

UKDN WORD

WORLD OF RESPONSIBLE DETECTING

ISSUE NO.73
September 2013



**TWO AMAZING
MONTHLY
COMPETITION
WINNERS
INSIDE!**

**INSIDE - PHILD'S
REVELATIONS ABOUT DETECTOR FREQUENCIES**

inside:

NEWS, VIEWS, COMPETITION RESULTS AND MORE

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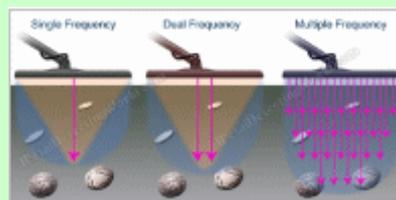


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UKDN would like to thank Tom Redmayne for the cover page image, DetectingDavid for image enhancement and UKDN members for their input.



A Message from Admin

Hi Everyone,

Welcome to this, the 73rd edition of Word magazine. Thanks to all who have contributed and also to those who helped with the putting together of this, your FREE magazine !! Have you read them all? If not, go to

<http://www.forumukdetectornet.co.uk/phpBB3/viewforum.php?f=166>

At last the crops are being harvested and at a fair rate too. Already on the forum we are seeing some fantastic coins and artefacts being shown, straight from the newly cut fields. With fine weather still being had, we expect the trend to continue.

We had a brilliant result for the UKDN Summer Deus raffle in that we had an excess of £665, donated to Macmillan Cancer Care. Full details appear on Page 4 of this issue.

In early August we lost pappajohn65, a personal friend of Brian & Mo'. UKDN passed the condolences of all UKDN members to John's family.

As a reminder may we ask that when out in the countryside please take care in fields that contain livestock. There have been some tragic deaths this year caused when people have ventured too near animals with new-born calves.

Enjoy your magazine and ... please tell your detecting friends about us.

Brian, Mo' and the whole team.



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

The screenshot shows the Macmillan Cancer Support website. At the top, there is a navigation bar with 'Macmillan', 'be.Macmillan', and 'Community' on the left, and 'Login or Create account' and 'Help?' on the right. Below this is a green banner with the slogan 'WE COULDN'T DO IT WITHOUT YOU' and a search bar with a 'GO' button. A 'DONATE' button with a piggy bank icon is also visible. Below the banner is a menu with links: Home, About Us, Cancer Information, How We Can Help, Online Community, Get Involved, and Fundraising. The main content area features a large green heading: 'UK DETECTOR NET, YOU'RE AMAZING'. Below the heading are 'Print' and 'Share' buttons. The text of the confirmation message reads: 'Thank you for your donation of £665.40. With your support, you are helping to make sure no one has to face cancer alone. You will be sent a confirmation email shortly. Your reference number is 30191480.'

During the month of July we held a draw which had a top prize of a Deus metal detector. Tickets were £10 each and the draw sold an incredible 175 tickets. The forum members had previously voted in a poll that the charity to benefit from any excess funds was Macmillan Cancer Care.

Unfortunately there was a mix-up when the draw was done and the first ticket out was allocated to fourth prize. First ticket out should have been for the detector. The detector was won by the fourth ticket out which had been bought by JagSteve.

Within hours the error had been pointed out but by this time the detector had been shipped and charity funds raised had been announced.

Over the next week or so I (Brian Cross), as site owner, spoke with Mooseas (Rob) the guy whose ticket had been first out and we agreed a compensation package. We offered Rob £100 and some free draw entries and Rob accepted but within minutes we got a pm from him telling us to add his £100 to the charity fund pot.

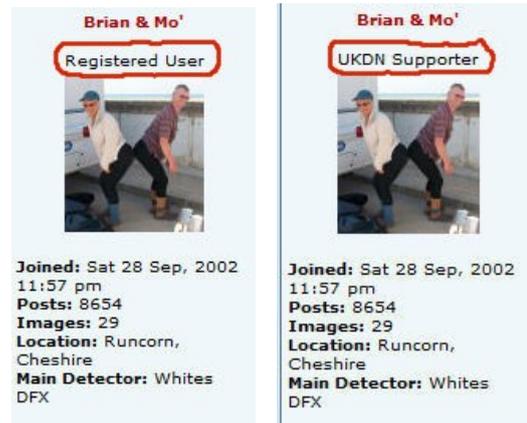
What a fantastic gesture and we thank Rob for his understanding. It was an extremely tricky situation and his attitude went a long way to putting right what was an honest mistake by someone trying to make the draw more exciting.

So, a few days ago we made a payment of £665.40 to Macmillan Cancer Care.

Well done to all you UKDN members who took part.

Donating to UK DETECTOR NET

Recently a few new members said they wanted to donate towards our forum and wanted to know how they could, saying that it wasn't easy to find the donate button. Well, it's on the Portal Page, in the middle, about half-way down :-). Below is a brief introduction of what our donations do and how they affect your ranking within UKDN.



Graphic showing different rankings

For the past eight years UKDN has had a ranking system to show how frequently and often a member has supported the site by making a donation. We have gone through a rising scale e.g. bronze, silver, gold, platinum and diamond. Earlier last year we introduced a final ranking of "UKDN Valued Supporter". Any member who is already a Diamond Supporter will reach this milestone when they next donate. Further donations will not raise the ranking beyond Valued Supporter.

When you join UKDN you are automatically made a 'registered member'. If you make a donation either via the link at the bottom of this page or via the portal page you will become a "UKDN Supporter". Make another donation and you move through the rankings starting next with "UKDN Supporter Bronze" until you reach Valued Supporter.

Donations do not give you access to secret or special areas of UKDN, we do not have them. Everyone sees the same thing apart from Admin and other Team members who have areas where forum matters can be discussed. If you do not donate then you see the same as people who donate. Brian & Mo', the Forum Founders stated when UK DETECTOR NET was formed that there will never be "pay to see" areas within UKDN. Some members like to donate because they want to put something back into this forum because they get so much out of it. All donations are recorded in Admin and all monies are spent on the forum.

To Donate click the button below - you will see the donate link down the left hand side of the page.



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[Link to UKDN Shop](#)



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>American Diggers</i>	<i>Gold Posy Ring</i>
<i>hammys</i>	<i>Bronze ingot</i>
<i>Expensive hobby.</i>	<i>Roman? Brooch</i>
<i>garrett pro pointer problems</i>	<i>Do You Think This Is...</i>
<i>Roman marching camp predicted locations</i>	<i>Gold hammy</i>
<i>which pointer ???</i>	<i>Cleaning Roman silver</i>
<i>EDTA Disodium Salt</i>	<i>Possible Pilgrim badge ???</i>
<i>rip off gas standing charge</i>	<i>Garrett Ace 250 signal problem?</i>
<i>Open Invitation From XP</i>	<i>todays finds</i>
<i>Ancestors Photos</i>	<i>Silver roman and end of seal</i>

Coin of The Month

Winner - Ironage
Gallo-Belgic "geometric Type "
Uninscribed Quarter Stater 65 B.C .



July's winning Coin of the month was found in Warwickshire, a few fields away from the other Quarter Stater from March. Found on the 14th July with a Minelab Explorer 11, in all metal mode, 5" below the surface. A Gallo-Belgic 'geometric type' uninscribed Quarter Stater, 1.45 g and 10 mm in size, from 65 B.C-50 B.C, probably struck by the Morini in northern Gaul, sometimes imaginatively described as 'three men in a boat' on the obverse and 'An oak tree by a stream' on the reverse. Thanks Russell..... Ironage.....



Artefact of the Month

**Winner - Flipperbrownsnout
Winged Palstave Axe
1700 - 1500BC**



How I found the axe by Flipperbrownsnout

The axe was found in the Penrith area. Both myself and son of the sands (Mike) were detecting a new farm and were busy detecting mainly the freshly cut stubble fields which were available without much success, when we decided late in the day to try a pasture field on the farm.

We had detected for around one hour and had found a few pennies here and there and were setting off back to the car when I recieved another signal which sounded like yet another penny.

I dug a hole around 6 - 8 inches and the axe came out in the second scoop. To say I was ecstatic was an under statement. Mike thought I'd been stung by a wasp.

It's my first Bronze Age find and an item which has always been on my wish list. The axe measures 172mm long and weighs in at 440grammes.

© *Flipperbrownsnout—Sept 2013*



Flipper



**Another view of Flipper's
axe.**

Monthly Competitions Runners up



**Kopparberg
Seal Matrix 13th century**



**Plodite
12th Century
Zoomorphic strap end in
the form of a Horses
head.**



**Coreservers
1790's Mail Coach Token
Issue 1 - J Palmer**

UKDN FUN DSLR - Camera PHOTOGRAPHIC COMPETITION

Winner - slapeddicus

**Young Egyptian goose on the foreshore of
the Thames in West London**

Nikon D5100 70-300mm Nikkor Ifed lens



Chris Hall - Runnerup

**South Downs poppy field
Canon 5D III
+ 17-40mm lens**



UKDN FUN POINT, PRESS & PRAY PHOTOGRAPHIC COMPETITION

Winner - Puffin

*Hereford from a few hundred metres up.
Canon Powershot 2300*



**There were no other entries
this month**



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In this week's Issue:
>> SCHMALLENBERG HITS HARD
IN ADULT ANIMALS
PLUS CAP reform update



Harvest round-up: Making good progress

[Olivia Cooper - 27th August 2013](#)

Farmers have made rapid progress with harvest over the Bank Holiday weekend, with about 60% of crops now cut in the South of England.....

Harvest round-up: A big surprise

[Helen Parkin - 28th August 2013](#)

Harvest is continuing apace, with many pleasant – and some not so pleasant – surprises.....

Harvest's a mixed bag for many this year

[Olivia Cooper - 27th August 2013](#)

Oilseed rape is a big disappointment this year, while winter barley has done well. Olivia Cooper rounds up the latest progress.....

Spring barley cut before OSR in Norfolk

[David Jones - 27th August 2013](#)

Spring barley was harvested and back in the grain store before a start was made on oilseed rape at the light land north Norfolk estate managed by Oliver Scott.....

Anxious wait for rain to perk up OSR in the West

[David Jones - 27th August 2013](#)

James Taylor is set the finish the bulk of his harvest by the end of this week and is now hoping for some rain to help his newly-sown

oilseed rape.....

Paterson pays tribute to badger cull farmers

[FW Reporters - 28th August](#)

DEFRA secretary Owen Paterson has praised farmers and industry leaders for the resolve they have shown to help get the badger cull up and running.....

Badger cull to battle bovine TB begins

[27th August 2013](#)

The pilot badger cull to control bovine tuberculosis in cattle is under way.....

Police warning follows tractor thefts

[Johann Tasker - 29th August 2013](#)

Police are urging farmers to review the security of tractors and plant equipment after a number of thefts in Lincolnshire. Earlier this week, a tractor and JCB were stolen from a farm near Caenby Corner, north of Lincoln. A tractor was also taken from land at Marton, south of Gainsborough....

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Police

[Local Crime Map](#)



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History of the English Penny

The silver boom of c. 675–c. 750: the *sceattas* and then towards the Viking Coinage

Over the course of the 7th century, the gold content of Anglo - Saxon and Frankish *tremisses* deteriorated until, in the 660s, they were often only 10-20% pure.

Around this point, there was a major shift from debased gold to silver in Merovingian Frankia. However, within a few years of c. 675 very large silver coinages were being struck in southeastern England as well. A few issues, such as those inscribed with the runic name *Pada* and the Latin *Vanimundus*, exist in both debased gold and silver, presumably spanning the changeover. The new silver coins are similar to the later *tremisses* in terms of size and weight: small (typically 10-12mm in diameter), thick and usually weighing 1–1.3g.

Because of the references in the law-codes mentioned last month, these new silver pieces have been known to numismatists as *sceattas* since the 17th century. Contemporary terminology is uncertain, though it is likely that these coins were known as *peningas* (pennies), just like their later broader equivalents. Silver pennies of roughly this weight (1–1.6g) were to remain the sole unit of English currency until the 13th century, with the exception of rare silver halfpennies and even rarer gold coins.



Silver *sceat* of series K, London (?), c. 710-20.
Photo - Copyright Wikipedia

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The first ('primary') *sceattas* of series A, B and C were largely confined to Kent and the Thames Estuary, though the emergence of the 'secondary' *sceattas* (probably c. 710) introduced a breathtaking array of new designs and saw minting expand to many new areas: by the middle of the 'secondary' phase coins were being struck in Kent, the Thames Estuary, East Anglia, eastern Mercia, Northumbria and Wessex.



Silver *sceat* of Aldfrith of Northumbria, 685-704.
Photo - Copyright Wikipedia

Unfortunately, because very few coins bear any form of legend and there was extensive imitation and copying, it is extremely difficult to assign dates and minting-places to many of the types and series identified by modern scholars. These are arranged into lettered series according to the scheme of Stuart Rigold, devised in the 1960s and 70s, and sometimes by the numbers applied to types in the British Museum catalogues of the 1880s and expanded thereafter to around 150 different varieties.

The current chronology, basically laid down by Mark Blackburn in the mid-1980s, rests on the large Cimiez hoard from southern Gaul, which contained *sceattas* of several secondary types alongside local issues of named rulers that allowed the hoard to be dated c. 715/20.

There remains much uncertainty about the organisation behind the *sceattas* and exactly what authorities lay behind minting. Some issues are so large that only major rulers could have been behind them, whilst others are so small that they could well have been the work of an individual moneyer working independently.

Others display prominent and sophisticated religious motifs, suggesting that they may have been produced by monasteries or bishops. An exception to the general obscurity of the *sceattas* comes in Northumbria, where from a very early date the king and (arch)bishop of York played a strong role in coinage production: King Aldfrith was the first English king named on silver coinage anywhere, and his successors retained a relatively tight hold on coinage after production resumed under Eadberht.

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The early 8th century saw coinage production and circulation on a very impressive scale; greater indeed than at any other point after the 4th and before the 13th century. Some 2,500 finds of *sceattas* are recorded from England, particularly the east and the south, allowing study on the finer details of circulation and use.



Silver *sceat* of series X, Ribe, Denmark, c. 710-20.
Photo - Copyright Wikipedia

Sceattas were also produced and used in the Netherlands and probably Jutland. Minting places in the Low Countries such as Dorestad and Domburg supplied a significant proportion of the currency circulating in England at any one time, and were among the most important commercial centres in Europe.

Sceattas provide invaluable evidence for the vigour with which trade across the North Sea was conducted in the early 8th century.

The introduction of the broad penny:

Offa and his contemporaries



'Light' silver penny of Offa, moneyer Æthelweald, London, c. 775-92.
Photo - Copyright Wikipedia

By the middle of the 8th century, production of *sceattas* had, as with the *thrymsas* before them, declined considerably: the last coins of the secondary period are scarce and often debased, and a dearth of coinage is indicated in the record of several archaeological and metal-detecting sites that had been productive for the previous period.

Similar problems afflicted the Frankish kingdom too, and around 754/5 King Pippin III (751–68) took the initiative and reformed the Frankish coinage, introducing a new, thinner, broader format (at least 15mm in diameter) struck in much finer silver.

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Importantly, these new coins all bore the king's name and (usually) the name of the issuing mint. English rulers followed suit around the same time, and the earliest signs of reform outside Northumbria (where a substantial and relatively high quality silver coinage remained in production, albeit sporadically, over the 8th century) came in East Anglia, where the obscure ruler Beonna reformed the local coinage sometime after he came to the throne in 749.

His coins bear the royal name and that of the moneyer, and in fabric are midway between the *sceattas* and the new Frankish pennies. Initially struck in fine silver, Beonna's coinage later declined in standard, though one of his moneyers survived to strike some of the earliest coins known for Offa of Mercia.

It was Offa who introduced the broad penny to southumbrian England on a substantial scale, and made the employment of king's and moneyer's names standard at least three mints: Canterbury, London and somewhere in East Anglia. His earliest coins bear an abbreviated version of the royal title influenced by that on the coinage of Pippin III, and on the reverse the moneyer's name.

Early in the course of his coinage (probably in the 760s or 770s) there were also smaller issues at Canterbury in the names of two local Kentish kings, Heaberht (of whom only one coin survives) and Ecgberht II. Production of broad silver pennies also persisted in East Anglia, commencing in Offa's name but later interrupted by a small coinage struck in the name of King Æthelberht II of East Anglia, who was executed by Offa in 794: only three specimens of his coinage survive today, probably produced in the 780s or 90s.



Silver penny of Æthelberht, moneyer Lul,
East Anglia, c. 779-94.

Photo - Copyright Wikipedia

Offa's coinage represents one of the high-points of Anglo-Saxon art, and indeed they were probably the most artistically accomplished coins produced anywhere in Europe at that time: they stand in sharp contrast with the aniconic coins of contemporary Frankia.

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Portraits were introduced at an early stage, and were executed in a number of different styles betraying a range of artistic influences drawing on contemporary and Roman sources.

Reverse designs included intricate crosses of various types, but the range of Offa's die-cutters encompassed other reverse designs including intertwining serpents, eels and the wolf and twins. Uniquely in Anglo-Saxon England, coins were also struck at Canterbury in the name of the queen, Cynethryth, from dies produced by the same talented individual responsible for the best of Offa's portrait dies. This practice could have been inspired by encounters with Roman coins in the names of empresses.

It is also possible, though less likely, that the appearance of Irene on Byzantine coinage led Offa's queen to place her image on coins as well. Certainly Cynethryth emerges from surviving evidence as a formidable individual, who regularly witnessed contemporary charters immediately after her husband, was responsible for the running of his household and survived him to become a powerful abbess.

As with the *sceattas* considerable problems surround knowledge of exactly how the new coinage was organised and implemented. It is possible that the pennies of Offa's reign still reflect the vestiges of the organisation behind the complex *sceattas*, with the diverse designs often varying from moneyer to moneyer. Other authorities exerted minting rights in his reign that may have been held for some time: the Bishop of London (Eadberht) is named on some coins, the only pennies struck in the name of an Anglo-Saxon bishop outside York and Canterbury; and in Canterbury the archbishops Iænberht (765–92) and Æthelheard (793–805) struck both independently and with Offa.

Similarly, dating the reforms that brought this new penny coinage into being is contentious. It appears likely that production started at roughly the same time at London, Canterbury and East Anglia, perhaps c. 765–70, and the bulk of the coinage – including the portrait coinage – was probably produced in the 770s and 80s. Later in Offa's reign there was a second reform in which the weight was raised, the size of the flan increased and a common non-portrait design introduced at all three mints.

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This 'heavy coinage' can be closely dated, for no examples of it are known in the name of Archbishop Iænberht, whilst there are no 'light' (i.e., pre-reform) pennies of Archbishop Æthelheard, indicating that the reform took place in 792 or 3. The coins of Offa provide valuable evidence for a new dimension of royal authority and action with regard to the coinage, and have received much attention from historians because of their impressive imagery and range of royal titlature: Offa is variously entitled REX, REX M(*erciorum*), REX MERCIORU(*m*) and probably REX A(*nglorum*).

The 9th century

After Offa's death in 796, usurpers in Kent and East Anglia – Eadbearht Præn and Eadwald – took power and issued coins in their own names, following the design of Offa's heavy coinage. After a small issue at London based on this same type, the new Mercian ruler Coenwulf instituted a reform of the coinage leading to the new *tribrach* type. This non-portrait type used an obverse design modelled on the earlier coinage of Cynethryth, and despite its use of the central M (for *Merciorum*) was adopted by Eadbearht, Eadwald and even by Beorhtric of Wessex, who struck a very rare coinage around this time.



Silver 'Cross-and-wedges' penny of Coenwulf, moneyer Beornferth, Canterbury, 805-c. 810.
Photo - Copyright Wikipedia

By 798 Coenwulf had regained Kent and East Anglia also came back under his power by the 9th century. He appointed a sub-ruler for Kent – his brother Cuthred – in whose name coins were struck at Canterbury. Cuthred and his brother may have minted simultaneously in the cross-and-wedges portrait type current from around 805, but it is equally possible that they had sole control of the mint one after the other.

Around the same time, the archiepiscopal coinage at Canterbury also changed: the new archbishop, Wulfred, was very eager to assert his ecclesiastical rights, even at the expense of the king, and instituted an archiepiscopal portrait coinage bearing no reference at all to Coenwulf.

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This attractive series was modelled on the silver *denarii* produced by Pope Hadrian I (772–95).

Coenwulf continued a portrait coinage for the rest of his reign at Canterbury, London, East Anglia and, from c. 810, at a new mint located at Rochester in Kent. Canterbury came to dominate silver coin production, and whilst East Anglia and Rochester remained relatively stable, pennies from London become very rare: despite the recent discovery of a gold coin of Coenwulf with the legend DE VICO LVNDONIAE it is clear that the mint of London was in decline by around 800.

In the years between Coenwulf's death in 821 and Egbert of Wessex's conquest of Kent and the south-east in 825, the mint at Canterbury weathered a turbulent period that is better reflected in the coins than any written source. Coenwulf's brother and successor Ceolwulf I held Kent, but coins in his name from Canterbury are very rare and struck by only a few of the full complement of moneyers. Nonetheless, his short reign provides evidence of quite strong interest in the coinage, and several types common to a number of mints were introduced: a feature not seen in the latter part of his predecessor's reign.

The largest of these new types even encompassed the normally distinct East Anglian mint. Rochester became far more productive under Ceolwulf, perhaps to compensate for lower royal production at Canterbury. It looks like the greater part of Canterbury's coinage from the years c. 822-4 consists of 'anonymous' pennies bearing a royal- or archiepiscopal-style portrait surrounded by the moneyer's name and the mint name (*Dorobernia civitas*) on the reverse. No reference is made to any king or archbishop. This fascinating coinage seems to reflect a time when the moneyers were uncertain of whose authority to recognise, probably around Ceolwulf's deposition in 823 by Beornwulf.

No Kentish coins are known in his name, but there are many in the name of one Baldred, who was probably another Mercian sub-ruler of Kent, though this is difficult to tell for certain from the very scanty written records of this period. However, it is known that when Egbert of Wessex and his son Æthelwulf invaded Kent in 825 they put Baldred to flight and imposed their own rule.

Egbert's campaign of conquest took him far beyond Kent and even through Mercia to the borders of Northumbria in 829-30.

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Silver penny of Wulfred, moneyer Swefherd,
Canterbury, c. 815-22.
Photo - Copyright Wikipedia

Unusually, this dramatic military success was reflected in an issue of coinage from London, with Egbert named REX M(*erciorum*). This is one of very few cases in Anglo-Saxon England where it looks like coinage was being used in a propagandistic way: design and production was not as closely tied to politics and current events as in the classical or modern period.

After these conquests Egbert retreated and consolidated his position in the south-east, leaving Mercia to Wiglaf, who struck a very rare coinage at London, now the only mint available to the kings of Mercia. Egbert's coinage from Kent at first continued the pattern of Baldred's, but was reformed c. 828 to introduce a new reverse monogram type, retaining a portrait of the king on the obverse.

Archiepiscopal minting was interrupted immediately after the West Saxon takeover, but resumed shortly before Wulfred's death using the same monogram reverse as the royal coinage in conjunction with an archiepiscopal name and bust on the obverse; a type that continued under Wulfred's successor Ceolnoth, who came to power in 833.

The 9th century saw the spread of minting beyond the south-east, which had dominated production outside Northumbria since the end of the *sceattas*. The West Saxon mint initiated by Beorhtric continued to operate at a relatively low level under Egbert but remained very sporadic in operation between his death and Alfred's reign later in the 9th century.

In East Anglia, coinage gradually became more substantial under the last Mercian rulers and, from c. 825, under a series of independent rulers: Æthelstan, Æthelweard and (St) Edmund. These kings mainly issued non-portrait pennies bearing a large central A, and other designs which were often particular to individual moneyers, though produced by a common die-cutter. When first adopted under Coenwulf, this central A probably represented part of an Alpha-Omega pair, but in East Anglia more likely signified *Angli* or (*rex*) *Anglorum*.

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Under Æthelwulf, minting remained buoyant at Canterbury and Rochester and continued in the name of Archbishop Ceolnoth throughout the period. A succession of four phases can be distinguished at these two mints. At Canterbury the first was a non-portrait coinage bearing the legend REX SAXONIORVM, inspired by Egbert's West Saxon coinage; and a new portrait coinage bearing a wide range of reverse designs came second. At Rochester, the first type comprised a portrait element with diverse reverse designs struck by the royal moneyers, and also a probably episcopal element which does not name a moneyer or carry a portrait, but does bear the unusually long royal title REX OCCIDENTALIVM SAXONVM.

In the second phase the episcopal coinage ceases and a non-portrait type was adopted by the royal moneyers. The last two phases of Æthelwulf's coinage were common to both Rochester and Canterbury, with dies for both mints in the final phase coming from a common source at Canterbury. The third type of Æthelwulf's reign was a non-portrait coinage with the ambiguous mint legend DORIBI (which could refer to either Canterbury, *Dorobernia*; or Rochester, *Dorobrebria*) and a monogram for CANT(*ia*).

Æthelwulf's last coinage was a new portrait type of very different style. This *inscribed cross* type may have only come into production after several years without coinage at Canterbury: just two moneyers from there and from Rochester survived from earlier types, possibly because of the Viking raid on Kent recorded in 851. This new coinage survived into the reign of Æthelwulf's son Æthelberht (no genuine coins are known of Æthelbald, who ruled 858–60) under whom it became very substantial: about forty moneyers are known to have produced it.

Another new portrait type, the short-lived *floreate cross* type, also appeared at the end of his reign but survives in very small numbers today. Since the *inscribed cross* type is known largely thanks to a large hoard discovered at Dorking in the early 19th century and is found only rarely otherwise, it may be that the *floreate cross* coinage too was once much more substantial than its modern survival rate appears to indicate. The *inscribed cross* coinage is notable for the onset of major debasement, the centralisation of die-cutting for Canterbury and Rochester, and for a massive increase in the number of moneyers, so that almost 50 are known from the time of Æthelberht.

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These changes probably reflect the onset of a new and more intense royal management of the coinage, which was to be expanded under Æthelberht's successors.

In the reign of Berhtwulf of Mercia (c. 840–52) minting at London, Mercia's only remaining mint, began again in earnest, around the time of Æthelwulf's second phase of coinage in the mid 840s. A mixture of portrait and non-portrait types was struck. Because of the long abeyance of the London mint, considerable support came from West Saxon Rochester in the form of dies and even moneyers, and it is possible that some coins in Berhtwulf's name were actually produced in Rochester. It was once thought that this monetary co-operation was reflected in a unique penny bearing the name of Æthelwulf on one face and that of Berhtwulf on the other. However, this coin more likely represents an unofficial production without any particular political significance.

The recovery of Mercian minting was made most manifest by the adoption in Wessex of the 'lunettes' type first struck at London by Berhtwulf's successor Burgred.

This coinage survives in very large numbers thanks to a great increase in minting, especially in the latter part of Burgred's reign: about twenty moneyers are known for Alfred and 35–40 for Burgred. This period is particularly well known thanks to the discovery of a large number of hoards, presumably associated with Viking raids. This coinage is very difficult to organise or categorise in any meaningful way. However, the lunettes type had become very debased by the early 870s when production was probably at its highest, and another reform was initiated in the mid 870s by Alfred ('the Great') of Wessex.

This introduced the heavier, finer *cross-and-lozenge* type after a number of very rare and interesting experimental issues were struck in the years around the reform. At London, which lay within the Mercian kingdom, Alfred was initially recognised as king of Mercia as well as Wessex after the deposition of Burgred in 873/4, and was even called REX ANG(*lorum*) on one of two known examples of the *two emperors* portrait penny type. The other specimen of this fascinating type is in the name of Ceolwulf II, the new Mercian king installed by the Vikings.

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Ceolwulf also struck pennies of the *cross and* type, and the earliest known round English halfpenny belongs to this phase of coinage.

Further reforms were initiated by Alfred later in his reign. Around 880, London struck an innovative series of portrait pennies bearing Alfred's portrait and, on the reverse, a Monogram of *Lundonia*. Later one moneyer, Tilewine, placed his name on the reverse as well, but this coinage was for the most part struck without moneyers' names. The main type struck in the latter part of Alfred's reign, however, was the non-portrait *two line* type. Again, a few different and perhaps experimental types have survived in small numbers. These include a portrait coin – probably from around the same time as the London monogram pennies – with the mint-name ÆT GLEAPA ('from Gloucester'), which had become an important centre of 'English' Mercia under Alfred's ealdorman Æthelred; a small number of 'four-line' non-portrait pennies with reverse mint names assigning their production to Winchester and Exeter; another non-portrait series probably struck at Oxford (OHSNAFORDA); and large silver 'offering pieces' inscribed ELIMOSINA ('alms').

Northumbria's numismatic history was quite distinct from that of the south. Coinage never petered out as completely as it did below the Humber, and until close to the end of its history Northumbrian coinage remained closely linked to the king and archbishop. However, debasement became a serious issue around the end of the 8th century, when numismatists begin to apply the term *stycas* to Northumbrian coinage (based on a 10th-century gloss in the Lindisfarne Gospels; contemporary terminology is unknown). Both the political and the numismatic chronology of this period is very confused, with many accounts and suggestions competing with one another. By the middle of the 9th century Northumbrian coinage contained almost no silver and was being produced on a massive scale: many tens of thousands of coins are known today, and several very large hoards have been found, such as one from the churchyard in Hexham which contained some 8000 *stycas*.

After a final phase of considerable disorganisation, the *stycas* were phased out by the Scandinavian rulers who took over Northumbria in 867, and replaced with a new penny coinage on the model of coinage in the Carolingian empire and southumbrian England.

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Copper *stycas* of Æthelred II of Northumbria, moneyer Leofthegn, c. 840-8.
Photo - Copyright Wikipedia

Two exceptional coins illustrate that Northumbrian coinage in the 9th century may not have been entirely composed of *stycas*: a gold Mancus survives in the name of Archbishop Wigmund, modelled on contemporary gold solidi of Louis the Pious; and a silver penny found in the Cornish

Trewhiddle hoard of c. 868 in the name of EANRED REX, with an anomalous reverse legend apparently reading ÐES MONETA ('his coin'(?)) followed by an Omega.

The latter coin has still not been conclusively fitted into context: its style suggests production around 850, but Eanred of Northumbria probably died in 840. It may therefore be either a posthumous commemorative issue of some sort, or a survivor of a very rare Southumbrian coinage in the name of an otherwise forgotten ruler.

We continue in November when we look at Viking coinages.

Tweezers

Tweezers are known to have been used in predynastic Egypt. There are drawings of Egyptian craftsmen holding hot pots over ovens with a double-bow shaped tool. Asiatic tweezers, consisting of two strips of metal brazed together, were commonly used in Mesopotamia and India from about 3000 BC, perhaps for purposes such as catching lice.

The word tweezer takes its origin from France. "Etui" is at the root of the word. It comes from "etwee" that is taken from the Old French verb "estuier," meaning to hold or keep safe. An etwee describes a petite case that people would use to carry small objects (such as toothpicks) with them. Over time, the object now known as "tweezers" took on this name because the tool was commonly found in these tiny carrying cases. Eventually, the word "tweeze" was accepted as a verb in the English language.

There is evidence of Roman shipbuilders pulling nails out of construction with plier-type pincers.

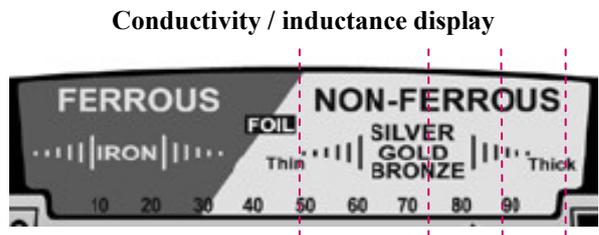
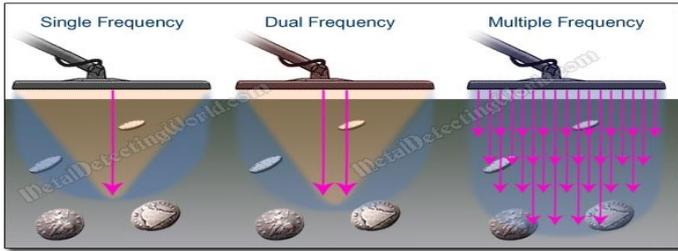


PAS RECORD
[LIN-A29AD8](#)

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Detector Frequencies by PhilD

Recently I noticed that the XP DEUS detector had four operating frequencies and my T2 only one and wondered if I was losing out. Knowing nothing about detector frequencies I searched the web for any information that might help me understand a bit more about them. I have put the information I gleaned together in the format below and hope that others may benefit from it when thinking of buying a new machine or upgrading their old one.



Typical single frequency machine (Teknetics T2)

A single frequency detector can usually squeeze out slightly more depth than a multi-frequency design at that certain frequency. But this is an advantage only at one frequency, they are unable to maintain that maximum performance over a wide range of targets.

Typical four separate frequency machine (XP DEUS)

Four single frequency options to choose from to suit your site. Highest frequency designed to target small shallow finds. Lowest frequency to target larger deep finds and the beach.

Typical dual frequency machine that can operate the two frequencies simultaneously (ie Whites DFX)

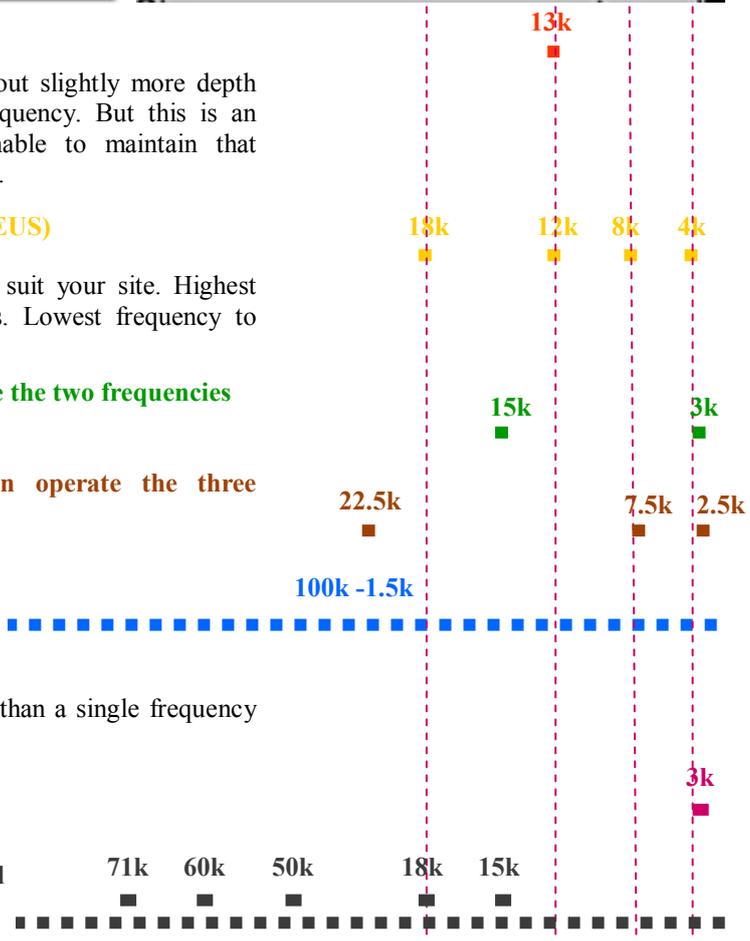
Typical triple frequency machine, that can operate the three frequencies simultaneously (ie Whites V3i)

Typical FBS (Full Band Spectrum) machine operates 28 frequencies simultaneously (Minelab E-Trac)

This machine receives 28 times more information than a single frequency machine and is good on wet sand.

Common frequency used for wet sand detecting

Common frequencies used for hunting small gold nuggets including FBS

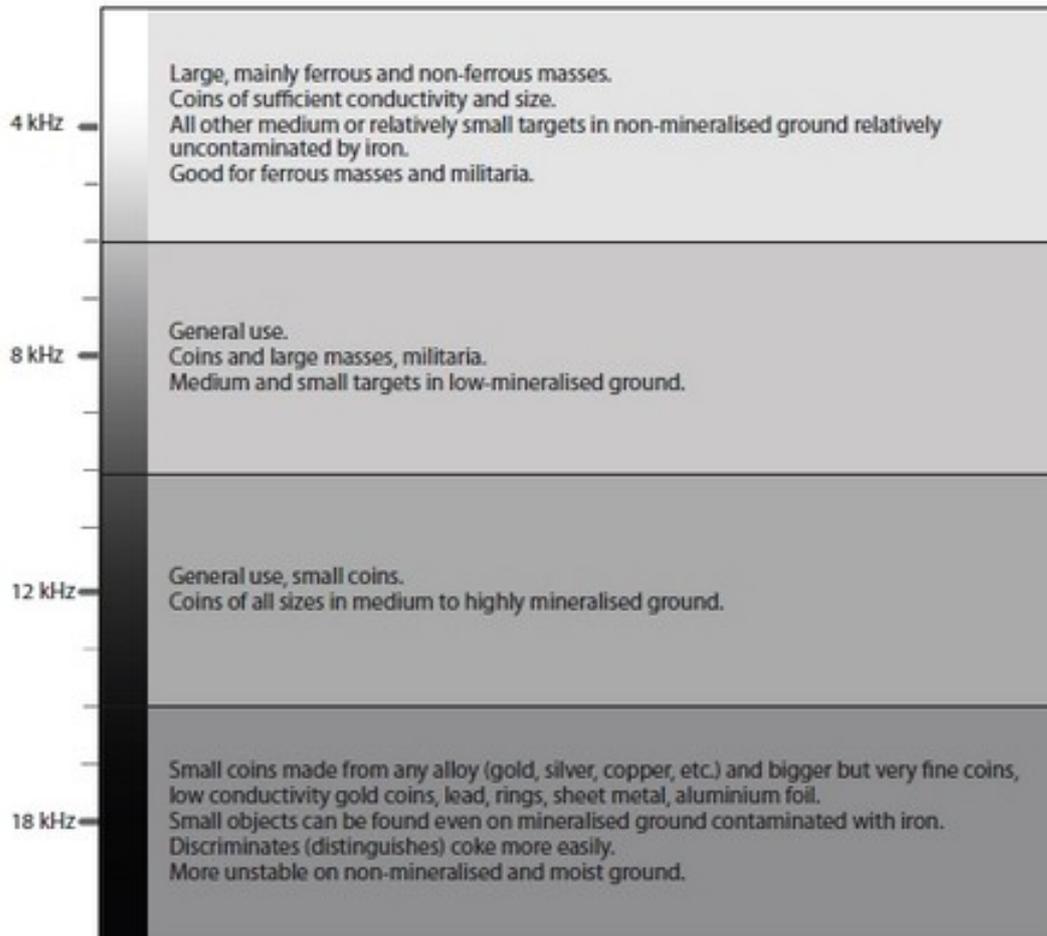


What finds a frequency detects best	High frequency	Low frequency
	Small, shallow low conductivity finds	Large, deep high conductivity finds

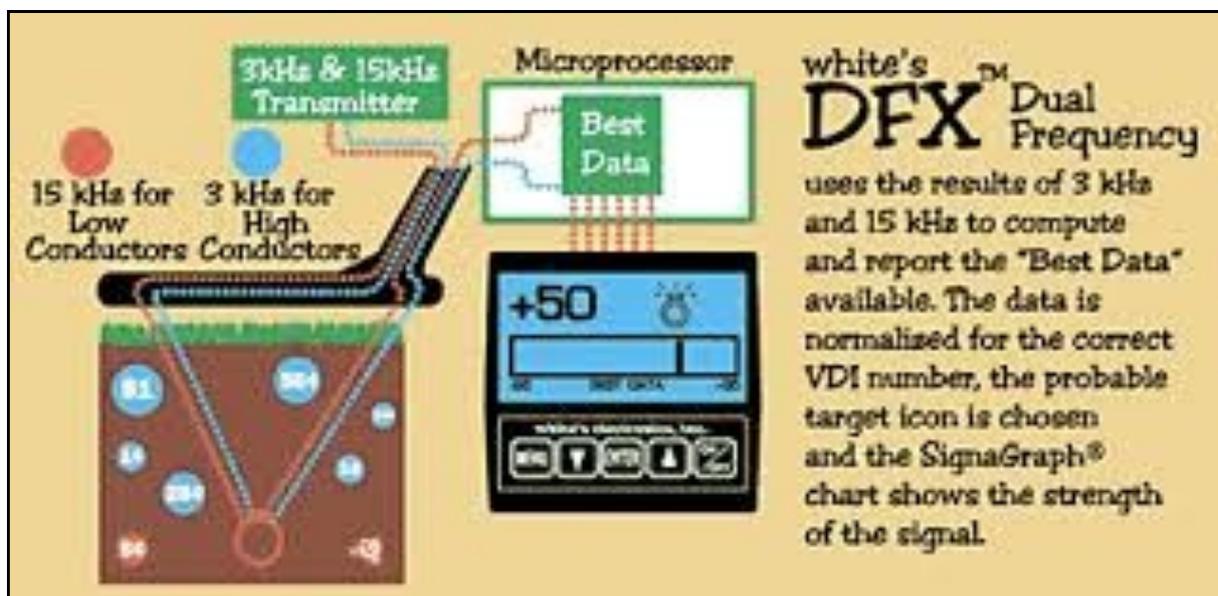
Note that frequency is not the only factor when considering a machine. Consideration should also be given to your budget, is the machine value for money?, is it for use on cultivated land, pasture, wet sand, surf or a combination?, it's weight, balance, build quality, durability, reliability, battery life, performance, ease of use, complexity, depth, recovery speed, discrimination, ability to ground balance and pinpoint, to cope with highly mineralised ground, cord or cordless head phones?, volume control, warranty period etc.

XP DEUS

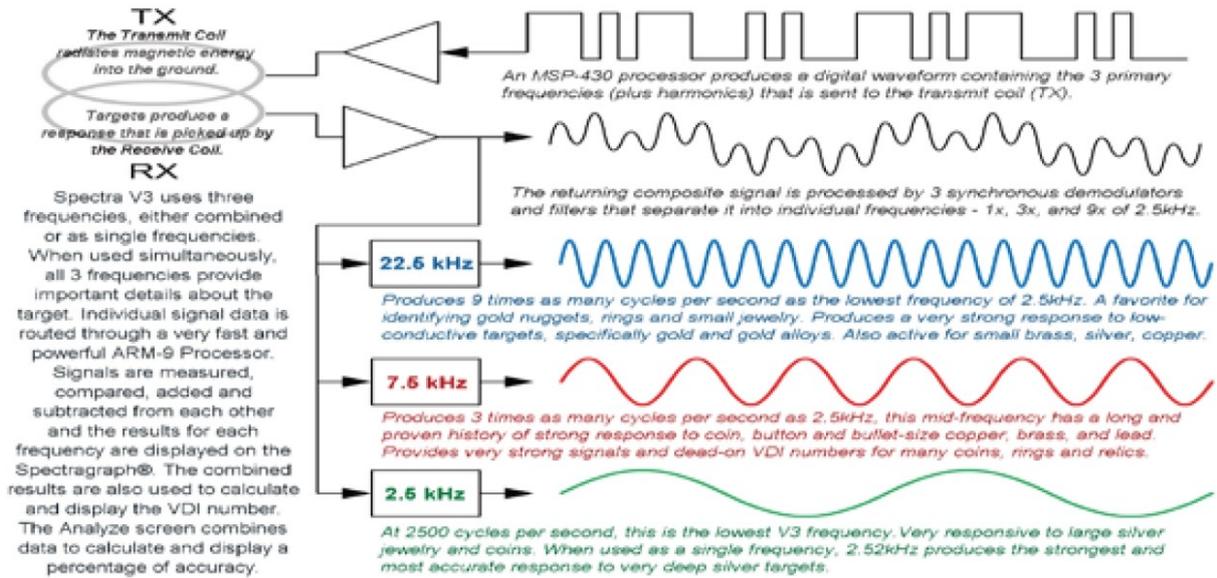
Here is a non-exhaustive list of the most likely targets that may be detected according to the frequency:



Whites DFX

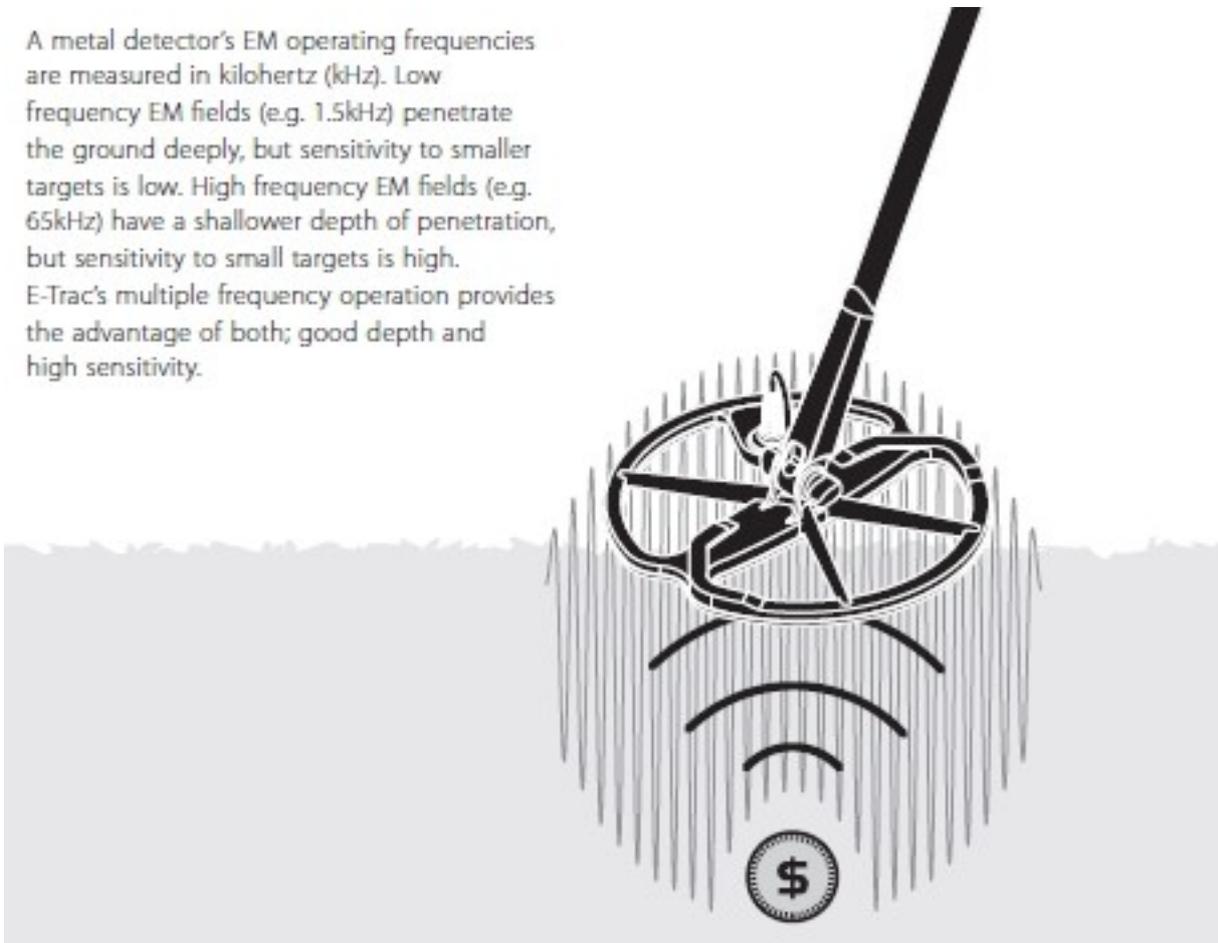


Whites v3i



Minelab E-Trac

A metal detector's EM operating frequencies are measured in kilohertz (kHz). Low frequency EM fields (e.g. 1.5kHz) penetrate the ground deeply, but sensitivity to smaller targets is low. High frequency EM fields (e.g. 65kHz) have a shallower depth of penetration, but sensitivity to small targets is high. E-Trac's multiple frequency operation provides the advantage of both; good depth and high sensitivity.



Many thanks to the manufacturers for such great machines & informative manuals

[The frequencies of various detectors can be found on this comparison website thanks to Kellyco metal detectors](#)



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 August 2013

Norfolk treasure: Silver disc reveals Christian

Offas Dyke Bulldozed!!!

Important site found by detectorists.

Lost city of Thonis Heracleion

Isle of Man Viking sword to star in York exhibition

Staffordshire hoard news

The £1m of treasure off the Welsh coast

Devastated bride lost £3,000 rings

Richard III site throws up more discoveries

Roman skeletons discovered in Gloucester

Hunt for lost keys unearths treasure

'Halls Of The Dead' Unearthed

medieval boat found

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>PAS - Blogs</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>Post code finder</i>
<i>Getting involved in archaeology</i>

New members in August 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](#)

Husky68	brisad	mrfox
beepbeepjan52	Nige the dig	rookie_tim
jonnyringo67	jblester	miklinga
monnie-96	Allmetalmode	Viminal1000
Locky	Beaumont	AllanK
Doghouse1	gypsytraveller	Digger pete
Sonic Boom	Fotoman	Dogrose
GEO-TREK	Wobbly Wayne	willie12
DarbyGloss	fishfinger	jimbob
toshydetecting1	davelambo	mcdigger
Sparko99	1227_bellamy	BlackKnight
stevieboy93	sandrixie	Bagi
Swantee	Cwjddavis	aggieuk
vandenplas1275	ace1968	wez1
classiccarschippy	bongobilly	camaroneil

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.