

UKDN WORD

WORLD OF RESPONSIBLE DETECTING

Issue no: 120
August 2017



Pretty Penny



Beltin' Buckle



Photo Comp Winners



Iron Age Coins
Feature



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

UKDN Word Table of Contents

Click on the title to go to the page

Regulars

4 - Welcome Message

6- Did You See

35 - News And Views

38 - Local Heroes

46 - Useful Websites

47 - New Members

Competition Results

7 - Coin of the month

9 - Artefact of the month

11 - DSLR Photo Competition

12 - PP&P Photo Competition

facebook

join our
group +

Features



15 - The Iron Age Tribes in Britain - Caledonii, Caereni, Carnonacae, Corionototae, Cornovii and Creones - all tribes of northern Britain



28 - The Voided Long Cross Coinage of Henry III (Pt 7) 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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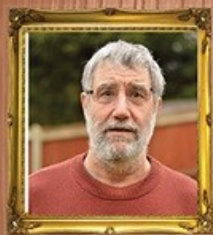
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... to the 120th issue of Word magazine. This is a milestone edition as it marks a full ten years since the publication of the very first issue of WORD. Long may it continue to prosper.

To mark the occasion, we have adverts from those sponsors who have helped keep our forum thriving. As a show of your appreciation for their support, please keep these dealers at the forefront of your mind when considering the purchase or replacement of detectors or hobby accessories.

On Page, 5 PhilD has compiled a short trip through a varied selection of 10 past issues of WORD, highlighting particular articles that have featured in those issues. There's some VERY interesting stuff on the list. All, well worth reading.

Hopefully we'll go on for another ten years..... but we will need your help. We need articles and stories every month, and we can never have too many of them. No need for you to be a brilliant writer as we've got guys who can help tidy that kind of thing up. But we do need your stories and detecting tales, so please get in touch if you have something you could offer our magazine team.

Whilst on the subject of material for publication, we are now sorting through the batch of articles we received following our plea for material last month. You will begin to see these articles from new writers appearing in your magazine over the next few months. We're hoping that seeing their words in print will spur them on to write even more articles for Word magazine.

Getting on to detecting..... the crops have started to come out here and there. We're going through a wet spell at the moment but are positive that after a few days of decent sunshine those crops will all be coming out.... and then we'll all be out making those interesting finds.

Don't forget to share those finds with the rest of us here on UK DETECTOR NET.

Good Hunting to you all

Celebrating our 120th UKDN World of Responsible Detecting Magazine



[Issue 1](#)

Starring;

[Brian & Mo](#), [Georgian Tim](#), [Paul?](#), [Malc?](#), [Craig?](#), [Lesley sleith](#), [Ceinwen Payton](#), [Flinty](#), [Windmantel](#), [PhilD](#), [David Connolly](#), [Kate](#), [C Scope Skid](#),



[Issue 15](#)

Starring;

[Tom Redmayne](#), [Slapped](#), [Georgian Tim](#), [Gaz](#), [C Scope Skid](#), [Stuart Laycock](#), [Jif](#)



[Issue 24](#)

Starring;

[Donny Dave](#), [PhilD](#), [Whoobub](#), [Stuart Elton](#), [Tom Redmayne](#), [Brian & Mo](#), [Coldstream-02](#), [Deepingdigger](#), [Activ8](#), [Beachcombermike](#), [Tinner](#),



[Issue 31](#)

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[Issue 43](#)

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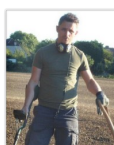
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[Issue 60](#)

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[Issue 74](#)

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[Issue 84](#)

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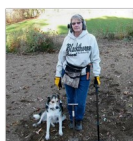
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[Issue 97](#)

Starring;

[Jpd1903](#), [Shaughtnt](#), [Son of the sands](#), [Treo](#), [Wet feet again](#), [Yorkypete](#), [Gooner](#), [Thrums1](#), [Hectorsfarm](#), [Coenwolf](#), [Peds](#), [Dug-a-Hole](#), [Smudger](#),



[Issue 112](#)

Starring;

[Chrick](#), [PhilD](#), [Restyler](#), [Gash](#), [Chris Hall](#), [Casa-Dos](#), [Topdog son](#), [Blue-Yeti](#), [Brian & Mo](#), [Tobias Neto](#), [Tinnarsdad](#)

UKDN would like to thank all our members for all their contributions



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

<i>Six hammered from rape stubble</i>	<i>Todays finds nice coin weight</i>
<i>Decorated strap end</i>	<i>Couple coppers id if possible</i>
<i>Henry VIII half groat and bits</i>	<i>Reliquary?</i>
<i>Worn silver button or mount?</i>	<i>Coin weight help</i>
<i>Buckle day....</i>	<i>Can't wait</i>
<i>Silver Bar Mount</i>	<i>Official UKDN Crops Update Page</i>
<i>Evasion half penny help</i>	<i>Half a big hammy for id</i>
<i>Silver artifact & coin ID help please</i>	<i>And now for something completly different</i>
<i>For river or beach searching.</i>	<i>Groat help</i>
<i>Local wood search.</i>	<i>Coin or Token?</i>

Coin of The Month

Winner - Flipperbrownsnout Queen Anne Penny 1706



Twass a typical Sunday with me being on the tired side due to work commitments and the fact that Son of the Sands had lapsed on his weather selection duties we decided to have a shorter trip North than recent weekends - we decided to head to the South Lakes area as it's a relatively short hop up the M6 from Junction 32.

We ended up going to visit two farms we have been visiting in our chosen area to see what land was available.

The first farm we visited was a bust as the grass and crops were too long. We moved onto farm No.2 where upon to our surprise we found a recently sown Maize field. The field in question has produced a few Georgian coins, a couple of romans, a gold ring and only 1 Eddie penny on previous visits (found by yours truly). We quickly tracked down the farmer where access was granted.

(Continued on page 8)

Coin of The Month

(Continued from page 7)

Upon getting to the field it was clear that inclement weather was afoot (once again SOTS is in charge of weather and had clearly dropped the ball). It was going to be a full waterproofs day with intermittent gale force winds.

After an hour of nothing much on the top of the Hill I got a lovely scratchy low tone and proceeded to dig. The signal proved somewhat difficult to locate and I was scratching around for what seemed like an age...when the coin was located it was easy to see why I had been struggling...the tiniest silver coin indeed.

I had no idea what it was as my eyesight is so poor these days that I hotfooted over to the equally blind Son of the Sands to see if his eyes could make it out any better.

Between us we made out it was a Queen Anne penny. This is only my second Anne coin and by far the best and has a welcome place in my collection.

Thanks for the votes and keep putting up those finds.

© **Flipperbrownsnout Aug 2017**



Flipper at a field gate

Artefact of the Month



**Winner -
Woodburner**

**14thC Acorn
decorative
buckle**

Well, like most of us the land is a bit scarce for detecting this time of year, but I'm lucky enough to have permission on a small pasture field near my home.

I have detected this a great many times, as do some of my buddies, never gets ploughed but it always throws some decent finds up.

I was quite surprised being how hot and dry the conditions were to hit on such a nice buckle at great depth too, a nice reward after a hard shift at work, it's one of the best buckles I have ever found, with my trusty Tejon of course.

Thank you all for the votes and your good comments Tom...

© Woodburner August 2017

Treasure
hunting

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Monthly Competitions Runners up



***Above: tinnorsdad - Aethelred II cut half
Tinnorsdad—Victorian watch winder***



Above: tinner - La Tene brooch 1stC BC

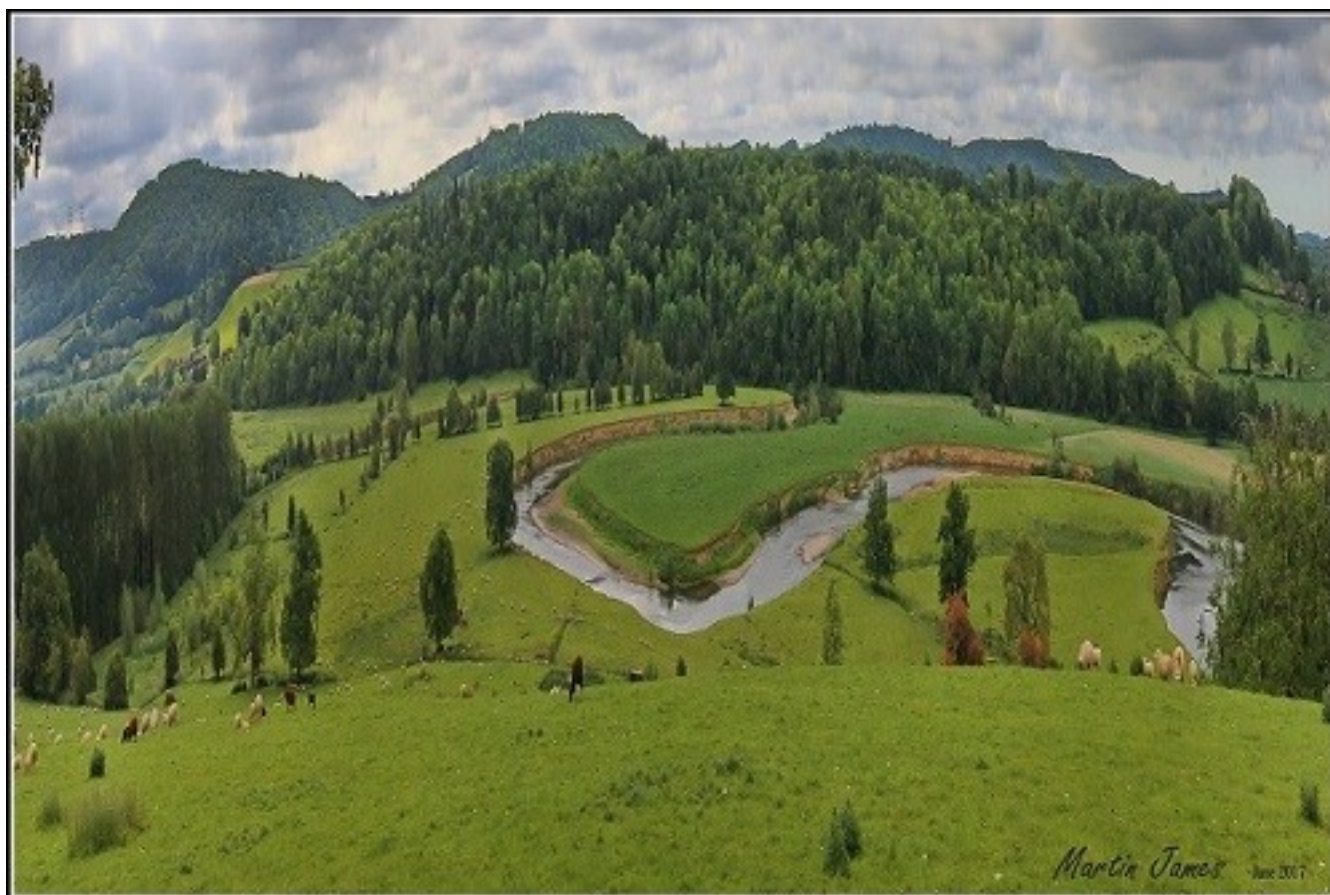
***Above:
tinner - Richard II
half-penny***



Above: Arfrape - Medieval arrow head

UKDN FUN DSLR - Camera PHOTOGRAPHIC COMPETITION

**Winner - Restyler
The Valley -
(Canon 80D / 24-105mm / f8 (4
shots assembled into a pano - then
horizontally squashed))**



**This was the only entry - please
support these competitions by
submitting your photos.**

UKDN FUN POINT, PRESS & PRAY PHOTOGRAPHIC COMPETITION

**Winner -
Dig-It-Pete - Sparrowhawk**



Runners-up overleaf



**History Hunter - Mine detecting
Restyler - Clouded Vision**

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Iron Age Tribes in Britain

This month - The Caledonii, Caereni, Carnonacae, Corionototae, Cornovii and Creones - all tribes of northern Britain

The **Caledonians** (Latin: *Caledones* or *Caledonii*; Greek: Καληδῶνες, *Kalēdōnes*) or the **Caledonian Confederacy** were a group of indigenous peoples of what is now Scotland during the Iron Age and Roman eras. The name is an exonym: the Ancient Greeks and Romans knew their territory as Caledonia and used the term vaguely in reference to its inhabitants. The Caledonians were initially considered to be a group of Britons, but were later distinguished as the Picts, a related people who nonetheless spoke a Brittonic language. The Caledonian Britons were enemies of the Roman Empire, which was the occupying force then administering most of Great Britain as the Roman province of *Britannia*.

The Caledonians, like many Celtic tribes in Britain, were hillfort builders and farmers who defeated and were defeated by the Romans on several occasions. The Romans never fully occupied Caledonia, though several attempts were made. Nearly all of the information available about the Caledonians is based on predominately Roman sources, which may suggest bias.

(Continued on page 16)

(Continued from page 15)

Peter Salway considers the Caledonians to have consisted of indigenous Pictish tribes speaking a language closely related to Brittonic or a branch of it augmented by fugitive Brythonic resistance fighters fleeing from *Britannia*. The Caledonian tribe, after which the historical Caledonian Confederacy is named, may have been joined in conflict with Rome by tribes in northern central Scotland by this time, such as the Vacomagi, Taexali and Venicones recorded by Ptolemy. The Romans reached an accommodation with Brythonic tribes such as the Votadini as effective buffer states.

Etymology

According to Zimmer (2006), Caledonia is derived from the tribal name *Caledones* (or rather *Calīdones*), which he etymologizes as "possessing hard feet" ("alluding to stand-fastness or endurance", from the Proto-Celtic roots **kal-* "hard" and **pēdo-* "foot"). Similarly, Moffat (2005) suggests that the name is related to the Welsh word *caled*, "hard" (Brittonic **caletV-*), which could refer to the rocky land or the hardness of the people, combined with the augmentative suffix *-on-*: thus **caletonos* "great hardy one", **caletoni* "great hardy ones". This etymology poses problems, however, as we would then expect **Caletoni* rather than the attested *Caledones/Calidones* and it would not explain the internal i-affection of **Cal-* to **Cel-* in the Old Welsh version of the name, *Celidon*, which requires an *-i-* in the second syllable.



Peoples of Northern Britain according to [Ptolemy's](#) 2nd-century [Geography](#)

History from the Roman perspective

In AD 83 or 84, led by Calgacus, the Caledonians' defeat at the hands of Gnaeus Julius Agricola at Mons Graupius is recorded by Tacitus. Tacitus avoids using terms such as king to describe Calgacus and it is uncertain as to whether the Caledonians had single leaders or whether they were more disparate and that Calgacus was an elected war leader only.

(Continued on page 17)

(Continued from page 16)

Tacitus records the physical characteristics of the Caledonians as red hair and long limbs.

In AD 180 they took part in an invasion of Britannia, breached Hadrian's Wall and were not brought under control for several years, eventually signing peace treaties with the governor Ulpius Marcellus. This suggests that they were capable of making formal agreements in unison despite supposedly having many different chieftains. However, Roman historians used the word "Caledonius" not only to refer to the *Caledones* themselves, but also to any of the other tribes (both Pictish or Brythonic) living north of Hadrian's Wall, and it is uncertain whether these later were limited to individual groups or wider unions of tribes.

In 197 AD Dio Cassius records that the Caledonians aided in a further attack on the Roman frontier being led by the Maeatae and the Brigantes and probably inspired by the removal of garrisons on Hadrian's Wall by Clodius Albinus. He says the Caledonians broke the treaties they had made with Marcellus a few years earlier (Dio lxxvii, 12).

The governor who arrived to oversee the regaining of control over *Britannia* after Albinus' defeat, Virius Lupus, was obliged to buy peace from the Maeatae rather than fight them.

The Caledonians are next mentioned in 209, when they are said to have surrendered to the emperor Septimius Severus after he personally led a military expedition north of Hadrian's Wall, in search of a glorious military victory. Herodian and Dio wrote only in passing of the campaign but describe the Caledonians ceding territory to Rome as being the result. Cassius Dio records that the Caledonians inflicted 50,000 Roman casualties due to attrition and unconventional tactics such as guerrilla warfare. Dr. Colin Martin has suggested that the Severan campaigns did not seek a battle but instead sought to destroy the fertile agricultural land of eastern Scotland and thereby bring about genocide of the Caledonians through starvation.

By 210 however, the Caledonians had re-formed their alliance with the Maeatae and joined their fresh offensive. A punitive expedition led by Severus' son, Caracalla, was sent out with the purpose of slaughtering everyone it encountered from any of the northern tribes.

(Continued on page 18)

(Continued from page 17)

Severus meanwhile prepared for total conquest but was already ill; he died at Eboracum (modern day York) in *Britannia* in 211.

Caracalla attempted to take over command but when his troops refused to recognise him as emperor, he made peace with the Caledonians and retreated south of Hadrian's Wall to press his claim for the imperial title. Sheppard Frere suggests that Caracalla briefly continued the campaign after his father's death rather than immediately leaving, citing an apparent delay in his arrival in Rome and indirect numismatic and epigraphic factors that suggest he may instead have fully concluded the war but that Dio's hostility towards his subject led him to record the campaign as ending in a truce. Malcolm Todd however considers there to be no evidence to support this. Nonetheless the Caledonians did retake their territory and pushed the Romans back to Hadrian's Wall.

In any event, there is no further historical mention of the Caledonians for a century save for a c. AD 230 inscription from Colchester which records a dedication by a man calling himself the nephew (or grandson) of "Uepogenus, [a] Caledonian". This may be because Severus' campaigns were so successful that the Caledonians were wiped out, however this is highly unlikely. In 305, Constantius Chlorus re-invaded the northern lands of Britain although the sources are vague over their claims of penetration into the far north and a great victory over the "Caledones and others" (Panegyrici Latini Vetares, VI (VII) vii 2). The event is notable in that it includes the first recorded use of the term 'Pict' to describe the tribes of the area.

Physical appearance

Tacitus in his *Agricola*, chapter XI (c. 98 AD) described the Caledonians as red haired and large limbed, which he considered features of Germanic origin: "The reddish (*ruilae*) hair and large limbs of the Caledonians proclaim a German origin". Jordanes in his *Getica* wrote something similar:

...The inhabitants of Caledonia have reddish hair and large loose-jointed bodies.

(Continued on page 19)

(Continued from page 18)

Eumenius, the panegyrist of Constantine Chlorus, wrote that both the Picts and Caledonians were red haired (*rutilantia*). Scholars such as William Forbes Skene noted that this description matches Tacitus' description of the Caledonians as red haired in his *Agricola*.

Archaeological evidence

There is little direct evidence of a Caledonian archaeological culture but it is possible to describe the settlements in their territory during their existence. The hillforts that stretched from the North York Moors to the Scottish highlands are evidence of a distinctive character emerging in northern Great Britain from the Middle Iron Age onwards. They were much smaller than the hillforts further south, often less than 10,000 square metres in area, and there is no evidence that they were extensively occupied or defended by the Caledonians, who appear to generally have had a dispersed settlement pattern.

By the time of the Roman invasion there had been a move towards less heavily fortified but better sheltered farmsteads surrounded by earthwork enclosures. Individual family groups likely inhabited these new fortified farmsteads, linked together with their neighbours through intermarriage.

The reason for this change from hilltop fortresses to farms amongst the Caledonians and their neighbours is unknown. Barry Cunliffe considers that the importance of demonstrating an impressive residence became less significant by the second century because of falling competition for resources due to advances in food production or a population decline. Alternatively, finds of Roman material may mean that social display became more of a matter of personal adornment with imported exotica rather than building an impressive dwelling.

In fiction

In Rosemary Sutcliff's 1965 novel *The Mark of the Horse Lord* the Dal Riata undergo an internal struggle for control of royal succession, and an external conflict to defend their frontiers against the Caledones.

(Continued on page 20)

The Caereni

The **Caereni** were a people of ancient Britain, known only from a single mention of them by the geographer Ptolemy c. 150. From his general description and the approximate locations of their neighbours, their territory was along the western coast of modern Sutherland. Ptolemy does not provide them with a town or principal place.

The name may mean 'Sheep People', referring presumably to a pastoral way of life. Compare Caereni to modern Gaelic *caorach*, 'sheep'.

The Carnonacae

The **Carnonacae** were a people of ancient Britain, known only from a single mention of them by the geographer Ptolemy c. 150. From his general description and the approximate locations of their neighbours, their territory was along the western coast of modern Ross-shire. Ptolemy does not provide them with a town or principal place.

The Corionototae

The **Corionototae** were a group of Ancient Britons apparently inhabiting what is now Northern England about whom very little is known. They were recorded in one Roman ex-voto inscription (now lost) from Corbridge, of uncertain date, which commemorated the victory of a prefect of cavalry, Quintus Calpurnius Concessinius, over them.

Historians tend to categorise them either as a tribe or a sub-tribe of the Brigantes in the absence of any information.



Peoples of Northern Britain according to [Ptolemy's](#) 2nd-century [Geography](#)

(Continued on page 21)

The name *Corionototae* appears to contain the Celtic roots *korio- meaning an army (Irish *cuire*) and *towta- meaning members of a tribe or people, thus it would appear to mean "tribal army" or "people's army" which might suggest rather a military or political formation opposed to Rome; T.M. Charles-Edwards suggests a tribal name based on a proposed deity **Corionos* instead. On the basis of the similarity of the names, writers such as Waldman and Mason have suggested a link with the Irish Coriondi while other earlier writers, erroneously linking the name to the Gaelic Cruthin, thought it could refer to the Picts.

The Cornovii (Caithness)

The **Cornovii** were a people of ancient Britain, known only from a single mention of them by the geographer Ptolemy c. 150. From his description, their territory is reliably known to have been at the northern tip of Scotland, in Caithness. Ptolemy does not provide them with a town or principal place.

The Creones

The **Creones** were a people of ancient Britain, known only from a single mention of them by the geographer Ptolemy c. 150. From his general description and the approximate locations of their neighbors, their territory was along the western coast of Scotland, south of the Isle of Skye and north of the Isle of Mull. Ptolemy does not provide them with a town or principal place.

Next month we study the Damnonii, Decantae, Epidii and Lopocares

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Caledonii [Here](#) Caereni [Here](#) Carnonacae [Here](#)

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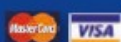


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White's Would Like To Thank Brian & Mo For All The Great Work And Support Over The Years With UK Detector Net And The Word Magazine.

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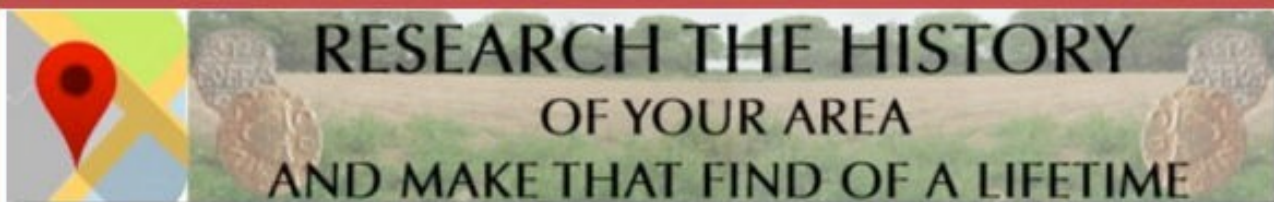
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The Voided Long Cross Pennies of Henry III

- Part 7

By Rob Page

Rob is a retired geologist with interests in archaeology and numismatics as well as metal detecting. He has previously published several articles on the voided long cross pennies, and is now writing this series of articles for WORD; they will provide a lot of useful information on these common detecting finds. Many detectorists will be familiar with his 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

This month we are looking at the coins of class 4; which are generally amongst the highest quality voided long cross productions. They were a short lived issue between the coins of class 3 which had an initial mark and no sceptre, and the coins of class 5 which have a sceptre but no initial mark. Class 4 coins have both an 8-pointed initial mark and a sceptre, and are also easily recognisable by having the word "REX" to the left of the sceptre.

This class was issued by the mints at London, Canterbury and Bury, and occurs in three different sub-



classes: 4a, 4ab and 4b. Not all sub-classes were produced by each of the mints.



Class 4a

Central ornament of pellets, with pellet end ornaments.



Class 4ab

Central fleur, with pellet end ornaments.



Class 4b

Central fleur, with half fleur end ornaments.

For hundreds of years prior to the introduction of the voided long cross coinage a sceptre had commonly appeared on the obverse of English pennies. When the first of Henry III's voided long cross pennies appeared without a sceptre this marked a break with long tradition, and may have been a deliberate attempt to make the new coins more easily distinguishable from the old short cross pennies. After several years of producing the new long cross coins most of the short cross coins in circulation would have been melted down and exchanged for new coins. In 1250 we see the re-introduction of the sceptre with class 4, however the initial design did not last long as it was then decided to do away with the initial mark and commence the legend at about the 11 o'clock position right after the sceptre. This next design being used for classes 5,6 and 7.

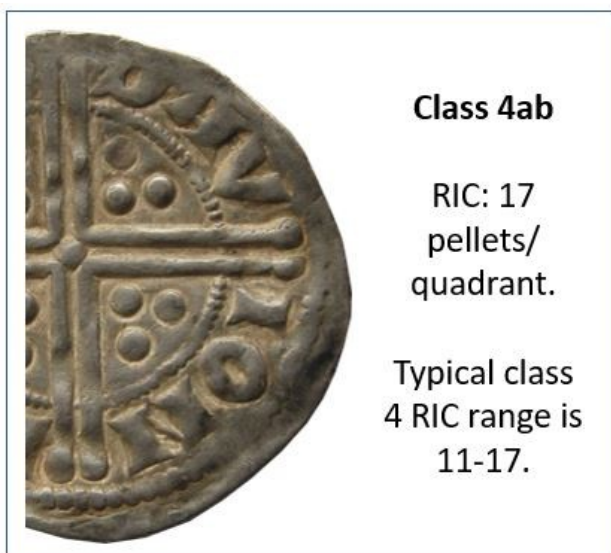
Class 4 was only in production for a few months around the third quarter of 1250, and these coins are thus quite scarce, but do turn up occasionally as metal detector finds.

During the period when the provincial mints were open, ending with class 3c, there had been an emphasis on getting new coins out rapidly to replace the short cross coinage, and when sufficient of the

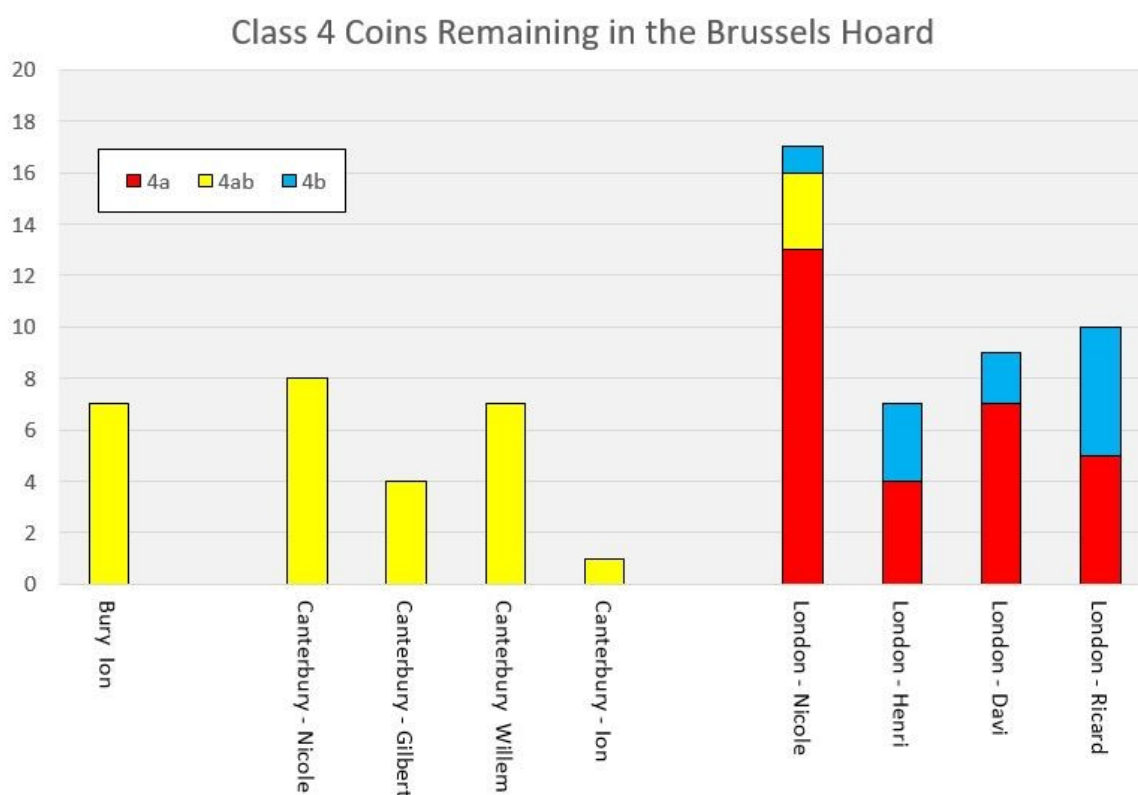
new coins were in production the provincial mints were closed. Soon after there is an apparent drive to improve the quality of the die-cutting and there is a marked change coming in between classes 3d1 and 3d2. One of the noticeable changes was the use of finer pellets in the production of the inner circles on both the obverse and reverse of the coins. This finer die cutting is seen from classes 3d2 through to some of class 5a, reaching a peak in class 4, making some class 4 coins particularly attractive.

Below can be seen a few examples of variations in the reverse inner circle ("RIC"). A knowledge of RIC ranges for the different sub-classes can sometimes be an additional identification aid.





The bar-chart below usefully shows which mints and moneyers produced the different sub-classes. In addition to the coins listed it is known that class 4ab also exists for the moneyer Davi at the London mint.



The three subclasses are defined by the details of the crown, as illustrated on the first page of this article. The above graph usefully shows the coins available to Churchill and Thomas when they commenced their study of the Brussels Hoard, culminating in their 2012 book.

Basically sub-classes 4a and 4b were issued by London only; Bury and Canterbury only issued class 4ab, and a few 4ab coins were also issued at London.

(Continued on page 33)

(Continued from page 32)

To give an idea of the relative scarcity of class 4 coins note that the Brussels Hoard coins contained 43 coins of class 4 out of a total of over 20,000 London coins, which is equivalent to about 0.2% of the total. So these are quite scarce coins, and whilst we don't give coin values in these articles, one can check out coin valuations on the [henry3 website](#).

Links for viewing class 4 examples from the three mints:

[Bury](#), [Canterbury](#), [London 4a](#),
[London 4ab](#), [London 4b](#).

Lastly here is an example of a metal detecting find earlier this year from Perth in Scotland. It is a rare Ion of Canterbury, class 4ab. A very good find indeed...

Next month we will move onto class 5 pennies; in the meantime good luck with your detecting trips.



This series will continue next month with more information on Henry III pennies. And, as always, if you dig up any of these coins please feel free to [send me](#) images for identification, and possible inclusion on the [henry3.com](#) website.

News and Views from July 2017

Detectorists reunite dad with lost wedding ring

Colombia continues salvage efforts San José wreck

UK woman hires diver to fly to Majorca

Shackled skeletons in mass grave

Oak Island treasure hunter on quest for Royal gold

Archaeologists find Pictish remains at Moray fort

'It's kind of semiconscious' - Detectorists'

7th cent church found on Holy Island Lindisfarne

Roman sarcophagus found in London's Borough Market

Fancy a pair of Roman gloves?

Neolithic 'House of the Dead' burial mound found

New club in Somerset.

£4.5bn treasure hunt

Medieval brooch is declared treasure



Operation Chronos is a National Operation tackling Unlawful Metal Detecting .

You can contact Operation Chronos via the following:

Pc 677 Andy Long, UK co-ordinator
chronos@essex.pnn.police.uk
Tel: **07890 513899**

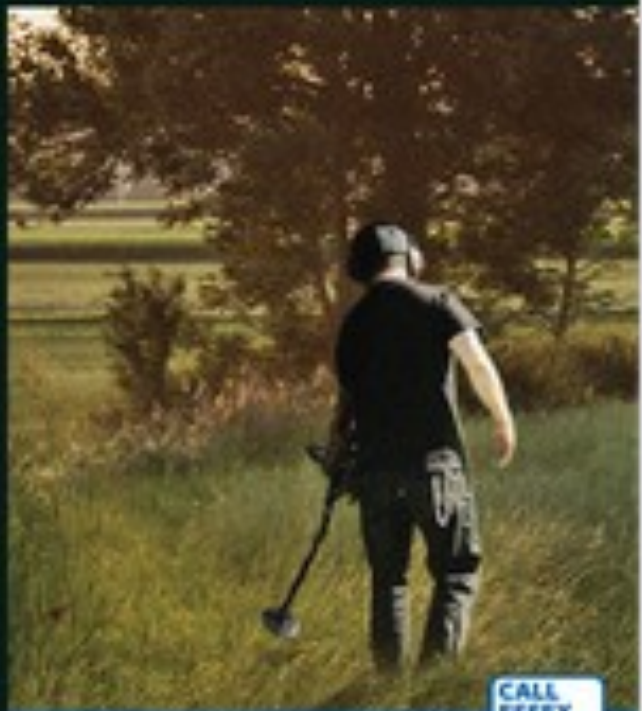
Your local Police Heritage Crime Officer on **101**



Scan this QR code with a smart phone to visit the Operation Chronos webpages.



Nighthawking Unlawful Metal Detecting A land owner's guide



What is Nighthawking?

Nighthawking is a term used in the United Kingdom to describe illegal metal detecting on farmland, archaeological sites and other areas of archaeological interest, usually in order to steal coins and other artefacts for their historical and financial value. Nighthawking refers to the fact that such illegal activity is often undertaken at night to avoid detection and arrest. Although this is deceiving as it also occurs during the day. It can occur anywhere in the country, but counties such as Yorkshire, Essex, Kent, Lincolnshire, Norfolk, Cambridgeshire and Suffolk are particularly vulnerable due to the rich heritage and large amounts of arable land that exist in these areas.

What should you do if you find Night Hawks on your land?

Whether day or night, if you find Nighthawkers on your land call the Police on 999, as there is a crime in progress. Do not approach them as this would scare them off or they may become aggressive towards you. Gather information by taking registration numbers of vehicles and descriptions of those involved and pass these details to the Police immediately.

[Crime in your area](#)
[click on Crime Map](#)



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

PAS Conference 11th October 2017

This conference will consider Treasure now, and look at what has been learnt in the past 20 years. There will be particular focus on discovery, acquisition and interpretation with relevant case-studies. The conference will also look forward, considering the potential of Treasure in the years to come. <https://www.eventbrite.co.uk/e/portable-antiquities-scheme-conference-2017>



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-21&index=aps&hvadid=48450325458&hvpos=1t1&hvexid=&hvnetw=g&hvrandid=5959077009827215455&hvpone=&hvptwo=&hvmmt=b&hvdev=c&ref=pd_sl_9rw416xiuq_b

The weights and dimensions of the finds would be much appreciated saving even more time.

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;

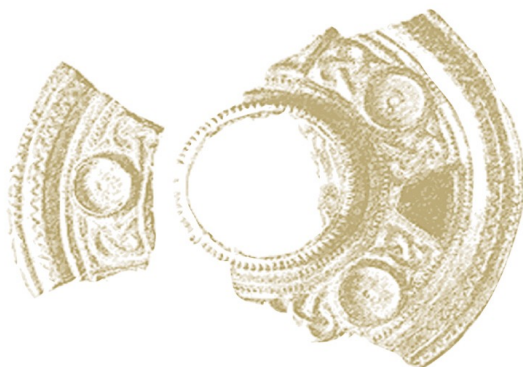
<https://www.flickr.com/photos/finds/albums>

Local Heroes theme song;

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

Find my FLO

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



[Register](#)

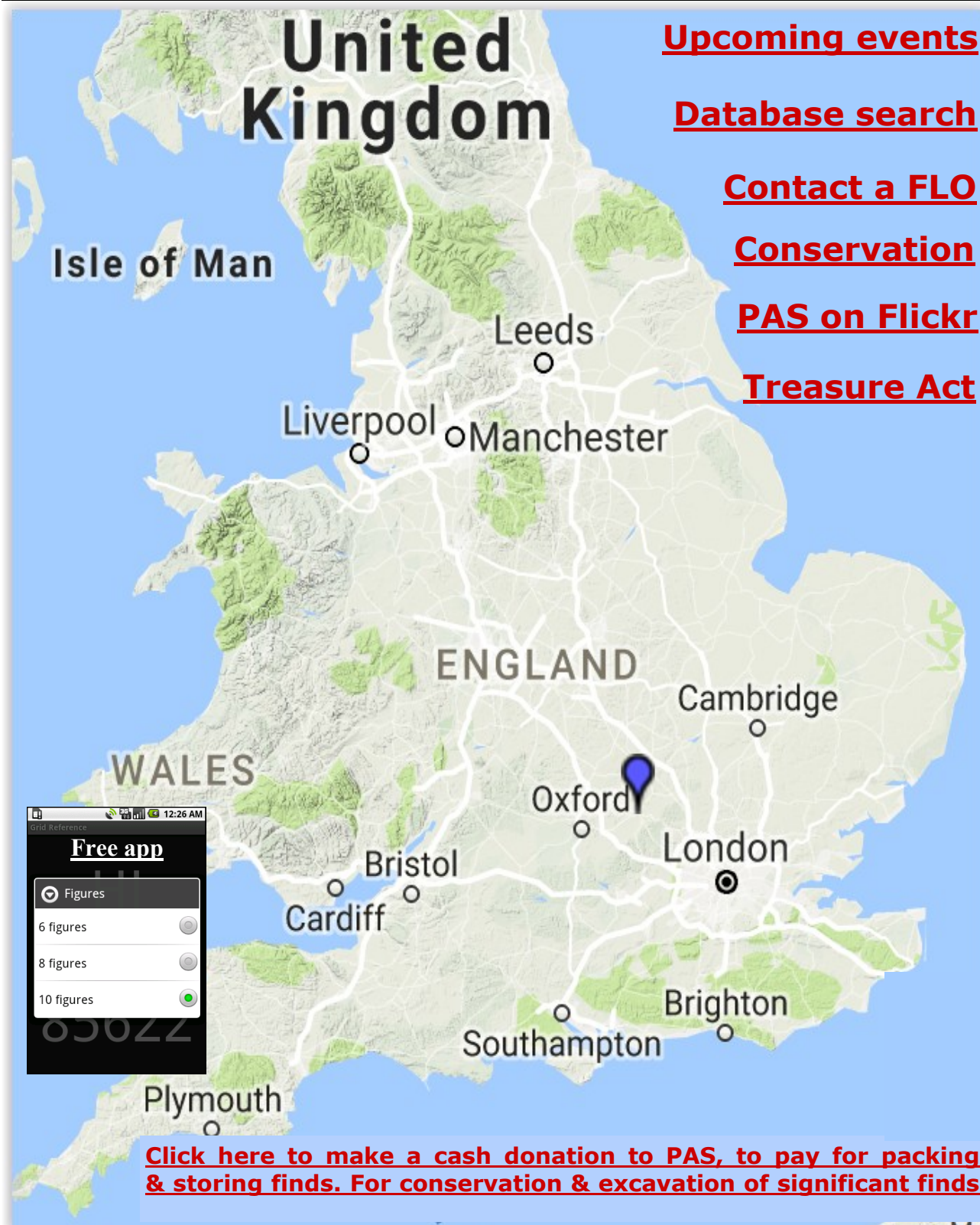
[Search the database](#)

Portable Antiquities Scheme

www.finds.org.uk

PAS Upcoming Events

Click on text



PAS Geographic News

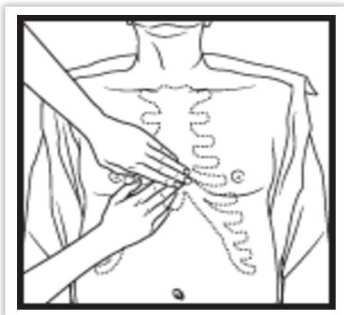
Click on map



CPR by Old Git John



Call



Press



Release



Press



Release

I spent 18 years as a special constable, mostly working alongside regular officers, which was great, because they taught me an awful lot. However, as it turned out one night, my training exceeded that of Steve (his real name). We were out on routine patrol when we were flagged down by a very distraught lady, saying that her husband had suffered a heart attack. We immediately attended the home, and found the gent laying on the floor of the lounge.

My first action was to try to find a pulse, there was none. His wife was beside me screaming, "turn him on his side, that's what they do. I've seen it on TV". Which is of course wrong.

As a special, it turned out that, at that time we received more regular training than the regular officers, in this case CPR. I turned to Steve and asked him to get the wife out of the room in order for us to do what we needed to whilst awaiting the arrival of an ambulance, which he did. I then commenced CPR according to the way we had been instructed, whilst my colleague retained contact with the control room.

Shortly after the man began to show signs of recovery, and there was now a pulse. The ambulance crew arrived and I was able to inform them of my actions, and turned the patient over to them, as they knew what was required.

When we got back into the patrol car Steve said, "I'm glad you were there, because I had no idea of what to do", he had not been given any training in using the emergency treatment.

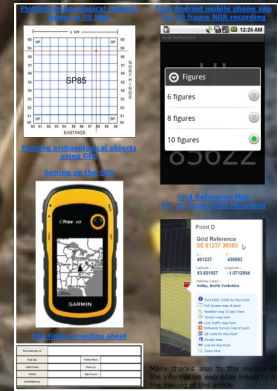
Far fetched? absolutely not, frightening? too damned right it was. For that reason I would urge anyone who has never done it, to learn how to administer this easy treatment, which does save lives. [Take a look at this link](#)

Most St Johns Ambulance services offer training locally.

[CPR Youtube video](#)

The follow up to this story is that a week later I was stopped in the street by the man, who asked if it was me who helped, which was confirmed. He thanked me for saving his life, it made the whole reason for doing what I was doing worthwhile. You just never know when it can be of use, and could happen when you are on a dig, when someone needs help urgently.- Old Git John.

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 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, 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. 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, avoid take care	Basins, cleaning & conserving finds
Understanding of the Treasure Act or Treasure Trove (Scotland)	Avoid National Trust land and Nature Reserves	Diseases waste, avoid take care	Please consider donating your finds to a Museum
Understanding of local excavations	Avoid battlefields to retain their battle history	Obstacles - stop digging, call in, lots of Metal Refs. tell the FLO	Getting involved in archaeology
PAS Guide for landowners & farmers & Refs. Guidance Note	Avoid footpaths	Join UKDN & our Refs. Advise you 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 July 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](#)

waterfall
Erik-The-Viking
john-the-axe
Michelle B
bearbear4
Cantiboy
Repton
Fionashand5
BeepingMad
Nodrog71
Peapod
Ragnar burr
Beckrow
Clive125
Cobwobbler
golfnut
littleboot
stormtroopersse
buffyray1
denwem
lewiseden
Parageiss
Lou10

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.