coins
Saxon coins and silver pin worth £12,000 taken

Useful Weblinks
PAS - getting involved
PAS - Upcoming Events
PAS - self recording
PAS -Recording Timeline
PAS - Advice for finders of archaeological objects including treasure
PAS - Conservation advice notes
PAS - Guidance to landowners, occupiers & tenant farmers in England & Wales
PAS - News from the scheme
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
Definition of Treasure
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
Rallies & Events - Searcher Magazine
Rallies & Events - Treasure Hunting Magazine
Wheresthepath - For O/S & Aerial Maps & National Grid References
Post code finder
Getting involved in archaeology

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.