

UKDN WORD

WORLD OF RESPONSIBLE DETECTING

Issue no: 114
February 2017



Coin of the Year



Artefact of the Year



Photo Comp Winners



Iron Age Tribes Feature



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

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Coinage of Henry III by
Robert Page***

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

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....To this, the February 2017 edition, of UKDN's FREE metal detecting magazine. The 114th issue bulks out to a massive 58 pages as it contains photos of all the monthly winners in our Coin and Artefact competitions. When we look at all the entries contained in this issue it makes us aware of the quality and rarity of the finds still being made by our members in the fields of this land.

This month we begin a new series of articles on the voided long-cross coinage of Henry III. This engrossing series has been put together for us by Robert Page, forum member evalmedi. It is a comprehensive coverage of one of Britain's most sought after range of coinage. The first part begins on page 40 of this issue.

The past few days has seen a stream of bad publicity for the hobby coming from the press. Policeman David Cockle cheated the landowner who had given him permission to search his fields. Having agreed a Landowner/Searcher contract, he then proceeded to keep and sell a number of gold coins found. PC Cockle also declined to report to the Coroner the finding of gold coins on the land as required under the terms of the Treasure Act.

This kind of negative publicity will be widely publicised in the farming media as well as the mainstream media and will do untold damage to detectorist/landowner relations. How many of our members are going to have doors slammed in their faces in the next few months because of this?

To counter this, we suggest you visit your landowner or famer in the near future and reassure him/her of your honesty and integrity. If you currently neglect to show your finds after a detecting session as a matter of course, then try making it more of a habit to call in and show your landowner what you are finding on his/her land.

On a final note, today we are making the cheque payment to Macmillan. We apologise for it being several weeks after the event but it's been hard arranging a handover day as the Macmillan rep has been on a break, as we have too. Photographs will appear in the next issue of this magazine as well as on the forum itself.

Good hunting to you all, and keep posting those finds on the forum.



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>Are they some kind of runes?</i>	<i>Small hammy for ID please</i>
<i>Victoria Cross Medal.</i>	<i>Strange artefact for ID please</i>
<i>Artefact for ID please</i>	<i>Feldring no felddbutton???</i>
<i>ID 2 hammerededs please</i>	<i>Milled coin for ID</i>
<i>mystery bit</i>	<i>pasture finds</i>
<i>New club in Somerset.</i>	<i>Silver wire ring for ID please</i>
<i>Henry VI Salut d'Or</i>	<i>celtic gold</i>
<i>2 hammered coins</i>	<i>2016 Find of the year results</i>
<i>Fake ctx3030?</i>	<i>UKDN Gallery</i>
<i>Anyone had experience of PayPal Chargeback's ?</i>	<i>Thingy for ID please</i>

Coin of The Month

Winner - tinner Henry III Irish Penny



Thanks for all the votes.

Its been a great year. This coin was found in Dorset, not my normal patch but with a very well run and friendly group I have joined.

I was there with a mate and about 50 other like minded people for the Christmas dig - hats were a must. We were also raising money for Jacob Buckett, aged 4 who has cerebral Palsy.

(Continued on page 7)

MONTHLY COMPETITIONS

(Continued from page 6)

All the raffle money went to Jacob to go towards an operation he needed. We raised about £800 pounds - a brilliant effort and he was there to draw out the first ticket.

The dig itself was a great success with loads of finds including a couple of Celtic staters, some lovely artefacts and lots of hammered coins. I was lucky enough to find mine next to an old track way which ran along one of our fields.

If you can read the signs when you get on a field it can help your finds rate. Gates, tracks, old trees, lumps and bumps all things to check out.

My coin was not very deep but in great condition - it was a lovely sharp signal on my Deus which rang up about 72 on the numbers. It was my only hammy on the day but I was very happy. Thanks again, happy hunting and a healthy new year to you all.

© **Chris aka tinner**



Artefact of the Month

Winner - Shaughtn - Roman Triskele Brooch



It was 0845 Sunday the 18th of December and nothing was stirring except for the members of the York and District Metal detecting Club, strapping various bits of kit to their body parts like a Special Forces platoon, finds pouches, hand diggers, pinpointers, and all manner of wireless devices. We were preparing for the dig on a field next to a Roman road between two fairly large Roman

settlement areas. The weather was fairly benign, cold but manageable, and it looked to be a fair day.

I am a plodder with my CTX and 17" coil and always pick a landmark tree or feature and walk across a stubble field so the coil follows the length of the stubble row. I walk slowly overlapping the sweep areas and drag my

(Continued on page 9)

Artefact of the Month

(Continued from page 8)

feet so I leave a swathe of flattened stubble which is easy to see and therefore easy to follow coming back the other way.

My morning was passed with the usual buttons and Bank of Mr Eley shotties, lots of lead and two fairly decent Roman bronzes. I am always grateful for any Roman coin even the most battered barbarous issue, to my mind they are around 1700 years old and deserve lifting from the field before the fertiliser and elements destroy them.

News of Bob finding a hammered and a nice Roman, Peter finding a couple of nice coins, Steve had a lovely silver washed, and Dekker finding a lovely 1stC Denarius had lifted my game and I settled into a slow and steady rhythm.

We always have lunch at 12 and the Club has a raffle and everyone has their finds photographed by Phil D. for the Club records.

After lunch I settled on another area to grid search and after an hour had added another decent Roman and all the aforementioned detritus. As the afternoon wore on I noticed I was actually the last person detecting.

It was around 1530 by this time and I moved up the hill and started searching there. At this point Bob, who organised the dig, drove over the field to me and said he was off wished me good luck and Seasons greetings for the following Sunday and drove off.

Literally 5 minutes after he left with the light fading fast I got another Roman bronze, so I thought to myself I will just complete this row and call it a day. I got a real nice two way signal from a little mound of earth that I thought may have been a disced molehill. Around 5" down found what in the fading light was another shottie until I wiped my thumb across it and discovered the catch plate with the light from my pinpoint. I saw underneath the soil on the other side the outline of the Triskele pattern and

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Treasure hunting

BRITAIN'S BEST SELLING
METAL DETECTING MAGAZINE

Artefact of the Month

(Continued from page 9)

let out a proper Cowboy 'YeeHa!' .

It wasn't until I got it home and gave it a gentle clean and wax I discovered the enamel is 100% intact and I am very grateful to have found such a

lovely item.

Happy Hunting All. Shaughn Malcolm Tyreman

© **Shaught Feb 2017**



Treasure
hunting

BRITAIN'S BEST SELLING
METAL DETECTING MAGAZINE

Please follow the competition rules as John Brassey's entry (below) was disqualified as his coin had not appeared on the forum before he entered it into the competition.

**The competition rules state....
"All finds must have been placed in the 'Pictures of your Finds' or 'Please ID my Finds' between the first and last day of each month."**

I hung up the detector at the end of November when I saw that the last of my fields had been cultivated. I'd had a good year and was happy with the wide variety of finds I'd made and looked forward to getting out and about again after the 2017 harvest.

Half way through December I did my annual round of visiting farmers with a couple of bottles of wine by way of thanks for their letting me search their fields. While chatting to one of them I mentioned that I'd given up

detecting until harvest and he asked me why, as my favourite field had not been drilled yet. Doh! I'd been thinking it was planted when all he had done was some harrowing of the field in an attempt to get rid of the scourge of black grass that plagues this particular land.

It wasn't far off Christmas but the weather was kind and I was off back to the field like a shot.

(Continued on page 12)



MONTHLY COMPETITIONS

(Continued from page 11)

It was a pleasant morning and I found the usual; lots of lead scrap (this field is full of lead), the obligatory musket ball, a Tudor spectacle buckle but no hammered coins (I was hoping to take the year's total over fifty). I strayed nearer to the road to an area that is a nightmare for tin cans that have been chucked from cars and was delighted to get a good signal that turned out to be a Roman brooch. It was damaged but only my second Roman find since moving to Suffolk so I was pretty happy with it.

A few steps on from the brooch I had a good signal. I very rarely look at the numbers on the Deus display and dig on the sounds alone (hence the amount of coke and iron that I always take home with me) but for once I looked and it was 44. That was exactly the number on the screen when I found the Roman Gold jewellery that won me Find Of The Year four years ago and, whilst the number was more likely to be foil, I wondered if the Roman brooch could be followed by Roman gold.

And there it was, the glint of gold. A quick rub of the dirt and there was a classical head. But I realised it looked more Georgian than Roman. I sent a photo to my old friend Eddie who replied instantly with "That's a stunner! John V of Portugal." So that saved me looking it up when I got home.

I was delighted to have my second gold coin of the year from the same field after only one gold coin in the last thirty years detecting.

As I write, the field looks to have been drilled now although I did make one return visit on a freezing cold day and found the coin in the photo with my very first signal of 2017."

(c) John Brassey Feb 2017



Treasure
hunting

BRITAIN'S BEST SELLING
METAL DETECTING MAGAZINE

Monthly Competitions Runners up



***Tinnersdad -
Edward IV Groat***



**Shaughtnt -
James I Sixpence**



Tinner - La Tene Brooch



**Woodburner -
Medieval Key**



**Tinnersdad -
Medieval Seal**


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All about the history - Roman Triskele Brooch



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You searched for:

- Free text search: angel coin
- Thumbnail: Only records with images please



[Roman](#)
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recording our heritage for future generations

UKDN FUN DSLR - Camera PHOTOGRAPHIC COMPETITION

**Winner - Restyler -
Freezing Water droplets**



Runners-up Overleaf

**Runners-up - Chris Hall -
Stopham Bridge**



UKDN FUN POINT, PRESS & PRAY PHOTOGRAPHIC COMPETITION

**Winner - tomredmayne -
Redshank at Donna Nook**



Runners-up Overleaf

**Runners-up - Restyler -
Photo tip**



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**Coin and Artefact of the year
Competition Results
THE WINNERS
ARE.....**



***Tinner - Valentinian II
solidus***



***chrick53 -
Gold Annular Brooch***

Find of the Month Competition Winners

January



**Uninscribed Celtic Gold Stater
Chute Type - 70BC**



tinnorsdad - Iron Age Chape

Find of the Month Competition Winners

February



***Ironage - Atrebates QB Stater Selsey
Uniface type***



Son of the sands - Bronze age dagger

Find of the Month Competition Winners

March



hartsman - Coenwulf Tribrach penny



tinner - roman bronze head of Minerva

Find of the Month Competition Winners

April



tinner - Saxon Sceat



Gooner - 13thC Vessica Seal

Find of the Month Competition Winners

May



woodburner - Charles I half crown



Firthy77 - Bronze Age Socketed Gouge

Find of the Month Competition Winners

June



Tinner - James 1st sixpence



Tinner - Saxon strap end

Find of the Month Competition Winners

July



Jellytussle - Henry VIII angel



carl - 8th-9th quatrefoil saxon brooch

Find of the Month Competition Winners

August



David P - Edward III Quarter Noble



Boysie - Medieval Gold Ring

Find of the Month Competition Winners

October



tinnersdad - Porcupine Sceatta



chrack53 - Gold Annular Brooch

Find of the Month Competition Winners

November



Dendro_Tom - Henry I cross fleury



siramodic - Roman intaglio

Find of the Month Competition Winners

December



tinner Henry III Irish penny



Shaughnt - Roman Triskele Brooch



Iron Age Tribes in Britain

This month - Dumnonii

The Dumnonii or Dumnonos were a British tribe who inhabited Dumnonia, the area now known as Devon and Cornwall (and some areas of present-day Dorset and Somerset) in the further parts of the South West peninsula of Britain, from at least the Iron Age up to the early Saxon period. They were bordered to the east by the Durotriges tribe.



Capital	Isca Dumnoniorum (Exeter)
Location	Cornwall Devon West Somerset
Rulers	Kings of Dumnonia

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Etymology

William Camden, in his 1607 edition of *Britannia*, describes Cornwall and Devon as being two parts of the same 'country' which: was in ancient time inhabited by those Britains whom Solinus called Dunmonii, Ptolomee Damnonii, or (as we find in some other copies) more truly Danmonii. But... the Country of this nation is at this day divided into two parts, known by later names of Cornwall and Denshire [Devonshire] ... The near or hithermore region of the Danmonians that I spake of is now commonly called Denshire, [or] by the Cornish-Britains 'Dewnan', and by the Welsh Britains 'Duffneint', that is, 'low valleys', for that the people dwell for the most part beneath in Vales; by the English Saxons [it is known as] 'Deven-schire', whereof grew the Latin name 'Devonia', and by that contraction which the vulgar people useth, 'Denshire'.

Camden had learnt some Welsh during the course of his studies and it would appear that he is the origin of the interpretation of Dumnonii as "deep valley dwellers" from his understanding of the Welsh of his time. John Rhys later theorized that the tribal name was derived from the name of a goddess, *Domnu*, probably meaning "the goddess of the deep". The proto-Celtic root *dubno- or *dumno- meaning "the deep" or "the earth" (or alternatively meaning "dark" or "gloomy") appears in personal names such as Dumnorix and Dubnovellaunus. Another group with a similar name but with no known links were the Fir Domnann of Connacht.

The Roman name of the town of Exeter, *Isca Dumnoniorum* ("Isca of the Dumnonii"), contains the root *iska- "water" for "Water of the Dumnonii". The Latin name suggests that the city was already an *oppidum*, or walled town, on the banks on the River Exe before the foundation of the Roman city, in about AD 50. The Dumnonii gave their name to the English county of Devon, and their name is represented in Britain's two extant Brythonic languages as *Dewnans* in Cornish and *Dyfnaint* in Welsh. Amédée Thierry (*Histoire des Gaulois*, 1828), one of the inventors of the "historic race" of Gauls, could confidently equate them with the Cornish ("les Cornouailles").

Victorian historians often referred to the tribe as the Damnonii, which is also the name of another people from lowland Scotland, although there are no known links between the two populations.

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Language

The people of Dumnonia spoke a Southwestern Brythonic dialect similar to the forerunner of more recent Cornish and Breton. Irish immigrants, the Déisi, are evidenced by the Ogham-inscribed stones they have left behind, confirmed and supplemented by toponymical studies. The stones are sometimes inscribed in Latin, sometimes in both scripts. Tristram Risdon suggested the continuance of a Brythonic dialect in the South Hams, Devon, as late as the 14th century, in addition to its use in Cornwall.

Territory

Ptolemy's 2nd century Geography places the Dumnonii to the west of the Durotriges. The name purocoronavium that appears in the Ravenna Cosmography implies the existence of a sub-tribe called the Cornavii or Cornovii, perhaps the ancestors of the Cornish people.

In the sub-Roman period a Brythonic kingdom called Dumnonia emerged, covering the entire peninsula, although it is believed by some to have effectively been a collection of sub-kingdoms.



The location of the Dumnonii in what is now Cornwall and Devon.

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A kingdom of Domnonée (and of Cornouaille alongside) was established in the province of Armorica directly across the English Channel, and has apparent links with the British population, suggesting an ancient connection of peoples along the western Atlantic seaboard.

Settlements

Isca Dumnoniorum

The Latin name for Exeter is Isca Dumnoniorum ("Water of the Dumnonii"). This oppidum (a Latin term meaning an important town) on the banks of the River Exe certainly existed prior to the foundation of the Roman city in about AD 50. Isca is derived from the Brythonic word for flowing water, which was given to the River Exe. This is reflected in the Welsh name for Exeter: Caerwysg meaning "fortified settlement on the river Uisc".

Isca Dumnoniorum originated with a settlement that developed around the Roman fortress of the Legio II Augusta and is one of the four poleis (cities) attributed to the tribe by Ptolemy. It is also listed in two routes of the late 2nd century Antonine Itinerary.

A legionary bath-house was built inside the fortress sometime between 55 and 60 and underwent renovation shortly afterwards (c. 60-65) but by c. 68 (perhaps even 66) the legion had transferred to a newer fortress at Gloucester. This saw the dismantling of the Isca fortress, and the site was then abandoned. Around AD 75, work on the civitas forum and basilica had commenced on the site of the former principia and by the late 2nd century the civitas walls had been completed. They were 3 metres thick and 6 metres high and enclosed exactly the same area as the earlier fortress. However, by the late 4th century the civitas was in decline.

Other settlements

As well as Isca Dumnoniorum, Ptolemy's 2nd century Geography names three other towns:

Voliba, which remains unidentified,

Uxella, possibly on the River Axe, or at Launceston, and

Tamara, generally considered to be somewhere on the River Tamar.

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The Ravenna Cosmography includes the last two names (in slightly different forms, as "Tamaris" and "Uxelis"), and adds several more names which may be settlements in the territory. These include:

Nemetostatio, a name relating to nemeton, signifying "sanctuary" or "sacred grove". Probably to be identified with North Tawton in Devon where there is a Roman earthwork that may be military, or possibly a tax collection station.

Purocoronavis, which may refer to an important native hill fort, such as Carn Brea or Tintagel. The name has led to speculation about the Cornish Cornovii.

Other Romano-British sites in Dumnonia include:

Topsham, Devon - a settlement and harbour that served Isca Dumnoniorum to which it was connected by road and river.

Nanstallon (Cornwall) - a square military enclosure, seemingly associated with tin workings at nearby Boscarne.

Mount Batten (Devon) - an Iron Age tin port that continued into Roman times.

Plymouth (Devon) - evidence of a Roman settlement has been found on the north side of the harbour.

Ictis - an ancient port trading in tin.

New settlements continued to be built throughout the Roman period, including sites at Chysauster and Trevelgue Head. The style is native in form with no Romanised features. Near Padstow, a Roman site of some importance now lies buried under the sands on the opposite side of the Camel estuary near St. Enodoc's Church, and may have been a western coastal equivalent of a Saxon Shore Fort. At Magor Farm in Illogan, near Camborne, an archaeological site has been identified as being a villa.

Archaeology

The Dumnonii are thought to have occupied relatively isolated territory in Cornwall, Devon, Somerset and possibly part of Dorset. Their cultural connections, as expressed in their ceramics, were with the peninsula of Armorica across the Channel, rather than with the southeast of Britain.

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They do not seem to have been politically centralised: coins are relatively rare, none of them locally minted, and the structure, distribution and construction of Bronze Age and Iron Age hill forts, "rounds" and defensible farmsteads in the south west point to a number of smaller tribal groups living alongside each other.

Dumnonia is noteworthy for its many settlements that have survived from the Romano-British period, but also for its lack of a villa system. Local archaeology has revealed instead the isolated enclosed farmsteads known locally as rounds. These seem to have survived the Roman abandonment of Britain, but were subsequently replaced, in the 6th and 7th centuries, by the unenclosed farms taking the Brythonic toponymic tre-.

As in most other Brythonic areas, Iron Age hill forts, such as Hembury Castle, were refortified for the use of chieftains or kings. Other high-status settlements such as Tintagel seem to have been reconstructed during this period. Post-Roman imported pottery has been excavated from many sites across the region, and the apparent surge in late 5th century Mediterranean and/or Byzantine imports is yet to be explained satisfactorily.

Industries

Apart from fishing and agriculture, the main economic resource of the Dumnonii was tin mining. The area of Dumnonia had been mined since ancient times, and the tin was exported from the ancient trading port of Ictis (St Michael's Mount). Tin extraction (mainly by streaming) had existed here from the early Bronze Age around the 22nd century BC. West Cornwall, around Mount's Bay, was traditionally thought to have been visited by metal traders from the eastern Mediterranean.

During the first millennium BC trade became more organised, first with the Phoenicians, who settled Gades (Cadiz) around 1100 BC, and later with the Greeks, who had settled Massilia (Marseilles) and Narbo (Narbonne) around 600 BC. Smelted Cornish tin was collected at Ictis whence it was conveyed across the Bay of Biscay to the mouth of the Loire and then to Gades via the Loire and Rhone valleys. It went then through the Mediterranean Sea in ships to Gades.

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During the period c. 500-450 BC, the tin deposits seem to have become more important, and fortified settlements appear such as at Chun Castle and Kenidjack Castle, to protect both the tin smelters and mines.

The earliest account of Cornish tin mining was written by Pytheas of Massilia late in the 4th century BC after his circumnavigation of the British Isles. Underground mining was described in this account, although it cannot be determined when it had started. Pytheas's account was noted later by other writers including Pliny the Elder and Diodorus Siculus.

It is likely that tin trade with the Mediterranean was later on under the control of the Veneti. Britain was one of the places proposed for the Cassiterides, that is Tin Islands. Tin working continued throughout Roman occupation although it appears that output declined because of new supplies brought in from the deposits discovered in Iberia (Spain and Portugal). However, when these supplies diminished, production in Dumnonia increased and appears to have reached a peak during the 3rd century AD.

Sub-Roman and post-Roman Dumnonia

The Sub-Roman or Post-Roman history of Dumnonia comes from a variety of sources and is considered exceedingly difficult to interpret given that historical fact, legend and confused pseudo-history are compounded by a variety of sources in Middle Welsh and Latin. The main sources available for discussion of this period include Gildas's *De Excidio Britanniae* and Nennius's *Historia Brittonum*, the *Annales Cambriae*, *Anglo-Saxon Chronicle*, William of Malmesbury's *Gesta Regum Anglorum* and *De Antiquitate Glastoniensis Ecclesiae*, along with texts from the *Black Book of Carmarthen* and the *Red Book of Hergest*, and Bede's *Historia ecclesiastica gentis Anglorum* as well as "The Descent of the Men of the North" (*Bonedd Gwŷr y Gogledd*, in *Peniarth MS 45* and elsewhere) and the *Book of Baglan*.

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The Voided Long Cross Coinage of Henry III - Rob Page



Rob Page is a retired geologist with interests in archaeology and numismatics as well as metal detecting; his home club is the Weald and Downland MDC but he is also a member of several other clubs. His coin collecting interest is the hammered coinage of Britain and N.W. Europe, with a particular focus on the voided long cross coinage of Henry III, about which he is currently working on a book. Rob has previously published several articles on the voided long cross pennies in "The Searcher" magazine, and is now commencing a series of articles in the WORD which will provide a lot of useful information on these common detecting finds. Many will be familiar with his well-known website, www.henry3.com, for which he is always on the lookout for good images of scarce or rare varieties. Additionally he offers a free identification service for the voided long cross pennies and you may email images to him at henrymints@gmail.com

Alongside Edward I pennies and coins of Elizabeth I, the pennies of Henry III are amongst those most commonly found by detectorists. They are a particularly interesting series of coins given the variety in types that exist. Many are quite common but there are some rarities too. In this series we will be looking at all the different types and provide information on scarcity.

The state of the money circulating in England in the 1240s was poor. The coins were of the short cross type introduced more than sixty years beforehand by Henry II, and the last general re-coinage had taken place during John's reign in 1205. As a result, many of the coins were badly worn; many were also clipped and underweight.

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In late 1247 the first of the new voided long cross pennies was issued from the London mint, with production expanding to Canterbury and Bury in early 1248.

Soon after, another sixteen provincial mints were opened and these were open for a period of two years to 1250 to enable the production of a large volume of the new pennies as soon as possible. These provincial mints then closed, with production continuing only from London, Canterbury, Bury & occasionally Durham.

The King's brother, Richard, Earl of Cornwall, was one of the richest men in England and clearly an astute businessman. He provided a large quantity of silver for beginning the minting of the new coins in return for a half-share of the proceeds from the re-coinage. The terms on which the introduction of the new coinage was conducted, while lucrative for the king and his brother, were very hard for the public. Persons bringing their short cross coins to the exchange would receive only as many new pennies by weight as could be coined from those they handed in, regardless of their face value.

A further thirteen pence in every pound, over five per-cent, was charged for the minting expenses, which included a margin from which

the Earl and the King derived their profit.

Following Henry III's death in 1272 the coinage continued to be struck in his name during the early years of Edward I's reign.

As only pennies were struck, coins were frequently cut into halves and quarters to make halfpennies and farthings. The cross on the reverse aided this practice. Often there is enough information on a cut half to determine the class, mint and/or moneyer, but this requires a high degree of familiarity with the voided long cross series. Cut quarters can be more problematic!

The long cross pennies exist in 7 major classes and some 38 sub-classes, excluding mules. They were produced over a span of 35 years, and twenty different mints were utilised, though some only for a short while. There are 37 different moneyer names to be found on the coins, and 93 different combinations of mint and moneyer. If you want to collect one example from each mint, moneyer and sub-class then you'd be looking at a collection of over 500 coins, and if you were interested in variations in the spelling and/or punctuation in the inscriptions then you're looking at well over 3000 different coins.

(Continued on page 42)

(Continued from page 41)

Throw in a few Irish coins of Henry III and some continental imitations and you'll soon realise that the long cross coinage of Henry III is a vast and sometimes complex collecting area. The series of articles to follow will enable you to identify your detector find and let you know whether you have one of the scarce or rare varieties

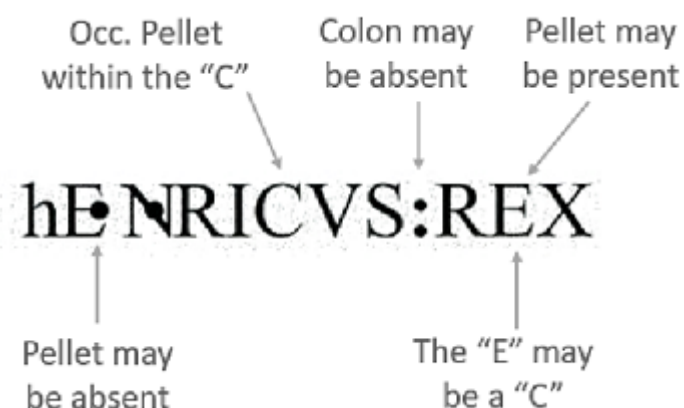
Class 1a

Date issued..... Nov-Dec 1247
Spink # 1358

Amongst the rarest of Henry's Voided Long Cross pennies, this class was only minted for a few months before class 1b appeared. The first of these Class 1a coins was issued in November 1247 and only by the London mint under the jurisdiction of Nicholas of St Albans, although neither the mint name nor moneyer name occurs on this class of penny.



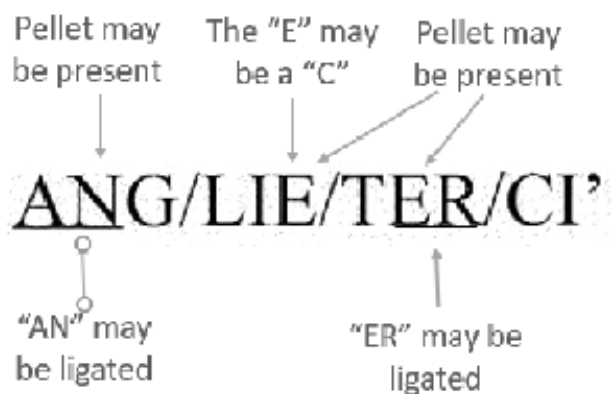
Obverse: All class 1 coins. (i.e. both classes 1a & 1b) have a characteristic initial mark of a star above a crescent; classes 2-4 simply have a star, and there is no initial mark on classes 5-7. In class 1, the star normally has 6 points, though stars with five or seven points are known. The text around the king's head reads HENRICVS:REX, and there are many variations in the punctuation etc...



(Continued on page 43)

(Continued from page 42)

Reverse: the voided cross divides the coin into four quadrants and the surrounding text reads ANG/LIE/TER/CI' ANG is England, and the remainder of the text translates as "The Third". Coins with an obverse as shown on the left but reading LIE/TER/CI/LON are mules (mixtures) of classes 1a and 1b. As with the obverse, the reverse also shows considerable variation in the text...



It is quite feasible that the very first dies of the 1a were made by the most skilled craftsman in the workshop. As it was a completely new design it is more than possible that the dies and/or a striking therefrom would have been shown to the king & his brother.

Note that all pennies are shown enlarged, their actual size is 18-20mm in diameter.

Once the decision to go ahead had been taken, there would have been a need for speed of production and coin issuing and so various different dies might well have been in production at the same time. Naturally the very first dies would be of the highest quality and we may expect that standards may have slipped a little under the pressure of production. We certainly see some variation in the quality of the die preparation of the coins illustrated [Here](#)

Varieties: Most coins show a "caul" which looks like a hairnet above the crown, but occasionally this may be absent. See below...



With Caul



Without Caul

(Continued on page 44)

(Continued from page 43)

Many coins, but not the one shown on the previous page, have pellets present between the hair curls either side of the king's head.

Many coins, but not the one shown previously, have pellets present between the hair curls either side of the king's head.

Cut Halves:

The number of more sensitive detectors in use today is resulting in the discovery of more cut halves and quarters than in the past. Ideally you would like to find one as shown on the right, where the text REX before the initial mark clearly shows this to be from class 1a.



be unlikely to recognise the cut half as class 1a - however by looking at the position of the lettering it is evident that this is a 1a not a class 1b coin which has a longer inscription, hENRICVS REX ANG. Look for the "V" lining up with the left hand neckline.

Scarcity: With less than 40 of these class 1a coins known to still exist, this would be a rare detecting find.

©Robert Page

The illustration above right shows a cut half superimposed on a full coin. If you consider the inscription visible on the cut half then at first you might

For more information on Voided Long Cross pennies please visit www.henry3.com On the home page you will find links to downloadable identification guides; elsewhere on the site are over 800 images of voided long cross pennies which can be compared to your metal detecting finds. Need help? - contact henrymints@gmail.com

News and Views from January 2017

Treasure found in Gnosall and Lapley

The Abergavenny Hoard - Article

Chichester Roman houses found under Priory Park

New club in Somerset

Trivia

Final coin removed from Jersey's huge Celtic hoard

Viking silver hoard to go on show

Widow reunited with her long-lost wedding ring

Diss metal detectorist unearths Bronze Age weapon

Can you find a RING in this haystack?

Mystery of the Victoria Cross buried in mud

With this fling I thee wed

Untouched Meal that is 1,600 years old found



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

policing with PRIDE



Analysing manure could save industry millions

NEWS

23 DEC 2016

🔥 181



Agchem chief to be big player in Trump administration

NEWS

23 DEC 2016

🔥 323

Call to better understand N and S applications

🔥 498

AHDB funded review uncovers cover crops

🔥 591

Pesticides responsible for a health scandal 'bigger than asbestos'

🔥 2715

Farm income falls 23 per cent across Wales

🔥 1210

COUNTRYFILE.com



SPRINGWATCH

BBC iPlayer

watch the latest episode

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

[In April 2002 three metal-detectorists had the find of their lives in a field near Abergavenny, Monmouthshire: a scattered hoard of 199 silver pennies.](#)

The hoard included coins of the Anglo-Saxon king Edward the Confessor (1042-66) and the Norman king William the Conqueror (1066-87). The hoard probably pre-dates the founding of Aber-



Edward the Confessor, Expanding Cross; London, 1066



Edward the Confessor, Expanding Cross; London, 1066



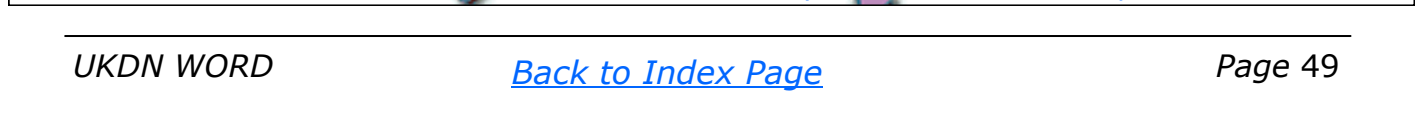
Edward, Becket's portrait; London, 1066



Edward, Becket's portrait; London, 1066

Click on the names for more information

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;

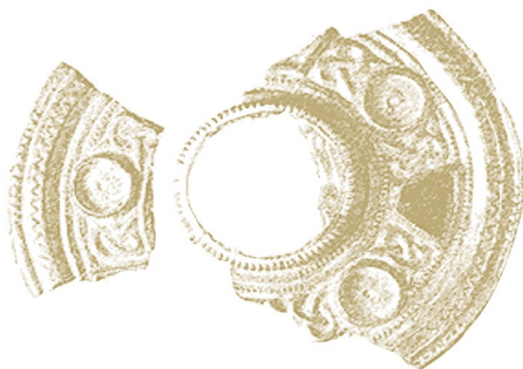
<https://www.flickr.com/photos/finds/albums>

Local Heroes theme song;

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

Find my FLO

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



[Register](#)

[Search the database](#)

Portable Antiquities Scheme

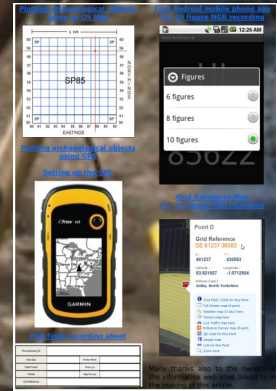
www.finds.org.uk

PAS Upcoming Events

Click on text



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



Insurance
NCMD
TO PROMOTE
TO PROTECT
TO ENCOURAGE



UKDN Detecting Guide - by PhilD			
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, silver, & gold	Recording find spots with an O/S map or GPS or online map
Permission from the landowner. Finds are common	Reaches Permit req'd for Crown Estates	Recordable finds over 300 yrs old Lead, iron, copper, silver, & gold	Recording with PAS Recording Treasure Trove
Club Membership can provide help	Mudlarking Permit req'd	Treasure Finds Inform. Refs Organiser & FLO	What recording can tell us
Consider NI, NI or FID membership & insurance	Local Parks & Council land permission req'd	Season Burials & Charist burials Stop digging & report to PAS FLO	Archaeological objects including Treasure
Comply with the Responsible Detecting code of practice	Avoid SAM's & SSSI & in England, Wales & Scotland	Green Waste waste, always take care	Basins, cleaning & conserving finds
Understanding of the Treasure Act or Treasure Trove (Scotland)	Avoid National Trust land and Nature Reserves	Diseases waste, always take care	Please consider donating your finds to a Museum
Understanding of local excavations	Avoid battlefields to retain their battle history	Ordnance avoid dig sites, call British Legion, call the FLO	Getting involved in archaeology
PAS Guide for landowners & farmers & public Guidance Note	Avoid footpaths	Join UKDN & our Finders Advice will ID your finds & save you a PAS 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 January 2017

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](#)

sweeper
bumbly1uk
calncor
PatrickSawer
Al C
757vnn
wobviper
rmerino
aspiring detector
GoneToEarth
moray relic hunter
MarkowX
Markus Aurelius
Gkjnr
Indy
Northonian
alank
Loulou
hebridean-digger
davebb
Agetyrrell
Sircustard
dalespencer

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.