Sources for the Study of Excavated Coin Finds and Hoards

Austria
Austria's Die Fundmünzen der römischen Zeit in Österreich (FMRÖ) series began in 1971 and follows the same format as the FMRD inventories which began in 1960 (see Germany below). It is one of the most extensive inventories of coin finds in Europe after Germany's FMRD. The Austrians, like the Germans, have begun entering coin finds into an online database (dFMRÖ). [http://www.oeaw.ac.at/numismatik/projekte/dfmroe/dfmroe.html]. A list of some of the published volumes can also be found online [http://www.oeaw.ac.at/numismatik/publikationen.html].

Belgium
As yet, there exists no systematic inventory of coin finds from Belgium in print or in an online database. However, there is a digital database of some 25,000 coin finds from Belgium which has been used by scholars conducting research on coin finds. It is my understanding that this database may ultimately be made accessible online.

Croatia
Croatia models its inventories on the German series, Die Fundmünzen der römischen Zeit in Deutschland (FMRD) [see Germany below]. Thus far only one volume has been published (2002). The series is entitled Die Fundmünzen der römischen Zeit in Kroatien (FMRHr - and yes, that is how it's abbreviated!). Published volumes are listed online [http://www.adwmainz.de/index.php?id=398].

Egypt

England and Wales
Here there are two important online tools: Iron Age and Roman Coins from Wales (IARCW) [http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/catalogue/collections/blurbs/470.cfm] and the finds registry of the Portable Antiquities Scheme (PAS) [http://www.finds.org.uk]. There is also The Oxford Celtic Coin Index [http://www.finds.org.uk/CCI/]. Also important are the series of monographs entitled Coin Hoards from Roman Britain.

France
To my knowledge, there are no systematic inventories of archaeologically recovered coin finds, though the French publish an important series for coin hoards, which are often recovered archaeologically: Trésors monétaires. [WorldCat].
Germany
In Germany coin find inventories are the most extensive, published in the series *Die Fundmünzen der römischen Zeit in Deutschland* (FMRD). The first volume was published in 1960 (by Hans-Jörg Kellner). The FMRD series is arranged by federal regions in Germany and are often further subdivided by region or city. Inventories frequently include lists from excavated coin hoards in addition to single and surface finds from archaeological or historical sites. Approximately 340,000 ancient coin finds have been recorded. A list of published volumes is online [http://www.adwmainz.de/index.php?id=394]. Some coin finds from more recent volumes have also been placed in an online database [http://www.adwmainz.de/index.php?id=338]

Another import resource hosted by the Fundmünzen der Antike Project is the database of Roman Imperial Coin Hoards (RICH) [http://www.adwmainz.de/index.php?id=339].

Hungary
Hungary's inventories follow the same pattern as that of Germany's FMRD. Its series is entitled *Die Fundmünzen der römischen Zeit in Ungarn* (FMRU).

Israel
All excavated coin finds from Israel (c. 130,000 to date) have been put into a database by numismatic scholars working at the Israeli Antiquities Authority (IAA). This database is not available online, but is accessible to those conducting research on coin finds from the region. A number of excavation finds have, of course, been made available through excavation reports and individually published coin reports.

Italy
When working with coin finds from Italy, one must still consult individual excavation and coin reports, such as those from Pompeii. However, one important systematic inventory is from the region of Veneto: *Ritrovamenti monetali di età romana nel Veneto* (RMR Ve).

The finds from the river Liri are an important reference point: NC 1970 (Frier); NC 1974 (Metcalf); NC 1985 (Houghtalin).


As massive 'excavations' took place in the city of Rome during the *risorgamento* in the nineteenth century, many finds, including coins, were poorly published. Still there exists no published corpus of numismatic finds from the Eternal City, but approximately 60,000 finds from Rome (sottosuolo) have been studied by German scholars. It is expected that these finds will soon be made available in print.
For Republican coin hoards in Italy, D. Backendorf. 1998. Römische Münzschatze des zweiten und ersten Jahrhunderts v. Chr. vom Italienischen Festland (SFMA 13, Berlin: Gebr. MannVerlag) is a good starting point.

**Luxembourg**

Luxembourg's inventories mirror the format of FMRD. The series is called Fundmünzen der römischen Zeit im Großherzogtum Luxemburg (FMRL). Less frequently, the series is cited by its French name: Monnaies antiques découvertes au Grand-Duché de Luxembourg. Published volumes are listed online [http://www.adwmainz.de/index.php?id=395].

**The Netherlands**

The format of the Dutch inventories, Die Fundmünzen der römischen Zeit in den Niederlanden (FMRN), is similar to that of the German inventories. Published volumes are listed online [http://www.adwmainz.de/index.php?id=396].

The Dutch also have an online database of coin finds: NUMIS [http://www.geldmuseum.nl/web/show/id=51763].

**Poland**

In 1996, Polish scholars began a coin find inventory project modeled on Germany’s FMRD: Die Fundmünzen der römischen Zeit in Polen (FMRP).

**Romania**

A colleague, Cristian Gazdac, has been publishing finds from Romanian sites. [search WorldCat]. Georges Depeyrot and some of his colleagues also conduct work on the region (see Transcaucusus below). More recent Coin finds from Romania have also been entered into the dFMRÖ database (see Austria above).

**Slovenia:**

Slovenia bases its inventories on the German series. The series is entitled Die Fundmünzen der römischen Zeit in Slowenien (FMRSI) and several volumes have already been published. A list is online [http://www.adwmainz.de/index.php?id=397].

**Switzerland**

While the Swiss inventories are similar in scope to FMRD and others, the formatting of the Swiss inventories is rather different. Their inventories are called by any one of the German, French, or Italian titles: Inventar der Fundmünzen der Schweiz (IFS), Inventaire des trouvailles monétaires suisses (ITMS), Inventario dei ritrovamenti monetali svizzeri (IRMS). A list of publications is online [http://www.fundmuenzen.ch/publikationen/publikationen.html].

**Transcaucusus:**

Georges Depeyrot and his colleagues have been publishing coin finds from these regions. Relevant volumes can be found on the Moneta webpage (www.moneta.be).