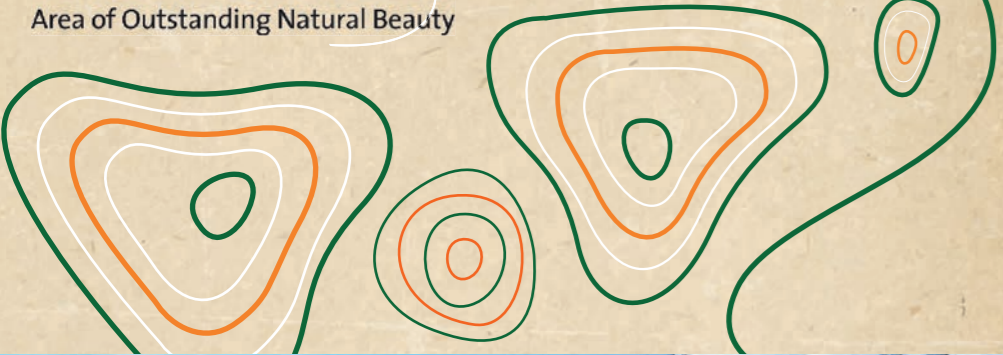


Mathon A Journey Through Time

malvern hills
Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty



Mathon a stunning hamlet in the shadow of the imposing Malvern Hills. It has established history dating back to the Norman Conquest and beyond. My endeavours over the last 2 years have confirmed that fact and have illuminated some phases of history previously not Fully confirmed. Through the use of advanced and traditional techniques a broad cross-section of human activity has been established.



Bronze Age Scribe-ware

This item was located at the South End urn burial site. The site was heavily compromised during the red sand extraction during the 20th century which led to the cinerary urn discovery. The fragment shows detailed craftsmanship in what could have been shield decoration or simple fine pot design.



Celtic ¼ Stater 50-25BC

This wonderful find was located on the banks of Cradley Brook. The Dobunni tribe lived in the part of southwestern Britain that today broadly coincides with the English counties of Bristol, Gloucestershire and the north of Somerset, although at times their territory may have extended into parts of now Herefordshire, Oxfordshire, Wiltshire, Worcestershire, and Warwickshire. Their capital acquired the Roman name of Corinium Dobunorum, which is today known as Cirencester. The Dobunni were a large group of farmers and craftsmen, living in small villages concentrated in fertile valleys for which Mathon is so well known.



Roman Fibulae (fibula) Polden Hill Brooch

In ancient Rome and other places where Latin was used, the same word denoted both a brooch and the fibula bone because a popular form for brooches and the shape of the bone were thought to resemble one another. Some fibulae were also sometimes used as votive gifts for gods. Located on the Mathon Court Estate.



Roman coins

The Romans played a prominent role in the area. marching from Gloucester, Kenchester, Stretton Grandison and Worcester.



Heraldic Harness Pendant 1200-1350

During the Medieval period the leather straps that make up the harness of a horse were often elaborately decorated with pendants. Our evidence for this is contained in various illuminated manuscripts from the 12th century to the 15th and on cast bronze medieval representations of horses.



The Galley Men Venetian soldini c.1382-1526.

The Venetians were notorious traders in the late medieval period with trade networks covering the Mediterranean and Europe. The Venetian fleet of galleys set out for England during May and stayed there until late August or early September. During these summer months soldini entered the English economy through trade with Venetian merchants and quickly became widespread across England. The soldino, meaning 'little shilling' became nicknamed the 'galyhalpens', or Galley-halfpence, after the 'Galley-men' who imported them. While the general population was enjoying these new exotic coins, the government was grappling with two major problems. The first was that the soldino was an illegally imported coin, and the second was that it weighed slightly less than an English halfpenny but mimicked it nonetheless. Soldini therefore became a particular source of irritation for the English government.



Charles 1st (1600-1649) Civil War silver 1641-1645

Many ordinary people actually never took sides. They either supported the party their local lord supported or the side which marched into there area first. Ordinary people were forced to fight for whichever army first arrived in their home-town. They also had to provide food and shelter for passing soldiers and to pay taxes to fund the army. Many ordinary people just wanted the war to stay as far away from them as possible.



If you left home in the hope that you could avoid fighting or paying subsidies for the army of either side, your home or business was burned to the ground. No one could escape the effects of this war. Located East of the 'Red Field'.



Charles II (1630-1685) Silver shilling 1663

This Silver Shilling was struck only a few years after the restoration of the British monarchy in 1660, when King Charles the Second retook the throne. By the time of the restoration of Charles II, milling machines were poised to take over the minting of coins.

Initially hammered coins continued in production together with some milled two pence and penny coins. From 1662 onwards the production of hammered coins ceased and henceforth all coins were machine made. In 1662 first the silver crown was minted.

Located at Church Farm Mathon



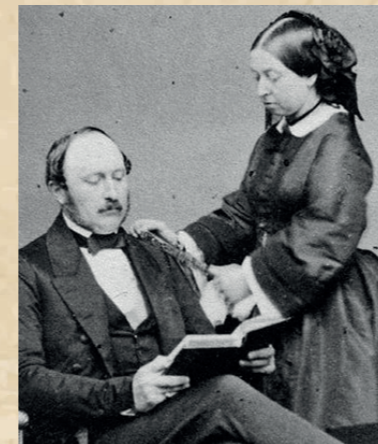
William III (1650-1702) Silver Shilling 1697

William III also widely known as William of Orange, His victory at the Battle of the Boyne in 1690 is commemorated by unionists, who display orange colours in his honour to this day. Popular histories usually refer to his joint reign with his wife, Queen Mary II, as that of William and Mary. Located at Mathon Court (Hall Court)



Victorian Mourning Locket (Hair) 1800

Mourning jewellery became popular in the 18th century, mourners wore intricately decorated lockets, in which locks of a "dearly departed" family member were arranged in a plait. Mourning jewellery increased in popularity in the Victorian era after the Queen's husband, Prince Albert, death. As the Queen went into a long period of intense mourning, she wore a special locket dedicated to the memory of her beloved husband which set a fashion trend. Located next to the St. John's Church



Victorian Florin (1891)

The florin was introduced as part of an experiment in decimalisation that went no further at the time. The original florins, dated 1849, attracted controversy for omitting a reference to God from Queen Victoria's titles; that type is accordingly known as the "Godless florin", and was in 1851 succeeded by the "Gothic florin", for its design and style of lettering. Throughout most of its existence, the florin bore some variation of either the shields of the United Kingdom, or the emblems of its constituent nations on the reverse, a tradition broken between 1902 and 1910, when the coin featured a windswept figure of a standing Britannia. Located next to the St. John's Church.



Artefact scanning and Detail enhancement

Laser scanning items that are recovered from the ground provides so many benefits. Due to chemical reactions in the composition of a find, be it organic, metallic or other. The fine details of artefacts can be obscured by degradation or corrosion. Laser scanning an item can enrich features that can reveal its true nature.



Roman Barborious Coin

Same coin 3D scanned using the latest Artec Micro System and enhanced in Verisurf Software. This near perfect colour capture and hi-resolution imaging allows details that cannot be seen by standard visual inspection. Colour does provide context to the artefact but can also hide valuable hidden detail. So I also started utilizing local colour highlighting with the Verisurf Reverse engineering suite. This technique not widely known seem very useful as a find identification tool.



Here is an example of this process. Item as it came out of the ground. Its identity is unknown.



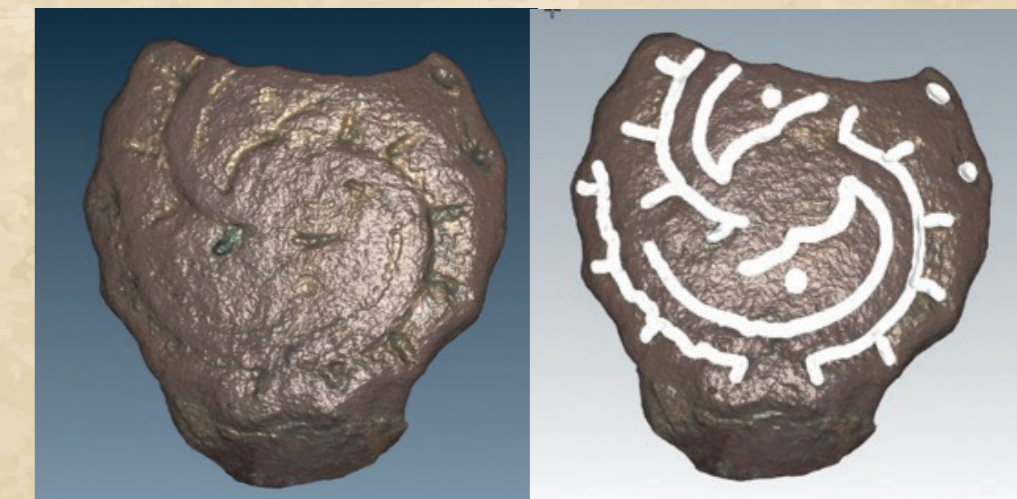
After cleaning and stabilising the artefact This image was taken. Detail is somewhat unclear.

The Digital Process

The next enhancement process was scanning. Using the Artec Micro full coverage was achieved through artefact articulation and point-cloud registry process. Great thanks to my colleagues at Central Scanning whom provided this cutting edge technology.

Once again, the level of detail is enhanced yet the underling features are not vivid.

Thus by utilising a local area selection process these feature can be re-imagined in the virtual environment.' Virtual Paint-brushing' in 3D.



Find out how we can help!

There are so many ways we support historical projects. Contact me to find what we do to support historical communities.

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