

# UKDN WORD

WORLD OF RESPONSIBLE DETECTING

Issue no: 91  
MARCH 2015



Edward the Elder  
Penny  
P7



Twisted Gold Ring  
P10



Photo Comp Winner  
P16



Cauldrons Galore  
P25



**Inside...**News, Views, Competition Results and more

# ***UKDN Word Table of Contents***

*Click on the title to go to the page*

## ***Regulars***

***4 - A Message From Admin***

***6 - Did You See***

***15 - Pas Upcoming events***

***22 - Latest Farm News***

***38 - News And Views***

***39 - Useful Websites***

***40 - New Members***

## ***Competition Results***

***7 - Coin of the month***

***10 - Artefact of the month***

***16 - DSLR Photo Competition***

***18 - PP&P Photo Competition***

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## ***Features***

***25 - Cauldron Discovery by Rusticalex***



***29 - The Gundestrup Cauldron***



UKDN would like to thank Jimmytheferret for the front cover image and DetectingDavid for image enhancement and UKDN members for their input.

# admin team

## Brian & Mo'

Founded UKDN in Sept 2002

Detecting since 1978



## Coreservers

Word Assistant Editor

Here since 2003

Detecting since 2003



## Kev Woodward

Here since 2005

Detecting since 1990



## Puffin

Here since 2007

Detecting since 2007



## Meandmydreams

Here since 2007

Detecting since 2002

## Junior Admin



## Tinner

Here since 2006

Detecting since 2001



## Baldric

Here since 2004

Detecting since 2003



## Littlebloke

Here since 2004

Detecting since 2000



## Popsandme

Here since 2009

Detecting since 2009

A banner image featuring a laptop on the left and the text 'A Message from Admin' in large, yellow, 3D-style letters on a blue background with a subtle landscape pattern.

## A Message from Admin

Welcome to the March issue of the Word Magazine. Spring has almost sprung and the days are getting longer. The ground temperature soon enough will begin to rise and those who have winter crops to detect on, will find themselves turfed off as new growth takes hold. Its not a particularly inspiring time for detecting, even the grass will be growing away on favourite pasture. Therefore after what seems like a long winter, I guess we all need a positive vibe or two!

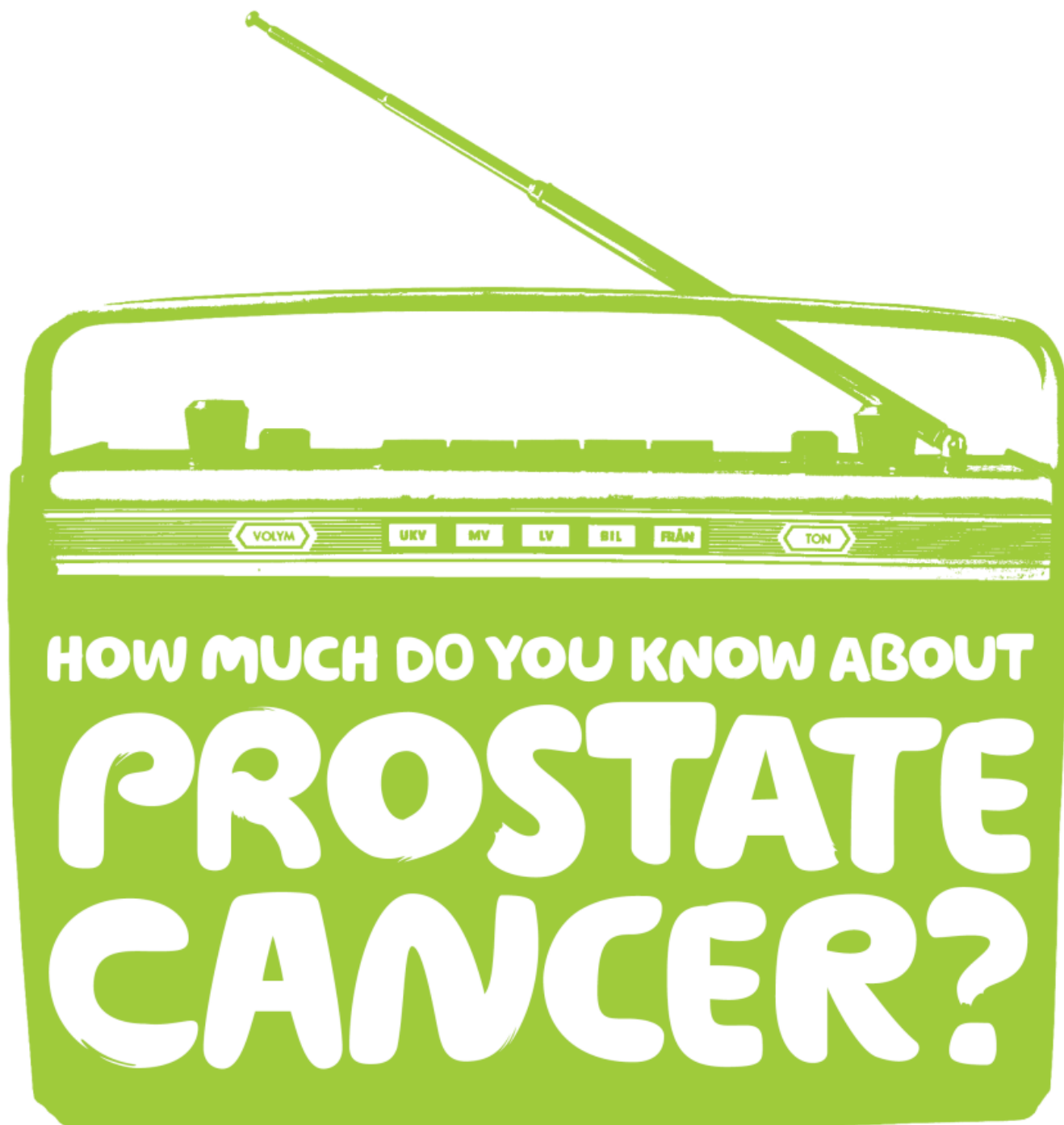
If you find yourself kicking your heels, its the perfect time to show off your finds on the forum. It would be great if you could get some of them entered into the monthly competitions. If your find wins either the coin or artefact category, you could be rewarded with a copy of Treasure Hunting Magazine delivered free to your door. Looking at what others are finding is a source of inspiration for us all. A timely reminder there are the monthly photo competitions to enter too, with the splendid sunrises and sunsets at the moment for added inspiration, although these are just for fun!

The exceptional spring tides and recent storms have eroded the beaches and exposed areas usually covered by the sea. This reveals the black sandy areas much favoured by beach detectorists. I am sure some of you are turning up some nice finds. It would be great, if you could let us know what you are finding out there folks. Take some pictures and post them on the forum as we always appreciate seeing them.

Don't forget to share your detecting tips and thank you if you have added your favourite detecting programmes to our forum pages.

Once you have had a chance to read the latest Word magazine, it would be appreciated if you could let us know what you think. Word is always packed with interesting news features and articles. Future issues are populating fast with stories and articles you have sent us. We always have room for more, so keep sending them in. If you have never picked up the pen and feel you may have something to contribute, let us have a look and we may well use it!

Above all enjoy your detecting and good luck!



## March is Prostate Cancer Awareness Month

Whatever question you want to ask, the Macmillan team is here to help – call our free Macmillan Support Line on **0808 808 0000** or visit **[macmillan.org.uk](https://www.macmillan.org.uk)**

**WE ARE  
MACMILLAN.  
CANCER SUPPORT**



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

<b><i>Google Earth Pro is Now FREE!!!</i></b>	<b><i>The Gold coin thread</i></b>
<b><i>Deus cover idea</i></b>	<b><i>Gun money</i></b>
<b><i>Saxon or Viking bracelet possibly?</i></b>	<b><i>UK's smallest and Largest coins go on trial</i></b>
<b><i>Big hammered coins Hoard!!!!</i></b>	<b><i>Unusual Silver woven object</i></b>
<b><i>Digging Britain</i></b>	<b><i>Bronze ring for ID please</i></b>
<b><i>I let my lad use my deus</i></b>	<b><i>Deus Programs</i></b>
<b><i>Fifty Shades</i></b>	<b><i>Gold hammered</i></b>
<b><i>LaTene Brooch</i></b>	<b><i>Superb Saxon Buckle &amp; Sceat Plus 5 Hammered</i></b>
<b><i>Decorated La Tene Brooch</i></b>	<b><i>What is this??</i></b>
<b><i>Hoard of big hammered coins...part 2</i></b>	<b><i>Brooches from Rally</i></b>

# Coin of The Month

## Winner - Finding4everyone Edward the Elder Penny



Firstly I would just like to thank all of the users that voted last month and a special thanks to all of those that voted for my Edward the Elder Saxon penny !

Now I have been detecting now for around 5 years and currently use a minelab Safari, over the past few years, I have been in my opinion and also many of my club members opinions been very lucky in what I have found.

*(Continued on page 8)*

*(Continued from page 7)*

I have finds from Iron age gold staters to a lovely medieval sword hanger, hack silver and many other great discoveries along the way. The main thing about finding good items is not so much the detector but more the land in which you detect, if it's not there then you can't find it.

### ***The seed had been sown***

We would all agree, I think, that detectorists are the kind of people that never really let go of the childhood belief that one day they would find treasure, a belief that I feel was installed in us all at a young age albeit through reading treasure island or digging holes on a beach during a summer holiday the seed had been sown.

The day I found the Edward the Elder penny I had finished work early and whilst on my travels I had noticed a field that I had previously visited only once before, around a year previous, that had just been disced and luckily for me I had my detector in the back of the car so one quick telephone call later and I was heading off into the field.

Now the timescale for this session was around 2 hours and I was getting a lot of signals, which was encouraging however they resulted in buttons, scrap lead and the obligatory shotgun cases!

### ***My First Henry VIII Groat***

It was then that I had a good strong 2 way signal and after a careful extraction, to my delight, I was holding my first Henry V111 groat ! My face had a grin on it from ear to ear as it was high on my wish list of things to find.

After another hour or so and a couple of cheeky Roman grots I stopped and looked back straight towards the car and as always I pick a spot and this will be my line for the trip back to the car, from this line I do not waiver and it has served me well, on this occasion I had taken around 30 steps back towards the car and had an unmissable signal good enough to have been the finest ring pull, but alas it wasn't to be and at a depth of only around 3 inches I found the Saxon penny.

### ***Not really expecting it***

Often in the rare moments that you find something special you are not really expecting it, one minute your walking along full of expectations and then the next thing in your hand you are holding that piece of treasure that you have been searching for.

*(Continued on page 9)*

## MONTHLY COMPETITIONS

*(Continued from page 8)*

Something in this instance, that a Saxon, living in the dark ages dropped in a field in circumstances that can only be imagined and there it had stayed for all those years until I decided to finish work early. Such is the joy of this hobby, the unknown, the ability to discover a real piece of history.

The picture I have supplied hopefully tells a story. This is my son Tyler aged 7 and he is every bit the treasure hunter that I was at his age, rest assured I have firmly planted the seed of treasure hunting in his head and I am sure we will enjoy many a good find together over the years to come.

Good luck in your treasure hunting,  
  
Gary.

***(c) Finding4everyone March 2015***



***Tyler with his Dad's detector !!***

# Artefact of the Month

## Winner - Tinner Twisted Gold Ring



Would just like to say thanks to everyone who voted for me. As it turned out, this was one of the best days detecting I have ever had. We were out on a new permission for the first time. Dad was to join me later as I had decided to hit the field quite early.

It was a stubble field which had been rough disked and had had time to settle down, so was fairly flat. I kind of got a feeling that it was going to be a good day when the first signal was a hammie, and the second signal was a Saxon Sceatt. The finds just seemed to keep coming.

*(Continued on page 11)*

# Artefact of the Month

*(Continued from page 10)*

By the time dad arrived, I had found several other nice bits and pieces including a trade token.

Dad soon caught up with a cracking Saxon button brooch, and we then stopped for some lunch.

Resuming our hunt after lunch, I pulled out another hammie, swiftly followed by a plain gold band. This was only ever my second gold ring to come from land (as opposed to beach).

You can just imagine my delight when only half an hour later I had in the palm of my hand a beautiful twisted gold ring in perfect condition.

Dad was as excited as I was - it is truly a stunning little artefact. As I write this, it is at the British Museum being assessed.

Thanks again - happy hunting to all.

***(c) Tinner March 2015***



## Monthly Competitions Runners up



**Midhurst  
Celtic Verica Silver  
Unit**



**Gooner  
George IV 1821  
Sovereign**



**Firthy77  
James 1st  
Half-Crown**

## **Monthly Competitions Runners up**



**Popsandme  
Gallo-Belgic  
Quarter Stater**



**Detectorman68  
Edward IV  
London mint  
Groat**



**Tinner  
King Burgred  
852-874  
Silver Penny**

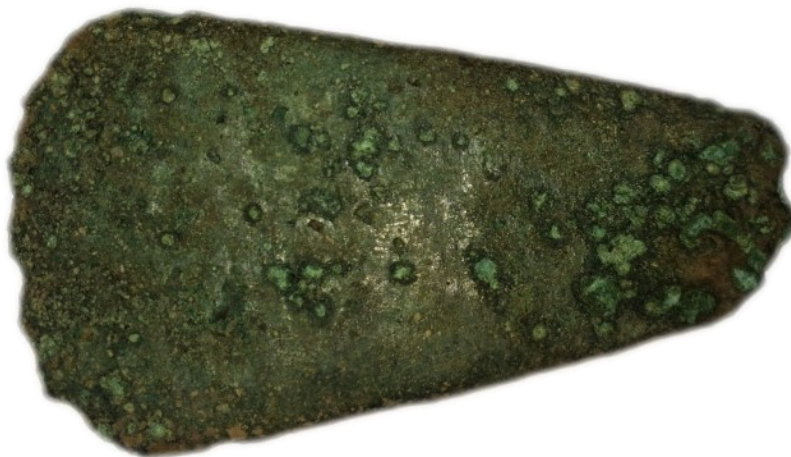
## **Monthly Competitions Runners up**



**Unrhif  
Iron Age  
Triskele Fob**



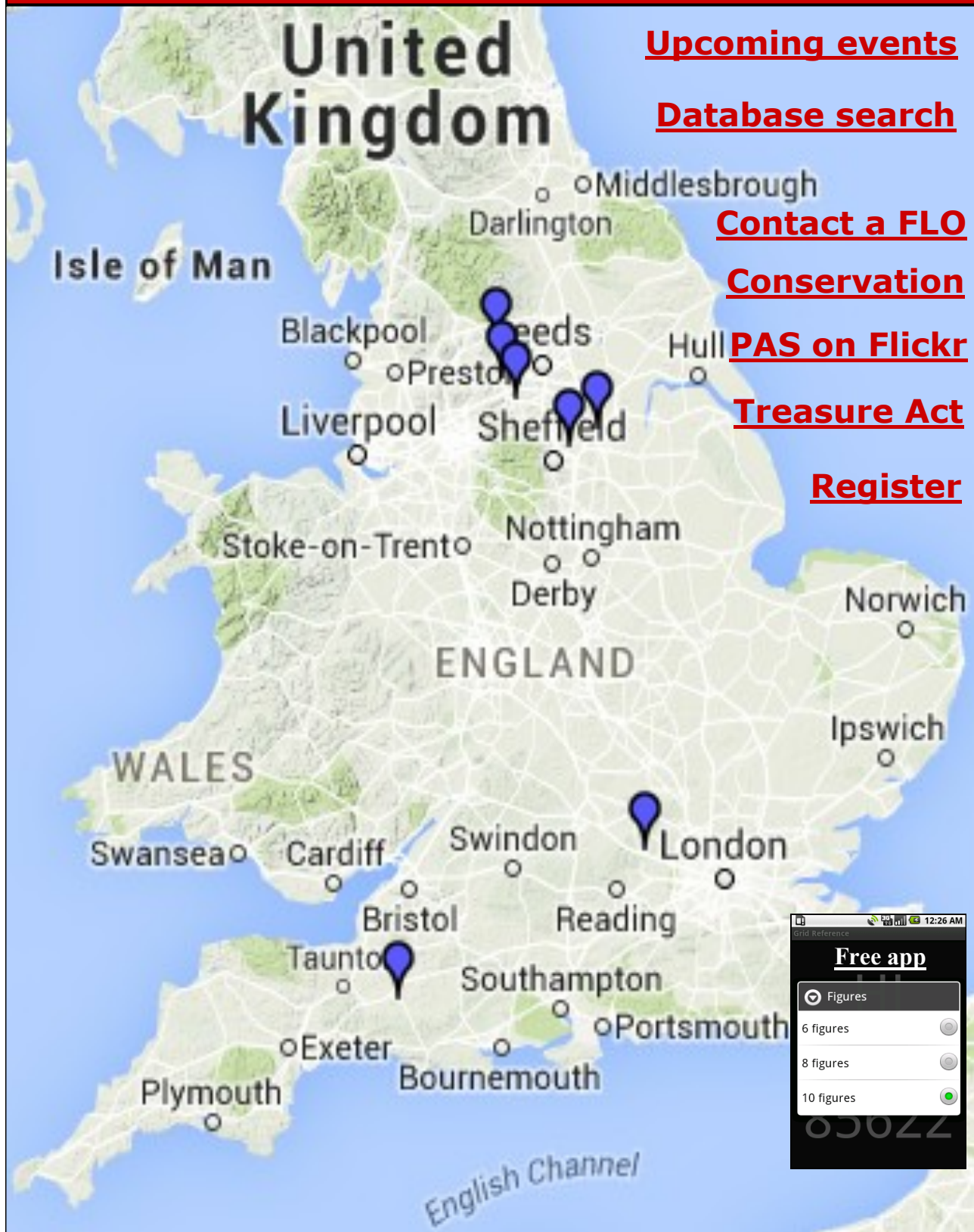
**Popsandme  
Roman Aucissa  
Brooch**



**Owen Williams422  
Bronze Age Axe**

# PAS Upcoming Events

## Click on text



# **UKDN FUN DSLR - Camera PHOTOGRAPHIC COMPETITION**

**Winner - Chris Hall  
Coo, fancy that!**

**Olympus OMD EM1 with 40-150mm Pro lens and  
x1.4 Teleconverter.**



**Runner Up Featured Overleaf**

# UKDN FUN DSLR - Camera PHOTOGRAPHIC COMPETITION

**Runner-up - Old Git John**

**An angry surf rolling in, taken with Canon  
EOS100D**



# UKDN FUN POINT, PRESS & PRAY PHOTOGRAPHIC COMPETITION

**Winner - Old Git John  
Tehidy stream 2, Kodak Z740,  
26/01/2015**



**Runners Up Featured Overleaf**

## UKDN FUN POINT, PRESS & PRAY PHOTOGRAPHIC COMPETITION

**Baza - sunrise through the hedge taken on  
Sunday 4th**



**Bodvoc - Cold Winter**



## **UKDN FUN POINT, PRESS & PRAY PHOTOGRAPHIC COMPETITION**

**Nick - Tulum Mayan ruins, Mexico Nikon Coolpix  
L820 Taken 15/01/2015**



**Casa-Dos - Through The Trees.  
Sony Cyber Shot T100 taken 15/01/2015**



# **UKDN FUN POINT, PRESS & PRAY PHOTOGRAPHIC COMPETITION**

**Puffin - Mort! Canon Powershot 2400IS**



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**Over the years the UKDN Forum has shown some amazing photographs taken by our members, many of which have reached professional standards.**

**Unfortunately entries have declined these past few months so we are appealing to you all.....**

**Please post your pictures into the Photo competitions so we can all see them.**

# ARABLE FARMING

**Farmers  
Guardian**  
AGRICULTURE'S NATIONAL NEWSPAPER

## Arable news



### Current regulatory environment 'failing GM' - report

26 February 2015

GENETICALLY modified (GM) crops should be regulated in a similar way to other technologies and based on scientific evidence, a new Parliamentary report has said.



### Consider markets and plan agronomy when making spring barley variety choices

26 February 2015

With a race to get seed for spring cropping options, supplies of pulses and spring wheats are limited and for many the

alternative is to grow spring barley.

### Students face new crop challenge

26 February 2015

?Students participating in this year's Cereals Challenge, run by Hutchinsons and Velcourt, will be faced with a new test of managing a crop of winter rye.

## Arable Farming on Twitter

### Tweets

Follow



**Sumo UK**

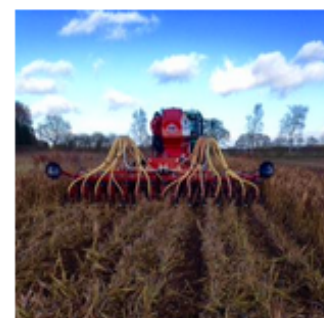
@SumoUKLTD

5h

Out yesterday with the DD into spare ground to see how well the new coulters system copes with high amounts of trash.

[pic.twitter.com/2Wx5lbyHhI](http://pic.twitter.com/2Wx5lbyHhI)

Retweeted by  
ArableFarming



Tweet to @ArableFarming

## Lamma 2015



### New formulation of rodent control

30 January 2015

Moving away from traditional baiting techniques, Bayer has developed a unique formulation for rodent control, which was launched to farmers at Lamma 2015.

**COUNTRYFILE.com**

**BBC iPlayer**

watch the latest episode

# Donating to UK DETECTOR NET

Recently a few new members said they wanted to donate towards our forum and wanted to know how they could, saying that it wasn't easy to find the donate button. Well, it's on the Portal Page, in the middle, about half-way down :-)

Below is a brief introduction of what our donations do and how they affect your ranking within UKDN.

For the past seven years UKDN has had a ranking system to show how frequently and often a member has supported the site by making a donation. We have gone through a rising scale e.g. bronze, silver, gold, platinum and diamond. Earlier last year we introduced a final ranking of "UKDN Valued Supporter". Any member who is already a Diamond Supporter will reach this milestone when they next donate. Further donations will not raise the ranking beyond Valued Supporter.

When you join UKDN you are automatically made a 'registered member'. If you make a donation either via the link at the bottom of this page or via the portal page you will become a "UKDN Supporter". Make another donation and you move through the rankings starting next with "UKDN Supporter Bronze" until you reach Valued Supporter.



Donations do not give you access to secret or special areas of UKDN, we do not have them. Everyone sees the same thing apart from Admin and other Team members who have areas where forum matters can be discussed. If you do not donate then you see the same as people who donate. Brian & Mo', the Forum Founders stated when UK DETECTOR NET was formed that there will never be "pay to see" areas within UKDN. Some members like to donate because they want to put something back into this forum because they get so much out of it. All donations are recorded in Admin and all monies are spent on the forum.

To Donate click the button below - you will see the donate link down the left hand side of the page you visit when you click this button.



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500 medium bags - £9.90 inc. postage  
1000 medium bags - £15.50 inc. postage*

*100 large bags - £4.99 inc. postage  
500 large bags - £14.50 inc. postage  
1000 large bags - £23.00 inc. postage*

**[Link to UKDN Shop](#)**

# Cauldron Discovery

## By Rusticalex

My detecting opportunities are few and far between these days, and somewhat ashamedly it wasn't until December 9th that I had my very first search of 2014. I'd obtained permission off some delightful people that live only 15 minutes away in an old Devon longhouse, so I felt optimistic when I started detecting in their garden at 11am that morning.

Of course, optimism can soon dwindle when metal detecting, and after about two hours of virtually nothing (which surprised me bearing in mind that the property dates back to Tudor

times), I chose not to ignore one of those 'big' signals, the type that discrimination can't quite rule out due to the size of the object, but common sense normally does! Expecting a large piece of rusting farm machinery, I started to dig. Although it was lawn, there was an endless supply of rocks to dig out, making the first half hour pretty arduous. But I carried on, enlarging the hole, and eventually discovered an iron rim, shortly followed by a handle.

*(Continued on page 26)*



## TELL US YOUR STORY

*(Continued from page 25)*

So perseverance was paying off, although it wasn't long before a considerable and somewhat disappointing break in the item became apparent. However, time was running out, so I did a little more digging before quitting for the day to go and do the school run.

Three days later I returned to carry on the dig. Many more rocks and a few old house bricks continued to make the work tough going, but the adrenalin was flowing, and the hole was growing! There was no doubt at this stage that I had a cauldron in the ground, confirmed by the first leg being uncovered. I just didn't know how much of it was intact.

*(Continued on page 27)*



***Day Two—A leg appears***



### ***Day 2 - The hole gets bigger***

*(Continued from page 26)*

Well, after lots more effort and rock removal, out it came, and thankfully the cauldron was mostly intact, with both handles and all three legs in place. It occurred to me that it was the missing chunk that led to it ending up in the ground, so actually it did me a favour.

My first thoughts were that it is probably 19th or even early 20th century, however, more knowledgeable people have suggested it may be medieval.

I have contacted my FLO, as well as curators at RAMM (Exeter's city museum), but have had no response

yet. Whatever the age, I got a huge amount of satisfaction from digging it out (as well as fabulous bacon sandwiches and cake!), and definitely count it as one of my most memorable finds.

***(c) Rusticalex January 2015***

***Footnote: One of the curators from Exeter Museum wrote: As it's made from cast iron it will date from the mid-18<sup>th</sup> or 19<sup>th</sup> century, but could have been in use until the early 20<sup>th</sup> century when open hearths were still common in rural homes. It's not unusual for large cauldrons to be found among backfill / rubble as it was an easy way of getting rid of old or broken items.***



***Above - The Cauldron is out  
Below - One cast iron Cauldron with finder***



# Gundestrup Cauldron



The Gundestrup cauldron is a richly decorated silver vessel, thought to date between 200 BC and 300 AD, placing it within the late La Tène period or early Roman Iron Age.

The cauldron is the largest known example of European Iron Age silver work (diameter: 69 cm, height: 42 cm). It was found in 1891 in a peat bog near the hamlet of Gundestrup in the Aars parish of Himmerland, Denmark.

It is now housed at the National Museum of Denmark in Copenhagen (with a replica in the National Museum of Ireland in Dublin and several in France like the Musée gallo-romain de Fourvière at Lyon or the MAN (Musée d'archéologie nationale) at Saint-Germain-en-Laye.

Despite the fact that the vessel was found in Denmark, there has been a debate between a Gaulish origin and Thracian origin on account of the workmanship, metallurgy, and imagery.

## **Discovery**

The Gundestrup cauldron was discovered by peat cutters in a small peat bog called Rævemose (near the larger Borremose bog) on 28 May 1891.

The Danish government paid a large reward to the finders, who subsequently quarrelled bitterly amongst themselves over its division.

Palaeobotanical investigations of the peat bog at the time of the discovery showed that the land had been dry when the cauldron was deposited, and the peat gradually grew over it. The manner of stacking suggested an attempt to make the cauldron inconspicuous and well-hidden.

## **Reconstruction**

A recent investigation of Rævemose was undertaken in 2002, with the results that perhaps the peat bog had been present when the cauldron was buried.

*Continued on page 30)*

*(Continued from page 29)*

The cauldron was found in a dismantled state with five long rectangular plates, seven short plates, one round plate (normally termed the "base plate"), and two fragments of tubing stacked inside the curved base.

In addition, there is a piece of iron coming from a ring originally placed inside the silver tubes along the rim of the cauldron. It is assumed that there is a missing eighth plate because the circumference of the seven outer plates is smaller than the circumference of the five inner plates.

Since the cauldron was found in pieces, it had to be reconstructed. The traditional order of the plates was determined by Sophus Müller, the first of many to analyze the cauldron. His logic uses the positions of the trace solder located at the rim of the bowl. In two cases, a puncture mark penetrating the inner and outer plates also helps to establish the order.

In its final form, the plates are arranged in an alternation of female-male depictions, assuming the missing eighth plate is of a female.

Not all analysts agree with Müller's ordering, however. Taylor has pointed out that aside from the two cases of puncturing, the order cannot be determined from the solder alignments. His argument is that the plates are not directly adjacent to each other, but are separated by a 2 cm gap; thus, the plates in this order cannot be read with certainty as the true narrative, supposing one exists.

### ***Mettalurgy***

The Gundestrup cauldron is composed almost entirely of silver, but there is also a substantial amount of gold for the gilding, tin for the solder and glass for the figures' eyes. According to experimental evidence, the materials for the vessel were not added at the same time, so the cauldron can be considered as the work of artisans over a span of several hundred years. The quality of the repairs to the cauldron, of which there are many, is inferior to the original craftsmanship.

In the time that the Gundestrup cauldron was created, silver was obtained through cupellation of lead/silver ores.

*(Continued on page 31)*

*(Continued from page 30)*

By comparing the concentration of lead isotopes with the silverwork of other cultures, it can be suggested that the silver came from multiple ore deposits, mostly from Celtic north France and western Germany in the pre-Roman period.

The lead isotope studies also indicate that the silver for manufacturing the plates was prepared by repeatedly melting ingots and/or scrap silver. Three to six distinct batches of recycled silver may have been utilized in the making of the vessel.

Specifically, the circular "base plate" may have originated as a phalera, and it is commonly thought to have resided in the bottom of the bowl as a late addition, soldered in to repair a hole. By an alternative theory, this phalera was not initially part of the bowl, but instead formed part of the decorations of a wooden cover.

The gold can be sorted into two groups based on purity and separated by the concentrations of silver and copper. The less pure gilding, which is thicker, can be considered a later repair, as the thinner, purer inlay adheres better to the silver. The adherence of the overall gold is quite poor. The lack of mercury from the gold analysis suggests that a fire-gilding technique was not used on the Gundestrup cauldron.

The gilding appears to have instead been made by mechanical means, explaining the function of closely spaced punch marks on the gilded areas.

An examination of lead isotopes similar to the one used on the silver was employed for the tin. All of the samples of tin soldering are consistent in lead-isotope composition as ingots from Cornwall in western Britain. The tin used for soldering the plates and bowl together, as well as the glass eyes, is very uniform in its high purity.

Finally, the glass inlays of the Gundestrup cauldron have been determined through the use of X-ray fluorescence radiation to be of a soda-lime type composition. The glasses contained elements that can be attributed to calcareous sand and mineral soda, which are typical for the east coast of the Mediterranean region. The analyses also narrowed down the production time of the glass to between the second century BC and first century AD.

### ***Flow of Raw Material***

The workflow of the manufacturing process consisted of a few steps that required a great amount of skill.

*(Continued on page 32)*

(Continued from page 31)



**Exterior plate f**  
(C) [Kim Bach](#)

Batches of silver were melted in crucibles with the addition of copper for a subtler alloy. The melted silver was cast into flat ingots and hammered into intermediate plates.

For the relief work, the sheet-silver was annealed to allow shapes to be beaten into high repoussé; these rough shapes were then filled with pitch from the back to make them firm enough for further detailing with punches and tracers. The pitch was melted out, areas of pattern were gilded, and the eyes of the larger figures were inlaid with glass. The plates were probably worked in a flat form and later bent into curves to solder them together.

It is generally agreed that the Gundestrup cauldron was the work of multiple silversmiths. Using scanning electron microscopy, Benner Larson has identified 15 different punches

used on the plates, falling into three distinct tool sets.

No individual plate has marks from more than one of these groups, and this fits with previous attempts at stylistic attribution, which identify at least three different silversmiths. Multiple artisans would also explain the highly variable purity and thickness of the silver.

### **Origins**

The silverworking techniques used in the cauldron are unknown from the Celtic world, but are consistent with the renowned Thracian sheet-silver tradition. The scenes depicted are not distinctively Thracian, but certain elements of composition, decorative motifs, and illustrated items (such as the shoelaces on the antlered figure) identify it as Thracian work.

Taylor and Bergquist have postulated that the Celtic tribe known as the Scordisci commissioned the cauldron from native Thracian silversmiths.

According to classical historians, the Cimbri, a Teutonic tribe, went south from the lower Elbe region and attacked the Scordisci in 118 BC.

(Continued on page 33)



Inside panel from the Gundestrup Cauldron depicting warriors with spears.

[\(c\) The Gallic Society at War](#)

*(Continued from page 32)*

After withstanding several defeats at the hands of the Romans, the Cimbri retreated north with the cauldron to settle in Himmerland, where the vessel was found.

Nielsen believes that the question of origin is the wrong one to ask and can produce misleading results. Because of the widespread migration of numerous ethnic groups like the Celts and Teutonic peoples and events like Roman expansion and subsequent Romanization, it is highly unlikely that only one ethnic group was responsible for the development of the Gundestrup cauldron. Instead, the make and art of the cauldron can be thought of as the product of a fusion of cultures, each inspiring and expanding upon one another.

In the end, Nielsen concludes that, based on accelerator datings from beeswax found on the back of the plates, the vessel was created within the Roman Iron Age at a location somewhere in Central Europe.

## **Depictions**

### **Base plate**

The circular base plate depicts a bull. Above the back of the bull is a female figure wielding a sword, as well as two dogs, one over the bull's head and another under its hooves.

*(Continued on page 34)*

(Continued from page 33)

## Exterior plates

Each of the seven exterior plates centrally depicts a bust. Plates a, b, c, and d show bearded male figures, and the remaining three are female. On plate a, the bearded man holds in each hand a much smaller figure by the arm. Each of those two reach upward toward a small boar. Under the feet of the figures (on the shoulders of the larger man) are a dog on the left side and a winged horse on the right side.

The figure on plate b holds in each hand a sea-horse or dragon.

On plate c, a male figure raises his empty fists. On his right shoulder is a man in a "boxing" position, and on his left shoulder, there is a leaping figure with a small horseman underneath.

Plate d shows a bearded figure holding a stag by the hind quarters in each hand.

The female figure on plate e is flanked by two smaller male busts.

A female figure holds a bird in her upraised right hand on plate f. Her left arm is horizontal, supporting a man and a dog lying on its back. Two birds of prey are situated on either side of her head. Her hair is being plaited by a small woman on the right.



**Detail from interior plate A**

[\(c\) GNU Free License](#)

On plate g, the female figure has her arms crossed. On her right shoulder, a scene of a man fighting a lion is shown. On her left shoulder is a leaping figure similar to the one on plate c.

## Interior plates

Plate A shows an antlered male figure seated in a central position, likely Cernunnos. In his right hand, the figure is holding a torc, and with his left hand, he grips a horned serpent by the head. To the left is a stag with antlers that are very similar to the humanoid. Surrounding the scene are other canine, feline, and bovine figures, as well as a human figure riding a fish or a dolphin. Between his antlers, is an unknown image, possibly a plant or a tree, the identity

(Continued on page 35)

*(Continued from page 34)*

of which is currently disputed.

On plate B, the bust of a female is flanked by two six-spoked wheels, two elephant-like creatures, and two griffins. A large hound resides underneath the bust.

The bust of a bearded figure holding on to a broken wheel is the main constituent of plate C. A smaller, leaping figure with a horned helmet is also holding the rim of the wheel. Under the leaping figure is a horned serpent. The group is surrounded by griffins and other creatures, some similar to those on plate B. The wheel's spokes are rendered asymmetrical, but judging from the lower half, the wheel may have had twelve spokes.

Plate D depicts a bull-slaying scene. Three bulls are arranged in a row, facing right, and each of them is attacked by a man with a sword. A cat and a dog, both running to the left, appear respectively over and below each bull.

On the lower half of plate E, a line of warriors bearing spears and shields march to the left accompanied by carnyx players. On the left side, a large figure is immersing a smaller man in a cauldron. On the upper half, facing away from the cauldron are warriors on horseback.

### ***Interpretation***

For many years, scholars have interpreted the cauldron's images in terms of the Celtic pantheon. The antlered figure in plate A has been commonly identified as Cernunnos, and the figure holding the broken wheel in plate C is more tentatively thought to be Taranis.

There is no consensus regarding the other figures. Some Celticists have explained the elephants depicted on plate B as a reference to Hannibal's crossing of the Alps. Furthermore, the appearance of torques around the necks of some of the figures suggest a connection with Celtic culture.



***Interior plate C***

Because of the double-headed wolfish monster attacking the two small figures of fallen men on plate b, parallels can be drawn to the Welsh character Manawydan or the Irish Manannán, a god of the sea and the Otherworld.

*(Continued on page 36)*

(Continued from page 35)

Another possibility is the Gaulish version of Apollo, who was not only a warrior, but one associated with springs and healing besides.



***Interior plate E***

Olmsted relates the scenes of the cauldron to those of the Táin Bó Cuailnge, where the antlered figure is Cú Chulainn, the bull of the base plate is Donn Cuailnge, and the female and two males of plate e are Medb, Ailill, and Fergus mac Róich. Olmsted also toys with the idea that the female figure flanked by two birds on plate f could be Medb with her pets or Morrígan, the Irish war goddess who often changes into a carrion bird.

Both Olmsted and Taylor agree that the female of plate f might be Rhiannon of the Mabinogion. Rhiannon is famous for her birds, whose songs could "awaken the dead and lull the living to sleep". In this role, Rhiannon could be considered the Goddess of the Otherworld.

Taylor presents a more pancultural view of the cauldron's images; he concludes that the deities and scenes portrayed on the cauldron are not specific to one culture, but many. He compares Rhiannon, whom he thinks is the figure of plate f, with Hariti, an ogress of Bactrian mythology. In addition, he points to the similarity between the female figure of plate B and the Hindu goddess Lakshmi, whose depictions are often accompanied by elephants. Wheel gods are also cross-cultural with deities like Taranis and Vishnu, a god from Hinduism.



***This seal of a Pashupati (Lord of Animals) from the Indus Valley Civilization is remarkably similar to the antlered figure of plate A***

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Photos; Cauldron - [Rosemania](#)

Exterior Plate f - [Kim Bach](#)

Detail from interior plate A [\(c\) GNU License](#)

Interior Plate c - Public domain

Interior Plate E - [Malene](#)

Seal of the Pashupati - [Aavindraa](#)



# 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

# ***News and Views from February 2015***

***British History Timeline.***

***Seventeen tons of gold and silver coins recovered***

***Bedlam burial:1,000's of skeletons to be unearthed***

***Ancient Bronze Cat was 2500-year-old ancient relic***

***Largest hoard of gold coins unearthed in Israel***

***Missing ring found in harbour***

***Fundraising effort to save papal bull.....***

***Man set to miss out on £1 million hoard reward***

***Magna Carta edition found in archive scrap book***

***UK's smallest and Largest coins go on trial***

***Bronze age bowman artefacts uncovered***

***Google Earth Pro is Now FREE!!!***

***Another stolen detector***

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

## New members in February 2015

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 the last month. 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](#)

**zamazama**

**paulcox1967**

**GORYTIMESERIES**

**DeRanged Digger**

**jakelendrum**

**Gould Digger**

**jay bowmydog375**

**Benji**

**DROFTARTS**

**millysativa**

**steve\_fields**

**Wigeon**

**Swood**

**Andie\_Tequila\_Fessey**

**metalricki74**

**13112406**

**DeputyDug**

**Hobknob**

**Rae**

**Mike W**

**longcrosslau**

**maccerr**

**mickpatch**

**martincharles**

**le rocher**

**RoadKill**

**artisanman**

**D12MUD**

**volante5767**

**Carole**

**AURORAF10**

**Dave705**

**GT Laser**

**Atkinson W**

**towerone**

**paulbennett76**

**mvno565**

**Digger Dawn**

**Dtw724**

# 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](mailto: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.