

# Discover Danegeld or Dane Money



# Wireless Headphone



**This  
month's  
winners**

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UKDN would like to thank Tom Redmayne for the cover page image, DetectingDavid for image enhancement and UKDN members for their input.

# A Message from Admin

Its that quiet time of the year again, when crops are in and there's not much free detecting land available. Having said that there have been some excellent finds posted on the forum and we'd like to remind everyone that good finds can be posted into our monthly competitions with the chance of winning the annual competitions and a free Treasure Hunting magazine subscription for a year.

The UKDN web site has had a full revamp and now has Twitter and Facebook links on the front page. We are also having another of our famous raffles for an XP Deus, full details in this magazine and on the forum.

On a sad note, towards the end of June we heard of the passing of Mick Aston. UKDN offers its condolences to Mick's direct family and also to all his many work colleagues. A sad loss to archaeology and the media industry.

By the issue of the next Word magazine some crops will be coming out of the ground and we hope that you share your experiences with your pals on the UKDN.

Good Hunting to you all from

The UKDN Team Members



### Brian & Mo'

Founded UKDN in Sept 2002, Detecting since 1978.



### Puffin

Here since Nov 2007, Detecting since 2007



### Coreservers

Word Assistant Editor. Here since 2003, Detecting since 2003



### Petethedig

Here since Nov 2002. Detecting since 1980.



### Kev Woodward

Here since 2005. Detecting since 1990.



### Tomredmayne

Here since Sept 2006, Detecting since 2005

### The Admin Team



### Kevmar

Here since Sept 2002. Detecting since 1978.



### Karv

Techy Admin. Here since March 2004. Detecting since 2004

# UKDN 2013 SUMMMER RAFFLE FIRST PRIZE - A DEUS METAL DETECTOR

Main prize will be an XP Deus Full version with 9" coil, remote control, small WS4 headphones, mains charger, coil cover, hip mount pouch.



Price as supplied would be about £1200.

This metal detector has been purchased by UK DETECTOR NET from Nigel Ingram at Regton Ltd and we firstly thank Nigel for offering this detector to us at a very good price.

**Our intention is to pay ourselves back for the purchase of the metal detector and any other expenses involved such as postage of prizes etc and then donate all remaining monies to a charity chosen by the forum members in a poll to be run in a few days time.**

**This raffle will only be open to members who have joined before 00.01 hrs on 1st July 2013.**

Other prizes include..

Set of Reproduction coins from Museum Reproductions.

Six Reproductions Gold Staters from Museum Reproductions

Metal Detecting book donated by UK DETECTOR NET

Please support the above companies because they have supported our efforts. Tickets are priced at £10 each plus Paypal fees.

Payment can also be made by cheque: Send cheque for £10 for 1 x £10 ticket, £20 for 2 x £10 tickets, £30 for 3 x 10 tickets etc, etc , make cheque out to UK DETECTOR NET and send to UK DETECTOR NET, 52 Stonehills Lane, Runcorn, Cheshire, WA7 5UL.

Closing date will be midnight on 31st July Draw will take place in early August 2013 and Nigel Ingram will draw the tickets. See the forum for latest details on this raffle.

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# Did you See

With almost 500 members visiting every single day and 100's of new posts every day it is so easy for you, the members of UKDN, to miss out on some very interesting posts. So, each month in the magazine we will bring to your attention some posts that you might have missed like.....click on the link

<i>Gold Posy Ring</i>	<i>GOLD GUINEA my 2nd of year.</i>
<i>Milk churn</i>	<i>Ruined my thumb nails?</i>
<i>Frankish brooch fragment.</i>	<i>Spades</i>
<i>A Few Terret Rings</i>	<i>Advice on Used Detectors</i>
<i>Gold noble</i>	<i>What is your fav buckle find?</i>
<i>Stirrup mount.</i>	<i>Cannon ball</i>
<i>Today I went out &amp; found Jesus!</i>	<i>Henry VIII Angel</i>
<i>My first gold!!!!</i>	<i>Detector frequency</i>
<i><u>Collectors Piece</u></i>	<i>Health and Safety Istanbul Style</i>
<i>Silver Seal Fob</i>	<i>Saxon or viking artefact</i>

# Coin of The Month

## **Winner – Coreservers Edward 1st Dublin penny**



### **Finding the Irish penny**

A few weeks before, myself and littlebloke had decided to hang up our detectors for the season as everything was under crop, or some was rough ploughed and had dried up.

We had noticed the field at the edge of the village was apparently cropless, or had failed. We'd had a couple of fairly unproductive trips last harvest, but hadn't really returned.

I asked our farmer who confirmed that it was a failed winter barley. And that it was going to lay uncropped until ploughed and rolled in the autumn.

I had a half day the next week so decided to have a go, and managed a King John penny and a lead seal matrix.

*(Continued on page 8)*

## MONTHLY COMPETITIONS

*(Continued from page 7)*

So on the Sunday we decided to give the 25 acre field a going over. We set off at 7am on a calm overcast but warm day. Littlebloke had the first find.... a 1950's leisure group family token. I'd had little other than a modern penny and loads of 4-ways.

We stopped and had a rest after a couple of hours, and I said I'd follow the line from the bottom of the field to the gate at the top.

After 20 paces or so I got a strong signal, and could see a greyish black disc lying flat on the surface.

Before I picked it up, I called Littlebloke over. We both looked, and could easily see the long cross and pellets. I picked it up, and turned it over.... I couldn't believe what I was seeing. A bust of Edward the 1<sup>st</sup> inside a triangle. An Irish penny. A 1<sup>st</sup> and one off my wish list.

***Copyright Coreservers July 2013***



***Coreservers detecting on one of his favourite fields***



# Artefact of the Month

## Winner - Kopparberg 10th century Saxon lead brooch



I normally detect with my good mate Yeti but on this occasion I went for a few hours after work to one of my pasture permissions that had not yet got any horses in it. As soon as the horses go in the field detecting stops until they come off for the winter.

I was working an area Yeti and I had had some Roman and medieval stuff off a few weeks before, including a nice mirror case, not expecting too much as we had worked the area pretty well or so we thought.

I was using my etrac with a new detech ultimate coil which was a replacement as the original had a fault . I must admit it does punch a little deeper than the standard coil as I was finding things over the area we had already worked. I found 6 Roman coins, 7 buttons, a Victoria penny and the lead brooch. I will admit that I just thought that it was some sort of lead cowboy hat as I had not seen anything like it before.

*(Continued on page 10)*

## MONTHLY COMPETITIONS

It wasn't until I went to the Kings Lynn metal detecting club meeting and showed my finds to Andrew Rogerson of the Norfolk Archaeological Unit that I found out it was a Saxon brooch and the rest is history. I didn't know if to put this brooch or the mirror case into the UKDN monthly competitions but in the end the brooch won.

I always try to have the sensitivity on my Etrac set to manual unless the ground and machine is unstable then I will use auto +3, threshold level 30, volume limit 30 only use this with headphones that have their own volume settings.

Volume gain 24, response normal, tones x4 in conductive, variability 25, limits 30, threshold pitch 1, recovery deep or fast depending again on the ground conditions, trash density high, ground difficult, unless I am doing beaches then it will be neutral, noise cancel I normal set to the most stable channel. The headphones I use are Peltor Predators Excelsior, which I find are a very good set. I hope all this helps.

***(c) Kopparberg July 2013***

**Picture below shows Kopparberg**



## UKDN - Camera PHOTOGRAPHIC COMPETITIONS

*We are changing the dates our photographic competitions run to and from. In future they will run monthly, consequently this month there is no competition but we bring you some of the fantastic photographs of finds forum members have posted in the past.*



Picture 1 posted by Slapeddicus - [See it Here](#)

Picture 2 posted by Detectorman68 - [See it Here](#)



Picture 1 posted by Jif - [See it Here](#)

Picture 2 posted by Jimmytheferret - [See it Here](#)

## PHOTOGRAPHIC COMPETITIONS



Picture 1 posted by m00nscanner - [See it Here](#)

Picture 2 posted by Puffin - [See it Here](#)



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**>> SCHMALLENBERG HITS HARD  
IN ADULT ANIMALS  
PLUS CAP reform update**



**SPRINGWATCH**

### **Direct Drilling**

#### **[Practical advice on direct drills and agronomy from Farmers Weekly](#)**

The number of growers direct drilling crops using no-till, strip-till or cultivator-type drills is increasing. Users report lower fuel and machinery costs, better soil structure, and, sometimes, improved yields. ....

### **Understanding drilling risk for better wheat harvest**

#### **[Adam Clarke - 18th June 2013](#)**

As many growers consider early wheat drilling for next season, understanding the complex array of risks will be the key to a successful harvest in 2014.....

### **Cereals 2013: Growers urged to start forward selling new crop**

#### **[Gemma Mackenzie - 17th June 2013](#)**

Growers should avoid using the same selling strategy as last year and start forward selling the new crop now to lock into current prices, grain traders have said.....

### **Disease threat to western UK wheat**

#### **[Luke Casswell - 21st June 2013](#)**

Wheat growers are being warned to watch out for septoria and fusarium after recent rainfall, despite a generally moderate disease pressure season.....

### **Potato blight alert as four suspected cases**

#### **[David Jones - 25th June 2013](#)**

Potato growers are being warned to be on the alert for blight after four suspected cases of the disease have been reported, with the key risk period quickly approaching.....

### **Causes revealed of high free fatty acid levels in rapeseed**

#### **[Richard Allison - 25th June 2013](#)**

A new HGCA survey has revealed that the timing of oilseed rape harvest, drying temperature and seed handling can all increase the free fatty acid content of rapeseed oil, thus raising the risk of possible deductions by oilseed crushers.....

### **Paterson: 'UK must lead GM farming revolution**

#### **'Cows 'twice as likely to choose to be indoors'**

#### **[Philip Case - 20th June 2013](#)**

DEFRA secretary Owen Paterson wants Britain to lead a new agricultural revolution across Europe by embracing genetically modified crops to feed the increasing world population..

### **CLA and NFU back Paterson's pro-GM speech**

#### **[Thursday - 20th June 2013](#)**

Key industry bodies have backed DEFRA secretary Owen Paterson's positive stance on GM crops and his bid to get the issue higher up the political agenda.



watch the latest episode

## UKDN WEB SITE GETS A REVAMP

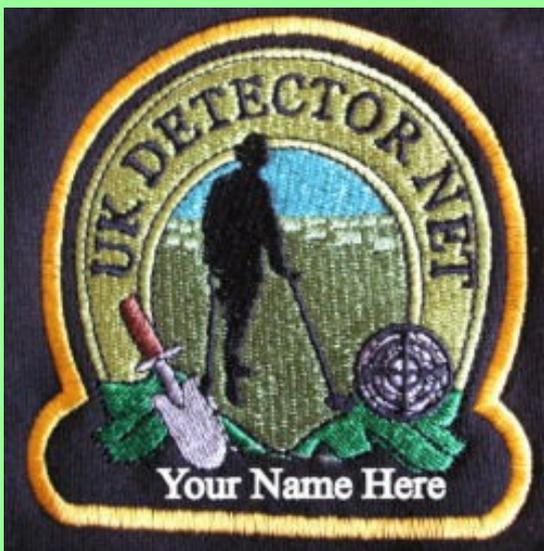
During the past few weeks a lot of effort has gone into redesigning the UKDN web site to make it more modern and interactive. As many of you use the web site at <http://www.ukdetectornet.co.uk> to log into the forum we wanted to add Facebook, Twitter, the UKDN Forum and Amazon feeds onto that same page to bring you everything all in one spot.

We haven't finished yet because we will be adding news feeds via RSS and a host of other enhancements.

If you have never visited the UK DETECTOR NET web site then point your browser to the link below..

[Click Here to Visit](#) the new UKDN web site

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# Danegeld or "Dane Money"



The **Danegeld** ("Danish tax", literally "Dane Money") was a tax raised to pay tribute to the Viking raiders to save a land from being ravaged. It was called the *geld* or *gafol* in eleventh-century sources; the term *Danegeld* did not appear until the early twelfth century. It was characteristic of royal policy in both England and Francia during the ninth through eleventh centuries, collected both as tributary, to buy off the attackers, and as stipendiary, to pay the defensive forces.

## England

The Viking expeditions to England were usually led by the Danish kings, but they were composed of warriors from all over Scandinavia, and they eventually brought home more than 100 tonnes of silver.

## Anglo-Saxon era

English payment, of 10,000 Roman pounds (3,300 kg) of silver, was first made in 991 following the Viking victory at the Battle of Maldon in Essex, when King Aethelred "The Unready" was advised by Archbishop Sigeric of Canterbury and the aldermen of the south-western provinces to buy off the Vikings rather than continue the armed struggle. One manuscript of the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle said Olav Tryggvason led the Viking forces.

In 994 the Danes, under King Sweyn Forkbeard and Olav Tryggvason, returned and laid siege to London. They were once more bought off, and the amount of silver paid impressed the Danes with the idea that it was more profitable to extort payments from the English than to take whatever booty they could plunder.

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*A silver penny of Aethelred II,  
a typical Danegeld coin*  
[PAS Record](#)

Further payments were made in 1002, and especially in 1007 when Aethelred bought two years peace with the Danes for 36,000 troy pounds (13,400 kg) of silver. In 1012, following the capture and murder of the Archbishop of Canterbury, and the sack of Canterbury, the Danes were bought off with another 48,000 troy pounds (17,900 kg) of silver.

In 1016 Sweyn Forkbeard's son, Canute, became King of England. After two years he felt sufficiently in control of his new kingdom to the extent of being able to pay off all but 40 ships of his invasion fleet, which were retained as a personal bodyguard, with a huge Danegeld of 72,000 troy pounds (26,900 kg) of silver collected nationally, plus a further 10,500 pounds (3,900 kg) of silver collected from London.

This kind of extorted tribute was not unique to England: according to Snorri Sturluson and Rimbart, Finland and the Baltic states paid the same kind of tribute to the Swedes. In fact, the Primary Chronicle relates that the regions paying protection money extended east towards Moscow, until the Finnish and Slavic tribes rebelled and drove the Varangians overseas.



*A silver penny of Cnut, moneyer Osward  
(OSPERD) a typical Danegeld coin*  
[PAS Record](#)

Similarly, the Sami peoples were frequently forced to pay tribute in the form of pelts. A similar procedure also existed in Iberia, where the contemporary Christian states were largely supported on tribute gold from the taifa kingdoms.

It is estimated that the total amount of money paid by the Anglo-Saxons amounted to some sixty million pence.

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More Anglo-Saxon pence of this period have been found in Sweden than in England, and at the farm where the runestone Sö 260 (found at Södra Beteby in Sweden) talks of a voyage in the West, a hoard of several hundred English coins was found.

## Norman era

In southern England the Danegeld was based on hidages, an area of agricultural land sufficient to support a family, with the exception of Kent, where the unit was a sulung of four yokes, the amount of land that could be ploughed in a season by a team of oxen; in the north the typical unit was the carucate, or ploughland, equivalent to Kent's sulung, and East Anglia was assessed by the hundred. Everywhere the tax was farmed (collected) by local sheriffs.

Records of assessment and income predate the Norman conquest, indicating a system which James Campbell describes as "old, but not unchanging". According to David Bates, it was "a national tax of a kind unknown in western Europe; indeed, J. A. Green asserts that the national system of land taxation developed to raise the Danegeld was the first to reappear in Western Europe since the collapse of the Western Roman Empire.

It was used by William the Conqueror as the principal tool for underwriting continental wars, as well as providing for royal appetites and the costs of conquest, rather than for buying-off the Viking menace. He and his successors levied the geld more frequently than the Anglo-Saxon kings, and at higher rates; the six-shilling geld of 1084 is famous, and the geld in Ely of 1096, for example, was double its normal rate. Judith Green states that from 1110, war and the White Ship calamity led to further increases in taxation efforts.



*A silver penny of Henry I*  
[PAS Record](#)

By 1130 Henry was taxing the danegeld annually, at two shillings on the hide. That year, according to the chronicle of John of Worcester the king promised to suspend the danegeld for seven years, a promise renewed by Stephen at his coronation but which was afterwards broken.

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A black-and-white reproduction of a painting showing Norsemen in a ship. Guerber, H. A. (Hélène Adeline) (1909). *Myths of the Norsemen from the Eddas and Sagas*. London : Harrap. This illustration is the frontispiece. Image now in public domain as copyright has expired

*(Continued from page 18)*

Henry II revived the danegeld in 1155/56, but 1161/62 marks the last year the danegeld was recorded on a pipe roll, and the tax fell into disuse.

The importance of the danegeld to the Exchequer may be assessed by its return of about £2400 in 1129-30, which was about ten per cent of the total (about £23,000) paid that year.

Judged by an absolute rather than a contemporary standard, there is much to criticise in the collection of the danegeld by the early 12th century: it was based on ancient

assessments of land productivity, and there were numerous privileged reductions or exemptions, granted as marks of favour that served to cast those left paying it in an "unfavoured" light: "Exemptions were very much a matter of royal favour, and were adjusted to meet changing circumstances... in this way danegeld was a more flexible instrument of taxation than most historians have been prepared to allow.

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Henry I granted tax liberties to London in 1133, and exempted the city from taxes such as scot, danegeld, and murdrum. From the late twelfth century, a levy on moveables, which required the consent of parliament, replaced the geld.

The principle of 'no consent, but exemption', gave way to that of 'consent, but no exemption'

## **Francia**

### **Brittany**

That a country-wide danegeld was ever collected in the Duchy of Brittany is uncertain. Certainly they were paid off on more than one occasion, and such payouts may have included money (besides other valuables), but the imposition of a tax on the people to pay either a stipend or a tribute is not recorded in the sources, although it is possible that some monies were raised this way.

It is more likely that purely local danegeld were raised in times of emergency. In 847 the Breton leader Nominoe was defeated three times by some Danish Vikings before finally opening negotiations with their leaders and enticing them to leave by offering them gifts, as recorded in the contemporary *Annales Bertiniani*:

*Dani partem inferioris Galliae quam Brittones incolunt adeuntes, ter cum eisdem bellantes, superant; Nomenogiusque victus cum suis fugit, dein [per] legatos muneribus a suis eos sedibus amovit*

Translated: A smaller group of Danes left Gaul intending to settle among the Bretons. Thrice doing battle with the same, they overcame them. The vanquished Nominoe fled with his own, then through messengers bearing gifts removed the same Danes from their settlements.

The possibility that the Danes were bought off by methods other than the raising of cash is raised by an incident in 869, recorded in the aforementioned *Annales* and by Regino of Prüm. In that year Salomon, King of Brittany, put an end to some pagan raids by payment of five hundred heads of cattle.

The more local type of danegeld is exemplified by two chronologically close events in the County of Vannes. According to a record in the cartulary of Redon Abbey, the bishop Courantgenus was ransomed from Viking captivity in 854.

His ransom was quite probably raised on a local level.

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In 855 the monks of Redon had to ransom the count, Pascwet, from a similar captivity by handing over a chalice and a paten, weighing together sixty-seven *solidi* in gold.

Sometime later Pascwet managed to redeem the sacred vessels from the pagans, and this payment too may have been raised as a sort of danegeld. Certainly, according to Regino of Prüm, Pascwet later (in 873) paid a stipendiary danged of an undisclosed amount to hire as mercenaries some Vikings with which to harass his opponent for the ducal throne of Brittany, Vurfand, Count of Rennes.

## East Francia

The most important danegeld raised in East Francia was that used by Charles the Fat to end the Siege of Elslou and convert the Viking leader Godfrid into a Christian and a Duke of Frisia (882). Local danegeld may have been raised in the Eastern kingdom as needed, such as by one Evesa to ransom her son, Count Eberhard, at a "very great price" in 880, according to Regino of Prüm.

## Frisia

Frisia or Friesland is a coastal region along the southeastern corner of the North Sea. The first danegeld ever raised was collected in Frisia in 810. In that year a Danish fleet of some two hundred vessels landed in Frisia, harassing first all the coastal islands and then the mainland before defeating the Frisians in three battles. The victorious Danes then demanded a large tribute from the conquered. Soon after, a report was sent to Charlemagne, then at Aachen contemplating a campaign against the Danish king, Godfred, stating that the Frisians had already collected through taxation and paid a sum of one hundred pounds of silver. These events are recorded in the *Annales regni Francorum* and the *Vita Karoli Magni*, both works of Charlemagne's court historian, Einhard, and in the separate *Reichsannalen* called the *Annales Mettenses* and the *Annales Maximiniani*, as well as the work of the so-called "Poeta Saxo".

The total sum paid out is unknown, but it was without doubt raised through taxes, as Einhard in his *Vita* explicitly says: "And the victorious Danes imposed a tribute on the vanquished, by means of taxes one hundred pounds of silver from the Frisians is already released"

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*(Danosque victores tributum victis inposuisse, et vectigalis nomine centum libras argenti a Frisionibus iam esse solutas).*

No further danegeld was collected in Frisia until late in the reign of Louis the Pious (died 840). In 836 some Northmen, having burnt Antwerp and the marketplace at Wintla, agreed to leave on the payment of some tribute, the amount of which the *Annales Fuldenses* do not specify.

In 837, either because the Frisians were unprepared or defected from their Frankish overlords, some Vikings managed to land on Walcheren, capture several counts and other leading men and kill them or hold them for ransom. They then proceeded to exact a *census* wherever they could, funnelling an "infinite" amount of money "of diverse kinds" into their coffers.

They then moved to the mainland, where they assaulted Dorestad and extorted a tribute from the population of the region before leaving. This event is recorded in the *Annales Fuldenses*, *Annales Bertiniani*, *Annales Xantenses*, and the *Vita Hludowici imperatoris* of Thegan of Trier.

In 846, during the reign of Louis's son Lothair I, the Vikings compelled the Frisians to collect a *census* to pay them off. The *Bertiniani* and *Xantenses* annals record how Lothair, though aware of the outrage, was unable to stop it, and the Vikings left Frisia laden with booty and captives.



*Coin of Lothar I. AR denier, 20mm, 1.55gr.*

*Obv: +HLOTHARIVS IMPERA, central cross.*

*Rev: DOR/ES.TA/TVS in three lines.*

*Mint is Dorstadt.*

*Photo is in public Domain*

The last recorded danegeld raised by the Frisians was paid in 852. In that year 252 Viking ships laid anchor off the Frisian coast and demanded tribute (of what kind we do not know), which was procured. Their demands met, the Vikings left without devastating the territory, as recorded in the *Annales Bertiniani* and the *Miracula sancti Bavonis*, a life of Saint Bavo.

That these various Viking impositions were paid by the taxation of the Frisians is made evident in a record of events in 873.

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In that year, according to the annals *Fuldenses*, *Bertiniani*, and *Xantenses*, the Viking leader Rodulf sent messengers to the Ostergau calling for tribute. The Frisians replied that they owed taxes only to their king, Louis the German, and his sons (Carloman, Louis, and Charles), and a battle ensued, in which Rodulf was killed and his troops routed.

One later, tenth-century source, Dudo of Saint-Quentin's *De moribus et actis primorum Normanniae ducum*, records that Rollo forced the Frisians to pay tribute, but this is unlikely. All the various Frisian danegeld was purely local in nature, raised by the local leaders and the people without royal aid or approval.

### Lotharingia

In Lotharingia the danegeld was only collected once. In 864 Lothair II exacted four *denarii* from every *mansus* in the kingdom, as well as large number of cattle and much flour, wine, and beer. The whole amount is not recorded, nor whether it was paid as a stipend or as a tribute, but it was paid to a Viking band led by one Rodulf.



*Penny of Lothar II (855-69)*

*Photo copyright: ARIE VAN HERWIJNEN and PETER ILISCH*

It has been suggested that Lothair was imitating the example set by Charles the Bald in 860, when he the Vikings of Weland to attack those encamped on the island of *Oscellus* in the Seine. Neither the reason for Lothair's payment nor the result is recorded in the only source to mention it, the contemporary *Annales Bertiniani*:

There is also a story told by Dudo of Saint-Quentin in his *De moribus et actis primorum Normanniae ducum* of how Reginar Langhals was ransomed by his wife in 880 for all the gold in Hainault, but this is probably a legend.

### West Francia

The first payment of the danegeld to the Vikings in West Francia took place in 845 when, under Ragnar Lothbrok, they tried to attack Paris.

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## RESEARCH FEATURE

*(Continued from page 23)*

The Viking army was bought off from destroying the city by a massive payment of nearly six tons of silver and gold bullion. In November 858 a danegeld was being collected, probably to pay off Bjørn (Berno), who had ravaged the Seine and its district for the whole previous year (857).

In 862 two groups of Vikings—one the larger of two fleets recently forced out of the Seine by Charles the Bald, the other a fleet returning from a Mediterranean expedition—converged on Brittany, where one (the Mediterranean group) was hired by the Breton duke Salomon to ravage the Loire valley. Robert the Strong, Margrave of Neustria,

captured twelve of their ships, killing all on board save a few who fled. He then opened negotiations with the former Seine Vikings, and hired them against Salomon for 6,000 pounds of silver. The purpose of this was doubtless to prevent them from entering the service of Salomon. Probably Robert had to collect a large amount in taxes to finance what was effectively a non-tributary Danegeld designed to keep the Vikings out of Neustria. The treaty between the Franks and the Vikings did not last more than a year: in 863 Salomon made peace and the Vikings, deprived of an enemy, ravaged Neustria.

**(c) [Wikipedia.com](#)**

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### Stolen in Gloucestershire area



**Minelab Explorer SE  
with slimline coil  
Serial No - 13575  
Please report to UKDN**

## The freedom of Wireless Headphones - by Donnydave

I have had enquiries about my T-Bone – Technica wireless headphone set-up so I thought our Magazine would be a good reference point. I decided to try to make my Technetics T2 work with wireless headphones.

To be honest I had tried before by purchasing a set made by Logitech but these seemed to have a time lapse between going over a target and receiving a signal.

I trawled the web and noticed an article that came from a well known detector manufacturers website, these guys had been experimenting with different set ups and found the set up I adopted worked well for their needs. I initially thought this method was going to be too expensive for my finances especially as it was only an experiment and the method I was adopting was for a different make of detector.

The method uses a T-Bone guitar transmitter that runs at UC863-865MHz frequency with 16 frequency positions in that range, the headphones are Technica working at that same frequency these where originally sold by Tesco. I purchased these off e-bay at a fraction of the original cost.

At first they did not seem to work properly, they where picking up the signal but it was very quiet, almost muffled, then I noticed the T-Bone transmitter was a mono jack plug and the T2 socket is stereo.

I looked on the Internet and found a converting jack plug/socket and this worked perfectly with no lag in the signal and when tuned to the correct position on the T-Bone transmitter and headphones it was very loud, however the transmitter sticks out of the top of the T2 control box. So I managed to find a stereo jack plug to mono socket short cable converter, the transmitter comes with a sticky Velcro patch and is positioned on the stem just below the control box.



The quietness had returned but on pulling the transmitter out slightly from the socket it connected again so I fitted a ¼ inch tap washer over the jack plug and this worked perfectly.

This method was originally tried on a well known Minelab detector and the position of the socket means it can be folded neatly down the side of the Minelab stem. I think this method would work on most detectors with a ¼ inch headphone socket and could be adopted with a converting plug for the 3mm.

I tried it in the house and it worked perfectly, I had to wait a couple of weeks for an outdoor test because of a procedure I had done kept me indoors! But on the first occasion I had I went out on to a permission of mine and tried it in a small woodland area, I had to tune the headphones in with a small wheel that can be done easily while you are wearing them and adjust the volume with another wheel. I spent two hours and found about 8 modern coins but it was easy to distinguish between rubbish and coins, the coins were bleeping short and sweet.

I originally tried alkaline batteries but the one in the transmitter ran dud quickly, so I purchased some rechargeable eneloop batteries and these are still running from new without a recharge. The eneloop can not be charged through the supplied charger with the headphones. It seems they have to be charged by a NI-MH charger.

I tried the T2 again on a club dig on Sunday and they performed perfectly for the four hours I used them but I was near a electric fence and they kept drifting a bit so had to be re-tuned a couple of times. The woodland search was a lot more pleasant without headphone cables snagging on overhead branches. I have the original headphone transmitter plugged into my computer and use the head phones daily. I do not suppose they are waterproof? But they have a bar and strap and are very comfortable to wear and do not tend to slip backwards or forwards like a lot of head phones. Donnydave.



## **MAKE A DISPLAY CASE**

By Tim Storer (Georgian Tim)

I hit on the idea of converting old cutlery canteens into display cases when I was setting up for a metal detecting display in the village church. I looked around at buying one but the price was more than I will willing to pay but I saw that the canteens could be bought for a few pounds, depending on their quality and size. For this article I picked one up for £3 at a flea market.

The quality of the wood varies considerably as will the construction.

This one is nicely finished on the outside but very rough on the inside, once the lining etc was removed.



## D.I.Y FEATURE

The first step is to remove the wooden parts that held the cutlery in place. Check around the outside for any screws and remove them. Next, take a hammer and hit the blocks until they start to move. They will either be glued, nailed or screwed in (or all three) and some gentle persuasion with the hammer will remove them. At this point I must warn you that you may leave lots of tiny nails in the case and they are just waiting to rip a hole in your fingers. Once the wooden parts are removed, rip out the felt lining which is held in place with an animal based glue.



The next step is to take a blowtorch and gently heat the glue residue left in the box. This will bubble up and can be scraped off. Please be aware that in rare occasions, some old glues may be highly flammable. I picked up some old chisels for 50p at a car boot and I used these to scrape the glue off. Have some wood glue handy as you may melt the glue holding the box together!



You may need to use the blowtorch a couple of times but the end result should look like this.



Don't worry if you scorch the wood as you will be covering this up. Sand down any rough bits and wipe the inside with some white spirit to remove any remaining dust.

## D.I.Y FEATURE

If the wood is good enough quality, all you may need to do is varnish it. However, this one is cheaply made so I needed to line it. I made card templates of the exposed areas and cut felt sheet (with a sticky back) to size. I then stuck them down in place and trimmed the edges with some very sharp nail scissors.

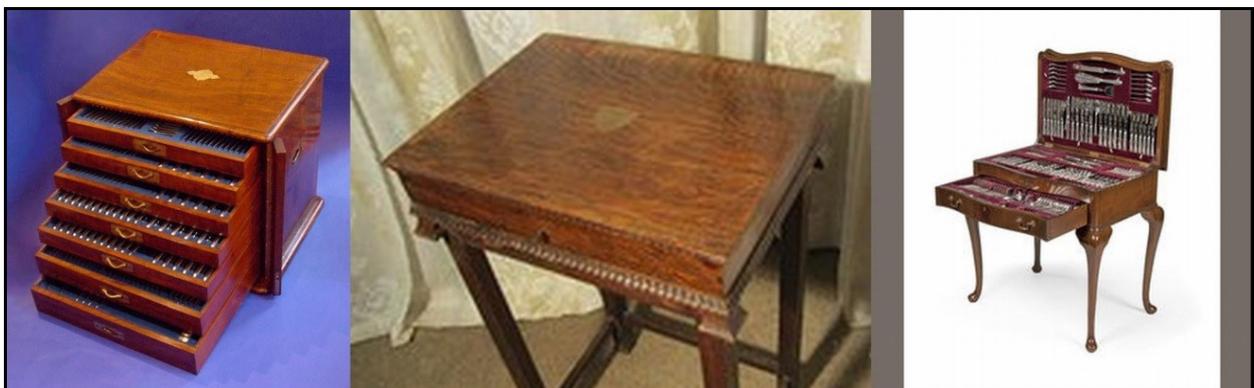
To finish, I used some braid to cover the joins in the felt. In hindsight, I should have made a card base and stuck the felt to that and then put it in place. This would have made a neater job and I will try it with the next one I do.



The boxes come in all sorts of shapes and sizes. Here is a very small one I did for some arrow heads:



These boxes come in every shape or size you can think of. Here are just a few of the models I would like to get my hands on:



I am very ham-fisted when it comes to making things but the whole project took me 3 hours spread over a week. The next one could be a lot faster as I learnt a lot along the way and I won't have to spend so much time looking for the plasters.



# HERITAGE CRIME

## What are heritage crimes?

Heritage crimes are, first of all, offences that damage the historic environment – so things like vandalism, graffiti, arson and theft.

## Why should the public care about heritage crimes?

Heritage crimes are criminal activities, which can have serious effect on neighbourhoods and society.

Things like arson, graffiti, and criminal damage scar beautiful buildings. Anti-social behaviour such as substance misuse debase the places we live and enjoy visiting; theft and illegal metal detecting take away the physical evidence valuable to our understanding of the past. On top of that, all of these can incur financial loss on property owners.

If heritage crimes are not tackled better we all stand to lose something of our history and well-being.

## How serious are these crimes?

There is **no national statistics on heritage crime** by the police so the true extent is difficult to ascertain. Through our work in the regions and our experience with many sites across the country, we know the crimes are widespread and they tend to be under-reported by victims.

A recent assessment identified that arson, architectural theft, removal of artifacts from protected sites and vehicle nuisance pose the greatest threat.

**Illegal metal detecting** in Lincolnshire is growing and reported cases are only the tip of the iceberg.

The level of **metal theft** is also of great concern.

- In 2005, there were 84 metal theft claims from churches totalling £325,326. In 2010, this has soared to 1763 claims costing £3,310,488 (data from Ecclesiastical)
- In 2010 Manchester diocese tops the list of metal theft claims with more than 90 claims recorded up to the end of November. It is closely followed by Lincoln, with more than 70 claims

Our understanding of the volume and extent of crime in the historic environment continues to develop. Neighbourhood Policing and local involvement will contribute considerably to gathering intelligence and data on the ground. We will also be developing systems that will allow us to accurately record crimes and ASB and thereby place our resources in the right place at the right time.

**For crimes in progress - call 999**

**More action, less crime. It all adds up.**

**For crimes that have happened - report to your local Police**  
[click here for the non emergency reporting number](#)

**LINCOLNSHIRE POLICE**

[Click here to take part in the English Heritage Crime Survey](#)

policing with PRIDE

# ***News and Views from June 2013***

***Teston Roman villa discovery***

***The First Vikings***

***Colonial America's Oldest Unsolved Murder***

***Conwy workmen's 'incredible' medieval house find***

***Mick Aston passed away!***

***Bannockburn relics***

***Two stolen medieval vases returned to Bath***

***Elizabeth I story***

***Henge unearthed in Sonora Fields in Sittingbourne***

***Found Roman coins worth £100,000... in 20 minutes***

***What Romans did near Lewes***

***John's sapphire ring find is fit for royalty***

***Roman coins are declared treasure***

## Useful Weblinks

[\*PAS - getting involved\*](#)

[\*PAS - Upcoming Events\*](#)

[\*PAS - self recording\*](#)

[\*PAS -Recording Timeline\*](#)

[\*PAS - Advice for finders of archaeological objects including treasure\*](#)

[\*PAS - Conservation advice notes\*](#)

[\*PAS - Guidance to landowners, occupiers & tenant farmers in England & Wales\*](#)

[\*PAS - News from the scheme\*](#)

[\*PAS - Blogs\*](#)

[\*Responsible detecting code of practice\*](#)

[\*Frome hoard time lapse video of excavation\*](#)

[\*Press coverage of the Frome hoard discovery\*](#)

[\*Burnham hoard excavation\*](#)

[\*Staffordshire hoard excavation\*](#)

[\*Staffordshire hoard at the BM\*](#)

[\*Definition of Treasure\*](#)

[\*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\*](#)

[\*Rallies & Events - Searcher Magazine\*](#)

[\*Rallies & Events - Treasure Hunting Magazine\*](#)

[\*Wheresthepath - For O/S & Aerial Maps & National Grid References\*](#)

[\*Post code finder\*](#)

[\*Getting involved in archaeology\*](#)

## New members in June 2013

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](#)

redwulf500

Dazb

stephen m

longjack

muckscratcher

Ace detector

adamjhc

Fld77

s\_bruno1

Craiglynthomas

AshleyS

madmarty

wanadig24186742

Lancspaul

susannary

G-Ace1992

1qwk1g

Cityground98

surreyjames

duch39

bigron

ondrejk75

dedezigner

plodder2

REDCARSTEW

Slickriksta

greenman

hockaday

paintpotman

AdeT2Exeter

Gary Huston

Steff

Miep\_Miep

tro shadow x3

kodak

Pembers

mister-t

rogerthedodger

norfolkrog

steve honour

Dustie

Smok3y

stevechelt

Parapilot

kpjuk

Nico51

terrycassidy

gorgoo666

# About us

UK DETECTOR NET was created on September 28th 2002 to bring together responsible metal detectorists everywhere to discuss the hobby, their finds, the machines they use and a million and one other detecting related subjects.

## Visit the forum

[Click here to visit forum](#)

## Contact UKDN

[enquiry@ukdetectornet.co.uk](mailto:enquiry@ukdetectornet.co.uk)

## UKDN magazines to download

[Download magazines here](#)

## View online

[View our Magazines online here](#)

If you would like to contribute to the newsletter please contact either UKDN as above or PhilD via PM,.

## UKDN aims

UKDN is a forum for people who are interested in the hobby of metal detecting. UKDN is an online community where members can exchange and share knowledge, their views, discuss the hobby, their finds, the machines they use and a million and one other detecting related subjects. UKDN actively works towards the following aims:

1. Develop a greater understanding of the hobby and some of the wider issues through healthy pro-active debate within the forum and through the monthly magazine, which is distributed to, and read by, our membership and beyond. The magazine includes UKDN based news and articles, as well as wider news, debate, and issues of heritage interest.
2. Provide a platform to inform beginners in the hobby of the basic principles in the use of a metal detector, gaining permission, site research, basic heritage law, farming scheme rules and in the 'best practice' for conservation, recording and co-operation.
3. Actively promotes the 'Code of Practice for Responsible Metal Detecting' to all members of the UKDN online forum and beyond.
4. Encourage all UKDN detectorists to record their finds with the appropriate bodies (depending where they detect); In England and Wales, this is with the Portable Antiquities Scheme, in Scotland this is the Treasure Trove Unit.
5. UKDN will actively work towards ensuring the future security of the hobby. We will liaise and co-operate with heritage professionals in a way which is mutually beneficial to all parties whilst maintaining our independence, and we encourage their active participation, either in the UKDN online community or through our on-line magazine.