

UKDN WORD

WORLD OF RESPONSIBLE DETECTING

Issue no: 121
September 2017



Super Stater



Bird Brooch



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

5 - Did You See

35 - News And Views

37 - Latest Farm News

38 - Local Heroes

46 - Useful Websites

47 - New Members

Competition Results

6 - Coin of the month

7 - Artefact of the month

13 - All about the history

15 - DSLR Photo Competition

17 - PP&P Photo Competition

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Features



21 - The Iron Age Tribes in Britain - The Damnonii, Decantae, Epidii, Lopocares, and Lugi - all tribes of northern Britain



26 - The Voided Long Cross Coinage of Henry III (Pt 8) by Robert Page

32 - Searching for a link By Popsandme

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

admin team

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Kev Woodward

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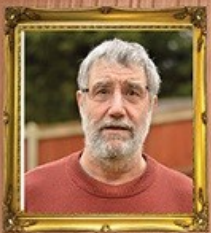


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Welcome to this..... the 121st issue of WORD. Our online magazine this month runs to a whopping 49 pages, containing a host of interesting features and articles.

We are quite excited about this edition because it is the first of six or seven containing articles from our members. You might remember that several months ago we appealed for stories and articles from you. We had a great response and, over the coming months, YOUR stories will feature prominently in these pages.

It's fantastic to see that the detecting season has gotten well under way. The forum is much more alive now, with new finds being posted every single day. If you haven't been on for a month or two because you've not been out detecting then let this serve as a reminder to get yourself over to the UKDN Forum (www.forumukdetectornet.co.uk).

If you are reading this magazine through a Facebook link or somewhere else and have never been on the UK DETECTOR NET Forum before then go to the above link and click on "Register" in the top left corner. Once your registration has been approved you'll find a forum that's 15 years old. It still contains almost EVERYTHING posted during those years - in other words a wealth of information and pictures.

At the bottom of page 31 you'll find a FREE competition. Full entry details are also provided. It's a simple competition but there's a very nice £50 Regton gift voucher up for grabs as well as a great detecting book.

Speaking of competitions..... After a few quiet months, all the usual monthly competitions are up and running. Our coin, finds, and photo competitions all benefit, and become far more interesting, when there are plenty of entries. Much more exciting! If you've never entered one of our competitions before then please try. It's not difficult as it's a simple case of posting a photo of your coin or find..... but, remember that it has to have been found during the current calendar month

Hope to see you all on the forum during the next month and, most importantly, happy hunting out there.



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>Victoria Enamel Badge and bits</i>	<i>Foreign hammy for ID please</i>
<i>A roman day</i>	<i>Small, battered and stained</i>
<i>Broken Teknetics T2</i>	<i>Keeping copper items.</i>
<i>British army buttons</i>	<i>Come on September</i>
<i>Military Button</i>	<i>BA Axe hoard</i>
<i>Any Minelab X-Terra 705 users on UKDN?</i>	<i>Too long in the ale house?</i>
<i>Livery buttons</i>	<i>Iron Buckle for ID please</i>
<i>Saturday morning finds</i>	<i>3 worn william coppers...</i>
<i>Mystery object for ID</i>	<i>Stabbed hammy for ID please</i>
<i>Constantine I bronze</i>	<i>Silver Bracelet</i>

Coin of The Month

Winner - Dendro_Tom Norfolk Wolf Gold Stater



We have permission to search a 9 acre field which in WWII was within the boundary of a USAF bomber airfield. Initial searches found mainly WWII rubbish with a few buckles and buttons and a couple of roman coins.

Last year while the others searched elsewhere I decided to spend a day on this field. I found six hammered coins (my record for a day) of different periods and not a hoard. Two days later all three of us searched on this little field and found seven more hammered coins between

us including an Athelred II in poor condition. What a brilliant field. Two days later we all came back but the field had been planted with barley and was out of bounds.

This year while detecting a neighbouring field in the morning we saw the "air force" field being harvested and decided to spend the afternoon searching in the fresh barley stubble whilst carefully avoiding the tractor collecting bales of straw.

(Continued on page 7)

Coin of The Month

(Continued from page 6)

The battery on my WS5 headphones had gone flat and I had to attach the controller to my belt and use a spare set of headphones. Searching was awkward because I was not used to a belt mounted controller, and without my glasses could not read the metre reading (4.0 software graphics display has a reverse number) and the earphones were uncomfortable.

I use a version of GHOT program. Three tones, 1st burp for -6.8 (no discrimination), 2nd burp for -6.8 to +20 mainly iron, and 3rd beep for everything else. Reactivity =2, ground balance = 87, and sensitivity 95 (chatters a lot in stubble but OK as usually there is no more than one signal every three swings on these fields).

When I get an uncertain signal I move the search head closer to the signal to force the Deus to burp or beep. I dig everything that goes beep or has some of its graphics line in the direction lower left to upper right even if also burps a bit.

After about an hour I got a nice beep with clear diagonal line so I dug. Out comes a muddy yellow lump. A little spit and gentle rub to remove most of the mud and the muddy lump turned into a gold stater.

Gobsmacked – I took it to show the others. We have spent several more days on this field but no more hammered coins. A few nice buckles, some buttons and some William III to George IV halfpennies and farthings. My Deus is working well now, thanks to Regton who replaced the battery on the WS5 headphones under warranty. The photo of me is from the Aysham Roman Project, a “supervised” archaeological dig using volunteers from the public, where we help out each year

<https://aylshamromanproject.com/august-2017-dig/>.

Thank you all for your votes and I hope you all find some interesting items.



Coin of The Month



Treasure
hunting

BRITAIN'S BEST SELLING
METAL DETECTING MAGAZINE

Artefact of the Month

Winner - tinner Roman "Bird in Flight" brooch



Thanks for all the votes.

July was a very dry month and we were scratching around to find places to detect. We had some pasture fields but as it was so dry we do not go on them as you get shrink back on the holes and it does not look good.

However we did get a few days of heavy rain which gave me a chance to go on the grass as it would not mark up.

These field have been down to grass for a few years now and I was not expecting too much to come up but you always miss bits.

(Continued on page 10)

Artefact of the Month

(Continued from page 9)

After trying the areas not normally searched to no avail I walked across the paddock and got a sweet signal in an area which we have searched a lot. It must be a recent coin drop I thought so I dug the plug and yes it was up, a small ball of soil had fallen out and I could see what looked like a small head.



At this point the phone was out and I started filming to my delight as it revealed itself from the soil I could make out a dove shape roman brooch and a good one at that.

No pin but a small amount of enamel still left on its wings, this was a great find and to have lasted all that time with hardly any damage was great.

It is one of my best brooches dating from the fourth century.

Happy hunting to you all,
Chris

© tinner August 2017

Monthly Competitions Runners up



Coreservers - Celtic Woad Grinder



**Tinnersdad
Andover Trade Token**



**Son of the Sands
Possible Reliquary**



**Chasm_norwich
Medieval Strap End**

Monthly Competitions Runners up



From top and working around

Evo - Irish King John Penny

**Flipperbrownsnout - Phillip &
Mary Groat**

**Hectorsfarm - Henry VII Half-
Groat York mint**

Tinner - Transitional silver

Thrymsa PADA Type

**Tinnersdad - Silver Roman
Siliqua**



All about the history - Gold Staters




WIKIPEDIA
The Free Encyclopedia

[Iron age hoards in Britain](#)

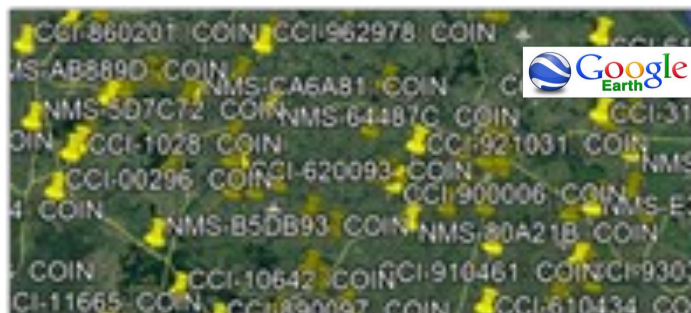
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All about the history - Buckles through the ages



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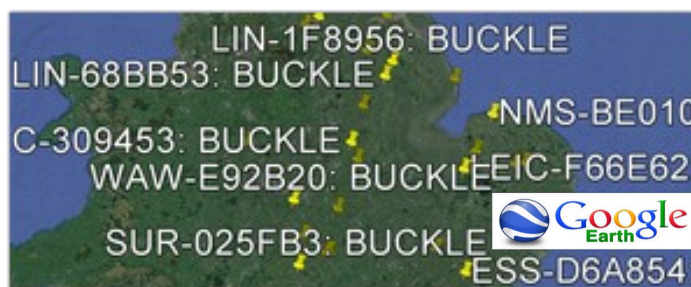
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[Acorn Buckles](#)
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UKDN FUN DSLR - Camera PHOTOGRAPHIC COMPETITION

**Winner - restyler
The Drone Pilot**



Runners-up overleaf



Jimmytheferret
Nikon D300S with a Nikon 70-210mm F4
lens



Old Git John
St Mawes estuary, viewed from the
castle. Canon EOS 1000D

UKDN FUN POINT, PRESS & PRAY PHOTOGRAPHIC COMPETITION

Winner - Chris Hall

Waxing gibbous moon

Olympus OM-D E-M1 ii + 40-150mm

Pro lens



Runner-up overleaf



Restyler
A Busy Day Olympus TG-860
(3cm away)

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Iron Age Tribes in Britain

**This month - The Damnonii, Decantae, Epidii,
Lopocares, and Lugi - all tribes of northern
Britain**

The Damnonii (not to be confused with Dumnonii.)

The **Damnonii** (also referred to as **Damnii**) were a Brittonic people of the late 2nd century who lived in what became the Kingdom of Strathclyde by the Early Middle Ages, and is now southern Scotland. They are mentioned briefly in Ptolemy's *Geography*, where he uses both of the terms "Damnonii" and "Damnii" to describe them, and there is no other historical record of them, except arguably by Gildas three centuries later. Their cultural and linguistic affinity is presumed to be Brythonic. However, there is no unbroken historical record, and a partly Pictish origin is not precluded.



Ptolemy's map of Scotland south of the Forth.

The Romans under Agricola had campaigned in the area in 81, and it was Roman-occupied (at least nominally) between the time that Hadrian's Wall was built (c. 122), through the building of the Antonine Wall (c. 142), until the pullback to Hadrian's Wall in 164. Ptolemy's *Geography* was written within this timeframe, so his account is contemporary.

(Continued on page 22)

The historical record

The sole record of the Damnonii and their towns is their mention by Ptolemy (c. 80 – c. 168). They are found in no other source.

Ptolemy says that the towns of the Damnonii were *Vandudara*, *Colania*, *Coria*, *Alauna*, *Lindum*, and *Victoria*. However, there were no towns as such in the area at that time, so he was likely referring to Roman military camps and native strong points such as duns. Efforts have been made to determine the locations of the towns, but there is not enough information available to reach any degree of certainty, and the locations suggested are little more than guesswork.

Reflecting the lack of evidence, there is little agreement on assigning modern locations to the towns. Among the assignments made by those whose work is considered to be authoritative (to varying degrees) are those of William Baxter (1719, *Glossarium Antiquitatum Britannicum*), William Camden (1607, *Britannia*), John Horsley (1732, *Britannia Romana*), William Forbes Skene (1880, *Celtic Scotland, a History of Ancient Alban*), George Chalmers (c. 1820, *Caledonia*), and William Roy (1793, *Military Antiquities of the Romans in Britain*). Other historians either quote one of these as the authority for assigning locations to Ptolemy's towns, or simply assert a location in passing. A few offer lists of the assertions of the above authorities.



A medieval artist's rendition of Claudius Ptolemaeus.

(Continued on page 23)

(Continued from page 22)

Alauna is suggested to be the Camelon that is near and to the west of Falkirk, or at Stirling, or Kier (about 4 miles (6.4 km) NNW of Stirling, on the Allan Water), or the island of Inchkeith. *Colania* is suggested to be Lanark or Carstairs (about 5 miles (8.0 km) NE of Lanark), or some other place on the east side of Clydesdale. *Coria* is suggested to be Lynekirk (about 4 miles (6.4 km) WNW of Peebles, or some other place on the east side of Clydesdale. *Lindum* is suggested to be Kirkintilloch (about 16 miles (26 km) NE of Glasgow), or Linlithgow, or near Ardoch (the one about 10 miles (16 km) NNW of Stirling). *Victoria* is suggested to be Dalginross (about 5 miles (8.0 km) W of Crieff, or Abernethy (about 5 miles (8.0 km) SE of Perth). *Vandua* is suggested to be Paisley or Renfrew (both about 6 miles (9.7 km) to the west of Glasgow), or some 20 miles south of Glasgow at Loudoun Hill.

Fictional evidence

De Situ Britanniae held sway as virtually the only authoritative record of northern Roman Britain from 1757 until it was definitively debunked as a forgery in 1845, and was still a cited source of history until the end of the 19th century. Chalmers and Roy in particular were believers in the authenticity at the time they wrote, and the Damnonii are mentioned (as the Damnii), accompanied by an explanatory commentary. *De Situ Britanniae* generally followed Ptolemy's map but made novel assertions regarding Damnonii towns.

The Decantae

The **Decantae** 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 the Moray Firth, in the area of the Cromarty Firth. Ptolemy does not provide them with a town or principal place.

The name has a base either in the Celtic root **deko-*, meaning "good" or "the best". or **dekan-* meaning "ten". There were similarly named peoples in Wales, the Deceangli and in Liguria, the Deciates, as well as a Gaulish personal name *Decantilla*.

(Continued on page 24)

The Epidii

The Epidii (Greek: Επιδίοι) were a people of ancient Britain, known from a mention of them by the geographer Ptolemy c. 150. Epidion has been identified as the island of Islay in modern Argyll. Ptolemy does not list a town for the Epidii, but the Ravenna Cosmography (RC 108.4) mentions Rauatonium, which is assumed to be Southend.

Although their name appears to be Brittonic/P-Celtic, some authorities suggest they were Goidelic/Q-Celtic speakers. Dr Ewan Campbell says "Ptolemy's source for his Scottish names was probably from the Scottish Central Lowlands, and may have transmitted the Brittonic form of a Goidelic tribal name, or even the external name given to the tribe by Brittonic speakers". Their presumed territory later became the heartland of the Goidelic kingdom of Dál Riata. Alex Woolf suggests that the Epidii became the Dál Riata, but argues that they were Brittonic-speaking in Ptolemy's time. He also suggests that the Hebrides, called the Ebudae by Ptolemy, were named after the Epidii.



Peoples of Northern Britain according to Ptolemy's map

The name Epidii appears to include the P-Celtic root epos, meaning "horse". The Q-Celtic equivalent would be *ekwos, which became Old Gaelic ech. It is suggested that they were named after a horse god, whose name could be reconstructed as *Epidios. The Q-Celtic equivalent would be *Ekwidios, which may be the origin of the Old Gaelic name Eochaid. The Dagda, a Gaelic god, is often referred to as Eochaid Ollathair.

The Lopocares

The **Lopocares** were a conjectural group of Ancient Britons inhabiting the area around Corbridge in Northumberland, Northeast England. They may have been a sub-tribe or sept of the Brigantes.

The Lopocares are not directly attested in any records: the name is reconstructed from the name of Corbridge as given in the Ravenna Cosmography, *Corielopocarium*, but this appears in another Roman source — the Antonine Itinerary — in a different form as *Corstopitium*. The "corie-" element is interpreted either as a Celtic word **korio-*, army or host or as the Latin *curia*, but the meaning of the name Lopocares itself is unknown.

The Lugi

The Lugi 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 the Moray Firth. Ptolemy does not provide them with a town or principal place.

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Damnonii see [Here](#)

Decantae see [Here](#)

Epidii see [Here](#)

Lopocares see [Here](#)

Lugi See [Here](#)

Next month we cover more Northern tribes ie Novantae, Selgovae, Smertae and Setantii

The Voided Long Cross Pennies of Henry III

- Part 8

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

If you only find one Henry III long cross penny in your detecting career it is likely to be a class 5 penny, the subject of this month's article. Class 5 coins are the most common of the voided long cross series, though some of the sub-classes are rare indeed, and seldom seen. Class 5 will be described over three articles; this month we will look at the key

characteristics of sub-classes 5a thru' 5c; next month 5d thru' 5i, and then we will be looking at the mints and moneyers for each sub-class, clarifying what is common and what is rare. Class 6 and 7 coins are similar to class 5 but have a more realistic hair style; they will have their own article in due course

Key Features to Check on a Class 5 penny.

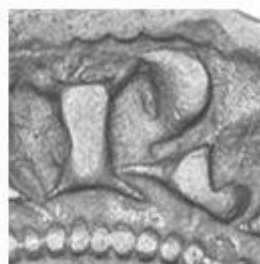


Examples of Letters “R” and “X”



With or without a tail

R1



R2



X2



X4

5a1



Key points to look for:

- Crown-end ornaments are half-fleurs, not pellets
- The style of the letter “X” is type X2, not type X4.

Comments: The distinctive half fleur crown ends are also seen on classes 4b and 5b1. 5a1 and 5b1 were short-lived issues appearing after class 4, and the design soon reverted to one having pellets at the crown ends. The example shown here is a metal detecting find, and an enlargement of the crown from another 5a1 penny is also shown.



5a2



Key points to look for:

- The style of the letter "X" is type 2, not type 4. Other than class 5a1, this is the only other class 5 coin to have this style of "X".

Also note:

- Rounded eyes
- Rounded chin
- Crown-band of even thickness, with "squared-off" ends.

Comments:

- Note the relatively broad bust, with rounded chin, usually having a single prominent central beard pellet.

5b1



Points to look for:

- Half fleur crown ends as in 5a1
- The style of the letter "X" is type 4.
- R type 1 : wedge footed rather than ball-footed.

Comments:

- Class 5a1 is similar but has X type 2, and R type 2)

5b2



Points to look for:

- Letter R is type R1 – wedge-footed.
- Round eyes

Also note:

- The style of the letter "X" is type 4.

Comments:

The commonest of all Henry III long cross classes. There is some variation in bust style, and both coins shown here are examples of 5b2.

Occasionally the letters E and/or C are in the short cross style.

5c1



Points to look for:

- Letter R is type R2
- Oval eyes

Also note:

- The style of the letter "X" is type 4.

Comments:

- Similar to sub-class 5c2, but differs in the style of the letter "R".

5c2



Points to look for:

- Letter R is type R1
- Oval eyes

Also note:

- The style of the letter "X" is type 4.

Comments:

- The central fleur is not dis-jointed, or only slightly disjointed (compare to 5c3).

5c3



Points to look for:

- Central Fleur now disjointed – the side lobe stalks do not connect to the central stalk but to the crown-band itself.

Also note:

- The style of the letter "X" is type 4.
- Letter R is type R1
- Oval eyes

Comments:

- Similar to 5c2, but the key identifying feature is the central fleur, whose side stems should be fully disjointed from the central stem.

Well that just about concludes this month's article; next month we'll be looking at the remainder of class 5 including class 5g which is a frequent metal detecting find.

In the meantime, here are some links to aid exploration of relevant sections of the www.henry3.com website which deal with class 5 pennies:

[Identification aid](#) (click on the class of interest, and then follow the clickable links).

[London mint, coin index](#)

London mint, [class 5a1 & 5a2](#)

London mint, [class 5a3](#)

London mint, [class 5b](#)

London mint, [class 5c](#)

Canterbury mint, [class 5a](#)

Canterbury, [class 5b](#)

Canterbury, [class 5c](#)

Bury mint, [classes 5a-5d](#)

Durham mint, [classes 5a & 5b](#)

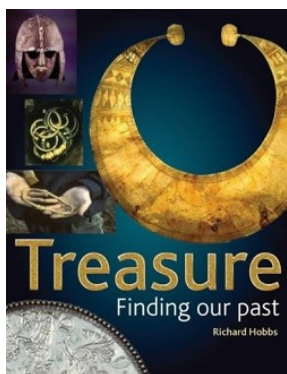
Hopefully the above links will help you ID your finds; if you're having trouble though then please don't hesitate to send me images at henrymints@gmail.com

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.

FREE COMPETITION

1st prize £50 voucher

2nd prize is this book



You have to be a forum member to enter - to join go [Here](#) and click "Register" in top left corner area.

If you are already a forum member or for more details please go to the link [Here](#)

SEARCHING FOR A LINK

By popandme

It was whilst at the office of my local FLO Amy Downes, in West Yorkshire, I was on my first day helping her record finds, in particular hammered coins, I was duly given the H&S and First Aid briefing, signing forms, meet the staff and most importantly where the kettle was (I can't work without coffee!).

Once the formalities were completed I was tasked with identifying and creating paper records for a batch of English hammered coins handed in for recording, working diligently identifying and recording one by one I had already mentally formed the opinion that this collection was one to be envious of as there were some excellent specimens. The next one from the batch was the best so far in my opinion, a complete silver voided short cross penny. As I looked at the obverse I immediately knew from knowledge gained through experience that it was a class 6 by the form of the bust which made it a King John or King Henry III.

On the reverse I could see that the moneyer was PERES and from the York mint. However, past experience has told me that it is always best to check and then double check. So from the pile of books in front of me I reached for The Short Cross Coinage 1180-1247 by Christopher Wren and was relieved that not only was I not losing my marbles but the moneyer/mint combination is attributed to one sub-class of class 6 and that is 6c3, happy days job done, write the report and move on to the next coin.....not quite.

As I was having my final check of the coin I noticed that the last letter of the mint signature wasn't quite how I had read it the first time round (I told you its best to check, and then double check!), under my loupe it appeared to be in the form of a 'wavy' letter V, now I know that there is the spelling of EVERV for the York mint but the second letter V looked nothing like the first, I wondered out loud to Amy if the punches used for the two letter V's were different, and in the short term Amy suggested that I should make a mention of this in the notes section of the record and I said that I would look at my copy of English Short Cross Coinage 1180-1247 by Jeffrey P. Mass, SCBI 56, at home that evening as she didn't have that particular book and email her with my findings.

When I referred to J.P.Mass that evening I found that EVERY was a known mint signature for the York mint, which isn't noted in the book by Christopher Wren, so the final letter was a Y not a V, which explained the curious form of the letter V and is one up to present that I had not come across before (I never profess to knowing everything, but I will remember it from now on). I thumbed the pages of the book to the plate section for class 6c3/York mint/PERES and I found that of the 7 coins illustrated only two were of the same class/mint/moneyer combination.

Even better, to the naked eye coin number 1881 appeared near identical to the one I had identified earlier that day.....surely not?.....I reached my loupe and best I could I inspected the illustration down to the smallest detail for similarities.....could it be?.....I thought "coffee, I need coffee", so I had a little break and thought about it for a short time.....Caffeine fix sorted I contacted Tom Redmayne who knows more about coins than I have forgotten, asking him if he could see what I was seeing, shortly afterwards I had a message in my Intray from Tom confirming that I had in fact identified a possible die link with the coin I helped to record to a specimen in J.P.Mass!!

Not only that but the same possible die link can be attributed to no less than three of the seven coins in the book, #1880 (same rev. Die used), #1881 (same Obv. & Rev. Dies used) & #1882 (same Obv die used).

For those of you who are unaware, let me take the time to explain and try to quantify what a die link is. At the larger mints there will have been more than one pair of dies in operation at any one time, two coins that are die linked are coins that have been struck from the same pair of dies and most probably by the same person. When we take into consideration that in class 6c3 there were only three main mints - London, Canterbury and Bury St Edmunds, the mints of Winchester and York were added later and only very briefly. Only four moneyers worked out of the York mint and I believe is an uncommon moneyer/mint/class/sub-class combination.

If you consider the amount of coins churned out by any of the larger mints, not only in this class, over the course of a day/week/month/year the likelihood of finding a pair of die linked coins is not a very common one.

Then when you factor into the equation the brief operation of the York mint, the so few moneyers working there and the fact that class 6c3 is a less common class for the York mint then the probability of finding a single die linked pair of coins for this combination has to be reduced significantly, let alone finding 5 coins within the space of three days, granted Mr. Mass did the hard work with three of them.

I emailed my FLO, Amy, to tell her of my findings who thanked me for putting in the effort into the record and as a result of my ID it has helped to elevate the find to one of County/Local importance. To end with I would like to express my gratitude to Tom for his input in confirming my thoughts, and for the many times I lean on him for his knowledge.

Since starting this journey I have managed to track down yet *another* coin that also has a possible obverse die link to the coin that set me on the trail, it is located in the Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge, and surprisingly has the provenance of Ex. J.P.Mass but am assuming that his book was published before he acquired the coin as it is not one that is illustrated in SCBI 56.

Dr Martin Allen of The Fitzwilliam Museum has also read this article prior to it going to print and has verified that my research is correct, he also pointed out to me that it is noted in British Numismatic Journal 33 (1964) by John Brand, titled 'Some Short Cross questions' (p.67), that the specific dies for this class were supplied to the York mint on 3rd December AD1217, so this coin will have been struck sometime thereafter, but not after AD1218 as that is when the coinage of class 7a commenced.

Unfortunately due to copyright restrictions I am unable to reproduce any of the pictures of the coins from J.P.Mass, however as The Fitzwilliam Museum has kindly granted me permission to publish their image for comparison reasons, please compare some of the features of the coin I identified with the coin in the their collection (obverse only) to help you understand why I came to my conclusions:-

See overleaf



PAS Record SWYOR-6672A0
© The Portable Antiquities Scheme
Reproduced under the Creative Common License



© The Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge.
Object Number: CM.1290-2001

Obverse.

- I) The cross bar of the letter E breaks the crescent.
- ii) Where the left hand upright of the letter N is punched higher than the right hand upright.
- iii) Where the diagonal cross bar of the letter N terminates on the right hand upright.
- iv) The size/style of the serifs on the uprights of the letter N.
- v) The style of the letter H.
- vi) The extra wide lower serif to the upright of the letter R.
- vii) Where the central trefoil of the crown breaks/touches the inner circle.
- viii) The 3 left hand hair curls.
- ix) The general shape/style of the bust.

PAS record SWYOR-6672A0:-

<https://finds.org.uk/database/artefacts/record/id/732496>

PAS image reproduced under the PAS Creative Commons Share-Alike agreement.

Object Number: CM.1290-2001 ©The Fitzwilliam Museum:-

<http://webapps.fitzmuseum.cam.ac.uk/explorer/index.php?qu=york%20mint%20class%206c3&oid=78205>

John Brand, Some Short Cross questions, British Numismatic Journal 3 (1964), at p.67:-

http://www.britnumsoc.org/publications/Digital%20BNJ/pdfs/1963_BNJ_33_10.pdf

©A.Ramsden (text only) 2015.

News and Views from August 2017

Lost crew of 18th Century Dutch treasure ship

Ancient coins have been unearthed in Thanet

Gold brooch worth £10,000 unearthed

Metal detectorist to receive £2m reward

Roman find draws new historical picture

Huge Ancient Statue of Iron Age Goddess Discovered

Secret Room Discovered in Great Pyramid

Cornish monarchs at King Arthur's birthplace

'Little Pompeii' is unearthed in France

'Significant' Roman silver hoard

Ancient knife man is found

Oops..

'Significant' Roman silver hoard found in Fife

Happy Birthday Treasure Act



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**

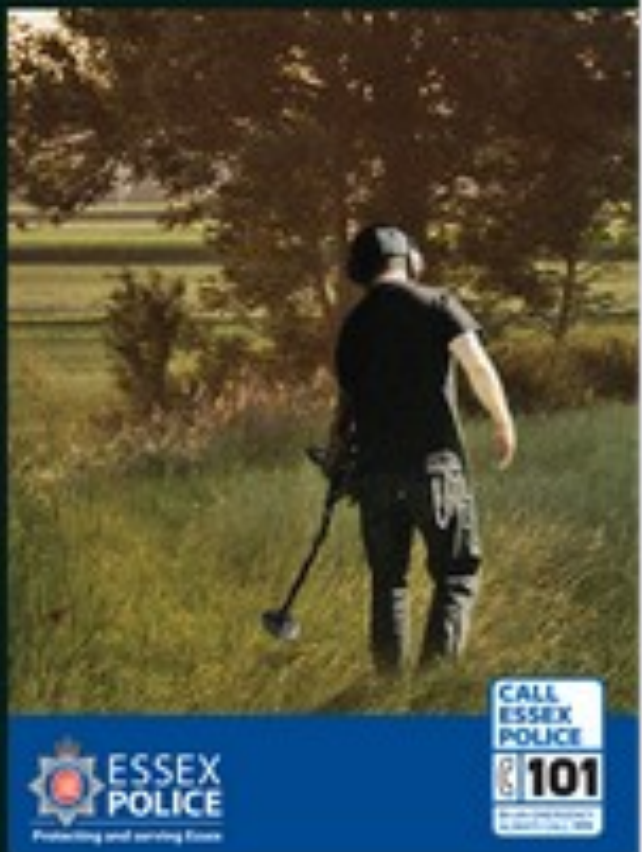
Your local Police Heritage Crime Officer on **101**



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 Hawkers 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](#)



Organic market continues to grow as interest in 'healthy food' increases

Organic sales have continued to grow as consumer interest in 'healthy food' increases, according to the Soil Association (SA).

[arable](#), [Crop protection](#), [Crops](#), [farm life](#)



EU corrects blunder which left farmers with huge stores of uncollected grain

The EU has corrected a blunder which left farmers across the country with huge stores of uncollected grain on their premises.

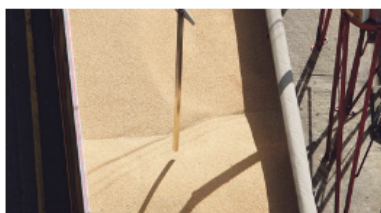
[arable](#), [Arable Farming](#), [Brexit](#), [Business](#), [Crops](#), [Harvest](#), [Politics](#)



Global pressure drives UK wheat prices down following increased expectations

Global pressure has driven UK wheat prices down in recent weeks following increased expectations for the crop in the US and Russia.

[arable](#), [Crops](#), [Harvest](#)



Mixed cereal quality outlook reflects variable weather

Cereal quality has been mixed this harvest with later harvested grains, in particular, showing low Hagbergs in the case of milling wheat and high N levels in malting barley, not to mention pre-germination.

[arable](#), [Arable Farming](#), [Crops](#)



Harvest 2017: Yields up on last year despite unsettled weather

Continued unsettled weather over the last fortnight, with heavy rain at times, has caused disruption in harvest progress across most of the UK. Where combines have been active, crop yields have been somewhat variable.





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 the past been spread throughout the magazine but are now brought together to improve their presentation.

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. [See Here](#)

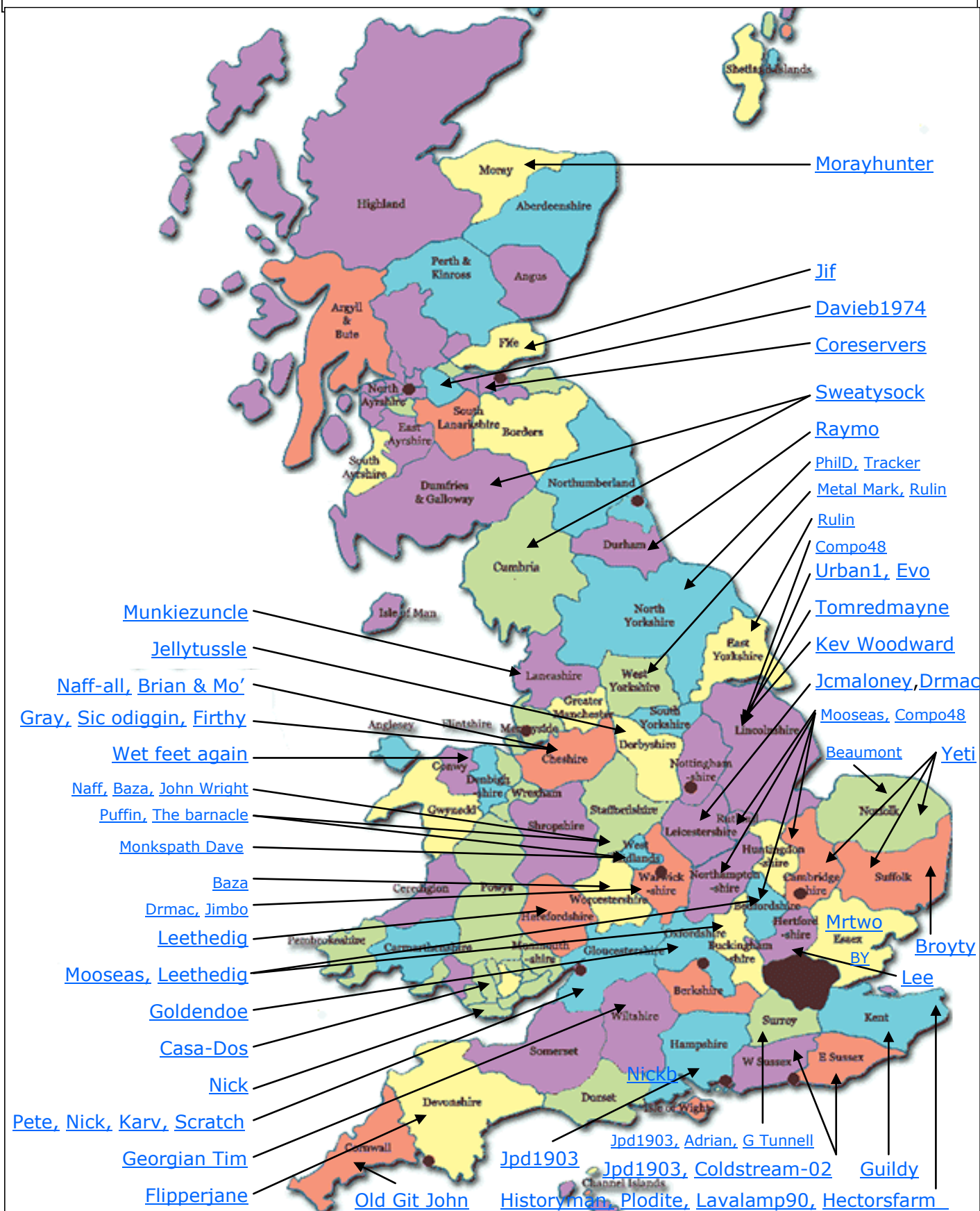
[Roman find draws new historical picture](#)

[Portable Antiquities Scheme Report](#)



Community Archaeology Volunteers on Uk Detector Net

Click on the names for more information



Ways we can help the PAS

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

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

They are taking on volunteer recorders;

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

And are promoting self recording;

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

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

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

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

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

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

Or use the Grid Reference Finder website;

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

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

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

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

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

And a digital caliper;

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

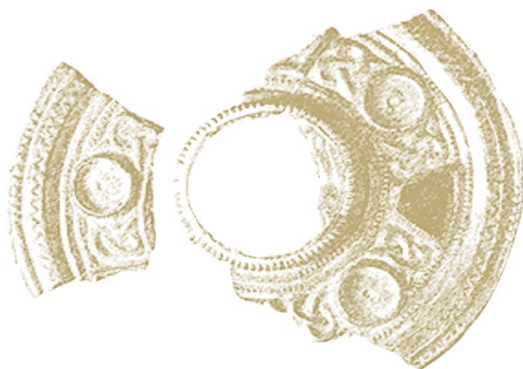
<https://www.flickr.com/photos/finds/albums>

Local Heroes theme song;

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

Find my FLO

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



[Register](#)

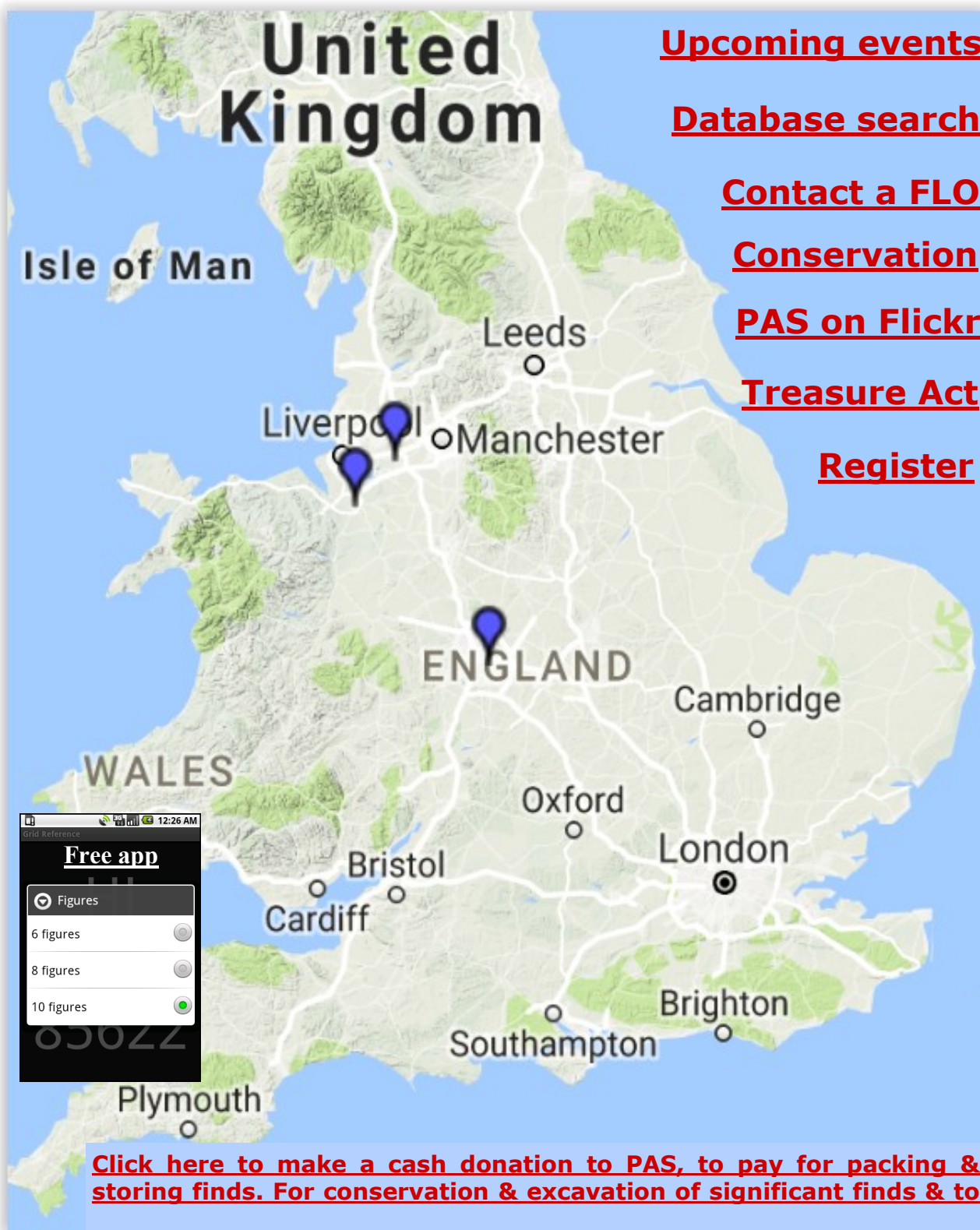
[Search the database](#)

Portable Antiquities Scheme

www.finds.org.uk

PAS Upcoming Events

Click on text



PAS Geographic News

Click on map



[PAS on Twitter](#)



Rebecca Griffiths @Bexx_FLO · Aug 25

This gold medieval ring is on display @YorkshireMuseum as part of @findsorguk #Treasure20 celebrations #FindsFriday tinyurl.com/yddxwz7s



1 11 21

Portable Antiquities Retweeted



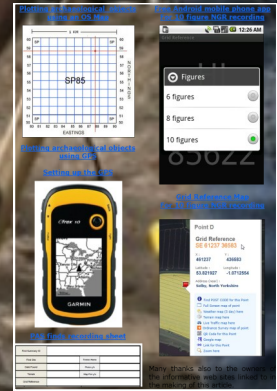
Saving Treasures @saving_treasure · Aug 25

Emperor Gratian died OTD 383. Here's a copper alloy coin of his that was found last year in Torfaen and reported to @findsorguk #findsfriday



4 9

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 are common	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 Informally Organized & FLO	What recording can tell us
Consider NEM 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	Bagging, 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 - stop digging, call British Legion Lots of Metal Finds tell the FLO	Getting involved in archaeology
PAS Guide for landowners & farmers & RFL Guidance Note	Avoid footpaths	Join UKDN & our Local Advisers 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 August 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](#)

deebr
muddy
Deus Dean
stuartstator
kray1999
garylb123
Manfred1946
Fenman
FJR-Bob
ChrisH
Strix
Moxey
coburnprc
woolymonks
bluebookdav
Sparky32
Morgan2
rickster
glenny84

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.