

UKDN WORD

WORLD OF RESPONSIBLE DETECTING

Issue no: 109
September 2016



Gold Angel



Saxon Brooch



Photo Comp Winners



Spur Special

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

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

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Welcome to this issue, issue number 109, of the UKDN's very own Word magazine.

We are at that very exciting time of the year when all the crops are virtually out and us detectorists are managing to get out on most of our land. The August Bank Holiday has just taken place and most of us must have had a brilliant weekend with fairly fine and sunny weather. Please do your forum friends a favour and post up pictures of any bits that you have found. As serious detectorists all of us just love seeing pictures of what everyone else is finding - it doesn't make us jealous, it spurs us on even more knowing that all this good stuff can still be rescued from the ground.

This month we've made changes to the way we run the Coin and Artefact of the Month competitions. These are always popular but we had been informed that some members won't enter something if they see a sure-fire winner already entered. You'll recall that every member could post a photo of their best coin or artefact anytime of the month. If that object was a stonker then others would not enter their finds knowing that this brilliant find would probably win the competition.

What we have changed is the ability of other members to see what has been entered because we have asked all entrants to send their entry by email to Son of the Sands, an Admin member. SOTS will create the polls at the end of each month and all members will see and vote on the finds. This will be a trial until the year end at least.

At midnight on 31st August our Summer Deus Draw ended and full details will be posted on the forum as soon as Regton's have done the draw. We have raised some money for Macmillan Cancer Care and the full amount will be posted when we know.

We hope you enjoy this magazine issue and ask that you continue to visit our great forum and click on the banners of all our sponsors should you need any detecting related equipment. Without the support of yourselves and these great guys UK DETECTOR NET Forum just would not exist.



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

| | |
|--|---|
| <i>Silver Roman</i> | <i>Sceat</i> |
| <i>Silver Unit for id please</i> | <i>Sundays bits</i> |
| <i>Cracking roman bits</i> | <i>First time out - bagged a sceat</i> |
| <i>Nice Silver Buckle</i> | <i>Denarius for id please</i> |
| <i>Gold ring</i> | <i>Square traders token</i> |
| <i>King John Irish penny</i> | <i>Some bits</i> |
| <i>Roman Siver</i> | <i>Monogramed Silver Thimble</i> |
| <i>James I coin weight</i> | <i>Cleaning George 3 shilling</i> |
| <i>Golden wotsits does it again</i> | <i>Could this be a saxon brooch</i> |
| <i>Harness pendant hanger and pendant..</i> | <i>Fantastic posy ring</i> |

Coin of The Month

Winner - Henry VIII Angel Jellytussle



I found this coin in a very 'difficult' field. It has a huge electricity pylon in the middle of it, and a line of wooden telegraph posts carry the power supply to the farm across it as well. As a consequence you have to run your detector on a low sensitivity setting to cope with the electrical interference, and there's an awful lot of wire offcuts and bits of galvanised sheet iron (from the wooden pole sheathing) which give belting signals.

Also, as it's on a property which used to be a dairy farm, the ground is stuffed with mastitis tubes. To make matters worse, the field is low-lying and usually has standing water in winter and clumps of reeds all the year round, so it hardly ever gets ploughed and you might suppose that any old stuff would have sunk out of detector range by now.

(Continued on page 7)

MONTHLY COMPETITIONS

(Continued from page 6)

It had been cropped for silage at the end of June so the grass was as short as it was ever likely to get, and in the absence of anywhere more interesting I gave it a go on Tuesday 5th July.

I was using a recently purchased Deus lite and to be honest, I was having a real struggle with it. I'd been using an ATPro for a couple of years and had got very used to the noises it makes and what the numbers on the screen ID mean, but was digging loads of iron with the Deus because I couldn't differentiate the signals. On that particular day, I'd already dug seven horseshoes when I got a similarly banging signal, so when I turned over the plug and found a gold angel, rather than the eighth horseshoe, staring up at me I didn't quite believe it.

This was the second gold item I've found this year, as on 29th May, in a different field, I found a Corieltavi stater with my ATPro. On that occasion I took my headphones off, did the obligatory little dance and ran across the field to show my mate. Unfortunately my Garrett pointer is attached to my belt with a lanyard, and I'd left it on the ground next to the hole - it got tangled up with the headphones so I towed 600 quids worth of detector 50 yards across a recently ploughed field.

This time I was slightly more restrained, mainly due to the wireless technology!

I'm not superstitious, but I reckon seven horseshoes in a row had something to do with it. And I also reckon that's my ration of luck for the next 5 years (at least) used up!

The farmer's Dad reckons that the farm 'used to belong to the monks', and, although we haven't found any documentary evidence for it being a Grange farm, we have found a few items (a holy oil flask, ampulla, book clasp etc.) in other fields which might support that. It's also interesting to ponder that the chap who lost that angel may have had the farm taken away within 20 years by the chap who had that angel minted.



(c) Jellytussle August 2016

Monthly Competitions Runners up



***IA Unit - Cotswold
Eagle of the Dobunnis
tribe - Arfrape***



***Thurrock type Cantii
bronze Potin -
Hectorsfarm_***



***Saxon Sceatta
680-710 AD -
Tinner***

Monthly Competitions Runners up



***Edward I Irish
Ape'nee -
ironage***



***William III Groat
Dated 1700 -
tinnersdad***

Artefact of the Month

Winner - 8th-9th quatrefoil Saxon brooch Carl



This is a West Lancs MDC Sunday dig that will stay in my mind for a long time to come.

There had been a couple of digs over the last few years on these fields and there have been some good finds,

roman coins, fibulas and hammered, so we thought there should be some more to come off. As it goes the first few hours it was rather quiet except for a lovely cartwheel penny, and a few coppers.

(Continued on page 11)

Artefact of the Month

(Continued from page 10)

The ground was a little dry - well very dry there had been rain earlier in the week but wasn't doing it for us today.

Myself? I had one copper half penny and a couple of bits of lead, par for the course lately - nothing else troubling the E-Tracs electronics.

Then came the rain not a downpour more of a light shower that lasted about twenty minutes

Now things started to show - a fibula showed up then I hear of three hammy's then a few more later plus silvers and coppers.

Nowt for me - a couple of shot gun cartridges and a couple more pieces of lead, then I get a good 2-way signal but the read out is a little odd 4-32 (I run in Ferrous 2 tone) so I cut a square sod out and put it at the side of the hole then run the head over it - nothing - it's in the hole so I take another spade full of soil and stones out and check the hole.

It's still there, I didn't bother looking at the meter, I got the Garrett probe out ran it around the side of the hole and in the bottom no sound. This better not turn to iron. I checked with the E-Trac again and got a good two way signal so another spade full comes out. I went in again with the probe and got a faint buzz right at the bottom. In gently with the spade and about 2 inches of soil comes out. In with the probe again nice and loud I reach in and grab a hand full of soil.

Then I see a shape in the "corner", I brush the soil of it, it is in the side I ease the soil away above it and bring it out. It looks like a brooch I turn it over and see where the pin was and the pin "keep".

It has a layer of fine soil on it I turn it over again and notice the shape of an animal and a glint of gold.....

(Continued on page 12)



Artefact of the Month

(Continued from page 11)

I'm sure I double checked the hole and filled the hole in, it's a bit of a haze, (I'm behind a mound I can't see anyone else), so I carry on detecting around and over the mound then walk down and I meet John, Jackie and Graham.

Graham says he's found a fibula, I said "nice one but I think I'm going to pee on your fibula" and showed him the brooch.

Well his face lit up "I can see Dragons on it and its gilded" A few more came over to see what was going on - everyone was amazed.

Graham took a couple of photos with his phone, then put them on the internet. (John took a few shots for John And Jackies YouTube channel). A few minutes later it had been ID'd as a Saxon brooch 8th or 9th century, (it's not been cleaned yet!!!).

Lots more stuff came up including a hammered for a hammered virgin then he goes on to find a medieval gold ring - that's his 3rd gold ring in about 18 months. Some day.

Home now - time to have a proper look I put it into a plastic takeaway container and drizzle water over it, the soil falls away and I wish I'd videoed it, the gold shows the back biting beasts then the patterns and swirls in the metal, I was gobsmacked.

I take a few photos and e-mail them to Vanessa Oakden our FLO. Seeing I found it in Wales I sent their FLO the photo's as well.

I also had a e-mail from Julian Evan Hart "can he have a chat about doing a story for the Treasure Hunter?" That was quick I thought, so there's a couple of pics and a write up in Octobers edition.

That was a busy Sunday

It has been recorded by Vanessa and Wales Museum would like to see it so it'll be going on its travel's soon.

(Continued on page 13)

Treasure
hunting

BRITAIN'S BEST SELLING
METAL DETECTING MAGAZINE

Artefact of the Month

(Continued from page 12)

PS: In Vanessa's original reply she suggested that these are not usually found on their own more often in hoards. So we went back and searched the area a week later, yes you guessed it

Nothing.

We'll Be Back !!!!!!!!

(c) Carl August 2016



Carl in the field with his find

Treasure hunting **BRITAIN'S BEST SELLING METAL DETECTING MAGAZINE**

Monthly Competitions Runners up



Small piece of Hack Gold - Plodite



***Woad/Cosmetic Grinder, late Iron Age -
Tadmark***



***Merchants Seal Ring -
Dommey***

Monthly Competitions Runners up



***Copper-alloy strap-end (750-1050 AD) -
Hectorsfarm_***



***Saxon open-work
stirrup mount -
tinner***



***Medieval English jetton,
Edward 1st type -
tinnorsdad***

Henry VIII Angel

Henry VIII



King Henry VIII by Hans Holbein the Younger, Walker Art Gallery, Liverpool.

King of England; Lord/King of Ireland
(more...)

Reign 21 April 1509 – 28 January 1547
Coronation 24 June 1509
Predecessor Henry VII
Successor Edward VI

A Short History of English Coins

The new system of gold and silver coinage continued virtually unchanged during the reign of Richard II until 1412, in the reign of Henry IV. A shortage of bullion forced an approximately 10 per cent reduction in the weight of the gold coinage and a 16 per cent decrease in the silver, bringing the English coinage into line with prevailing Continental standards.

These remained the standards until 1464 when the cost of the interminable wars coupled with another shortage of bullion caused Edward IV to make further reductions. All the gold coins in circulation were revalued upwards, the noble to eight shillings and four pence, the half-noble to four shillings and two pence and so on. Three new coins were introduced, the **Ryal** or rose noble (because of a rose on the ship on the obverse) with a value of ten shillings and the **Angel** (so-called because of its obverse design depicting archangel St Michael spearing a dragon, which represented Satan) given the former value of the noble, six shillings and eight pence and the rose half-noble or half-ryal, five shillings. The rose noble was unpopular and was discontinued after a few years but the angel was very popular.

The upward valuation of the gold coinage was exactly matched by a corresponding reduction in the weight of the silver coins, for example the groat changed from a weight of 60 grains to one of 48 grains.

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recording our heritage for future generations

Introduction to medieval coins & identification guide for archaeologists

Guide 37

Anglo Saxon Quatrefoil Brooch



UKDN FUN DSLR - Camera PHOTOGRAPHIC COMPETITION

**Winner - Shoreham-by-Sea houseboat
Chris Hall
Sony A7R II with Batis 25mm lens**



Runners-up overleaf

UKDN FUN DSLR - Camera PHOTOGRAPHIC COMPETITION

Runners-up -



***Above - Pine Cones -
restyler (Canon
70D/60mm Macro)***

***Left - Lest We
Forget -
Jimmytheferret
(Nikon D300S with
Nikon 16-85mm)***

UKDN FUN POINT, PRESS & PRAY PHOTOGRAPHIC COMPETITION

**Winner - Moon through the
trees - Chris Hall
Nikon Coolpix 610**



Runners-up Overleaf

Runners-up -



***Cheeky Roe Deer Buck - dig-it-pete
Panasonic FZ200***



***Threshing about - restyler
Testing the Olympus TG860's zoom range to
the limit here***

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A thought for any prospective detectorists to consider and of course those who may be upgrading By Old Git John

I do not pretend to be an expert, in any way, shape, or form. I do however enjoy our great hobby, and have done for a number of years, during which time I have spent an awful lot of money on different machines, not all being wise buys on reflection.

A recent incident gave cause for me to think, (for a change), and, on this occasion about whether or not spending huge sums to obtain a detector is really necessary. I went to see one of the farmers from whom I have permission to detect on his land, just to enquire how much time my detecting buddy and I had left, before a few fields were reseeded. During our conversation, he told me that he was glad that I had called, as he needed a favour.

It turned out that, several years earlier, a tunnel, which runs diagonally across one field, and which it was felt was there for no other reason than to take water away, (irrigation). It was built from stone, and, at some time a small area of the top had fallen away. The farmer had placed a steel plate over the hole, until he had time to put it right properly. He had forgotten to mark the spot in a suitable way which would allow him to go back to it without any bother.

My job would be to find it, and, on returning to my home I gave my detecting buddy a call. We agreed to go that evening, in the hope of helping the farmer, and showing that we too cared. It was around 1900 when we arrived, and headed for an area where the farmer had pegged off that morning, as a guide for us. It was roughly 30 x 20 mtrs, and off we set, my mate with his full DEUS set up, and I with my X-Terra 705, which I was using for the first time in anger. We spent a fair time checking the area, without success, and I suggested that my mate popped off to do some normal detecting. I continued my search, moving slowly to an area, about ten metres down from the bottom two markers.

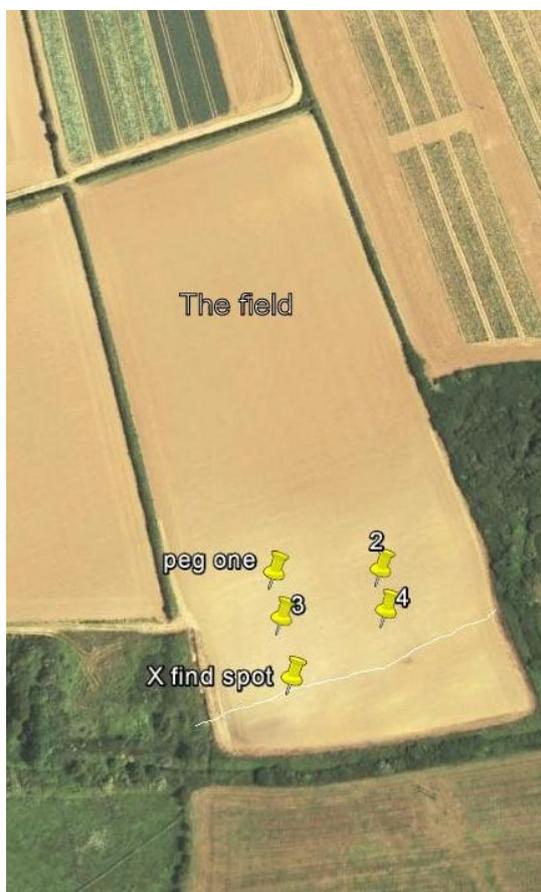
(Continued on page 23)

It was here that my 705 gave a loud signal, spread over about 2 x 1 mtrs. I called for my buddy to return to check my signal. Strangely he could not pick it up with the DEUS but agreed it sounded good, he offered to do the digging. It was at a depth of just over two feet that we caught sight of metal, and time for me to ring the farmer. He came down to see what we had, and confirmed that we had indeed hit the target.

He told us to return a few days later, at which time he would reward us, we in turn told him that finding it was reward enough.

Now, the point of this article is this, not decrying top end machines, they are top end for what they can do. However, never decide against a less costly detector, on price alone. Many, mid range machines, can and will perform well, under the right conditions. So, ask questions, either here on our great forum, or if you belong to a club, ask there, or of course, contact a dealership and ask their advice. It is not for me to suggest dealers, we all have our preferences.

Good hunting, when you find the detector which meets your needs.



The Field



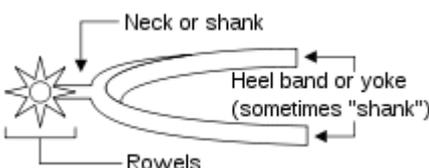
The Spur

A Wikipedia article

A spur is a metal tool designed to be worn in pairs on the heels of riding boots for the purpose of directing a horse to move forward or laterally while riding. It is usually used to refine the riding aids (commands) and to back up the natural aids (the leg, seat, hands and voice). The spur is used in many equestrian disciplines. There are rules in most equestrian organizations about spur design, use and penalties for using spurs in any manner that constitutes animal abuse.

The very old word derives from Anglo-Saxon spura, spora, related to spornan, spurnan, to kick, spurn; cf. Medieval High German Sporn, modern German Sporn, Dutch spoor, Frisian spoar. The generalized sense of "anything that urges on, stimulus" is recorded in English from circa 1390.

Design:



The parts of a spur include:

The "yoke", "branch", or "heel band", which wraps around the heel of the boot. The "shank" or "neck", which extends from the back of the yoke and is the area that touches the horse. The rowel, seen on some spurs, a revolving wheel or disk with radiating "points" at the end attached to the shank.

(Continued on page 25)



Western-style cowboy spurs with rowels, chap guards and buttons for the spur straps

RESEARCH FEATURE

(Continued from page 24)

Spurs are usually held on by a leather or leather-like strap, called a spur strap, that goes over the arch of the foot and under the sole in front of the boot heel. Some western designs have a leather strap that goes only over the top, with a heel chain or a rubber "tiedown" instead of a strap under the boot. There are also styles with no straps where the heel band is simply very tight and slips on wedged between the sole and heel of the boot. Some spur designs have a slot for running the spur strap through, others have "buttons," sometimes on the heel band itself and sometimes attached to the heel band by hinges, that allow a strap with buttonholes to be attached.



Spur straps on an English "Prince of Wales" spur

When used in military ranks, senior officers, and officers of all ranks in cavalry and other formerly mounted units of some armies, wear a form of spur in certain orders of dress which is known as the box spur, having no spur strap but a long metal prong opposite the neck, extending between the arms of the heel band, which is inserted into a specially fitted recess or "box" in the base of the boot heel. Due to the prong, such spurs can only be worn with appropriately equipped boots. This construction is shown in the illustrations of the swan neck and Waterford spurs.

Spurs seen in western riding may also have small curved-up hooks on the shank in front of the rowel, called "chap guards," that were originally used to prevent the rider's chaps from interfering with the rowels of the spur. The shank angle from the yoke can vary from "full". to "one half", to "one quarter" to "straight". Some cowboys also added small metal Pajados, also known as Jingo Bobs or Jingle Bobs, near the rowel, to create a jingling sound whenever the foot moved. Rowels can vary in size and number of points.

In the history of veterinary science, the word "rowel" described a small disk of leather or other material that was used as a seton stitch.

(Continued on page 26)

History:

The spur was used by the Celts during the La Tène period (which began in the 5th century BC), and is also mentioned by Xenophon (c. 430 - 354 BC.) Iron or bronze spurs were also used throughout the Roman Empire.[4] The spur also existed in the medieval Arab world.[5] Early spurs had a neck that ended in a point, called a prick, riveted to the heel band. Prick spurs had straight necks in the 11th century and bent ones in the 12th. The earliest form of the horseman's spur armed the heel with a single prick. In England, the rowel spur is shown upon the first seal of Henry III and on monuments of the 13th century, but it does not come into general use until the 14th century. The earliest rowels probably did not revolve but were fixed.



An iron prick-spur (13th–14th century) and an iron spur with eight-pointed rowel (15th century)

The spurs of medieval knights were gilt and those of squires were silvered. "To win his spurs" meant to gain knighthood, as gilded spurs were reckoned the badge of knighthood. In the rare cases of ceremonious degradation, the spurs were hacked from the disgraced knight's heels with the cook's chopper. After the battle of the Golden Spurs in 1302, where the French chivalry suffered a humbling defeat, the victors hung up bushels of knights' gilt spurs in the churches of Kortrijk as trophies of what is still remembered by the Flemings as the Guldensporenslag (the battle of the golden spurs). The English named the French rout from Théroouanne as the Battle of the Spurs, due to the rapidity of the French cavalry's flight.



Western spur rowel with jingo bobs

Prick spurs were the standard form until the 14th century, when the rowel began to become more common. The prick design never died out entirely, but instead became a thicker, shorter neck with a dulled end, such as the modern "Prince of Wales" design commonly seen in English riding.

Though often decorated throughout history, in the 15th century, spurs became an art form in both decoration and design, with elaborate engraving, very long shanks and large rowels. Though sometimes it has been claimed that the design changes were used because of barding, the use of barding had fallen out of fashion by the time the most elaborate spur designs were created. More likely, the elaborate designs reflected the increased abundance of precious metals, particularly silver, that followed the European exploration of the Americas that began in 1492. Spur designs in Spain and colonial Mexico were particularly elaborate. For example, the spurs of the Spanish Conquistadors were sometimes called *Espuela Grande*, the "Grand Spur," and could have rowels as large as six inches around.

In northern Europe, the spur became less elaborate after the 16th century, particularly following the Stuart Restoration, but elaborate spur designs persisted, particularly in the Americas, descendants of which are still seen today, particularly in Mexico and the western United States, where the spur has become an integral part of the vaquero and cowboy traditions. The spur as an art form as well as a tool is still seen in western riding, where spurs with engraving and other artistic elements, often handmade and utilizing silver or other precious metals are still worn.

Collecting of particularly beautiful antique spurs is a popular pastime for some individuals, particularly aficionados of western history and cowboy culture.

Spurs as modern honours:

Just as a medieval knight was said to have "earned his spurs," the awarding of spurs has continued in the modern era as an honour bestowed upon individuals in organizations with military heritages, and among motorcycle riders. Members of the Papal Orders of Knighthood receive gilt spurs directly from the hands of the Pope; members of the British Order of the Garter similarly receive gilt spurs from the Monarch. Inductees into the American Order of the Spur receive gold-coloured (usually brass) spurs if they have earned their membership through combat, or silver-coloured (usually nickel) spurs if they have not seen combat, but complete a rite of passage.

Basic designs and wear:

Spurs are worn with the tip of the neck pointed downward, sitting on the spur rest of the riding boot, if there is one, with the buckle of the spur strap worn on the outside of the foot.

Spur styles differ between disciplines. Spurs for western riding tend to be heavier, often decorated, and have rowels that rotate. The neck of western spurs is usually longer and the rowel wide in diameter, to accommodate the leg position of the Western-style rider, where the stirrup is adjusted long, and the heavy leather used for the saddle's fenders and stirrups places the rider's leg a bit farther from the horse.



English riding spur

Spurs in English riding tend to be very sleek, slim and conservative in design, with a shorter neck, as the saddle and leg position is closer to the horse. They usually have a rounded or blunt end. Rowels are not as popular as the plain blunt end, although there are types that include a rowel or smooth disk on the end. When used in sports requiring finesse, such as dressage, the spur's purpose is not to speed up a horse, but to give accurate and precise aids in lateral and complex movements, such as pirouettes, travers and renvers, and the airs above the ground. Dressage riders tend to ride in "Waterford" style spurs with a rounded knob at the end. Conversely, show hunter and jumper riders may use a flatter end to encourage forward movement, such as the Prince of Wales design.



Motorcycle Spurs from Loop Spurs

Another type of modern spur is those used on motorcycles. They are characterized by rowels worn as foot jewelry, hung off of boots. They can be similar in appearance to spurs worn by equestrians.

Their bright material attracts motor vehicle drivers to the presence of motorcyclists, especially to their feet where riders are most vulnerable when stopped in traffic. Their owners may further customize them by adding miniature strobing LED lights. They help traffic light sensors detect their presence in intersections where inductive loops are used. They are also awarded by motorcycle clubs.

Equestrian riding technique:

The spur is a refined tool, designed to allow the rider to transmit very subtle signals to the horse that are nearly invisible to any other observer. No matter the discipline, it is important that a rider has a correct position before using spurs, with a deep seat, legs lengthened to the extent allowed by the stirrups,

heels down, with knees and thighs rolled in so that the rider has a solid base of support. A swinging or unstable leg may inadvertently jab the horse with the spur as the rider sits, thus irritating, distracting, or frightening the animal, and chronic misuse may deaden the horse to the leg aids. Improper use may also provoke dangerous or undesirable behaviours such as bucking or running away.

Spurs are rarely used in sports such as horse racing, where the rider's leg is not significantly in contact with the horse.

Most spurs are activated by the rider flexing the heel slightly up and in. A roweled spur permits an additional type of action; a rider can roll the spur lightly against the side of the horse rather than being limited to simply pressing inward.

Rodeo spurring:

The exception to the use of spurs in a subtle fashion is in the rodeo events of bull riding, saddle bronc and bareback riding, where the rider is required to spur in an elaborate, stylized fashion, touching the horse or bull at every stride. This requirement is designed to resemble the behaviour of old-time horse-breakers who would deliberately provoke a horse to buck. In modern times, riders are required to use spurs in a manner that is merely encouraging an animal that is already predisposed to buck; they are not to produce pain. Spur design and use is strictly defined by rodeo rules, spurs are dull and rowels must turn freely. In fact, the way spurs are to be used in bucking events generally makes it harder for the rider to stay on: in bareback bronc competition, the spurs must be above



A pair of barrel racing spurs with unique non-rowel design

the point of the horse's shoulder at the first jump and remain forward at all times, deliberately creating a very awkward position for the rider that requires both strength and coordination to stay on the horse. In saddle bronc competition, the rider must make a full sweep with the spurs from shoulder to flank with each jump, requiring great concentration and any error in balance putting the rider in a position to be quickly unseated.

Bull riders are allowed a position that is the closest to that of classic equestrianism, they are not required to spur the bull, but if they choose to spur, may do so with their legs down in a style that resembles a normal riding position.

Types:

Spurs are divided into Men's, Women's, and Children's, according to width (which must fit on the heel of the rider's boot). Spurs are further divided according to the length of the neck, with 1/4 in (0.6 cm) being relatively small (and a common size in children's spurs), with some being 2–3 in (5–7.5 cm) long. Many competition rules limit the length of the neck.

Round end: end is a metal ball about the size of a small marble, making it one of the milder spurs.

Knob end: end of the spur is squared off but blunted at the edges.

Prince of Wales: has a flat end, making it slightly sharper. This is a popular spur.

Rowelled spur: the end of the spur has a toothed wheel which spins. This is the most common western-style spur, although it is seen on some English-style spurs. Teeth are dulled at the points. A rowel with many small teeth is milder than one with only a few, larger teeth. Most rowels have at least eight teeth on each wheel. Other variations, more common in English riding, include:

Disc: the end has a small rowel-like rolling disc without teeth, which allows the spur to roll on the horse's side when applied, decreasing chance of spur marks. Popular in dressage. Severity depends on thickness of disc.

Roller spur: end of the neck has a plastic "roller," which moves as the horse's side is touched. This spur tends to reduce spur-rubs on sensitive horses. It is considered very mild.

Swan-neck: the neck of the spur goes upward at an angle, before leveling off, looking similar to the neck of a swan. This is commonly seen in dressage.

RESEARCH FEATURE

(Continued from page 30)

Waterford: the end of the neck has a large, round metal ball, making the spur softer and less likely to cause spur rubs.

Le spur (English) or Barrel Racing Spur (Western): a spur with small "teeth" or ridges on the inside of the heel band, instead of a neck. For use, the rider does not have to turn in the heel. A quicker and more subtle design, but also more apt to be accidentally used when not intended.

Half Mounted: The spur is decorated on one side only with silver, copper or bronze decals, logos or coverings.

Full or Double Mounted: The spur is decorated on both sides (in and out) with precious metals, images and designs.



Prince of Wales



Disk



Swan neck, rowels



Waterford spur

Acknowledgements: Article reproduced under a Creative Commons License. See [Here](#)
Photos: [Western-Style Cowboy Spurs](#), [Spur Straps](#), [Western Spur Rowel](#), [Prick Spur](#), [English Riding Spur](#), [Motorcycle Spurs](#), [Barrel Racing Spurs](#).

Small spur graphics reproduced under [BY-SA/3.0 license](#)

Some rowels and spurs from PAS (c) PAS



An incomplete, copper alloy, rowel spur of Post Medieval dating, circa AD160 to 1700. PAS RECORD [WMID-CC516D](#)

Some rowels and spurs from PAS (c) PAS

A complete copper alloy spur rowel of medieval to post-medieval date

PAS Record [YORYM-AC25D0](#)



Cast copper alloy incomplete multipointed rowel from a spur dating 14th to 17th century.

PAS Record [LANCUM-31CEBB](#)



Medieval to Post Medieval (possibly 17th century) spur fragment.

PAS Record [WAW-30746D](#)



News and Views from August 2016

Metal detector to the rescue

Treasure hunter accidentally finds haul

Rare silver coins found in Derbyshire

Coin hoard was buried outside Lanark 700 years ago

Beginners luck

HMT Arfon: Sunken WWI mine trawler protected

DNA traces origins of Iceman's ragtag wardrobe

WWI medal reunited with soldier's family

Bronze-Age treasures are uncovered in Vale

Coin hoard was buried outside Lanark 700 years ago

Medieval seal found outside St Andrews

Lion on the loose in Cornwall

Iron Age hoard of gold coins found at Claverley



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



Farmers urged to apply for stewardship schemes despite funding question mark

NEWS

24 AUG 2016

🔥 624

COUNTRYFILE.com



BBC **iPlayer**

watch the latest episode



Local Heroes

Detectorists are seen by the public as portrayed in the media, dare I say as the good, the bad and the ugly, ie;

- Those who are recovering our history for the benefit of future generations by following [the code of practice for responsible metal detecting in England and Wales](#) agreed by all parties including the NCMD, the NFU and English Heritage, by helping in the community and recording their finds.

And by reporting all finds as [Treasure Trove in Scotland](#).

- Those who are depriving future generations of our history by not following the code of practice and not recording their finds even though [recording is mandatory in the countryside stewardship landowners agreement](#).

- Those who are thieves who use detectors to steal from farmland and Scheduled monuments.

This new section of the magazine is to promote good practice and is dedicated to the ambassadors of the hobby of whom we are so proud. Their deeds have

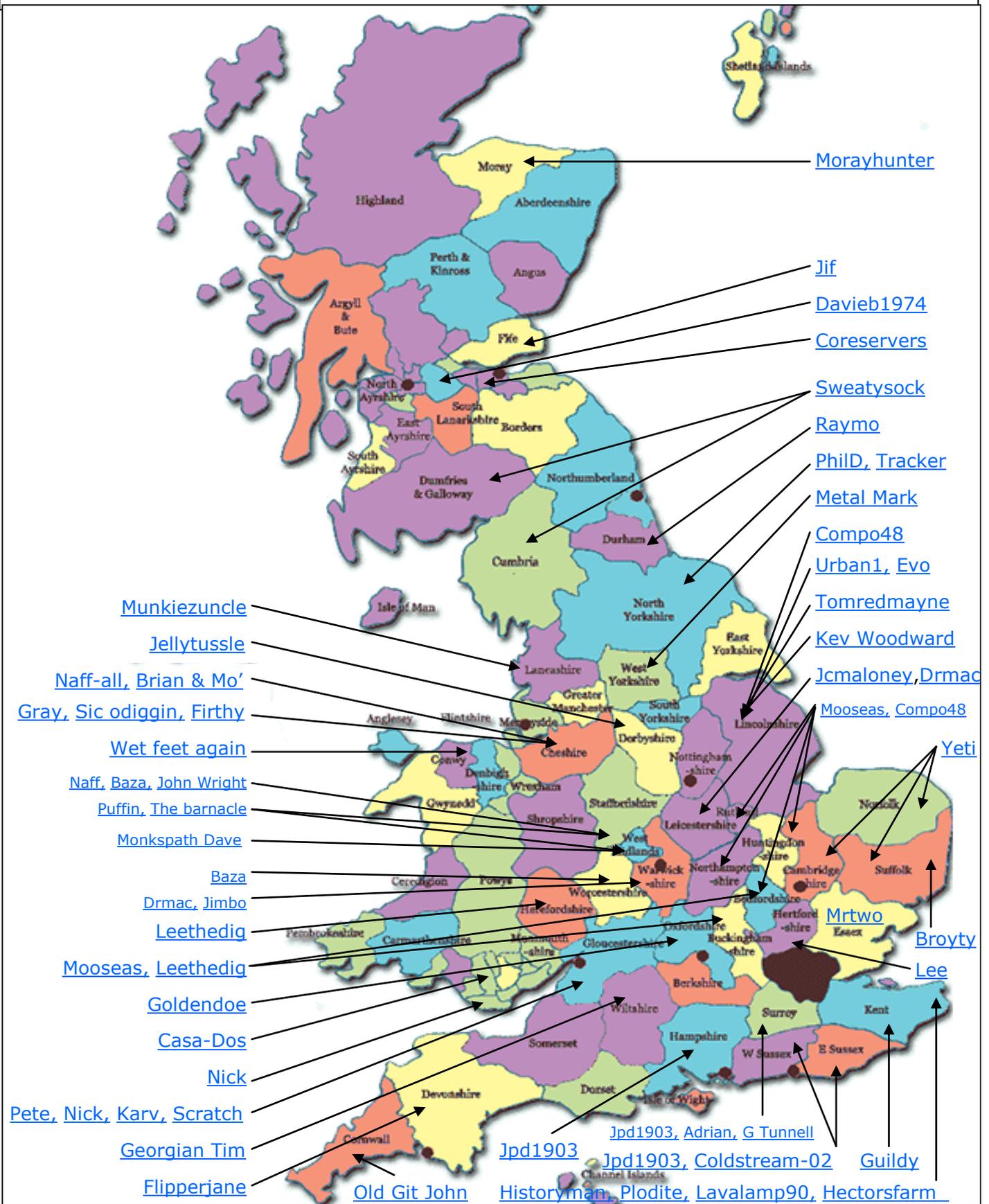
A rare coin found in York by a man who took up metal detecting a week before has been described as "jaw dropping".

Experts at Yorkshire Museum said the coin was 1,400 years old and is one of only 19 ever found..... <http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/uk-england-york-north->



Community Archaeology Volunteers on Uk Detector Net

Click on the names for more information



Ways we can help the PAS

PAS funding has been reduced leading to fewer FLO's and so the PAS is looking for better ways to manage their work load as they are working at full capacity;

<https://finds.org.uk/getinvolved/guides/pressures>

They are taking on volunteer recorders;

<https://finds.org.uk/getinvolved/volunteering/role/id/12>

And are promoting self recording;

<https://finds.org.uk/counties/leicestershire/tag/british-museum/>

I would welcome any suggestions on how we can help PAS and the hobby get through this period of austerity.

My thoughts are that we can all help by having information available when recording, the more help we can give the PAS the better I.e. By;

1. Have a National Grid Reference of your find spot ready when you see the FLO, this saves getting a map out and finding the NGR. If you can give a 10 figure reference using a GPS it would be much appreciated;

http://www.amazon.co.uk/s/ref=nb_sb_noss_1/276-8734508-8923167?url=search-alias%3Daps&field-keywords=garmin+etrex&rh=i%3Aaps%2Ck%3Agarmin+etrex

Or download the Grid Reference App to your Android phone (set it for 10 figs); https://play.google.com/store/apps/details?id=net.blerg&hl=en_GB

Or use the Grid Reference Finder website;

<http://www.gridreferencefinder.com/>

2. If you can fill in the details of your find on a "Finds recording sheet" in advance this will save precious PAS time. Basic info; <http://atoz.forumukdetectornet.co.uk/PAS%20find%20recording%20labels.doc>

More info; <http://atoz.forumukdetectornet.co.uk/PAS%20finds%20recording%20sheet.pdf>

3. Better still if you are willing to purchase a set of jewelers scales;

http://www.amazon.co.uk/s/ref=nb_sb_ss_i_4_8?url=search-alias%3Daps&field-keywords=jewelers+scales&srefix=jewelers%2Caps%2C188&rh=i%3Aaps%2Ck%3Ajewelers+scales

And a digital caliper;

<http://www.amazon.co.uk/?ie=UTF8&keywords=caliper+measure&tag=googhydr->



The government are planning to put a end to Archaeological surveys and wildlife surveys before development of sites.

This will mean the destruction of archaeological remains and wildlife habitats, the petition hopes to get this bill debated and overturned

4. Or you can go the whole hog and self record, this requires you to undertake an initial meeting with your FLO to assess your level of ability and then up to 5 training sessions with PAS to ensure you are competent to do this as you would need to take quality images of the finds and ID them accurately as per others on the PAS database and enter them correctly, although not all sessions are necessary if you can demonstrate that you are able to self record to the PAS standard. Your FLO is only an email or phone call away to help and guide you if you are unsure of a particular aspect of self recording.

Volunteers guide to recording objects;

<https://finds.org.uk/volunteerrecording>

Flow of objects;

<https://finds.org.uk/documents/guide.pdf#page=7>

Please feel free to share this information to assist the PAS and strengthen our hobby.

Flickr link for PAS images;

<https://www.flickr.com/photos/finds/albums>

Local Heroes theme song;

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=5maW-BTJ2LE>

Find my FLO

<http://rjw57.github.io/findmyflo/>



Welcome to the Portable Antiquities Scheme website
The Portable Antiquities Scheme is a DCMS funded project to encourage the voluntary recording of archaeological objects found by members of the public in England and Wales. Every year many thousands of objects are discovered, many of these by metal-detector users, but also by people whilst out walking, gardening or going about their daily work.

Portable Antiquities Scheme

www.finds.org.uk

[Register](#)

[Search the database](#)

PAS Upcoming Events

Click on text



[Upcoming events](#)

[Database search](#)

[Contact a FLO](#)

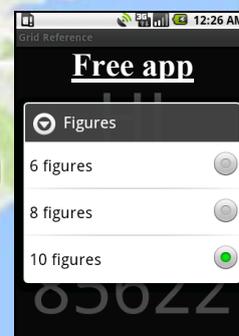
[Conservation](#)

[PAS on Flickr](#)

[Treasure Act](#)

[Register](#)

[Click here to make a cash donation to PAS, to pay for packing & storing finds. For conservation & excavation of significant](#)



Free app

Figures

6 figures

8 figures

10 figures

Lost wedding ring recovered by UKDN member

Story by UKDN member Reefybeefy

The wife, two sons, daughter and two grand daughters decided that a day at the beach was in order. So we all trundled to Southend sea front which is like a five minute walk from the Mother in laws where we were staying for a few days. Sun was shining, Sea was at high tide, (I say sea, more like the big river ha ha) "Everything Was Awesome" (Que Lego movie song).

I had a swim, paddled with the kids, and....Built lots of sand castles. We got there quite early and left around 13.45 as we had more family turning up to the mother in laws.

So there I am on the Mother in Laws balcony enjoying a coffee minding my own business not a care in the world, happy as Larry as they say, when out pops Karin (Wifey) who almost instantly, with eyes looking straight at my left hand says "Erm excuse me mister....Where's your wedding ring?"

Now i must say that i never take it off apart from when I'm cooking fresh chicken, i don't know why, but that's me, So i knew straight away "OH ****!!! " No No No, please no i kept saying, hands frantically checking pockets, checking my necklace, did i put it on there?,....No..... did i leave it upstairs?No. Starting to feel a little sick now.



OK think Reefy, think. I kept saying over and over again.

Right go down the beach and search.....Tide has gone out now if it came off when I was swimming maybe, maybe not, will there be anyone with a metal detector.....DING (insert light bulb here). Metal detector, Metal detector, Metal detector. quick internet, Amazon, Ebay, Maplins.

Panic stations what do I do?. after about 15 mins of searching checking finances etc, if I buy a detector now it will shorten our holiday budget, so that's a no no. etc etc. I rememberd I joined the UK Detector forum. I wonder if anyone is local that might be planning to go out already or maybe would like a mission. Its a long shot. So that's what I did, I posted a cry for help.

Steve (Blue_yeti) answered my call arranged to meet around 8.30 pm to see what he could do.

The wife and I left the mother in laws with our daughter, her other half and my brother in law about 7pm to take a wander to the area where we were. I marked out an area about 25mx25m with two old flip flops we found, some feathers and a brick. I paced that area up and down, back and forth until Steve turned up. Great guy full of enthusiasm, very polite and obviously knows his stuff. We showed him the wife's wedding ring which is identical and he said drop it please so he could get a reading. Few swings of his machine and he was off. "Tides coming in we'll start down there" 5p, 5p bit of an old boat, 15 mins gone, no ring.....£1.....then.....

The machine gives out a nice clear tone, and Steve without hesitation said "this looks promising", used his boot to swipe away about 1 inch of top sand and there it was. Shining like the day we got it. I could not believe it, I still can't if i'm honest.

I grabbed Steve and gave him a massive hug, as did the wife, offered him a nice drink for his troubles but he was not having any of it. In his own Words "My reward is finding your Wedding Ring"

Wow, Just Wow!

Without UK Detector Net I may never have seen it again. I would not have met Steve and may not have seen how great this community really is.

Email to the landowner, club members and the PAS containing images with ID's of finds found at xxxx farm on xxth of xxxx 2016

At our club outings the finds are displayed on a table at lunch time so the members can see what has been found. The landowner and his/her family are invited along too. I photo finds the finds and those found in the afternoon on the field. Also members send me images of any I have missed for any reason.

Subsequent to the meeting I process and crop the images and with the help of UKDN members and finds advisors where necessary I ID the finds and use the ID text as the name of each image along with the name of the farm and the date found.

The images are attached to the email below which is sent to the members and the landowner. The FLO also gets a copy to in order to save her precious time in ID'ing the finds when the members submit them to her when she attends our club meetings.

The Email

Hi all, please find attached images with ID's of finds found at xxxxx xxxxx xxx on xxth of xxxx 2016.

Please give the ID information shown as titles of the attached images of finds over 300 years old outlined in red to the FLO using the [attached find recording sheets](#). Fill the labels in in advance to save the FLO from wading through maps.

All finds can be entered into the clubs Find of the Month Competition so please do so.

Click on the link below for the location;

<http://gridreferencefinder.com/?gr=NZ9531504754|Detecting|0,NZ9513705236|Parking|0&v=h>

The above map can also be used to obtain 10 figure National Grid References for PAS recording by hovering your cursor over the find spot and on right clicking the SE number will be shown.

Alternatively you can download the [Grid Reference App](#) and install it on your smart phone for use on site (select 10 figure Grid Ref).

Click on the links below for further information;

[Domesday Book Map of Your Area](#)

[Voided Long Cross Pennies 1247 - 1249](#)

[Early Edwardian Long Cross Pennies 1247 - 1279](#)

[Early Edwardian Half Pennies 1279 - 1344](#)

[Early Edwardian Farthings 1279 - 1344](#)

[Short & Long Cross Coinage Class Dates AD1180-1335](#)

[The First Brooches in Britain](#)

[Buckles through the ages](#)

[Roman Brooches](#)

[Roman Coin ID](#)

[Identifying late Roman bronze coins](#)

[Roman Commemorative Coins](#)

[Roman Emperor Wikipedia](#)

[Roman Emperors Timeline](#)

[Button makers and their back marks](#)

[British Military Buttons Database](#)

[Thimbles](#)

[Nuremberg Jettons](#)

[The Bagseal Gallery](#)

[Russian Bag Seals](#)

[Portable Antiquities Scheme](#)

[Portable Antiquities Scheme Database](#)

[PAS Guidance for Landowners](#)

[Code of Practice for Responsible Metal Detecting](#)

[Advice for finders of archaeological objects](#)

Click on the images for the .PDF



Code of Practice for Responsible Metal Detecting in England and Wales



The Treasure Act
Information for Finders of Treasure
(England & Wales)



Conservation Advice Notes

Printed with funding from the:

Heritage Lottery Fund



| UKDN Detecting Guide - by Phil | | | |
|--|---|---|---|
| What do I need | Where can or can't I detect | What might I find | What should I do when I find something |
| Equipment | Farm land permission req'd | Modern finds under 300 yrs old Lead, iron, copper, alloy, silver & gold | Recording find spots with an O/S map or GPS or online map |
| Permission from the landowner. Finds assessment | Reaches Permit req'd for Crown Estates | Recordable finds over 300 yrs old Lead, iron, copper, alloy, silver & gold | Recording with PAS Recording Treasure Trove |
| Club Membership can provide help | Mudlarking Permit req'd | Treasure finds Inform RFLG Devonshire & FLG | What recording can tell us |
| Consider NFA or FID membership & insurance | Local parks & Council land permission req'd | Season Burials & Charrot burials Stop digging & report to PAS FLG | Archaeological objects including Treasure |
| Comply with the Responsible Detecting code of practice | Avoid SAM's & SSSI's in England, Wales & Scotland | Green Waste wear gloves take care | Bagging, cleaning & conserving finds |
| Understanding of the Treasure Act or Treasure Trove (Scotland) | Avoid National Trust land and Nature Reserves | Diseases wear gloves take care | Please consider donating your finds to a Museum |
| Understanding of how it recovers | Avoid battlefields to retain their battle history | Obsolescence stop digging and finders take of their battle tell the FLG | Getting involved in archaeology |
| PAS Guide for landowners & farmers & Battle Guidance Note | Avoid footpaths | Join UKDN & our Battle Advisors will ID your finds & save you a PAH valuable time | PAS Frequently asked Questions |

| 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>Grid Reference Android Phone App</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>Uk Grid Reference and Post Code Finder</i> |
| <i>Getting involved in archaeology</i> |

New members in August 2016

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](#)

| |
|-------------------------|
| klmetaldetecting |
| Fishwick |
| jammy_git |
| Dee97c |
| treasure_pot |
| raymond54686 |
| peter dibden |
| Bernardwill |
| Reo |
| tamzas |
| Tseeker1 |
| Bert |
| scottforsythe1 |
| nodifer |
| pendulum |
| Wetony290515 |
| dennisdean |
| Spurs Dave |
| CHEZI |
| Fried |
| terion |
| chung12 |
| EmmaTwoFour |
| Falcon-uk |
| GoGETTIT |
| Miley |
| DirtScanner |

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.