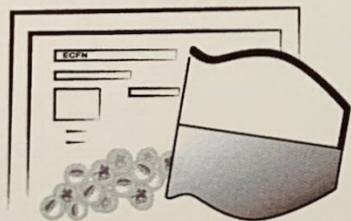




European Coin Find Network

XII Meeting

Institute of Archaeology
University College London
September 4–5th 2025



Programme

Thursday September 4th

9:30	Welcome	Kevin MacDonald
9:40	Keynote: Coin find studies: Past, Present and Future	David Wigg-Wolf
10:10	Analysing Iberian coin hoards (5th–1st c. BC) through Déda- lo Cultural Heritage Management Platform	Pablo Cerdà Insa
10:30	Modelling find spot data in Dédalo	Alejandro Peña
10:50	Coin Finds and the monedaiberica.org Project	Manuel Gozalbes
11:10	Tea and coffee	
11:40	Periplo and PAS Republican coins: powered by an army of elves since 2003	Dan Pett
12:00	Byzantine coin finds? NOMISMATA data base	Giorgio Donato
12:20	DISCO - Digital Inventory of Swiss Coin finds	Jonas von Felten
12:40	Die links and the size of the Commodan silver coinage	Matthew Ball
13:00	Lunch in the Leventis Gallery sponsored by the BNS	
14:00	Short contributions	
	Workshop report on the mapping of coin finds. The case study of the coinage of Croton – problems, ideas, solutions(?)	Stefanie Baars
	The military camp at Viminacium	Mirjana Vojvoda, Žel- jko Jovanovic, Igor Milošević & Ivan Marjanovic
	Digital transformation of movable cultural heritage in Slovenia: The ISPeD Project (2023–2025)	Alenka Miškec
	New finds of Roman silver ingots from Barbaricum	Aleksander Bursche & Kiril Myzgin
14:20	Coin Finds Belgium – A long tradition and a brand-new da- tabase	Koen Verboven & Fran Stroobants
14:40	Coin finds from Austria: retrospective and future projects	Daniela Williams
15:00	Improving coin find registration in the Netherlands – a new project	Anton Cruysheer
15:20	Tea and coffee	
15:50	Digitising Britain's largest Roman coin hoard and many more – A case study of the Cunetio hoard	Miriam Dafydd & Mang Yee "Winnie" Poon
16:10	Nomisma Sampo: a triple store and user interface for coin finds	Rahel C. Ackermann & David Wigg-Wolf
16:30	Discussion: Recording coin finds in their archaeological con- text	
17:30	Close	

Friday September 5th

9:30	Uncertainty – current evolvments in NFDI4Objects	Sebastian Gampe, Karsten Tolle
9:50	Beyond minting dates: a new framework for expert-based coin dating in archaeology	Marta Krzyzanska, David Wigg-Wolf, Keith May, Caitlin Buck, Allard Mees & Jeremy Oakley
10:10	Data challenges based on <i>De Retibus Nummorum</i> data	Sebastian Gampe, Karsten Tolle, Markus Möller & Caroline von Nicolai
10:30	NUMMI DIGITAL: A digital platform for the study and enhancement of coin collections and coin finds	Lavinia Sole & Egid- ia Occhipin
10:50	Tea and coffee	
11:20	Creative digital engagement with the coin collection at the University of Leeds	Lucy Moore
11:40	Coin finds in Denmark as citizen science	Rasmus Holst Niel- sen
12:00	Celtic currencies in the Upper Danube region?	Markus Möller
12:20	The hoard of Altengottern. An example of 'early' <i>denarius</i> hoards from Thuringia	Mario Schlapke
12:40	The large hoard of Roman denarii from Augsburg Oberhausen. Some preliminary results.	Leo Brey
13:00	Lunch in the Leventis Gallery sponsored by the BNS.	
14:00	The circulation of Roman coinage on the Berkshire Downs in its local and regional context	John Naylor
14:20	Coin circulation in imperial borderlands. An analysis of coin circulation in the Caucasus using FLAME	Jehan Hillen
14:40	Revisiting two coin complexes, excavated in the 1970s and 1980s	Dilyana Boteva- Boyanova
15:00	Three emperors at Trelai: fifth century coins in South Wales	Nick Wells
15:20	Critiquing 'purse hoards'	Murray Andrews
15:40	Tea and coffee	
16:10	Final discussion & ECFN 2026	
17:30	Close	

Analysing Iberian Coin Hoards (5th–1st c. BC) through Dédalo Cultural Heritage Management Platform

Pablo Cerdà Insa (University of València)

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In this brief presentation, we will introduce as part of our doctoral research an innovative approach to storing, managing, and studying the coin hoards buried in Iberia-Hispania between the 5th and 1st centuries BC. This project aims to contribute to the understanding of coin use, circulation, and hoarding practices in the Iberian Peninsula during this period. To achieve this, we are working online with Dédalo, a powerful heritage management software that currently underpins various international numismatic projects. Our study is developed within the framework of one such initiative: monedaberica.org (MIB; eds. P.P. Ripollès and M. Gozalbes). The documentary corpus compiled so far includes 418 individually recorded hoards. Several examples will be used to demonstrate how Dédalo's records are employed to catalogue the hoards, highlighting the usefulness and adaptability of its data fields for this purpose, all while considering that the record template is still under development. Additionally, we will present the connection between our work and the MIB project, as the study of monetary hoards will contribute to establish chronological frameworks for coin types and issues featured in the catalogue.

Modelling find spots data in Dédalo

Alex Peña (Render)

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The initial data modelling for find spots in the Dédalo ontology was developed during the Moneda Ibérica (MIB) project. This first version was intentionally simple, designed primarily to facilitate the import of existing data from the original MIB database. At that stage, find spots were represented as a flat list of records, without hierarchical structure or contextual detail.

However, as the needs of the numismatic and archaeological communities evolved, this basic model proved insufficient for accurately representing the complexity of real-world archaeological sites. Through a series of collaborative meetings within the numismatic community, it became clear that a more robust and flexible structure was necessary.

As a result, a new and significantly improved ontology was developed. In this updated model, find spots were redefined as immovable heritage assets and integrated under the "tchi" top-level domain (TLD). The new Dédalo ontology supports the creation of multi-level, hierarchical representations of archaeological sites. It allows for the definition of any level of stratigraphy or spatial organization, and can be enriched with contextual information, such as related finds, as well as linked to controlled vocabularies like the finds context and finds category thesauri.

Coin finds and the monedaiberica.org project

Manuel Gozalbes (*Museu de Prehistoria de Valencia*)

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The digital project monedaiberica.org is a comprehensive catalog of coin types that includes extensive information on monetary finds. The next phase of the project aims to systematically gather all available research published in books and academic papers. The ultimate goal is to carefully organize and integrate this data into the public website, making it widely accessible. Additionally, improvements are planned for the search engine, the interactive map, and the analytical tools related to these finds, in order to enhance functionality and support more in-depth research.

Peripleo and PAS Republican coins: powered by an army of elves since 2003

Dann Pett (*Westminster School*)

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This paper explores the utility of lightweight mapping tools, specifically Peripleo, for visualizing and analyzing Roman Republican coinage data, building upon the foundational impact of data standards established by initiatives like the Portable Antiquities Scheme (PAS) and Nomisma since 2003. The work of Daniel Pett, Sam Moorhead, and Roger Bland in conjunction with the Finds Liaison Officers, Ethan Gruber et al on standardizing archaeological recording for the PAS has created an unprecedented body of data, including Roman coinage, which is now ripe for new forms of spatial analysis with serious potential for machine learning. This paper demonstrate how the author uses Peripleo's intuitive interface and linked open data capabilities enable researchers to rapidly explore the geographic distribution of Roman Republican coins, identifying potential patterns of circulation, deposition, and regional variation. This approach facilitates a more accessible and dynamic understanding of numismatic evidence, allowing for quick insights into large datasets that complement traditional numismatic studies. By leveraging existing standardized data, lightweight mapping tools offer a powerful, yet readily deployable, means to unlock new perspectives on ancient economies and networks.

Byzantine Coin Finds: The NOMISMATA data base.

Giorgio Donato (*Independent Researcher, University of Trieste*)

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NOMISMATA <https://byzantine.units.it/en/> is the first geo- and chronoreferenced database of Byzantine coin finds. A database like this did not exist before, so we created one at the University of Trieste. What is it for? Without a database of this kind, anyone studying the circulation of Byzantine coinage had to rely solely on books or articles, analyzing coin finds one publication at a time. With NOMISMATA, instead, researchers can view all Byzantine coin finds together – across both geographic space and historical time – while controlling their reliability.

In this way, scholars can enlarge their research on production and circulation of Byzantine currency in the long run, build new models, identify correlations, conduct analyses, define more precisely the areas of particular mints and explore trends and patterns. This should make possible a new approach and – hopefully – allow for new discoveries. So, NOMISMATA is essentially a research tool. It also provides users with access to all the sources it draws from, making NOMISMATA a repository of scholarly literature on Byzantine coin finds as well.

DISCO - Digital Inventory of Swiss Coinfinds

Jonas von Felten (*Inventar der Fundmünzen der Schweiz*)

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After serving faithfully for over twenty years, the central database of the Swiss Inventory of Coin Finds (SICF) has been sent into the sunset — making way for a new digital infrastructure. In its place rises DISCO, short for the Digital Inventory of Swiss Coin Finds, a modern platform designed to support research, accessibility, and long-term sustainability. DISCO is an instance of the increasingly popular data management tool «Dédalo» by Render SA (Valencia) for any type of Cultural Heritage.

Although DISCO will never be truly finished, as there is still a large amount of data to import and clean, the system is now robust enough to become part of regular working routines. Data stewardship in the full sense of the word will have to be integrated in the “daily business” of data managers, researchers, and collaborators. In the future, we aim to make this research infrastructure available to other numismatic projects, provided they have a connection to Switzerland or to Swiss coinfinds.

Die links and the size of the Commodan silver coinage

Matthew Ball (*British Museum / Portable Antiquities Scheme*)

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A sample dataset of 564 Commodan denarii, selected on a random(ish) basis from coins pictured on OCRE, yielded a surprisingly high number of die links. The denarii in question come from a variety of contexts, the connections between which are not wholly apparent: hoards from as far apart as Spain, Jordan, and Cyprus, single finds from Britain recorded with the PAS, and coins from the collections of various American, British, and European museums. The die links themselves occur between denarii struck across the whole length of the reign, and their frequency runs counter to the idea of a large silver coinage along the lines of Commodus' second century predecessors. A limited exploration of the coinage of Marcus Aurelius also revealed a number of die links among denarii of the later reign (c.175–80), indicating that the factors leading to a substantially lower output under Commodus had their origins in the time of his father.

This paper will speculate on what this means for our understanding of the silver coinage of Commodus: the intensity of output, the relationship between output, weight, and purity, and possible steps we might take in order to better understand the size and structure of his coinage.

Workshop report on the mapping of coin finds. The case study of the coinage of Croton – problems, ideas, solutions(?)

Stefanie Baars (Staatliche Museen zu Berlin, Münzkabinett)

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As part of my PhD thesis 'The silver coinage of Croton from the 6th to the 3rd century BC' I analysed 98 coin finds. This included examining the distribution of finds, which were mapped using the geoinformation software 'QGIS'. The range of precision of the find spot was quite broad: The accuracy of the location ranged from the indication of a relatively precise area (within a few square metres) to the indication of/by cities ('Taranto') to regions ('Calabria') to extremely vague information ('Southern Italy'). For the version of the thesis submitted to the university, the focus was on creating maps. Therefore, the inaccuracies of point coordinates in the visualisation were not particularly significant when the map was tailored to Central and Southern Italy. For the publication, however, I aim to make my data available to other researchers for further use. For this purpose, I would like to publish reliable data. With this in mind, polygonal mapping using vector layers (currently) seems more sensible to me. I would like to present the case to the plenum and discuss ideas for a suitable approach.

The military camp at Viminacium

Mirjana Vojvoda (Institute of Archaeology Belgrade); Željko Jovanović, Igor Milošević and Ivan Marjanović (Center for New Technology Viminacium)

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The military camp at Viminacium was most likely established during the reign of the Flavian dynasty. Soon, Viminacium developed into the largest urban settlement in Upper Moesia and a significant military center, where the Legio VII Claudia Pia Fidelis was stationed. At the beginning of Hadrian's reign, Viminacium was most likely granted municipal status (Municipium Aelium Viminacium). By the mid-2nd century—or possibly even earlier—it became the administrative seat of the province of Upper Moesia. The pinnacle of its development was reached during the reign of Septimius Severus and his immediate successors, when it received colonial status (Colonia Viminacium) at the beginning of Gordian's reign.

The first major rescue archaeological excavations of Viminacium, led by the Archaeological Institute, took place from 1977 to 1997. After a short hiatus, the work resumed in 2002 and has continued uninterrupted to this day. Since then, besides archaeologists, research of the Roman city and legionary fort has been conducted by geophysicists, geologists, petrologists, mathematicians, anthropologists, researchers who perform remote sensing, 3D modelling and photogrammetry researchers. All collected data has been integrated into the Geospatial Relational Database Management System database with Geospatial Information System - GIS. So far, 16,610 coins have been discovered, of which 9,500 were found after 2002. All coins uncovered since 2002 have been recorded within the GIS database.

Our team is currently developing an online database of coins discovered at Viminacium – the Viminacium Coin Viewer Project – which we are pleased to introduce on this occasion. The in situ findspot of each coin has been mapped within the GIS database. As

part of the Viminacium Coin Viewer online project, users will be able to explore various excavated sections of the site (including the southern, eastern, and northeastern necropolises; villae rusticae, vicus settlements, the city, baths, amphitheater, etc.), zoom in, select any positioned coin, and access detailed information by opening a dedicated window. This window will provide numismatic data, contextual information about the find, and accompanying photographs. The project is expected to be completed by the end of 2027, contingent on securing the necessary financial resources. Once finalized, all data on monetary finds from Viminacium will be freely accessible to all interested users.

Digital Transformation of Movable Cultural Heritage in Slovenia: The ISPeD Project (2023–2025)

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The Movable e-Heritage 2023–2025 project, funded through Slovenia's Recovery and Resilience Plan, addresses the lack of a unified digital system for documenting and accessing movable cultural heritage. Led by the Ministry of Culture, it aims to develop the Information System for Movable e-Heritage (ISPeD), enabling centralized, secure, and accessible digital management of museum and gallery collections.

Currently, less than 5% of inventoried objects are available online, and systems across institutions are fragmented. ISPeD will provide a cloud-based platform, improve data transparency, and support strategic cultural governance. By 2026, at least eight institutions dealing with movable cultural heritage—including numismatic collections—will implement individual dynamic e-services, marking a significant step in the digital transformation of Slovenia's cultural sector.

New finds of Roman silver ingots from Barbaricum

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In early 2024, a set of silver ingots with the dies of Constantine I solidi was found in Transcarpathian Ukraine. It is currently stored at the National Museum of Ukrainian History in Kyiv. This assemblage will be presented against the background of other known silver bar finds from provincial and Barbaricum areas.

Coin Finds Belgium – A long tradition and a brand-new database

Koen Verboven (Ghent University) and Fran Stroobants (Royal Library of Belgium)

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In this short presentation, we introduce a new online database project dedicated to archaeological coin finds from the territory of present-day Belgium, spanning from the Iron Age to the Merovingian pseudo-imperial coinage. This collaborative initiative is

led by the Ancient History Research Group at Ghent University and the Royal Library of Belgium (KBR), with support from Yale University and the Flanders Heritage Agency.

Belgium once formed part of the hinterland of the Rhine limes, encompassing most of three Roman civitates (the Menapii, Nervii, and Tungri), and a smaller portion of a fourth (the Treveri). Tens of thousands of Roman coins have been discovered within its borders—some predating the Roman conquest, but the majority from the imperial and post-imperial periods. A significant portion of these finds remain unpublished or are scattered across obscure publications.

Our primary aim is to consolidate legacy data, starting with the unpublished coin finds recorded at the KBR between the 1950s and 1990s. The resulting online database will allow both simple and advanced searches on a range of parameters related to the coins and their find contexts. Users will be able to view results as lists, interactive maps, and graphs, and download data under a CC BY-NC-SA license.

Coin finds from Austria: Retrospective and Future Projects

Daniela Williams (Austrian Archaeological Institute of the Austrian Academy of Sciences, Vienna, Austria)

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Austria has a long-standing tradition of recording and processing coin finds. As early as 1971, the project *Fundmünzen der römischen Zeit in Österreich* (FMRÖ) was initiated by numismatists — rather than archaeologists — at what was then the Numismatic Commission of the Austrian Academy of Sciences. The project, which still exists today, continues to play a central role in documenting Roman coin finds from Austria. In more recent years, a central office for processing coin finds from all periods was established at the Austrian Archaeological Institute of the Austrian Academy of Sciences, in cooperation with the Federal Monuments Office (Bundesdenkmalamt). This paper presents the evolution of the study of coin finds in Austria and outlines future long-term research projects.

Improving coin find registrations in the Netherlands – a new project

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This project will begin with an exploration of how coins and coin finds are currently handled in Dutch archaeology (including museums, excavations and finds made by metal detectorists), identifying documentation and research needs, and developing recommendations for standardized recording practices—using existing frameworks such as OCRE, and developing new ones (within the Portable Antiquities of the Netherlands - PAN), particularly for post-Roman 'Dutch' coinage.

The goal is to register coin finds in a way that serves the needs of archaeology, so greatly benefitting the field of numismatics.

Central questions include:

a) How are coin finds, reports, identifications, and documentation currently dealt with

across the relevant sectors in archaeology? What challenges are encountered?

b) What aspects are considered important, and why (e.g., impact, interests)?

c) What is needed to improve current practices, and how might that be achieved?

d) What would be required for a central registration system?

Digitising Britain's Largest Roman Coin Hoard and Many More – A Case Study of the Cunetio Hoard

Miriam Dafydd and Mang Yee "Winnie" Poon (British Museum)

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Since 2024, the British Museum has been working towards documenting and imaging its entire collection. The Money & Medals department has approximately 120,000 objects requiring database entry, and over 400,000 in need of imaging. Over 10% of these, or approximately 16,000, are from the Cunetio Hoard, found in 1978 — the largest known hoard of Roman coins found in Britain. Prior to the project, there were 37,625 digital records out of the approximately 55,000 coins, meaning about 31% of the coins did not have an individual digital record.

This paper will aim to address the challenges presented when documenting a large number of objects, and specifically large coin finds. It will introduce the approach taken for the wider documenting and digitising project, and how this methodology has been applied to the Cunetio Hoard. It will also cover the impact of the digitising work on future research publications and public engagement.

NomismaSampo: A triple store for coin finds.

Rahel C. Ackermann (Inventar der Fundmünzen der Schweiz) and David Wigg-Wolf (German Archaeological Institute / University of Leicester)

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While there are many online databases for national coin find projects, there is no portal that provides comprehensive coverage of coin finds across national borders, and research on coin finds still requires painstaking collection of data from a variety of sources, both analogue and digital. Web portals such as Online Coins of the Roman Empire do include individual coin finds from a number of countries, but only coins that can be attributed to a specific type in the relevant reference work. Coins that cannot be identified so closely, and that is the majority of coin finds, are not included. Coin Hoards of the Roman Empire and Coin Hoards of the Roman Republic provide comprehensive coverage for hoards, but they are only part of the story, while FLAME and NOMISMATA lead the way for Late Antiquity and the Byzantine period.

NomismaSampo, a prototype of which is being developed, aims to fill the gap by providing simple access to data on coin finds of all periods from a wide range of disparate sources. It utilises the Finnish Sampo User Interface to access a triple store based on the Nomisma vocabulary and ontology. The triple store includes a standard set of core data on the coins (e.g. authority, mint, date, denomination...) and the find spot (e.g., geodata, type of deposition...) to allow basic searches, and a link to the original

source of the entry to facilitate access to more detailed information. This might be a web resource, but could also comprise a bibliographic reference. Data contributors will be able to upload simple csv files using a standard Nomisma.conform template, in much the same way as data is uploaded to OCRE etc.

Uncertainty – current evolvments in NFDI4Objects

Sebastian Gampe and Karsten Tolle (Goethe Universität)

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Uncertain information plays a huge role in numismatics, especially for coin finds, that are often less well preserved. Within the German NFDI4Objects project, we are developing solutions for modelling and working with uncertain or vague information.

As part of the project, a survey was conducted which showed that many systems still do not allow the entry or storage of uncertain or vague data. As this is an important first step, we would like to raise awareness of it. In this presentation, we will demonstrate some use cases based on Antike Fundmünzen Europa (AFE) database, since it allows the entry of uncertain information. We want to use this to illustrate our current position and the benefits of our approach.

In the near future, we will also have to deal with results generated by automated systems (e.g. AI classifiers). The results of these systems come with a likelihood value, which shows how certain the AI is about the result. Therefore, this topic will become increasingly important. It is crucial that we as a community understand the impacts, challenges and opportunities, and also encourage the development of systems capable of storing uncertainty and vagueness.

Beyond Minting Dates: A New Framework for Expert-Based Coin Dating in Archaeology

Marta Krzyzanska, Caitlin Buck, Jeremy Oakley (University of Sheffield), David Wigg-Wolf (German Archaeological Institute / University of Leicester), Keith May (Historic England), Allard Mees (LEIZA)

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Coins are valuable chronological markers in archaeology: they provide minting dates and therefore a clear terminus post quem for deposition. For experts, however, coins offer richer information, including about how long they circulated and how soon they were deposited after minting. This knowledge can significantly refine the dating of archaeological contexts but is rarely incorporated explicitly, as it is difficult to express quantitatively. In our Leverhulme Trust-funded project QUEADE (ID/Ref: RPG-2023-323), we develop expert elicitation protocols and software to enable finds specialists, with no prior mathematical or statistical background, to express their judgements about artefact dates probabilistically. We apply this approach to Roman coin finds, using expert knowledge to generate probability distributions for deposition dates, analogous to those obtained by radiocarbon dating. We discuss the types of evidence considered in expert judgements and the criteria used to select suitable coins. We then discuss how these expert-informed distributions could be integrated with other dating

evidence, especially in Bayesian chronological models, to improve dating precision and interpretative power. Finally, we demonstrate how this framework enhances the FAIRness of archaeological records by making expert knowledge more transparent, interoperable, and reusable.

Data Challenges based on *De Retibus Nummorum* data

Sebastian Gampe, Karsten Tolle (Goethe Universität), Markus Möller, Caroline von Nicolai (Universität Leipzig)

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The interdisciplinary research project "*De Retibus Nummorum* (DeReNum). Interconnectivity in the Late Celtic world: the example of coinage" funded by the DFG aims to reconstruct the emergence and development of the Celtic monetary economy, communication networks and economic areas. The basis for this are Celtic coins of the 3rd to 1st centuries BC, primarily from Switzerland and southern Germany. During the summer term of 2025, twelve teams of computer science students worked on two different challenges based on the bushel series data that we provided:

- to improve our current approach to supporting the identification of dies;
- to visualise social networks based on the findspot information combined with the die link and/or type information.

The presentation will provide a brief overview of the project and our enhancements to the die study support tool, based on the results of our predecessor project ClaReNet. It will also emphasise the students' findings and conclusions.

NUMMI DIGITALI: A Digital Platform for the Study and Enhancement of Coin Collections and Coin Finds

Lavinia Sole and Egidia Occhipin (University of Palermo)

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NUMMI DIGITALI is a project established with the aim of digitising the numismatic collection of the "A. Salinas" Archaeological Museum in Palermo. Its objective is to promote the study of this collection and enhance its management, preservation, and public engagement. To achieve this, the project has delivered:

An eponymous NUMMI DIGITALI digital platform, which is open source and based on the cataloguing standards of the Italian Ministry. Work is currently underway to align it with the NUDS standard of nomisma.org. This platform includes a dedicated section for information related to the coin's archaeological context, complemented by interactive maps for geospatial visualisation.

The linking of the database to the web via a front-end, ensuring data sharing and interoperability, in line with the Linked Open Data paradigm, and providing public access to the collection.

The release of the web portal (<https://nummidigitali.it/>), which facilitates interactive communication processes through high-resolution images and 3D renderings featuring points of interest with links to hypertext and/or multimedia.

Creative digital engagement with the coin collection at the University of Leeds

Lucy Moore – Associate Curator of Numismatic and Object Collections

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The coin collection in Cultural Collections and Galleries at the University of Leeds consists of 15–20,000 objects. It began in 1918 as a teaching tool for the Latin Department, expanded in the 1950s and in the 1990s with generous donations, but by the early 21st-century its use had dwindled. Happily, in recent years there has been investment in the curation of the collection and this paper discusses recent digital interventions aimed at expanding its relevance to audience both within and without the university. These include collaborations with engineers, animators and student theatre-makers, as well as volunteers. The talk focuses on how these creative digital approaches targeted our audience strategy and provides advice for others considering similar projects.

Coin finds in Denmark as citizen science

Rasmus Holst Nielsen (University of Oxford and National Museum of Denmark)

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This paper explores the nature of metal detecting and coin finds in Denmark through the lens of citizen science. Public participation has long been a valuable resource to the cultural heritage sector of Denmark, and since the 1970's, the widespread adoption of the metal detector has significantly increased the quantity of new coin finds from amateur finders. Today, most coin data is generated by amateur detectorists working independently using non-standardised methodologies. This presents certain challenges for archaeological and numismatic research, particularly concerning data quality and representativeness. The frameworks of citizen science may help us address these challenges. Drawing on recent cross-disciplinary research in citizen science methodology, this paper identifies core challenges that any project relying on data generated through public participation must confront, two of which are particularly relevant for coin finds: participants and data quality. Using recent Roman coin finds from Denmark as a case study, I argue that citizen science offers not only a conceptual framework but also practical tools to navigate and account for biases inherent in amateur-generated data. In doing so, I explore how archaeological and numismatic research can address modern metal detecting and the interpretative potential of its dataset.

Celtic Currencies in the Upper Danube Region?

Markus Moeller (Universität Leipzig)

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In the wider area of the Upper Danube, roughly between present-day Ingolstadt and Linz, there are a number of different Celtic coinages. In contrast to many other regions where Celtic coinages have been found, the so-called Small Silver coins (German 'Kleinsilber') are found here. These coins, known either as obols or hemi-obols according to the Greek nominal system, or as quarter quinars according to the Roman nomi-

nal system, are the subject of my dissertation at the Goethe University Frankfurt. They were mostly found in settlements of the late La Tène period (approx. 150-50 B.C. in this particular region), such as oppida and unfortified agglomerations. Some of them appear to be related to other, high-value coins, suggesting some kind of denomination system. Others, however, do not seem to have any connection to other coin types and denominations. This paper aims to propose a model that explains the function of these different coinages, their relationship to each other and their purpose in the Upper Danube region.

The hoard of Altengottern. An example of 'early' denarius hoards from Thuringia.

Mario Schlapke (Thüringisches Landesamt für Denkmalpflege und Archäologie – Münzfundarchiv)

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Between 1986 and 2021, employees of the Mühlhausen Museum discovered and documented a total of 62 Roman denarii at a Germanic settlement site in Altengottern, Unstrut-Hainich district, in Thuringia. It is very likely that this is a hoard that was widely dispersed, mainly due to modern agricultural work. Unusually for Thuringia, it consists of 44 denarii from the Roman Republic, the oldest coin is from 152 BC, and 18 imperial coins. The find ends with the only subaerate piece, a denarius of Hadrian, from around AD 135. This makes the hoard very different from other treasure finds from central Germany, whose most recent coins date to the time of the Antonine or Severan emperors, with no or only a very small proportion of Republican coins.

The find is currently being scientifically analysed and evaluated in detail for the first time. The paper will present the initial results of these investigations, compare the find with other denarii treasures and categorise the site in chronological terms. With the help of the mapping, the questions of the evaluation possibilities of widely scattered coins and their allocation to an original hoard will be discussed.

The large hoard of Roman *denarii* from Augsburg Oberhausen. Some preliminary results.

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In 2021, a large hoard of over 5,600 Roman coins was discovered during construction work in Augsburg-Oberhausen. Four years later, the first comprehensive results of the ongoing analysis are now available. Using traditional archaeological and numismatic methods, it has been conclusively established that the coins were deposited intentionally as a hoard. Post-depositional disturbances, primarily caused by the nearby River Wertach, have left distinct physical traces. The geological context and stratigraphic data allow for a confident reconstruction of these processes.

Chronologically the hoard spans a range from the reign of Nero to the reign of Septimius Severus —while containing some republican outliers. Remarkably, despite significant corrosion, over 97% of the coins could be assigned a Roman Imperial Coinage

type number. The absence of Antoniniani, the heterogeneity of coin types, and the relatively low degree of wear raise intriguing questions regarding the hoard's origin and function.

This presentation will explore the methodology and key findings in detail, while also introducing the next phase of the author's dissertation: a comparative analysis with other Roman coin hoards across the provinces.

The circulation of Roman coinage on the Berkshire Downs in its local and regional context

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This paper presents analyses of c.1,300 Iron Age and Roman coins discovered by metal-detectors at an upland site on the Berkshire Downs in central southern England. Recorded on the Portable Antiquities Scheme's database with other contemporary objects as part of a broader project, it is one of the largest Roman assemblages from the local area. With evidence for both long-lived ritual activity and a military presence, it is unlike other Roman-period sites on the hills of the Berkshire Downs. The coinage shows continuous activity across the 1st–4th centuries AD, as well as regionally-significant evidence for Late Roman/early post-Roman activity on the site stretching into the 5th century. Patterns of coin loss from the site are explored in their local and regional contexts through area-based and site-based analyses highlighting the long-term deposition of coinage here compared to other sites in the local region, as well as differences with expected patterns of coin loss, especially in the later 4th century. Interpretation of the coinage within the broader site assemblage suggests an important upland location, a settlement and shrine, with evidence for a long-term administrative or military presence.

Coin circulation in imperial borderlands. An analysis of coin circulation in the Caucasus using FLAME

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In late antiquity, the Caucasus became an often-disputed region embroiled between the struggles of elites and competing powers of the empire of Byzantium and the Sasanian and later Islamic empires. The imperial borderland of the Caucasus, therefore, presents an excellent example of a region in which two empires and, therefore, two divergent monetary systems either overlapped, integrated, were emulated and/or collided. Using Princeton's Framing the Late Antique and Early Medieval (FLAME) circulation application, a series of 102 hoard finds of gold, silver and bronze coins were identified that combined comprise over 4800 coins found in this region, dated between AD 325–750. This paper reflects on the coin circulation in the Caucasus by analysing various hoards and coin finds in this region, focusing on what coins were circulating, in which period(s), and how these circulation patterns could be connected to the func-

tioning of the Caucasus as an imperial borderland. Simultaneously, this paper reflects Three Emperors at Trelai: Fifth Century Coins in South Wales

on the challenges and possibilities of using FLAME to study circulation patterns and hoard finds in specific regions.

Revisiting two coin complexes, excavated in the 1970s and 1980s

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In the 1970s a Thracian sanctuary was excavated to the south of ancient Serdica, where 2,221 Roman coins came to light. Their time frame spans between mid-2nd and mid-5th century. In the 1980s, another Thracian sanctuary was excavated, situated to the northwest of Serdica; from this site 647 Roman coins originate, of which only 479 have been precisely identified and they cover almost the same period – from the mid-2nd to the early 5th century. Sadly, so far none of these coin complexes have been properly published, despite their huge significance for the understanding and reconstruction of several aspects of Thracian provincial history. Luckily, the scholarly community has at its disposal at least a chronological picture of the coins within these two complexes; to be underlined is the fact that the predominant part of the pieces date to the 4th century. Present study revisits these coin complexes in an attempt to assess their value as a dating marker for the archaeological material found in the two sanctuaries. Such a view seems to be the most logical one, however so far it has not found its way into the respective archaeological publications.

Three Emperors at Trelai: Fifth Century Coins in South Wales

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During Cardiff University excavations of a Bronze Age enclosure at Trelai, Cardiff an interesting assemblage of copper alloy Romano-British brooches and coins were found in upper deposits deriving from the bank. It was originally thought that their presence derived from secondary activity related to the nearby Ely villa site excavated in the late 19th/early 20th century which (it was argued) had been abandoned by the mid-4th century.

However, most of the 30+ Roman coins from Trelai are late 4th Century, and three are significant in their extreme rarity as site finds in Britain and late issue date. The three coins are all GLORIA ROMANORVM Three Emperor types (RIC X 141A ff) struck AD 406–8 and are the latest Roman coins found in Wales. Now, of the six known finds of this type in Britain, three are from the excavations at Trelai.

This paper examines their discovery, context and implications for 5th century activity in South Wales and beyond.

Critiquing 'purse hoards'

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The idea that small coin hoards represent the lost purses of antiquity is an embedded part of archaeological interpretation, and descriptions of 'purse hoards' frequently appear in the pages of journals and monograph publications. For Grierson (1975), Grind-er-Hansen (1992), and others, these finds have a particular interest for numismatists and monetary historians, providing 'accidentally lost' samples of everyday currency to complement the insights of higher value 'savings hoards'. Yet it has rarely been consid-ered whether the main diagnostic criteria of 'purse hoards' – numerical size, face value, and denominational composition – actually bear any resemblance to the purses of the past. This paper presents a critical view of 'purse hoards', based on a study of stolen and lose purses recorded in later medieval documents from England and Wales.

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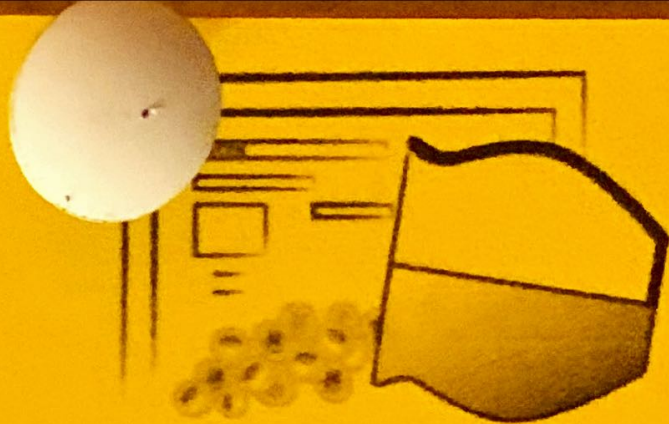
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