The Portable Antiquities Scheme

A tool for studying the ancient landscape of England and Wales

Daniel Pett
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finds.org.uk
Portable Antiquities Scheme

- Employ 56 people
- Deal with public discovery of archaeology
- Started in 1997
- Costs £1.4mill per annum
- IT budget c.£5000

- 18,500 contributors of data
- 675,000 objects recorded
- 410,000 geo-referenced find spots
- All available under CC NC-BY-SA
- Driving archaeological knowledge of rural areas
- Funded by DCMS
Innovation

- Multi period
- Multiple object types
- Heavy reliance on public donating their information for research
- Integrates social media and 3\textsuperscript{rd} party technology
- Multiple extraction methods for integration externally

Welcome to the Portable Antiquities Scheme website

The Portable Antiquities Scheme is a voluntary scheme to record archaeological objects found by members of the public in England and Wales. Every year, many thousands of objects are discovered, many of these by metal-detector users, but also by people whilst out walking, gathering or going about their daily work. Such discoveries offer an important source for understanding our past.

This website provides background information on the Portable Antiquities Scheme, news articles, events listings and access to our database of objects and images.

The Treasure Act

All finders of gold and silver objects, and groups of coins from the same findspot, which are over 300 years old, have a legal obligation to report such items under the Treasure Act 1966. Neolithic base-metal assemblages found after 1st January 2003 also qualify as Treasure. This website provides further information for finders of potential Treasure.

Website highly commended for 'Best archaeological innovation' Staffordshire Hoard winner of 'Best discovery' in BAA 2010.
Costs

• Servers x 2 - £6,000 *
• Server configuration and relocation - £3,000 *
• Annual server charges for backup etc - £4,727
• Flickr licence – 2 years $48
• Feedback services - £13 pcm
• Domain name - £1.89 pa

* = British Museum Research Board grant of £10,000
What’s the point of collecting these data?
Metal detecting

• Metal detecting is legal in England, Wales and Scotland, provided you:
  – (a) have permission of landowner and
  – (b) avoid scheduled archaeological sites (1979 Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act offence of metal detecting on a scheduled monument)

• Some 18,000 protected sites in England: possibly 90% of known sites are not scheduled

• Detector users find 92% of Treasure finds and 68% of PAS finds

• Believed to be about 9,000 active metal detector users

• In most European countries, metal detecting is only allowed with a licence, usually only granted if part of archaeological investigation
‘How can I discover Anglo Saxon gold if I can’t find my damn metal detector?’
Social inclusion

47% of contributors clased as C2DE
Break down by period

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Broad period</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bronze Age</td>
<td>9,960</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Byzantine</td>
<td>97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Early Medieval</td>
<td>20,544</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greek &amp; Roman Provincial</td>
<td>176</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iron Age</td>
<td>55,868</td>
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<tr>
<td>Medieval</td>
<td>115,693</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Modern</td>
<td>2,410</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Post Medieval</td>
<td>88,483</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prehistoric</td>
<td>50,636</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roman</td>
<td>370,407</td>
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<tr>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>10,682</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>725,136</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

37% are coins
Volume of finds recorded

Finds

- 1998: 4000
- 1999: 5000
- 2000: 6000
- 2001: 7000
- 2002: 8000
- 2003: 9000
- 2004: 10000
- 2005: 11000
- 2006: 12000
- 2007: 13000
- 2008: 14000
- 2009: 15000
- 2010: 16000
- 2011: 17000
Romans in the news

News from the Scheme
Roman civilisation travelled further than history books tell us

Published: 6 hours, 10 minutes ago
Chance metal-detecting coin finds led to the discovery of a large Roman settlement in Devon

Last year, two metal detectorists started to discover Roman coins in a series of fields about 40 miles west of Exeter. After one, then another, until they had nearly a hundred.

This would not be unusual in other parts of Britain but it has always been thought that Roman influence never made it this far into Devon as there is little evidence of Romans in the South West Peninsula of Britain.

They then called Finds Liaison Officer for the Portable Antiquities Scheme, Danielle Weerton at the University of Exeter to investigate further. After carrying our geophysical survey last summer, she was astonished to find evidence of a huge landscape including roundhouses, quarry pits and trackways covering at least thirteen fields, the first of its kind for the county.

Danielle received funding from the British Museum, the Roman Research Trust and Devon County Council in June to carry out a trial excavation on the site, and has already uncovered evidence of extensive trade with Europe, a road possibly linking to the major settlement at Exeter, and some intriguing structures, as well as many more coins.

Danielle said: "This was a really exciting discovery, but we are just at the beginning and we don't know the extent of the site."

England's western-most Roman town uncovered

By Louise Ord
Assistant Producer, Digging For Britain

A chance discovery of coins has led to the bigger find of a Roman town, further west than it was previously thought Romans had settled in England.

The town was found under fields a number of miles west of Exeter, Devon.

Nearby 100 Roman coins were initially uncovered there by two amateur archaeological enthusiasts.

It had been thought that fierce resistance from local tribes to Roman culture stopped the Romans from moving so far into the county.

Sam Moorhead, national finds adviser for Iron Age and Roman coins for the PAS at the British Museum, said it was one of the most significant Roman discoveries in the country for many decades.

"It is the beginning of a process that promises to transform our understanding of the Roman invasion and occupation of Devon," he concluded.

Related Stories

Roman remains unearthed in Watton
Suspected Roman refuge unearthed
The mysterious loss of the Ninth Legion
Frome (Somerset) Hoard
Huge conservation and cataloguing exercise

52,503 coins – 150 kg including pot
Denarius of Carausius

The coins were on display at Frome Library on the same day the collection was declared treasure by East Somerset coroner Tony Williams.
Amazing surge in interest

Since the discovery in late April, experts from the Portable Antiquities Scheme at the British Museum have been working through the find.
Crosby Garrett (Lancashire) Helmet
Who was the man behind this amazing Roman mask? Helmet unearthed by metal detector expected to fetch £300,000

By DAILY MAIL REPORTER

13 September 2010 Last updated at 14:16

Treasure hunter finds rare antique Cumbria

A metal detector enthusiast in Cumbria has discovered a rare Roman bronze helmet complete with face-mask.

Georgiana Aitken from Christie's explains why the helmet is special.

7 October 2010 Last updated at 13:17

Rare Roman helmet found in Cumbria auctioned for £2m

A bid by a Cumbrian museum to buy a rare Roman helmet and keep it in the county has failed after an anonymous phone bidder bought it for £2m.

The helmet was unearthed by a metal detector enthusiast in Crosby Garrett, near Kirkby Stephen, in May.

The piece, thought to have been worn by soldiers at sports events, was expected to fetch £300,000 when it went under the hammer at Christie's in London.

Carlisle's Tullie House was one of the bidders but was not successful.

The helmet has been described as "the discovery of a lifetime".

Historic find sparks cash appeal
Objects referencing place:
The Staffordshire Moorlands trulla

This is a list of four forts located at the western end of Hadrian's Wall; Bowness (MAIS), Drumburgh (COGGABATA), Stanwix (UXELODUNUM) and Castlesteads (CAMMOGLANNA). It incorporates the name of an individual, AELIUS DRACO and a further place-name, RIGOREVALI.

http://www.finds.org.uk/database/artefacts/record/id/49791
WMID-3FE965 Patera (Certain)

A 'trulla', 'patera' or handled pan, known as 'The Staffordshire Pan', cast in copper alloy with elaborate enamelled decoration and a Latin inscription below the rim. The body of the vessel is convex and 2.2mm thick, and the slightly out-turned rim has a rounded edge, with an external diameter of 89.5mm. There is a diagonal foot-ring with a diameter of 54mm and an internal ledge cast at c.1mm from the base edge, onto which the missing base would have been soldered. Traces of the solder survive on this ledge. The handle is now missing, but judging from other finds it is likely to have been flat and bow-tie shaped and also inlaid with coloured enamel. There are the remains of the solder used to affix the handle on the upper body just below the rim (the soldering scar is c.70mm long).

The body of the vessel is decorated with 'Celtic-style' motifs consisting of a curvilinear scrollwork design made up
Multiple formats

"recordID":425728,"finds":[{"created2":"2011 01 21","description":"<p>A fragment of a post-Medieval cast copper-alloy 'crotal bell' (c. 1500-c. 1650). The fragment is part of the lower hemisphere and the straight edge is one side of the sound slit. The outer face has a 'fish scale' design that encloses a maker's mark: S G. It has a shiny mid-green patina on the outer face and a dull matt green patina on the inner face. The breaks are crisp. 54.9 x 37.7 x 2.1mm. Weight: 29.03g.<\/p>"}, ........
Why is the spatial data so important?

Without provenance:
- A museum cannot acquire an object
- Is it looted?
- Did the landowner give permission?
- Context has been lost, we don’t know the significance of the location of discovery.
"X" never, ever marks the spot.

Indiana Jones: Last Crusade

http://www.flickr.com/photos/steve_hocking/3318676289/in/photostream/
## Measuring engagement

**PAS web use 2010**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Metric</th>
<th>Volume</th>
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<tr>
<td>Page views</td>
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<tr>
<td>Visitors</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pages per visit</td>
<td>11.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**PAS people statistics**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Metric</th>
<th>Volume</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Registered users</td>
<td>3,300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contributors</td>
<td>19,428</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Research projects</td>
<td>259</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total objects</td>
<td>725,136</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Public & professional recording
Map for search results

You searched for:
- Object type: coin
- Broad period: Roman
- Coin issued by: Vespasian

Legend:
- A black marker signifies a single findspot in quarantine. Click on this dot and it brings up an info window. If an image is available you will also be served with this.
- A red marker signifies a single findspot on review. Click on this dot and it brings up an info window. If an image is available you will also be served with this.
- A yellow marker signifies a single findspot awaiting validation. Click on this dot and it brings up an info window. If an image is available you will also be served with this.
- A green marker signifies a single findspot for a validated record. Click on this dot and it brings up an info window. If an image is available you will also be served with this.
- A blue marker signifies a cluster of findspots. If you click on this, a window pops up with a list of finds and how many more are in the vicinity. Zoom in to reveal more.

Easy to see errors!
Export into Earth [Vespasian coins]
Importing into external maps
High resolution image view of Roman Republican coin; denarius serratus of A Postumus Albinus

High resolution image view of Early Medieval Coin: Gold Gallic contemporary copy of a Solidus of Anastasius (491–518), possibly of the Pseudo-Merovingian coinage, c. 500–580
All coins recorded

Legend

Periods
- BYZANTINE
- EARLY MEDIEVAL
- GREEK AND ROMAN PROVINCIAL
- IRON AGE
- MEDIEVAL
- POST MEDIEVAL
- ROMAN
Integration of IARCW data
Key Outcomes

When did Republican coins arrive in Britain – pre or post Conquest?
Concluded that the overwhelming majority were first century losses

Where, when and by whom were Claudian copies used?
Concluded military use at first but continued use by wider population into the 2nd Century AD

Where is ‘C’ mint in the reigns of Carausius and Allectus?
Concluded that we still don’t know. Coins circulate too quickly, and widely to use mint marks for locating mint.

Is 4th century a period of decline in Roman Britain?
Concluded that you can chart shrinkage in coin use inwards throughout 4th century...

Isle of Wight.
Transformed understanding of coin use and loss in the Isle of Wight by locating 30 new archaeological ‘sites’ using clusters of coin evidence.

Piercebridge coins
Established that looking at the treatment of coinage (cutting, bending, scratching) can provide just as much information about site function (particularly of votive sites) as Reece analysis.
Finds of Roman gold coins from UK

- **Single finds**
- **Hoard**

The graph shows the number of finds over time, with a significant increase in the latter periods.
UK finds compared with Continental finds

![Graph showing UK finds compared with Continental finds. The x-axis represents different time periods from 1500-99 to 1973-2008, while the y-axis represents percentage. The graph indicates trends in UK finds and Continental finds over time.](image-url)
Sources of gold coin finds since 1998

The chart shows the number of gold coin finds from 1998 to 2009. The bars represent the number of finds in each year, with different colors indicating different sources. The chart is labeled with the years on the x-axis and a scale on the y-axis.
Britannia roundups

Distribution of findspots of hinged Bow and Fantail brooches recorded by PAS October 1997 to June 2010 and examples of the type not recorded by PAS. (Sally Worrell)

Near Brackley, male head (Stuart Laidlaw)
Ministry of fun love the Scheme
Discoveries

Highworth, Minerva wax-spatula handle. Scale 3:4. (Photo: K. Hinds)

Winterton, enamelled pan Scale 1:1. (Photo: L. Staves)
Menagerie of animals

Twenty-two wild boar figurines were published by Foster in 1977 and an additional eight figurines have been recorded by PAS. (ESS-A60B25 – found in Colchester area in 2009)

An incomplete cast copper alloy and enamelled zoomorphic (fish) brooch of Roman date (c. AD 100 - c. AD 200). IOW-C18243
Enriched data via dbPedia

{Prefixes omitted for space}
SELECT *
WHERE {
OPTIONAL {?emperor dbpedia-owl:abstract ?abstract} .
OPTIONAL {? emperor foaf:depiction ?depiction} .
OPTIONAL {? emperor dbpedia-owl:thumbnail ?thumb} .
OPTIONAL {? emperor dbpedia2:imgw ?imgw} .
FILTER langMatches( lang(?abstract), "en")
}
LIMIT 1

Keep Calm riffed image:
http://johnwright.me/blog/sparql-query-in-code-rest-php-and-json-tutorial/
A 'baker's' or handled pan, known as 'The Staffordshire Pan', cast in copper alloy with elaborate enamelled decoration and a Latin inscription below the rim. The body of the vessel is convex and c. 2mm thick, and the slightly sub-circular rim has a rounded edge, with an external diameter of 85.5mm. There is a diagonal footring with a diameter of 18mm and an internal ledge cast at c. 11mm from the base edge, onto which the missing base would have been soldered. Traces of the solder survive on this ledge. The handle is not missing, but judging from other finds it is likely to have been flat and bow-shaped and also inlaid with coloured enamels. There are traces of the solder used to affix the handle on the upper body, just below the rim (the soldering scar is c. 70mm long).

The body of the vessel is decorated with Celtic-style motifs consisting of a curvilinear scrollwork design made up of eight roundels in turquoise and blue enamel enclosing swirling scroll-like whirligigs which are lined with alternating yellow, red, and possibly purple enamels. The whirligigs are made up of three leaf-shaped motifs inlaid with yellow enamel, alternating with larger, curving motifs, one edge of which is feathered, and inlaid with red and possibly purple enamels. The areas between the roundels are filled with triangular motifs inlaid with either red or turquoise enamel. Along the lower edge, these motifs are in alternating red and turquoise enamel, with the turquoise enamel being very well preserved and the red less so. Along the upper edge, the slight motifs are more elaborate with a central copper-alloy extension terminating in a curving, rounded leaf. In each of these motifs, the upper edge to the left of centre has three or four notches cut out in a diagonal line and they are inlaid with turquoise. In five of the motifs, there is a slight trace of red in one and no enamel surviving in two of the motifs. A great deal of the enamel survives and the vessel is in fine condition.

Just below the rim is an engraved Latin inscription which runs around the pan in an unbroken sequence. It reads: 'PNVS COGNATURUS DEO UNUM CAMMO GLANNARI GOEVALI I DRACONES'.

This is a list of four forts located at the western end of Hadrian's Wall: Bowness (NALT), Drumburgh (COGSBATA), Stanwix (L TiềnlliUUM) and Walltown Hall (CAMMOGLANNA). It incorporates the name of an individual, AELIUS DRACO, and a further place-name, RIGOREVALI.

'Potteries' may be transcribed as 'On the Line of the Wall' (Guy de la Beyguyere: Tonkin 2004). 'Aelius Draco' could be the name of the manufacturer/craftsman, or the client for whom the pan was made. 'Draco' is an uncommon Greek name and may suggest that he or his family originated in the Greek-speaking part of the eastern Roman Empire. If the pan was made for Draco, he is likely to have served in the army, and perhaps he was a vassal of a garrison of Hadrian's Wall and on retirement had this vessel made to recall his time in the army.

There is some damage to the rim which has been pushed in, with a tear at the junction of the rim and upper body. The walls of the vessel are very thin, and traces of turquoise enamel are visible from the interior in the lower body. There are also two holes in the plain panel between the base and the enamelled frieze. Otherwise, despite the loss of the base and handle, the vessel is in remarkable condition and it is unusual that the enamel is so well preserved.

Only two other vessels with inscriptions naming forts on Hadrian's Wall are known: the Budge Cup, which was discovered in Wiltshire in 1725 (Morsley 1732; Heng 1993) and the Aeduan patera, found in Aeduan in 1949 (Heurgon 1951). Between them they name seven forts, but the Staffordshire patera is the first to include Drumburgh and is the only example to name an individual. All three are likely to be souvenirs of Hadrian's Wall, although why they include forts on the western end of the Wall is unclear.
Using YQL

- Reverse geocode for WOEID for each findspot against flickr.places
- Get flickr shapefile if exists for WOEID
- Obtain a co-ordinate for findspots where only place is known (lower weight for academic use though).
- Obtain elevation via the geonames api (for viewshed analysis – surprisingly good!)
- Find objects within bounding boxes
- Query for archaeology images on flickr
Geoplanet data

Data from Yahoo! GeoPlanet

The spatially enriched data provided here was sourced from the excellent Places/Placemaker service from Yahoo's geo team. It is an autogenerated findspot and therefore should not be used for GIS studies.

Grid ref: SK1336150910
Restricted 4 figure grid reference: SK1350
Easting: 413361
Northing: 350911
Latitude: 53.054981
Longitude: -1.800630
Settlement type: Town
WOEID: 24328
Postcode: DE6 2
Country: England
Integration of old OS Maps

Find objects within 2km radius of this artefact

Layer provided by National Library of Scotland
Re-use of OS and EH point data

Scheduled monument Alert

This find has been identified as being within 250 metres of the centre of a scheduled monument. Check gridreference!

- Scheduled monument: The fort and Roman walled town of Durobrivae and its south, west and east suburbs, immediately south and east of Water Newton Village is within 213.843 metres.
- Scheduled monument: The fort and Roman walled town of Durobrivae and its south, west and east suburbs, immediately south and east of Water Newton Village is within 213.843 metres.

1:50K OS gazetteer alert

This find has been identified as being within 1km of the centre of an Ordnance Survey listed feature. These are based of 1KM grid refs, so not 100% accurate.

- Feature: Dvrobrivae (Roman Town) is within 823.486 metres.

The spatially enriched data provided here was sourced from the excellent Places/Placemaker service from Yahoo's geo team.

Both of these datasets came as CSV, now converted from grid refs to Lat/Lng and WOEID (and also elevation for centre point) if anyone wants them.
Roman coin guides

Details of Sol Invictus personified on coins

Sol was the sun-god. He is identified by his 'radiate crown' (crown of sun-rays) and by a globe or whip, alternatively he is shown raising his hand towards the heavens or charging through the sky in his chariot.

Sol rarely appears on coins before the 3rd century AD, but thereafter it is one of the most common subjects until the time of Constantine the Great (ad 306–337). He is often given the titles Comes (‘Companion’), Invictus (‘Unconquered’) and Dionysius (referred to the eastern or rising sun).

Attributes

- Radiate crown
- Globe or whip
- Chariot in sky

Wikipedia derived information

Sol Invictus was a Roman god, a version of the early sun deity Sol, who emerged in the later Roman Empire.

Though ostensible a manifestation of the traditional Roman sun god, the cult of Sol Invictus as practised in the later Empire owed much to those of eastern deities, in particular Mithras. The epithet Invictus, meaning ‘unconquered’, had been long applied to various Roman deities including Sol, but the popularity of Sol Invictus increased following the reforms of Aurelian in the late 3rd century. Sol Invictus originated in the god Mithras, who was a Persian god whose worship became popular in the Roman army.

Sol Invictus continued to be associated with Mithras and the Mithraic Mysteries thereafter. For example, an altar or block from near Zlín, Republia Marcomannorum on the Esquiline in Rome was inscribed with a bilingual inscription by an Imperial Freedman named T. Flavius Hginus, probably between 90–100 AD. It is dedicated to Sol Invictus Mithras, Mithraism reached the apogee of its popularity during the 2nd and 3rd centuries, spreading at an ‘astonishing’ rate at the same period when Sol Invictus became part of the state cult.

At this period a certain Palladius devoted a monograph to Mithras, and a little later Euboulus wrote a History of Mithras, although both works are now lost. According to the possibly spurious 4th century Historia Augusta, the emperor Commodus participated in its mysteries, but it never became one of the state cults.

In recent publications this older view has been definitively refuted, and it now seems certain that the Romans revered the sun, Sol (with various epithets, including Invictus) as a god, without interruption, from as far back as we can trace Roman religion until the end of antiquity. As a result of these new studies, many of the older notions concerning the role of the sun god in Late Antiquity are falling by the wayside.


This data is sourced from Wikipedia.org, and as such should be treated with caution. This page is available in: [xml json](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sol_Invictus) representations.
Linked drop downs

Denomination

Issuer

Reverse type
Mint
Reece period
Rep. moneyer
Hierarchical dropdowns

Dropdown configured to return correct ruler for denomination choice.

Dropdowns configured to return correct mint and period for denomination/ruler choice.

Employed mainly for numismatics. Choose denomination.
Drop downs drive knowledge pages

These dropdown lists have been derived from various sources including EMC, CCI, RIC etc.
And search engine

Advanced Roman numismatic search

This form allows you to perform some more advanced database searches. More specific numismatic searching can be affected from period specific forms.

Numismatic details

Denomination:    Aurus (Republic/Empire)
Ruler / Issuer:   Nero (54 - 68)
Issuing mint:     Please select a mint
Republican mint:  Republican Moneyar
                    Balkan mint
                    Eastern mint
                    Lyon (Lugdunum)
                    Rome (Italy)
Diesis measurement:    
Reece period:     Please select Reece Period
Fourth Century reverse type: Please select reverse type

Obverse inscription contains: 
Obverse description contains: 
Reverse inscription contains: 
Reverse description contains: 

Eliminate errors in search queries by only allowing the available options.
Disseminate via social media
Andrew Burnett, Fiona Haarer, Sam Moorhead

Taken by KL Kelland, L&A British Museum

Tagged as
- romansociety
- romans
- britishmuseum

Exif details
- FileName: DR13732006238950613957.jpg
- Directory: /home/typem/10
- File Size: 3.0 MB
- FileModifyDate: 2010-06-03 13:00:51+00:00
- File Type: JPEG
- MIME Type: Image/jpg
- Image Width: 2616
- Image Height: 2112
- Encoding Process: Baseline DCT, Huffman coding
- Bits Per Sample: 8
- Color Components: 3
- YCbCrSubSampling: YCbCr422 (2 1)
- Image Description:
- Make: Samsung Techwin
- Model:
- Orientation: Horizontal (normal)
- X-Resolution: 96
- Y-Resolution: 96
- ResolutionUnit: inches
- Software: 603241
- Date and Time (Modified): 2010-05-14 11:54:02
- YCbCr Positioning: Co-sited
- Copyright: COPYRIGHT, 2006
- Exposure: 1/125
Image resource
Facebook & Twitter

The Portable Antiquities Scheme
A very rare Roman civil war denarius (struck for Vindex): http://www.finds.org.uk/database/artefacts/record/id/428960

Record ID: WAW-449785 - ROMAN coin - Database www.finds.org.uk
Roman coin: denarius of the Civil Wars of AD 68-9; probably struck for Vindex. In Gaul (possibly at Lugdunum or Vienna) in March - May 68. Clipped hands and SPQR in wreath. RIC I 58. Raro 9. This is a very rare coin.

553 impressions · 1.99% feedback
Sunday at 23:14 · Like · Comment · Share · Promote

8 people like this.

Dot Boughton

Very jealous - that is a nice find!!
Yesterday at 10:27 · Like · Flag

Angie Bolton

I need to change the report, it was Sam who id'd it, not me.
20 hours ago · Like · Flag

Dot Boughton

Don't worry - we know!!! Sam is the man.
7 hours ago · Like · Flag

Nationally important coin discovery: http://www.finds.org.uk/database/artefacts/record/id/428314 Roman Limesfalsum copy from IOW.
11 Feb via web · Favorite · Reply · Delete
from Westminster, London

V_Willendorf

Venus Willendorf
@portableant ahhh yes I see what you mean - that's just brilliant! :D
12 Feb

Retweeted by PrimitiveMethod and others
Wikipedia seeding

Enabled by releasing content and data under a Creative Commons licence
OAI – PMH: UK databases

Collections — Harvest — Staging area — Database load — Metadata Repository

Cleanup and crosswalks

The Oxford Celtic Coin Index

Corpus of Early Medieval Coin Finds
Sylloge of Coins of the British Isles

Portable Antiquities Scheme
www.finds.org.uk
Feeds data to
Search optimised?
High visibility

Guide position on Google

1. Roman – 2\textsuperscript{nd} out of 1.25million
2. Early Medieval – 2\textsuperscript{nd} out of 350K
3. Medieval – 1\textsuperscript{st} out of 340K
4. Greek & Roman – 1\textsuperscript{st} out of 62.5K
5. Post Medieval – 1\textsuperscript{st} out of 300K
6. Byzantine – 1\textsuperscript{st} out of 62.6K
7. Iron Age – 1\textsuperscript{st} out of 280K
### Analytical performance

**Unusual length of visit**

- **Search term:** iron age coins lincolnshire
- **Pages viewed:** 186.00
- **Time spent viewing:** 2 hours 26 minutes
Can link into Ancient World linked data

- Data bank of ancient place names
- Link to these common identifiers
- All talking about the same place with an authoritative source
Nomisma linked data model

<dir typeof="nm:hoard" about="[nm:igch02622]">
  <span rel="nm:sourcepublication" resource="igch">Adapted from <i>Inventory of Greek Coin Hoards</i></span>
  <span property="nm:approximateburialdate" content="-146" datatype="xsd:date"/>
  <div class="nm:editedSource">
    <pre class="nm:group">
262 <span property="nm:findspot" content="38.183333 22.183333">Diaskofto, on the coast c. 20 km. E of Aegium, Achaes</span>, 1965

Burial: c. 146 B.C. (T)
Contents: 3000+ AR
  <span rel="nm:mint" resource="lmania">Lmania: 1 triob.</span>
  <span rel="nm:mint" resource="locri_opuntii">Locri Opuntii: 12 triob.</span>
  <span rel="nm:mint" resource="phocis">Phocis: 4 triob.</span>
  <span rel="nm:mint" resource="boeotia">Boeotia: 28 triob.</span>
  <span rel="nm:mint" resource="thebes">Thebes: 7 triob.</span>
  <span rel="nm:mint" resource="chalcis">Chalcis: 92 dr.</span>
  <span rel="nm:mint" resource="histiaea">Histiaea: 6 tetrob.</span>
  <span rel="nm:mint" resource="sicyon">Sicyon: 459 triob. (29 early, 430 late)</span>
    <a rel="nm:item" href="http://cnngcoins.com/Coin.aspx?CoinID=89134">CNG Coin Shop 775210</a>
  <span rel="nm:mint" resource="aegae_achaea">Aegae: 1 triob.</span>
  <span rel="nm:mint" resource="messene">Messene: 6 triob.</span>
  <span rel="nm:mint" resource="corone">Corone: 2 triob.</span>
  <span rel="nm:mint" resource="argos">Argos: 391 triob. (22 early, 369 late)</span>
  <span rel="nm:mint" resource="megalopolis">Megalopolis: 226 triob.</span>
  <span rel="nm:mint" resource="rome">Roman Rep.: 1 quinarius (Syd. 609a = 83/2 B.C.; intrusion?)</span>
</pre>
</div>
</dir>

Disposition: in commerce

Information from M. Price; details of above on file in BM
NUDS – Numismatic Database Standard

- NUDS is a set of suggested field names for recording numismatic information in a column-oriented database.
- It is designed to capture information as it currently exists in databases deployed by museums and collectors in “real world” situations.
- It is flexible in that it can represent objects for which only very generic information is known or objects that have been described in detail.
- It does not mandate a set of required fields.
- Was created at an AHRC workshop here at the British Museum
You can use our data, get in touch

Visit our website: www.finds.org.uk

Contact me:
dpett@britishmuseum.org

Twitter: @portableant | @findsorguk