



*Abo coin struck at the Turku mint in the 1410s is the oldest type of coin minted in Finland; this coin is a public find discovered with a metal detector.  
Rahakammio 2017006:1. Photo: Finnish Heritage Agency / National Museum of Finland.*

# Instructions for using CoinSampo

September 13, 2024

*rahasampo.ldf.fi* portal allows you to search, browse and analyse more than 18 000 numismatic finds made in Finland by the public and reported to the Finnish Heritage Agency between 2013 and 2023. The database contains, among other things, all finds that have been claimed for the national collections of the Heritage Agency and also opened in the [FindSampo service](#), as well as all finds reported through the [Ippari](#) reporting service since 2019.

The database does not include coin hoards, as they represent a different phenomenon from single finds. The service includes only a few coin finds from the autonomous region of Åland, as these finds are processed locally. As the national reporting system had not yet been harmonised between 2013 and 2015, some finds reported during these years are not included in the database.

For more information on the CoinSampo project, visit the [DigiNUMA project](#) (2021–2023) website.

## Sampo-style user interface

The interface of the CoinSampo is based on the [Sampo UI model](#): on the main page there are three "application views", which can be clicked to open the corresponding applications: *Coin Finds*, *Authorities* and *Mints*. The user interface is optimised for PC (desktop or laptop). It can also be used on a mobile device, but some of the map application features, such as heat maps, may work poorly or not at all.

The application views provide a "faceted search" (on the left-hand side of the application window), which can be used to search and browse the entities the data, in this case coin finds, authorities (such as heads of state) and mint locations. The search results can be explored and visualized in various ways in tabs, for example as tables, statistical breakdowns, or projected on a timeline as animations.

In a faceted search, a "hit count" is always calculated for each category in the menu, which shows the number of results in the selected category. This gives the user an idea of the distribution of search results across the different facets, guides the search and prevents the user from ending up with a dead end, i.e. with an empty search result. For example, if you select "Stockholm" from the "Mint" facet in the "Coin Finds" view, the "Numismatic Type" facet will have a hit count of "0" for the

category "Copecks" and the category will no longer be selectable. Similarly, if you first select "Copecks", the selection "Stockholm" and many others will disappear from the Mint location facet.

Individual entities in a search result can be examined in more detail by clicking their ID. This will take you to the individual's own 'home page', such as that for a given coin find, denomination, mint or authority, where information and links relating to that individual have been compiled.

Sampo portals may have, in addition to the application views, links to information pages related to the portal's content. On the homepage of CoinSampo there are links to guides on hobby archaeology, to the Finnish Heritage Agency's *Ippari* reporting system and to the FindSampo portal.

The screenshot shows the CoinSampo application interface. On the left, a 'FACETED SEARCH' sidebar allows filtering by Denomination (1 öre [44]), Numismatic type, Period, Earliest year, Latest year, Material, and Authority (Christina of Sweden [44]). The main area displays a table of results with columns for ID, Denomination, Authority, l.p.a., t.a.q., Period, Material, Numismatic type, and Mint. The table shows five rows of 1 öre coins issued by Christina of Sweden between 1634 and 1650. Above the table, 'APPLICATION VIEWS' include TABLE, MAP, HEATMAP, PIE/BAR CHART, ADROBIC CHART, MINTS, MIGRATIONS, FIND YEAR ANIMATION, and MINTING YEAR ANIMATION. A 'hit count' is shown for each facet selection.

**Figure 1.** An example using the Coin Finds application view. The user has created a selection for 1 öre coins (denomination facet) issued by Queen Christina of Sweden (authority facet), displaying the resulting 44 coin record entities as a table. Simply by clicking and moving between the tabs the user could then produce maps, statistical breakdowns and other data visualizations, or download the selected records as a CSV file. Further information can also be found by clicking the links provided.

## Concepts

The main numismatic concepts used in CoinSampo are:

**Authority.** A ruler, other leader or organisation in whose name coins were minted, for example *Queen Christina, Archbishop Baldwin* or *the National Debt Office*.

**Mint.** An organisation or place where coins were minted.

**Denomination.** Currency units, for example öres, marks and kopeks.

**Nominal value.** The value of a coin in its monetary unit, for example *2 öre* or *10 marks*.

**Numismatic type.** The numismatic type describes the characteristics of the coin, e.g., *klippe, wire money* or *plate money*. Established Viking Age coin type descriptions can also be used as search criteria.

The numismatic types in the CoinSampo data, in order of their prevalence (in September 2024), are given below:

- klippe [765]: Money minted on a rectangular planchet. The first Swedish clippings were minted during the reign of Gustav Vasa (1523–1560) and the last during the reign of Gustav II Adolf (1611–1632).
- token [482]: A token that has an agreed value and can be used as a means of payment in a specified system.
- wire money [420]: A small Russian silver coin with a drop-like shape. Minted in Russia from the 1380s to 1718, wire money coins initially had the same value as denga, and after the 1535 coinage reform as kopeks.
- notgeld [267]: A means of payment used during an emergency. Among Finnish finds, notgeld are usually copper coins valued as a silver thaler that were minted in Sweden during the last years of the Great Northern War, 1715–1719.
- Otto Adelheid [86]: The most common Viking Age coin found in Finland. Otto Adelheid pennies were produced in huge quantities around 983–1040. The main mint was Goslar, but pennies were also produced at other mints. The coins were minted in the name of Otto III and his grandmother and regent Adelheid.
- imitation [48]: A contemporary imitation coin.
- Long Cross [15]: A type of coin minted in England between 997 and 1003.
- Sachsenpfennig [10]: An anonymous penny minted in Saxony in the 900s and 1000s.
- Last Small Cross [8]: A type of coin minted in England between 1009 and 1017.
- Long Cross imitation [6]: An imitation of the Anglo-Saxon Long Cross penny struck in Scandinavia.
- Plate money [6]: A large rectangular copper plate coin, minted in Sweden between 1644 and 1768.
- planchet [5]: A shaped piece of raw material from which a coin is minted.
- Crux [5]: A type of coin minted in England between 991 and 997.
- bracteate [4]: One-sided medieval coin struck from thin silver plate.
- Pointed Helmet [3]: A type of coin minted in England between 1024 and 1030.
- Short Cross [3]: A type of coin minted in England between 1029 and 1035.
- Paxs [2]: A type of coin minted in England between 1066 and 1087.
- Quatrefoil [2]: A type of coin minted in England between 1017 and 1023.
- Small Cross [2]: A type of coin minted in England between 978 and 979.
- Helmet [2]: A type of coin minted in England between 1003 and 1009.
- Cross in Quatrefoil [1]: A type of coin minted in England between 1089 and 1092.
- First Hand [1]: A type of coin minted in England between 979 and 985.
- First Jewel Cross [1]: A type of coin minted in England between 1035 and 1036.
- Jewel Cross [1]: A type of coin minted in England between 1036 and 1038.

- replica [1]: Copy of a coin.
- multiple dirhem [1]: A dirhem struck on an oversized planchet.
- Radiate Small Cross [1]: A type of coin minted in England between 1044 and 1046.
- Small Cross imitation [1]: An imitation of the Anglo-Saxon Small Cross penny struck in Scandinavia.
- Small Flan [1]: A type of coin minted in England between 1048 and 1050.
- counterfeit [1]: Counterfeit currency.

The following is a brief description of the main functionalities of the different application pages in the CoinSampo interface.

## Main Page



Figure 2. The main page of the CoinSampo

You can access the content of the CoinSampo by selecting one of the three *application views* on the main page of the portal (see Figure 1):

1. The **Coin Finds** view allows you to search and investigate coin finds made by the public.
2. The **Authorities** view allows you to search and browse the rulers, other individuals and organisations in whose name coins have been struck.
3. Through the **Mints** view you can search and map the mints at which coins were struck.

Below the application view links are provided to other resources related to the archaeological heritage of the Finnish Heritage Agency: guides to archaeology as a hobby, the *Ilppari* reporting service where you can report archaeological finds and observations, and the Finnish Heritage Agency's FindSampo service, which provides access to public finds in the national collections. While CoinSampo opens information on all numismatic finds made by the public between 2013 and 2023, FindSampo opens information on all types of archaeological objects, but only if they have been claimed for the national collections.

The top bar of all CoinSampo pages has buttons that allow you to select between the application views directly without returning to the main page. You can also use the links in the top bar to give feedback to the developers (FEEDBACK), get more information about CoinSampo (INFO), open these instructions (INSTRUCTIONS), change the language to English or Finnish, and access the home page of the Semantic Computing Research Group (SeCo) that has developed CoinSampo.

## Coin Finds Application

The screenshot displays the CoinSampo application interface. On the left, there is a sidebar with search options. The 'Active filters' section shows 'Denomination: Abo, 6 penning' with a 'REMOVE ALL' button. Below this, there is a 'Narrow down by:' section with a 'Text search' input and a 'Denomination' facet. The 'Denomination' facet is expanded, showing a list of options with checkboxes and counts: 'abos [6]', 'Abo, 4 penning [4]', 'Abo, 6 penning [2]' (checked), 'aihiot [4]', 'aityns [2]', 'argits [6]', 'auros [66]', 'copies [3]', 'copper money [2]', and 'counter jetons [12]'. The main content area on the right shows search results in a table view. The table has columns for ID, Finna search, Denomination, Authority, t.p.q., t.a.q., Period, Material, Numismatic type, and Mint. Two results are visible, both for 'Abo, 6 penning' from 'Eric of Pomerania' in the 'Middle Ages (1200 - 1560)' period, made of 'Silver'. The first result has ID '2017-0333' and the second has ID '2021-2092'. Both results include a small image of the coin. The top navigation bar includes 'COIN FINDS', 'AUTHORITIES', 'MINTS', 'FEEDBACK', 'INFO', 'INSTRUCTIONS', and 'EN'. The top row of the main content area has tabs for 'TABLE', 'MAP', 'HEATMAP', 'PIE/BAR CHART', 'AORISTIC CHART', 'MINTS', 'MIGRATIONS', 'FIND YEAR ANIMATION', and 'MINTING YEAR ANIMATION'. The 'TABLE' tab is selected.

**Figure 3.** Coin Finds application. On the left are the search options from which the user has made the selection Abo, 6 penning from the "Denomination" facet. On the right are the search results, which defaults to a table. The search result can be viewed, visualized and analysed using the tabs in the top row.

Clicking the Coin Finds box on the main page will take you to a page where you can search for coin finds using a faceted search.

The Coin Finds application view opens (by default) to the TABLE tab, which provides the details of your finds, one find per row. The database does not contain images of individual finds. However, the "Finna search" column provides an image of the general type of coin searched from the national *Finna.fi* cultural heritage service, if an image is available. Usually, the search terms consist of the

authority and/or denomination of the coin. The image serves as a link to the search results in the *Finna* service.

The search result can also be explored and visualised using the MAP, HEATMAP, PIE/BAR CHART, AORISTIC CHART, MINTS, MIGRATIONS, FIND YEAR ANIMATION and MINTING YEAR ANIMATION tabs. Their use and interpretation is explained in more detail in the application view's user manual.

Coin finds can be searched using the following facets:

1. Text search
 

Search with free text from fields such as Mint, Authority or Material. Use quotation marks to search for terms that contain a space, such as "Charles IX". Some terms can be replaced with the wildcard operator, such as "Christ\*" (Christina, Christian II, Christopher of Bavaria, etc.).
2. Denomination
 

Coin denominations, such as marks, dirhems and kopeks, and their nominal values. This also includes other coin types, such as game money, copies and forgeries, and planchets.
3. Numismatic type
 

Qualifier based on the numismatic type of the coin, such as klippe, wire money, notgeld or standardized qualifiers for Viking Age coins (Long Cross, Otto Adelheid, Sachsenpfennig).
4. Period
 

Period of coin manufacture.
5. Earliest year (t.p.q.)
 

Set the range of dates within which the earliest possible year (terminus post quem) of minting can fall.
6. Latest year (t.a.q.)
 

Set the dates between which the latest (terminus ante quem) year of issue can fall.
7. Material
 

Material of manufacture.
8. Authority
 

The name of the authority that minted the coin, such as Queen Christina. If two or more authorities or regnal numbers are separated with a slash (e.g., Otto II/III) it is not possible to date the specific coin more precisely. If these are separated with "&", the coin was released jointly by two authorities such as a secular ruler and a bishop.
9. Mint
 

City or mint in which the coin was struck. This level of precision is not known for all coins, in which case see the Country or region facet.
10. Country/region
 

Country or region (including broader political concepts such as regions controlled by dynasties) in which the coin was struck.
11. Municipality
 

The municipality from which the coin was discovered. Not all finds are reported with more precise findspot information (coordinate location).
12. Context
 

Modern, historical or natural environment context in which the coin was reported as discovered.
13. Registration year
 

The year the coin was reported to the Finnish Heritage Agency.
14. Find location accuracy
 

The accuracy of the findspot location varies. Some finds have no reported coordinates, and sometimes the coordinates represent only the general find area.

For more recent finds, the exact location may not be available as the find has not yet been entered in the Heritage Agency's register. These finds are usually assigned a coordinate value based on their municipality, and are marked as separate with a red (not green) symbol on the map.

For a more detailed description of the facet, hover your mouse over the corresponding info button (i). By selecting the vertical three-dot bar, you can sort the concepts in the facet either alphabetically or by the number of individuals. Selecting the adjacent circular symbol brings up a view that visualizes these numbers as a pie chart.

Selecting the ID of the coin record in the first column of the table tab will take you to the home page of the corresponding find (see below).

The full application view manual can be accessed from the large info button (i) next to the view name or from the ⓘ button on the right side of the second top horizontal bar. To close the manual, press the ⓘ button or press the info button (i) a second time.

CoinSampo tabs provide opportunities to view, research and visualize your facet selections. The visualisations provided by the tabs change dynamically as the facet selection changes, allowing for a quick examination of the finds data from different perspectives. The following tabs are available in the Coin Finds view:

#### TABLE

Through the table tab coin finds are presented as a list with attributes. By selecting a link for a concept, you can also access its entity pages.

#### MAP

You can use the map to explore the locations where the coins were found. Finds with reported coordinates are indicated with a green symbol.

Several base maps are available, including historical maps. Archaeological sites from the Ancient Relics Register can be added as a layer (zoom level 13), and a 200 m protection zone within which archaeology should not be searched can be calculated. You can break down clusters, eventually showing individual sites, by zooming in on the map or by clicking a cluster. Please note that the accuracy of the find location varies; the coordinate points are as given in the original report and may indicate the exact location of the find or, for example, the centre of the field where the find was made.

About 15 percent of finds have no reported coordinate values, or the find location has been hidden. This latter may be the case, for example, because a find has been requested to be identified for inclusion in the Finnish Heritage Agency's collections, but has not yet been processed and added to the register at the time of the last update of the database. Such a find is shown on the map with a red-coloured map label, using its municipality's coordinates. Finds with or without their own coordinate value are differentiated in the "Find location accuracy" facet.

#### HEATMAP

The heat map generates a kernel density estimation surface that illustrates broader patterns in the distribution of finds. Zooming in or out changes the kernel width used, creating a more detailed or a more general view of the distribution. Note: especially when zooming in close, finds located in the central points of municipalities may distort the distribution if they are not removed from the "Find location accuracy" facet.

## PIE/BAR CHART

You can statistically visualize search results as a pie or a bar chart. The following attribute categories can be selected: period, authority, mint and context.

## AORISTIC CHART

The aoristic chart visualizes temporal distributions in the data. As many coins can be dated only approximate to a broad chronological period a conventional statistical timeline visualization cannot be used. The aorist chart is based on a probabilistic calculation of the average weight of coin finds falling into the intervals or boxes (columns) in which the timeline is divided (you can choose between four "box sizes").

## MINTS

The heat map visualizes the numbers of selected coins according to their mint locations with a kernel density estimation map surface.

## MIGRATIONS

The migrations tab presents the movement of the coins from their minting locations (blue end) to their discovery sites (red end). If the place where the coin was struck is not known, no arc is drawn. For visual clarity, arcs terminate at the centre of a find municipality rather than at the exact location of the find. Zooming in closer and selecting an arc will open a window listing the coins that make up that arc; selecting an individual coin will take you to its entity page. You can tilt the map view on a Windows machine by clicking the right mouse button and moving the arrow, or on a Mac by pressing down on the mouse/control pad + command and moving the arrow.

## FIND YEAR ANIMATION

The animation shows where in Finland coin finds were reported each year from 2013 to 2023. It may take a moment to load the animation.

## MINTING YEAR ANIMATION

The animation shows the arrival of coins in Finland from the Late Iron Age onwards, according to their earliest estimated year of minting (*terminus post quem*). It may take a moment to load the animation.

## CSV

The coin finds selected using the faceted search, or all coin finds, can be downloaded as a CSV file.

## Authorities Application

The screenshot shows the 'Authorities' application view in CoinSampo. The page title is 'Authorities' and it shows 26 results. The active filter is 'Period: 18th century'. The table displays the following data:

Image	Label	Finnish description	English description
	Frederick I of Sweden	Ruotsin kuningas 1720–1751	king of Sweden (1676-1751)
	Gustav III of Sweden	Ruotsin kuningas (1771–1792)	King of Sweden from 1771 to 1792
	Carl XII of Sweden	Ruotsin kuningas (1697–1718)	king of Sweden
	Ulrika Eleonora I of Sweden	Ruotsin kuningatar 1718–1720	queen regnant of Sweden from 1718 to 1720

**Figure 4:** Authorities application view in which the user has filtered for authorities flourishing during the 18th century from the "Period" facet.

The Authorities application provides a different perspective on the coin finds data, now through the individuals and organisations that have ordered the coin to be struck, or who represented governmental institutions.

As in the Coin Finds view, Authorities can be examined via the following facets:

1. Text search
 

Search with free text from fields such as Mint, Authority or Material. Use quotation marks to search for terms that contain a space, such as "Charles IX". Some terms can be replaced with the wildcard operator, such as "Christ\*" (Christina, Christian II, Christopher of Bavaria, etc.).
2. Denomination
 

Denominations issued by the authority in the data, such as marks, dirhems and kopeks, and their nominal values. This also includes other coin types, such as game money, copies and forgeries, and planchets.
3. Material
 

The materials of the coins from this authority in the data.
4. Municipality found in
 

The municipalities from which coins issued by this authority have been discovered.
5. Country or region
 

Country or region (including broader political concepts such as regions controlled by dynasties) associated with this authority.
6. Numismatic type
 

Qualifier based on the numismatic type of the coin, such as klippe, wire money, notgeld or standardized qualifiers for Viking Age coins (Long Cross, Otto Adelheid, Sachsenpfennig).
7. Period
 

Periods associated with the authority in the data.

Clicking the link in the Authority's name will take you to their homepage (see below). More facets may be added at a later stage.

## Mints Application

**Figure 5.** Mints application view where the user has filtered for the mints of those coins found in the municipality of Raisio. On the left are the facet search options and on the right the tabs (TABLE and MAPS) used to display, analyse and visualize the results.

As above, the Mints application view provides a new perspective on the contents of the database. Selecting the name of the mint from the TABLE tab will take you to its entity home page. You can also view the geographic location of the mints via the MAPS tab and refine the selection via the facet search:


1. Denominations  
Coin denominations associated with the mint, such as marks, dirhems and kopeks, and their nominal values. This also includes other coin types, such as game money, copies and forgeries, and planchets.
2. Municipality found in  
The municipality from which coins struck at the mint were discovered.
3. Periods  
Period of coin manufacture at the mint.
4. Authority  
The name of the authority that minted the coin, such as Queen Christina. If two or more authorities or regnal numbers are separated with a slash (e.g., Otto II/III) it is not possible to date the specific coin more precisely. If these are separated with "&", the coin was released jointly by two authorities such as a secular ruler and a bishop.
5. Material  
The materials from which the coins were made in the selection's mint locations.

## Entity Homepages

**CoinSampo** COIN FINDS AUTHORITIES MINTS FEEDBACK INFO INSTRUCTIONS EN

**Coin** ⓘ  
**Christina of Sweden, 1/4 öre (2013-0001)**

TABLE

ID ⓘ	2013-0001
Label ⓘ	Christina of Sweden, 1/4 öre (2013-0001)
Finna search ⓘ	
Denomination ⓘ	1/4 öre
Authority ⓘ	Christina of Sweden
t.p.q. ⓘ	1641
t.a.q. ⓘ	1641
Period ⓘ	17th century
Material ⓘ	Copper
Numismatic type ⓘ	-
Mint ⓘ	Avesta
Country/Region ⓘ	Sweden
Municipality ⓘ	Hyvinkää
Context ⓘ	village
Registration year ⓘ	2013
Note ⓘ	-
Ascension no. ⓘ	Ei lunastettu
Image description ⓘ	Kuva on ladattu automaattisesti Finna palvelusta kolikon ominaisuuksien perusteella, eikä siksi välttämättä vastaa täysin tätä yksittäistä kolikkoa. Kuvan käyttöoikeudet CC BY 4.0. Kuvan oikeuksien haltijat ja tekijät: Turun museokeskus, Esinekeräily, ; Tarkempaa tietoa kuvasta on saatavilla Finnessa ' <a href="#">kuvassaolevan esineen sivuilla</a> .

**Figure 6:** The entity page (home page) of a coin find, showing an example of the corresponding coin type from the Finna.fi service, and metadata related to the find.

The home pages of the individual entities searched for in the applications can be accessed by clicking links, for example in the TABLE tab. Similar links are provided in other visualizations. The homepages of the entities have been compiled from data in the CoinSampo database and by linking to other data sources.

The CoinSampo has homepages for the following entities:

- individual coin finds
- authorities
- mints
- denominations
- periods
- materials
- municipalities

Label	Christina of Sweden
Finnish description	Ruotsin hallitseva kuningatar vuosina 1632-1654
English description	Queen of Sweden (1626-1689), ruled from 1632 until abdication in 1654
Wikipedia	<a href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Christina_Queen_of_Sweden">https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Christina_Queen_of_Sweden</a>
BiographySampo	p181
Wikidata	<a href="http://www.wikidata.org/entity/Q52937">http://www.wikidata.org/entity/Q52937</a>
Nomisma	-
Numista	208
Denomination	1 öre ...
Period	17th century
Material	Copper ...

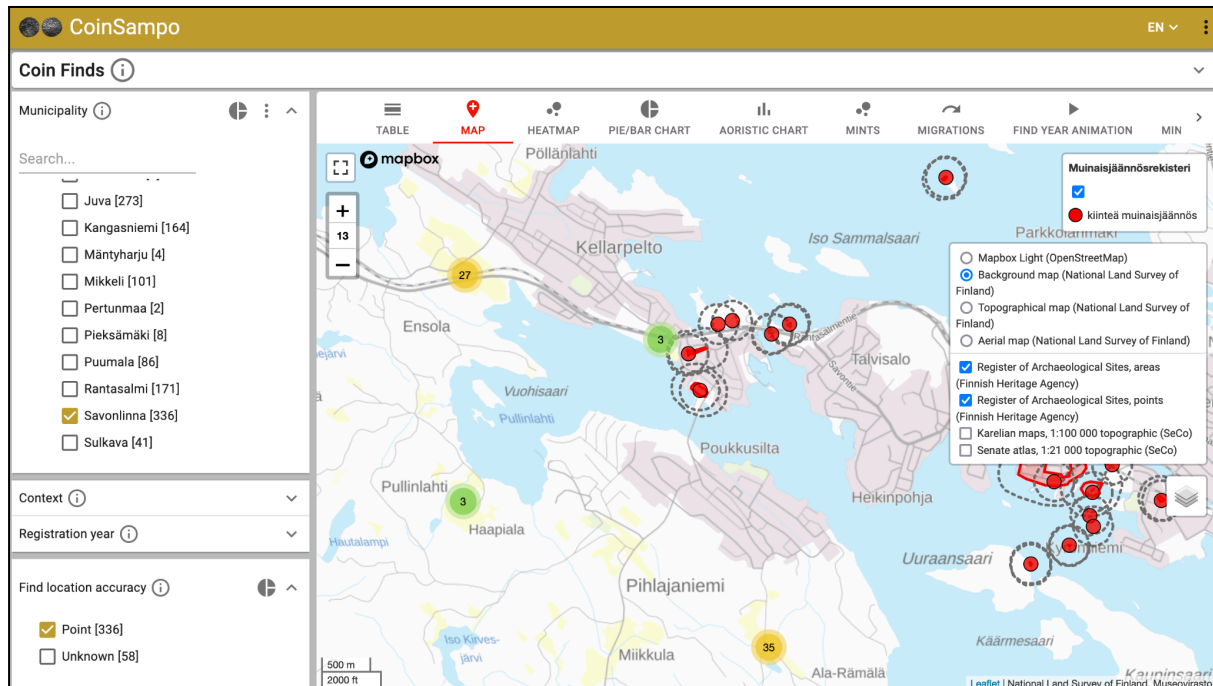
**Figure 7.** The authority entity page (home page) for Queen Christina. It provides further information from external data services and by providing links to sites such as Wikipedia, the numismatic service Numistas and the Finnish Biografiasampo.

## Example Use Case

Finally, we will present a case study of how CoinSampo enables numismatic cultural heritage research and data visualization. In our use case example the user is interested in coins found around the city of Savonlinna in eastern Finland. In the **Municipality** facet, they see that a total of 394 coins have been found in the Savonlinna municipality. By selecting "Point" in the **Find location accuracy** facet and going to the HEAT MAP tab, they can view the general spatial distribution of these finds.

By moving to the MAP tab, zooming to the Savonlinna city surroundings, and adding to the map archaeological sites from the Finnish Heritage Agency's Ancient Relics Register (in red), the user can

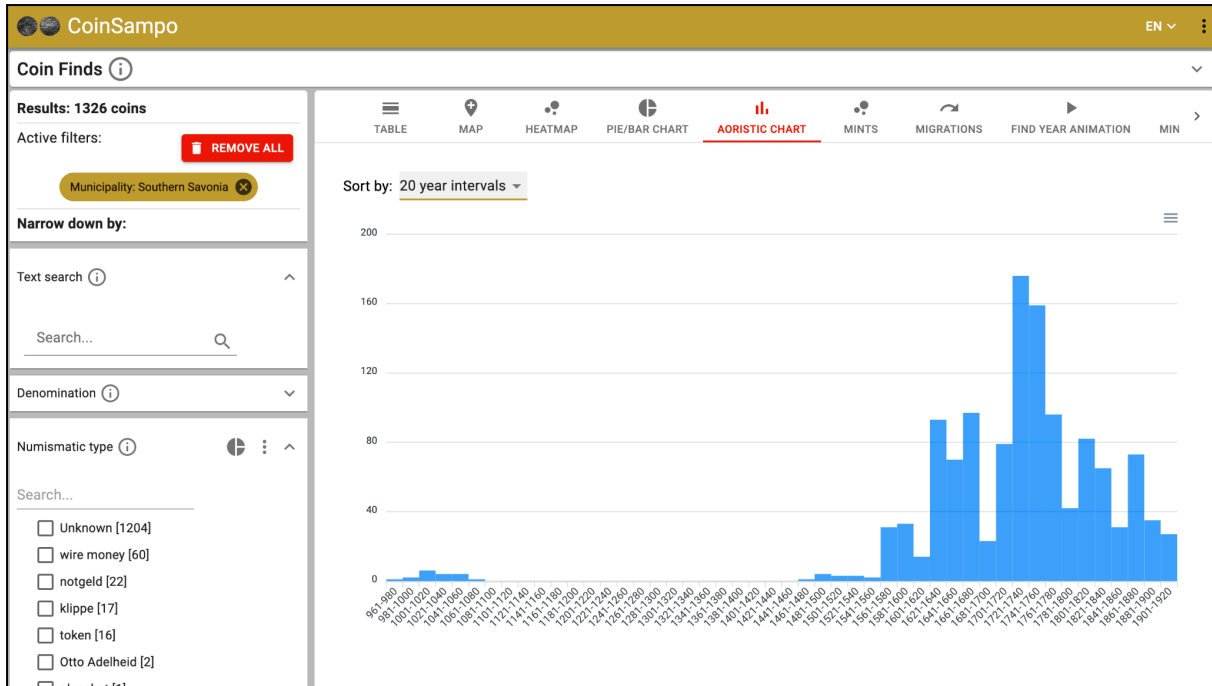
view the spatial distribution of the coin find clusters (yellow and green spheres) in their modern and historic landscape contexts. These can be clicked open to zoom in further and reveal individual findspots. The map automatically draws 200 m radius protected zones around the sites within which the Heritage Agency does not recommend metal detecting and excavation. Excavation at the protected sites themselves is forbidden by law.<sup>1</sup> Modern or (in areas where they are available) historical maps, such as the Senate Atlas for southern Finland compiled between 1870 and 1919, can be placed as basemaps.



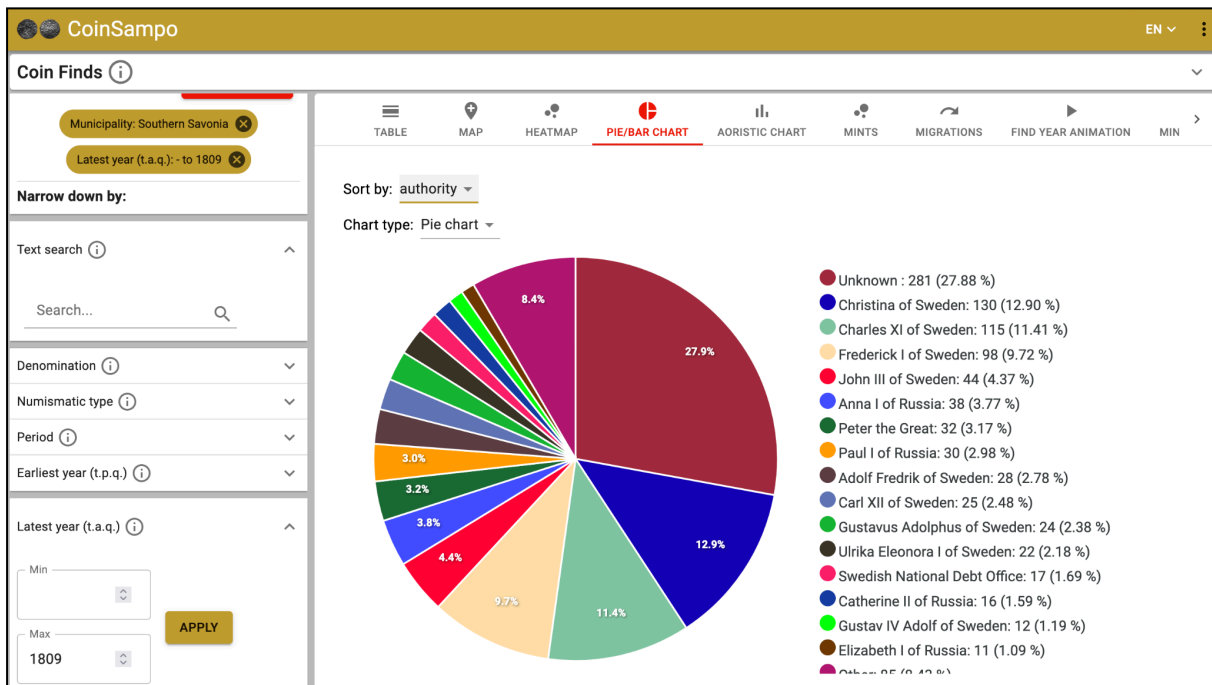
CoinSampo provides a variety of statistical data views. The user can, for example, examine the temporal distribution of coin finds in the AORISTIC CHART tab. In our example, we can see that coins reported in Southern Savonia are, like in the rest of Finland in general, mostly from the period when the region of modern Finland was part of the kingdom of Sweden. By opening the **Numismatic type** facet, the user can see the types of money that are best represented in Southern Savonia. Russian "wire money" coins are by far the most numerous of these special types. It is good to bear in mind that regional differences in detecting and reporting practices may also influence whether all different types of coins are equally reported in different parts of Finland. This may create various biases in the data, which can then also be examined through the data visualizations.

<sup>1</sup> Muinaisjännökset ja metallinetsin: harrastajan opas (Museovirasto, 2020)

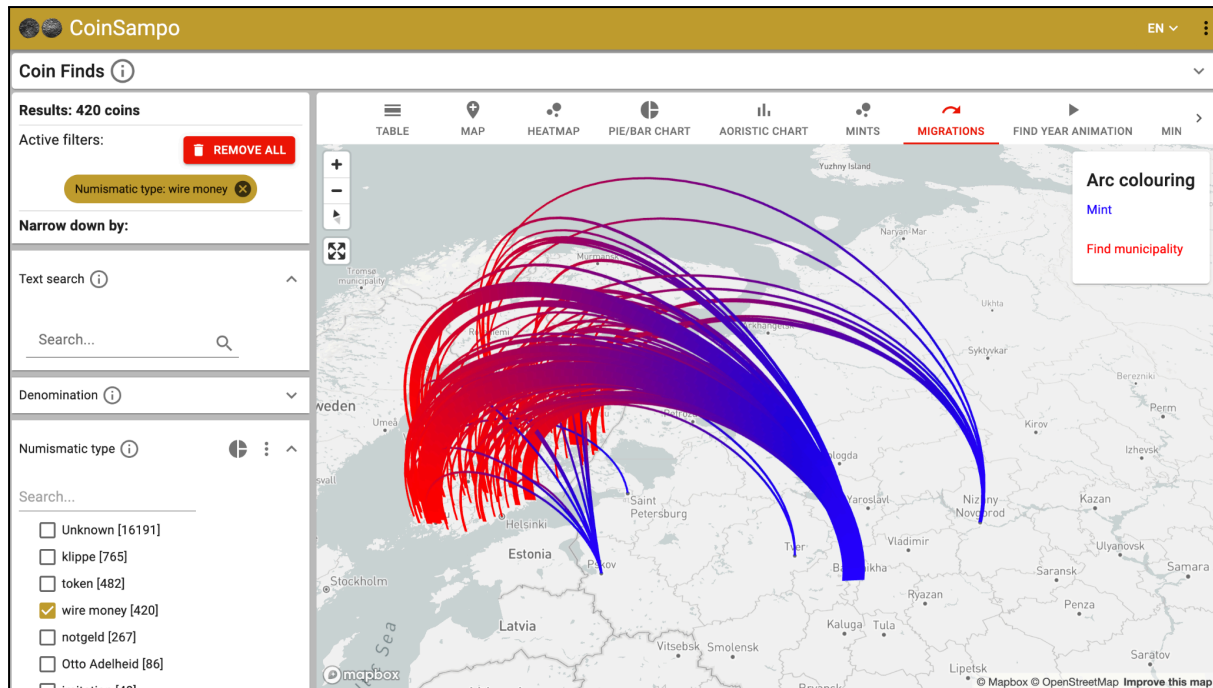
[https://stmuseovirastoprod.blob.core.windows.net/museovirasto/Palvelut\\_ja\\_ohjeet/Muinaisjännökset\\_ja\\_metalinetsin\\_opas\\_2020.pdf](https://stmuseovirastoprod.blob.core.windows.net/museovirasto/Palvelut_ja_ohjeet/Muinaisjännökset_ja_metalinetsin_opas_2020.pdf)



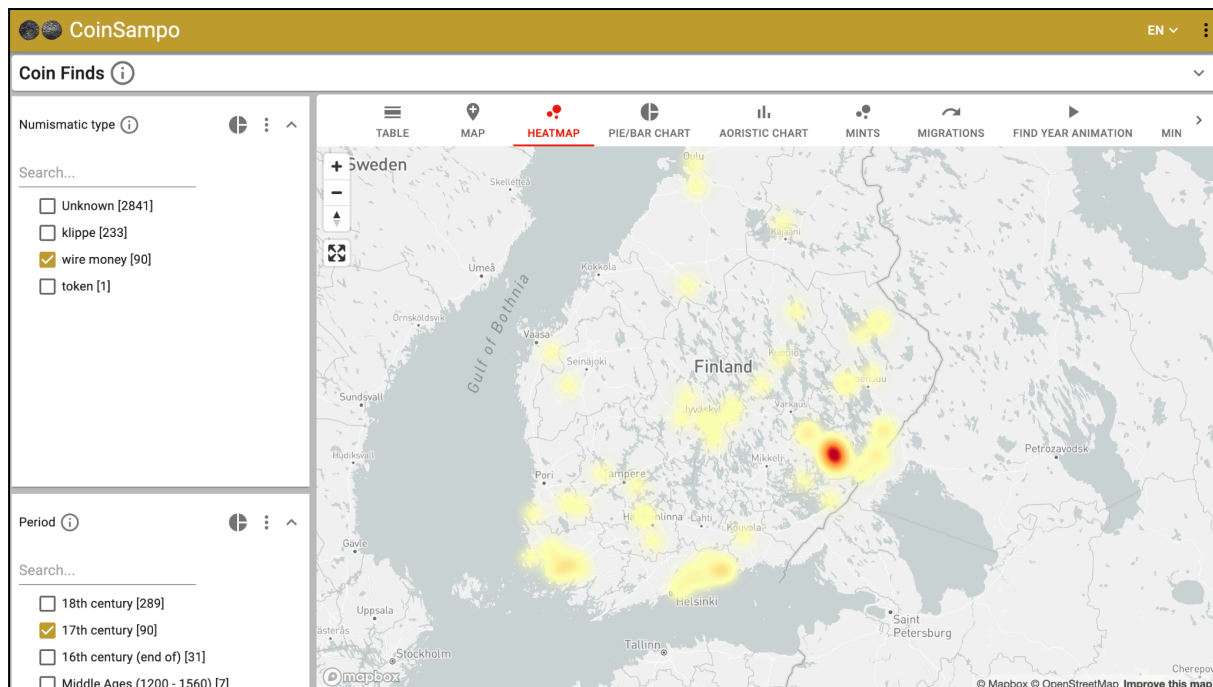
Coins from the east, especially coins from the region of modern Russia, are well represented in finds from the Southern Savonia region from even before the period when Finland was a Grand Duchy under Russian rule (1809–1917). By setting the **Latest year (t.a.q.)** facet to "1809", going to the PIE/BAR CHART tab, and selecting "authority" value from the dropdown menu, the user can see the most common coin issuers before this date, which already includes several Russian rulers.

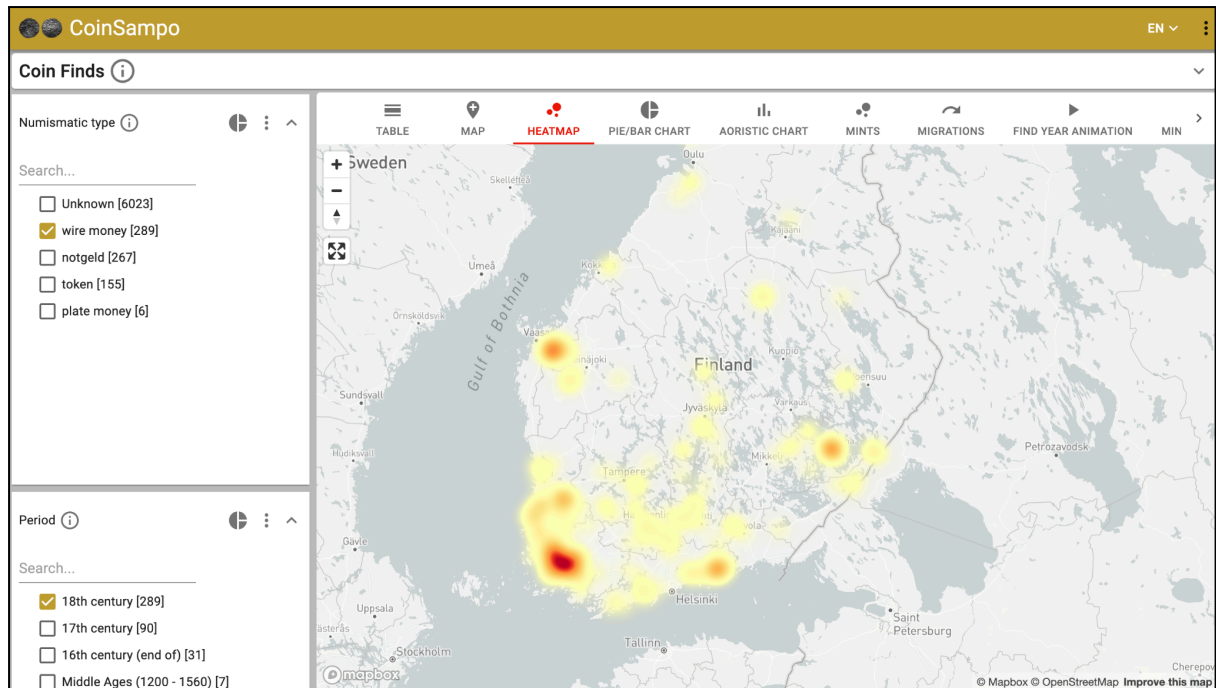


As the MIGRATIONS tab visualises, wire money coins are found not only in south-eastern Finland but also elsewhere. They were minted most often in Moscow, Pskov and Nizhny Novgorod.

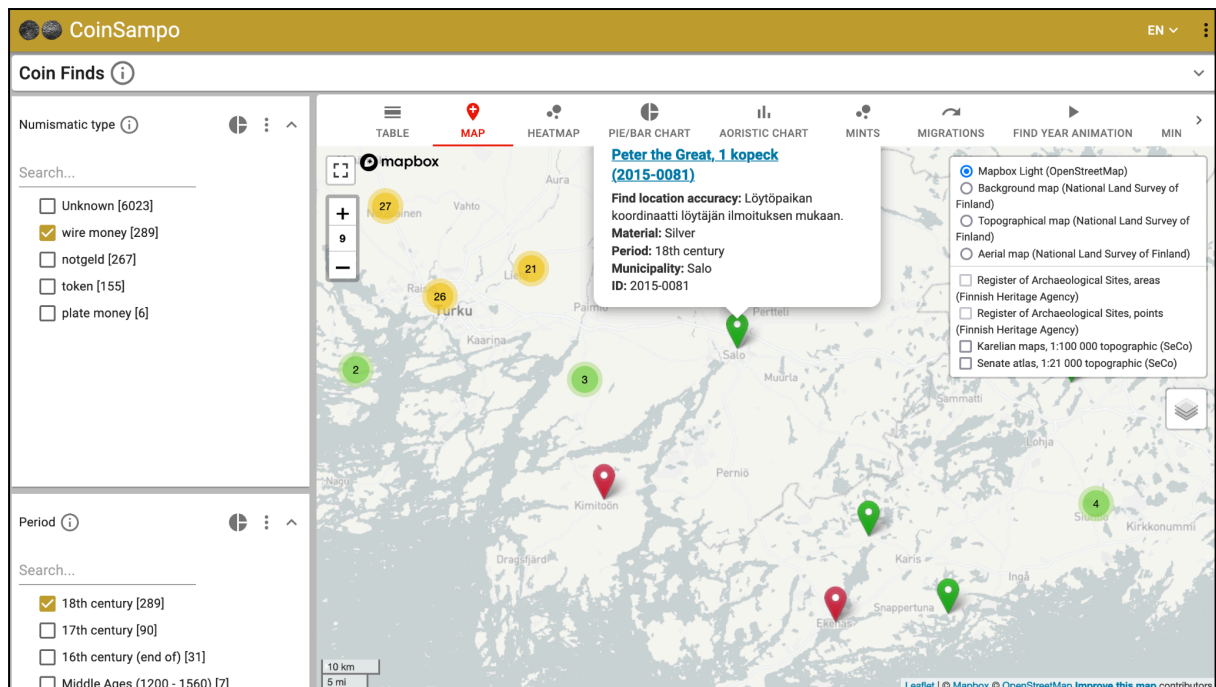


The user may be interested in examining how the distribution of wire money coins varied over the centuries. As late as the 17th century these appear to have been concentrated mainly in southern Savonia, but 18th-century coins have been found in abundance also elsewhere as shown on the HEATMAP visualizations immediately below. Economic, political and military events, such as the Great Wrath (1713–1721), undoubtedly played a role. The numismatic study of these materials, in turn, can certainly contribute towards new perspectives and new insights into this period.





By exploiting the principles of Linked Open Data, CoinSampo also provides tools for further historical research. For example, clicking a map symbol in the MAP tab allows the user to select an individual coin record and access its entity page. By making use of the service's internal and external links to concepts in the data, such as historical figures like of Tsar (later Emperor) Peter the Great (1682–1725), the user can gather further information and explore the wider historical contexts of coin finds.




CoinSampo
EN ▾

**Authority** ⓘ

**Peter the Great**


---



TABLE

---

Image ⓘ



Label ⓘ	Peter the Great
Finnish description ⓘ	Venäjän tsaari (1682–1721) ja ensimmäinen keisari (1721–1725)
English description ⓘ	tsar and 1st Emperor, founder of the Russian Empire
Wikipedia ⓘ	<a href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Peter_the_Great">https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Peter_the_Great</a>
BiographySampo ⓘ	p274
Wikidata ⓘ	<a href="http://www.wikidata.org/entity/Q8479">http://www.wikidata.org/entity/Q8479</a>
Nomisma ⓘ	-
Numista ⓘ	1566
Denomination ⓘ	▾ 1 kopeck ...
Period ⓘ	▾ 17th century ...
Material ⓘ	▾ Copper ...
Finds ⓘ	▾ Ivan V of Russia & Peter the Great, 1 kopeck (2015-0374) ...

## CoinSampo Data Sources

The core of the CoinSampo is the systematic data collected in the National Museum's Coin Cabinet on numismatic public finds reported to the Finnish Heritage Agency.

Data has been enriched through the Finna.fi interface, Wikipedia/Wikidata, Nomisma.org, the Numista online service and Biografiasampo.

## How can you refer to Coin Shampoo?

You can find reference information to the CoinSampo concept, data publications and portal on the DigiNUMA project homepage:

<https://seco.cs.aalto.fi/projects/diginuma/>