

The **PLANCHET**



Potosí Mint

PAGE 10

Nomos of Thourioi

PAGE 13

1¢ Coin Prices

PAGE 21

Starburst Variety

PAGE 25

Troppau

PAGE 26

Kalchedon

PAGE 35



SPRING COIN SHOW

MARCH 4 & 5, 2017

Edmonton Numismatic Society

December 2016

Volume 63 · Issue 7





The PLANCHET

Volume 63 · Issue 7

Feature Articles

-
- 1 **Message from the President**
 - 2 **Next Meeting**
 - 3 **About Your Society**
 - 4 **Coming Events**
 - 4 **ENS Auction Results**
 - 5 **Spring 2017 Show**
 - 6-7 **Volunteer Recognition**
 - 9 **Fall ENS Show Pictures**
 - 39 **Membership Form**
 - 40 **Puzzle Page**
-

10 **First International Convention of Historians and Numismatists**

Potosí – a mountain made of silver.

by Alvaro Rodriguez

13 **A Quirky Classical Nomos of Thourioi**

From the ashes of Sybaris sprang a new city with a stylish coinage.

Amid the Ruins by Wayne Hansen

21 **1¢ Coin Prices**

Current Retail Sales Prices of Canadian Coins.

DTS Average by Dean Silver

25 **Starburst Varieties**

Canadian varieties – catalogued and uncatalogued.

Errors, Varieties & Oddities by Joe Kennedy and Dean Silver

26 **There once was a town...**

Once upon a time, a long time ago, in a faraway place...

A Penny's Worth by Marc Bink

35 **In the Land of the Blind**

Some coins of the city of Kalchedon.

Ancient / Medieval by Terence Cheesman

The Planchet Team

Editor-In-Chief

Joe Kennedy

Co-Editors

Pierre Driessen

Marc Bink

Wayne Hansen

Content Editor

Chris Hale

On-Line Distribution

Pierre Driessen

Printing and Mailing

Howard Gilbey

DISCLAIMER

The opinions herein are those of the individual authors and are not necessarily those of the Edmonton Numismatic Society.

The editors, at their sole discretion, reserve the right to accept or refuse any material submitted for publication.



Message from the President

Marc Bink

December 2016

Happy Holidays! It's "Holiday Season" time again! The time for rushing around, sorting through Christmas lists, office parties, or piling into packed shopping malls looking for last minute bargains for that special or not-so-special someone. It's easy to lose sight of what Christmas is actually all about.

We shouldn't lose sight of the original meaning of Christmas. It is a time of rejoicing, giving and charity, and it is a time to reflect and be thankful. It is a time to look towards the future, and celebrate the recent past. We're lucky we live here in Edmonton; for all of its lousy winter, we're at least safe from war, strife and famine. Ok, the economy is in the tank and there's a lot of unemployment around. There are a lot of people who aren't as fortunate as some are now, that's true. And maybe that's what we all need around here; a dose of reality to take us out of the consumer hell I've described above (I'm sure Dante described something like that somewhere) and remind us what it is all really supposed to be about. So then it's up to the rest of us to help ensure that those less fortunate get a break and are able to celebrate Christmas too. This spring the club made a donation to the Edmonton Food Bank for the people displaced by the Fort McMurray fire, and after going there and seeing what they do, I believe we should do one again, there are a lot of people in need in this city now.

All throughout the year, quite a few of us spend a great deal of money chasing after the objects of our desire; shiny pieces of metal that are old or for whatever reason unique. Coin collecting by nature is a very solitary hobby, each collector has his or her own interests and desires when it comes to collecting. There's hardly an opportunity to "pay it forward" or give something back when you are alone with your collection, kind of like old Scrooge sitting there tabulating his shillings while his employees suffer. But we can change this. And besides, old Victorian shillings are for the most part worthless now. (He should have counted Guineas!) And check out our new



wooden nickels, take a handful and dole them out to friends and family; they advertise the 2017 show dates.

As a coin club, we pool the proceeds from the December auction and donate to the charity of the membership's choice. At the December meeting, prior to the auction, we put up the names of the charities our membership suggest and then vote on one which will get the proceeds. This is at least a start, this is at least one way we can as a club give something back. Over the past couple of years, the results have been a bit disappointing, so bring your wallets and donate to a good cause.

As for club business goes, there isn't much new. All things considered, the club is doing very well. We had a good year. The Planchet is up and running again in the capable hands of Joe Kennedy who took the RCNA award for best newsletter. We've got money in the bank. We had a very successful set of shows this year, everything clicked and worked out perfectly, thanks to the efforts of all the volunteers. And yes, December is the month we run our "Go for the Gold" program and celebrate the achievement of all of our volunteers by awarding two of them a Sovereign or equivalent. We also have to set up a nomination committee as elections are coming in March. If you've had an inkling or a desire to do something with this club, or, conversely, if you're tired of the way the current board runs the club, here's your chance to effect real change; run for a board position. We'd like to encourage anyone and everyone who is a member in good standing to sign up and run for a position.

Oh yeah, that brings me to another point; memberships for 2017 are due this month. Please bring your dues, we accept cash, cheques, and if you prefer online, we accept PayPal. If you're going to be bringing cash, please, I implore you, bring exact change, I almost always never have enough fives. So the basic adult or family renewal is unchanged from last year, it's still \$15.00.

And that's about it. So, in closing, (I'm going to say it because I mean it, and if anyone is offended, tough)... **On behalf of the ENS executive, and from my family to yours; I'd like to wish you all a very Merry Christmas, and all the best for a prosperous New Year!** ❄️

Santa Image: SilverTowne 2016 Christmas Round.

Photo by: Joe Kennedy

@ the Next Meeting

Edmonton Numismatic Society



SUBSCRIBE TO THE PLANCHET

7 issues a year
for only \$15

+ a one-year
membership
in the Edmonton
Numismatic Society.

Wednesday, Jan. 11, 2017

Royal Alberta Museum

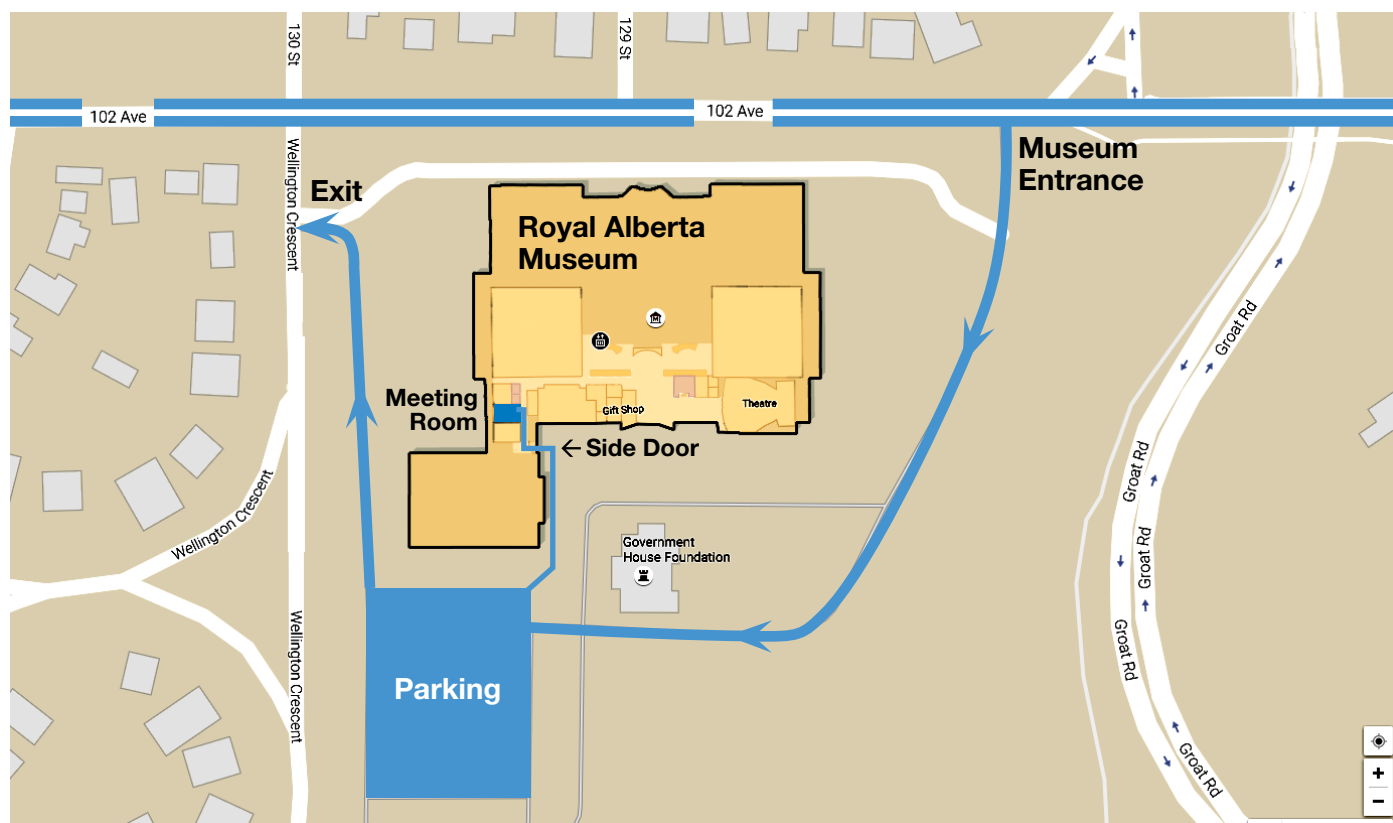
12845 – 102 Avenue, Edmonton

Meeting Starts at 7:15 pm

- Society Matters
- Show and tell
- Presentation
- Break for: coffee, pop and cookies
- Silent auction
- Door prize draws

For information regarding events, or
to add an item to the agenda, please
send an email to editor_ens@yahoo.ca

P.O. Box 78057, RPO Callingwood,
Edmonton, Alberta, Canada. T5T 6A1



About Your Society

by **ENS Executive**

November 9, 2016 ENS Meeting Minutes

Marc Bink, the ENS President, opened the meeting at 19:31

Nov 5–6 Coin Show

Debriefing of the Fall / Winter Edmonton Coin Show and Sale was done. The efforts and hard work of all the volunteers was acknowledged. The two day event saw 1106 attendees. The inaugural Youth Auction, a joint ENS / Edmonton Coin Youth event was a great success, as were the Adult Silent Auction, the Free Appraisal and the Educational Displays. The by-invitation Dealer / Volunteer Reception was well attended. The Friday evening dealer set-up will become a regular feature. Suggestions from volunteers and attendees were asked for and discussed as to how to improve the show.

Door Prize

Tickets were purchased for the 50/50, while the presentation was being prepared.

Presentation

Alvaro Rodriguez discussed his trip to Potosí Bolivia, where the First International Convention of Historians and Numismatists was held October 19–23.

Show & Tell

Items circulated for Show & Tell included:

- Convention Medals from the presentation given by Alvaro Rodriguez.


Conclusion

The 50/50 prize was drawn, and the meeting was adjourned at 21:26.

ENS Wooden Token

by **Joe Kennedy**

Just in time for the ENS November Coin Show and Sale, promotional wooden nickels were purchased by the ENS and given out to attendees of the show. These woods were designed by Pierre Driessen, our treasurer, and produced by Canada Wide Woods, a wooden nickel company now located in Calgary. Its operator is a familiar face for us in Edmonton; James Williston purchased the company in 2015.

Almost 1000 were given out at the show, a further 1000 will be available for distribution to advertise the 2017 shows at the December 2016 meeting. The obverse has the ENS logo in black ink, and the reverse has the show dates for 2017 in metallic red text. The woods have a diameter of 39 mm and are 3 mm thick. If requests to date by collectors are any indication, they promise to become a highly sought after collectable. 



2016–17 Executive

Marc Bink – **President**

David Peter – **Vice President**

Pierre Driessen – **Treasurer**

Mitch Goudreau – **Secretary**

Joe Kennedy – **Editor-In-Chief**

Jamie Horkulak – **Past President**

Directors

Wayne Hansen

Terence Cheesman

Howard Gilbey

Jeremy Martin

John Callaghan

Greg Wichman

Andy Vanderleest

Marv Berger

Mirko Dumanovic

Ermin Chow

Youth Directors:

Alex McPhee

Danny Kachkan

Webmaster: Markus Molenda

Facebook: Ermin Chow

Twitter: Roger Grove

Librarian: Mitch Goudreau

Show Chair: David Peter

Social Activities: Pierre Driessen

PRIVACY POLICY

The Edmonton Numismatic Society (ENS) does not engage in the sale nor distribution of personal information to third parties for commercial purposes. All information collected is strictly for ENS internal use and purposes, to permit the ENS Executive and its agents to communicate with you about ENS related matters and to provide you with the full benefits of ENS membership.

THE PLANCHET COPYRIGHT NOTICE

© Copyright 2016. All information herein, the design, style and format are the property of the Edmonton Numismatic Society (ENS). All rights reserved. No part hereof may be reproduced in any form or medium, electronic or otherwise, without the express written consent of the ENS Executive Committee. Current members of the ENS are entitled to make one (1) printed copy of this issue and to store one (1) copy in electronic format as part of their membership privileges, further distribution is strictly prohibited.

Coming Events

December 14, 2016: ENS Meeting at the Royal Alberta Museum; 7:15 pm start.

January 6, 2017: Deadline for edited Planchet article submissions.

January 11, 2017: ENS Meeting at the Royal Alberta Museum; 7:15 pm start.

January 27: January issue of THE PLANCHET

February 8, 2017: ENS Meeting at the Royal Alberta Museum; 7:15 pm start.

February 10, 2017: Deadline for edited Planchet article submissions.

February 27: February issue of THE PLANCHET

March 4 & 5, 2017: ENS Spring Show

March 8, 2017: ENS Meeting at the Royal Alberta Museum; 7:15 pm start.

To list your coming events, send them to editor_ens@yahoo.ca

2017

**Remember
to renew your
membership**

A very affordable
\$15.00 annual adult
or family membership

We accept cash,
cheques, and PayPal.

ENS Membership
Form is on page 35

**Thank-you for
your support!**

Edmonton Numismatic Society



CLUB ACTIVITIES

Kid's Auction by Howard Gilbey

On Saturday, November 5th at the ENS 2016 Show and Sale, a **Kid's Only Live Auction** was held at 1:00 PM.

- A total of 18 kids registered for the event.
- 40 lots were sold. (100% of the lots offered.)
- Every kid was a successful bidder.

Lots for the Kid's Only Live auction were donated by

- Dan Gosling
- The Edmonton Numismatic Society
- Howard Gilbey
- Ron Thompson

Special Thanks to
Dan Gosling and Ray Neiman
for their assistance.

CLUB ACTIVITIES

Silent Auction by Howard Gilbey

Edmonton Numismatic Society
November 5 & 6, 2016
Silent Auction Summary

TOTALS	
Registered Bidders	31
Successful Bidders	24
ENS Member Consignors	15
Consigned Lots	187
Lots Sold	123
Percentage of Lots Sold	65.8%
Value of Lots Sold	\$3008
ENS Consignor Fees Collected	\$209
Returned to ENS Members	\$ 2799

Range of Amounts for
Sold Lots: \$5.00 to \$310.00

Average Selling Price for
Sold Lots: \$24.46

Spring 2017 Coin Show & Sale

Canada's largest spring numismatic event

Sat. March 4, 2017 10:00am – 5:00pm

Sun. March 5, 2017 10:00am – 4:30pm

Something for
every collector:

Canada, US, world, modern,
medieval, ancient coins,
paper money, tokens,
medals, watches, bullion
and collecting supplies.

HOWARD JOHNSON HOTEL

15540 Stony Plain Road, Edmonton, Alberta. T5P 3Z2

780-484-3333 for hotel room reservations

Hotel room bookings: use code Edmonton Coin Show (for your special show rate)

Admission: \$5 at door (youth under 16 years of age free)

- ATM on premises & bank nearby
- Parking: free (back of, around sides of hotel and on street)
- Transportation: easy access, centrally located, bus service with Jasper Place transit hub nearby.
- Families Welcome!

Special events:

- **Free appraisals** of your coins, medals, paper money, tokens, watches and other time pieces
- **Educational displays** of coins and medals
- **Door prizes** including gold coin draw

Silent Auction for Adults

- bidding open to everyone

Youth Coin Auction

Hosted by Edmonton Numismatic Society
and the Edmonton Coin Show

Saturday, March 4, 2017

1:00 pm to 3:00 pm (arrive by 12:45 pm)

Howard Johnson Hotel,
15540 Stony Plain Road, Edmonton, Alberta

- participation is free, parents are welcome
– register at the admission table prior to the event.
- an excellent and fun introduction, in a non-pressure setting, to coin collecting and auctions
- all material for participation will be provided,
including: catalogue and play money for bidding!



Sponsored by the Edmonton Numismatic Society

ENS Volunteer Recognition Program

Club Volunteers in 2016

The ENS Volunteer Recognition Program is unique in Canada's numismatic community. It is available to all current ENS members. The program was created to allow the ENS as a whole to publicly recognize the invaluable dedication and commitment of its volunteer members in their efforts to help the ENS realize its goal of being the most dynamic and vibrant collector society in Canada.

The ENS Volunteer Recognition Program is comprised of two parts.

The first is the **Silver Maple Leaf Volunteer Award**, which is awarded annually to each current ENS member who has dedicated a minimum of 4 hours of volunteer time. Each qualifying ENS member is awarded a full 1 ounce Royal Canadian Mint Silver Maple Leaf – the world's highest quality and most sought after silver bullion striking.



A Silver Maple Leaf is awarded in three categories, namely: General Volunteer, The Planchet and the Board of Directors / Executive. Every current ENS member can participate in any one or all three of these categories.

The second part of the ENS Volunteer Recognition Program is the **Reach for the Gold**. Here each volunteer member's individual volunteer activity is additionally recognized by one entry into a draw for a gold coin per activity participated in. This gold coin will be a gold sovereign or its equivalent. There are two categories for entry into the Reach for the Gold, namely: **General Volunteer** and **The Planchet**. Every current ENS member can participate in one or both categories. The number of entries per volunteer member is solely dependent upon the number of individual volunteer activities that member participates in. ~~✗~~

CHANTOU INTERNATIONAL
COIN & STAMP LTD.

OFFICIAL
ROYAL CANADIAN MINT
DISTRIBUTORS

www.chantou.com

Giuseppe Iorio

Tel: 604-321-7447
Tel & Fax: 604-321-7876
6537 Fraser St, Vancouver, BC V5X 3T4
giorio@telus.net

**BUY / SELL
GOLD / SILVER**

Canadian & Foreign Coins
Paper Money & Stamps
Coin & Stamps Supplies

County Coins and Collectibles

(Division of 1649592 Alberta Ltd)

Howard Gilbey
Auctioneer

Licenced & Bonded
Alberta # 339839

P.O. Box 120
Ardrossan, AB
T8E 2A1

Seeking Quality Consignments of

- ✓ World and United States paper money
- ✓ Canadian Chartered Banknotes
- ✓ Dominion of Canada, Band of Canada notes
- ✓ Historic medals, pre-Confederation and merchants tokens
- ✓ Ancient, Medieval, World and US coins
- ✓ Maritime and Canadian coins
- ✓ RCM product
- ✓ Pre-1989 vintage and classic sports cards and sports memorabilia
- ✓ Vintage and classical pop culture items

Call: 780-298-0434
Email: taneri9@mscnet.ca

2016 Volunteers – Reach for the Gold

NAME	Mar. Show	Nov. Show	Presentations	Misc.	Total	Planchet
Ted Abbott	0	3			3	
Marv Berger	4	5			9	
Alex Bink	1	0			1	
Marc Bink	14	23		10	47	15
Hank Bos	1	0			1	
Gillian Budd	2	1			3	
John Callaghan	10	9		10	29	
Lance Casagrande	1	1			2	
Kimberly Casagrande	1	1			2	
Terry Cheesman	0	3	2		5	7
Ermin Chow	3	3		2	8	
Ron Darbyshire	2	0			2	
Pierre Driessen	42	42		26	110	10
Mike Dudas	0	1			1	
Mirko Dumanovic	5	6	2		13	2
Bob Eriksson	1	1			2	
Pat Eriksson	1	1			2	
Bob Fillman	2	1			3	
John Gallupe	2	0			2	
Howard Gilbey	8	11			19	9
Dan Gosling	1	3			4	
Mitch Goudreau	6	2		15	23	
Don Griffith	0	1			1	
Roger Grove	0	0		2	2	
Chris Hale	2	0		5	7	?
Wayne Hansen	2	2	2		6	10
Bill Hladky	2	2			4	
Pete Johnson	3	2			5	
Danny Kachkan	0	1			1	1
Joe Kennedy	1	1			2	24
Del Keown	5	4			9	
Guy Krepps	0	2			2	
Elmer Lupul	0	1			1	
Jac MacDonald	3	2			5	
Alan Mall	0	1			1	
George Manz	0	0			0	1
Jeremy Martin	4	6			10	
Alex McPhee	3	1			4	
Zoltan Miholy	1	2			3	
Kean Mitchell	1	0			1	
Markus Molenda	0	0			0	7
Hans Nagowski	2	2			4	
Ray Neiman	0	3			3	
Seymour Neumann	3	2			5	
David Peter	2	2		22	26	
Kim Peter	2	2		20	24	
Larry Priestnall	0	3			3	
Paul Purdie	5	6			11	
Jules Rach	2	2			4	
Alvaro Rodriguez	0	0		1	2	1
Kent Rondeau	0	2			2	
Wayne Schnick	1	1			2	
Arif Sheena	2	2			4	
Dean Silver	0	0			0	4
Milan Stojanovic	2	2			4	
Matt Sztym	0	1			1	
Andy Vanderleest	4	5			9	
Jim Vanderleest	2	3			5	
Greg Wichman	14	14			28	

It's your coin... your collection!



*Look in the mirror and ensure
that you make the right decision
when buying and selling.*



PO Box 27084 Fenwick PO, Halifax,
NS B3H 4M8

Tel: 902-452-8131

eBay Store:

Lighthouse-Numismatics

E-mail: the1936dot@hotmail.com

OUR SPECIALTY:

Quality Canadian Decimal Coinage

OUR PLEDGE: Honest, Fair and Explained Service

Greg Jones, Owner

Member: CAND, RCNA, APNA, ANA

Fall 2016 ENS Show Pictures



Photos: Joe Kennedy



First International Convention of Historians and Numismatists

October 19–23, 2016. Potosí Bolivia

by **Alvaro Rodriguez**

For 300 years, Potosí provided silver which enabled the manufacture of billions of standard-value coins, with which purchases and exchanges could be made with societies from all corners of the globe.



City of Potosí, Bolivia

Photo: Alvaro Rodriguez

Historical data of the Mint

The Spaniards established the first mint in Potosí in 1572 to 1575. It is located at the main square of the city and in it, there were coins made for Spain from 1575 to 1773. Because they originally had no sophisticated machinery, shapeless coins were made using hand tools. These crude hand-hammered coins were called macuquina (from the word in the Quechua language maqaykuna).

Because the first mint was small in 1759, King Charles the Third arranged to build the second mint building at Gatu place, which was inaugurated on July 31, 1773. The solid stone building of the second mint covers an area of 7570 square meters. Originally, there were more than 150 rooms, located in five courtyards. Its baroque style architecture presents an amazingly varied view. In this building, coins were minted from 1773 to 1951. In 1930 the building began to operate as a Museum, with the Potosínian people helping to organize the collection. The museum has become one of the most important in Bolivia and has gained international recognition.



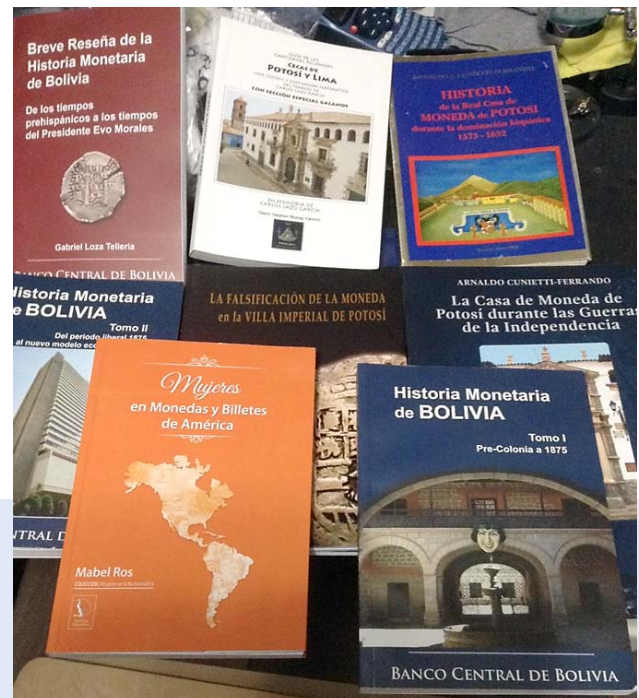
Convention Lecture (above)
Convention Publications (right)

Photos: Alvaro Rodriguez

The Convention

During the four days of the convention, there were more than 40 presentations on diverse topics related to numismatics, and as a central theme the production by the Spaniards of coins for more than 300 years. Due to the great amount of information and numismatic history that the Potosí Mint contains (in itself, a wonderful building that has been preserved almost intact since its construction in 1573) and in general the architecture of the city, the city was declared a so-called "World-wide Vatican of Numismatics".

Two tours were conducted for the convention. One tour was inside the silver mines of the rich Cerro Rico Mountain, where the Spaniards found the largest silver deposit in the world. It is estimated they extracted 17,000 tons of silver over the 300 years in which it has been exploited. The second tour explored the historic streets of Potosí where many Spanish-style buildings still remain.



Convention Publications

As product of the convention, several books were presented, referring to the numismatic history of Potosí. Such as:

Casa de la Moneda de la Paz (Gobierno Autonomo Municipal de la Paz)

Guia de las Cantidades Acunadas Cecas de Potosí y Lima (Glenn Murray, Fantom)

Monedas Argentinas de Emergencia 1815-1823 (Dr Fernando Ch, Mariano C, Roberto D, Emilio P)

La Casa de la Moneda Durante las Guerras de Indempendencia (Arnaldo Cunietti)

Mujeres en las Monedas y los Billetes de America (Mabel Petito)

Medallas Monetarias y Conmemorativas de Bolivia 1852-1925 (Raul Tapia)

8 Reales Cobs of Potosí (Emilio Paoeletti)

The Potosí mint has several attractions. In one courtyard, people can select different designs of dies and different metal blanks, then strike their own coin with a hammer blow. One of the most interesting rooms of the mint is where the dies and matrices of almost all types of coins and medals emitted by this mint are on display.

At the convention, the cultural representative of the Banco Central Bolivia delivered a message to us in the native language of Bolivia (Quechua), where she thanked us for attending the convention. She invites all the numismatists of Canada to visit Potosí. ☒



Coin Dies on Display at Potosí Mint



Potosí Mint Courtyard



Convention Event Medals

Photos: Alvaro Rodriguez

A Quirky Classical Nomos of Thourioi

by **Wayne Hansen**



Head of Goddess Athena Wearing Helmet

Obverse of Thourioi Nomos-Stater (circa 440 BC)

It would certainly be possible to create an amazing ancient coin collection using only silver staters from the classical Greek period (480–323 BC). Classical staters, which are called nomoi when issued in southern Italy, or sometimes didrachms elsewhere, were nominally the highest silver denomination and the usual trading currency of many mints for at least part of this time. They are a mid-sized denomination - the sum of two drachms – usually about 18–24 millimeters in diameter, weighing around 7–9 grams in Magna Graecia and 10–13 grams in Greece and the east, so they were large enough to show a nicely rendered image. Classical staters tended to hold considerable variety and interest because they mostly celebrated individual Greek city-states. Such is the case with the featured coin of Thourioi, an early-issue Greek classical nomos from this colonial south Italian city. The coin follows the usual pattern of honoring a valued Greek deity on its obverse and depicting an important civic symbol on its reverse, but Thourioi does this in a particularly refreshing style.

Thourioi History

Thourioi basically arose from the ashes of adjacent Sybaris, the greatly renowned, pre-500 BC commercial center (see my earlier article “A Tale of Three Cities – Three Incuse, Spread-Flan Nomoi of South Italy”, *The Planchet*, December 2012). Owing to the particular events involving the destruction of Sybaris by Kroton, and its aftermath, Thourioi was the last of the Greek colonies to be established in south Italy.

The site of destroyed Sybaris lay fallow for nearly 60 years before Sybarite descendants made the first attempt to repopulate it in 452 BC. The attempt ended up being too successful, so Kroton again expelled them five years later. It wasn't until 443 BC that a fresh start was made to re-establish the town, with the help of Athens. Perikles of Athens was interested in adding a pan-Hellenic element to the Sybarite component, so he recruited colonists from around Greece as well as some from Athens itself and sent them out under the command of two Athenian leaders. The famous historian Herodotus and the orator Lysias were reportedly among the settlers to join the group. The descendants and new colonists first set up shop in old Sybaris, but they quickly shifted to a new spot nearby at the site of a fountain called Thuria, so the settlement was called Thuri. The Sybarite descendants soon caused dissension over what should be their privileges, so they were expelled. The remaining population arranged a peace treaty with Kroton and

the colony prospered, spurring further immigration, especially from the Peloponnese just across the Ionian Sea.

Thourioi was laid-out on a regular pattern with broad streets. The government was democratic, and there was a good system of laws. Soon after it was founded, Thourioi fought against Taras (Tarentum) over disputed territory, which resulted in a stalemate and the creation of the new settlement of Herakleia. Thourioi's population was subdivided into ten ethnic sub-groups based on the regional origin of the settlers, including the Athenians. New dissensions

between the Athenians and the other groups caused friction, somewhat calmed by the Oracle of Delphi, but the city's allegiance to Athens was not always assured, especially when Athens fought Syracuse during the Peloponnesian War in 415–413 BC.

The city remained prosperous through 400 BC, but by 390 BC it came under threat from the Lucanians, a powerful local tribe. Although Thourioi had allied with other Magna Graecia cities in response to the threat, it proceeded on its own to successfully counter one Lucanian attack by mustering 14,000

soldiers and 1,000 horses. This, however, turned into a disaster when Thourioi's army followed the retreating Lucanians back to their territory, and most were massacred. This, plus the further strengthening of the Lucanians and Bruttians, resulted in the decline of Thourioi's fortunes in the mid to late 4th century. The city struggled on through several other engulfing conflicts instigated by native forces, Greeks, Romans and Carthaginians, eventually becoming a Roman town called Copia. The final straw was the silting of the adjacent Crati river delta, which greatly reduced the possibility of maritime trade.

Figure 1 – Map Showing Location of Ancient Thourioi



Figure 1 – Thourioi was located on the Gulf of Tarentum, high on the instep of the Italian boot. It was one of a number of Greek colonial cities spread along the curving shoreline between Taras to the north and Rhegion to the south. This coastal area was part of the collection

of Greek cities in southern Italy and Sicily called Magna Graecia (Greater Greece). Thourioi was finally sited in 443 BC, immediately adjacent to the ruins of archaic Sybaris, which had been destroyed by Kroton in 510 BC. (Base map courtesy highsea.cz with names added by author.)

Figure 2 – Site Map for Ancient Sybaris/Thurii



Figure 2 – I took these photos of site maps for the Sybaris/Thurii/Copia archeological area on my last visit to the regional museum (the museum is seen as a small red dot above the main site on the first map, and Copia is the name of the Roman settlement in the last stage of its occupation). Note the penchant for 20th century builders to run roads

right through the middle of ancient sites (angled red line in the first photo). Thurii, which we know as Thourioi, was smaller than Sybaris and was later overbuilt by the Romans. Thourioi had a maritime gate and a grid street plan with main street names as seen on the second map. (Map Photos by the author.)

Classic Cash

- We BUY and SELL high end, condition rare and rare Canadian Coins and Currencies.
- We BUY complete collections or part if agreeable
- We buy Gold and Silver coins and bars
- Best prices paid upon mutual agreement of purchase
- Visit us at the Edmonton, Calgary, Saskatoon and RCNA shows
- Friendly, courteous and professional service with 21+ years experience
- Please contact us to set up an appointment today!

Morris and Kathy Kosowan
Box 8928
Sylvan Lake, AB T4S 1S6

Telephone: 403-887-4470
Cell: 403-597-5002
Email: KHL1993@shaw.ca

Figure 3 – Views of Thourioi Site and Museum

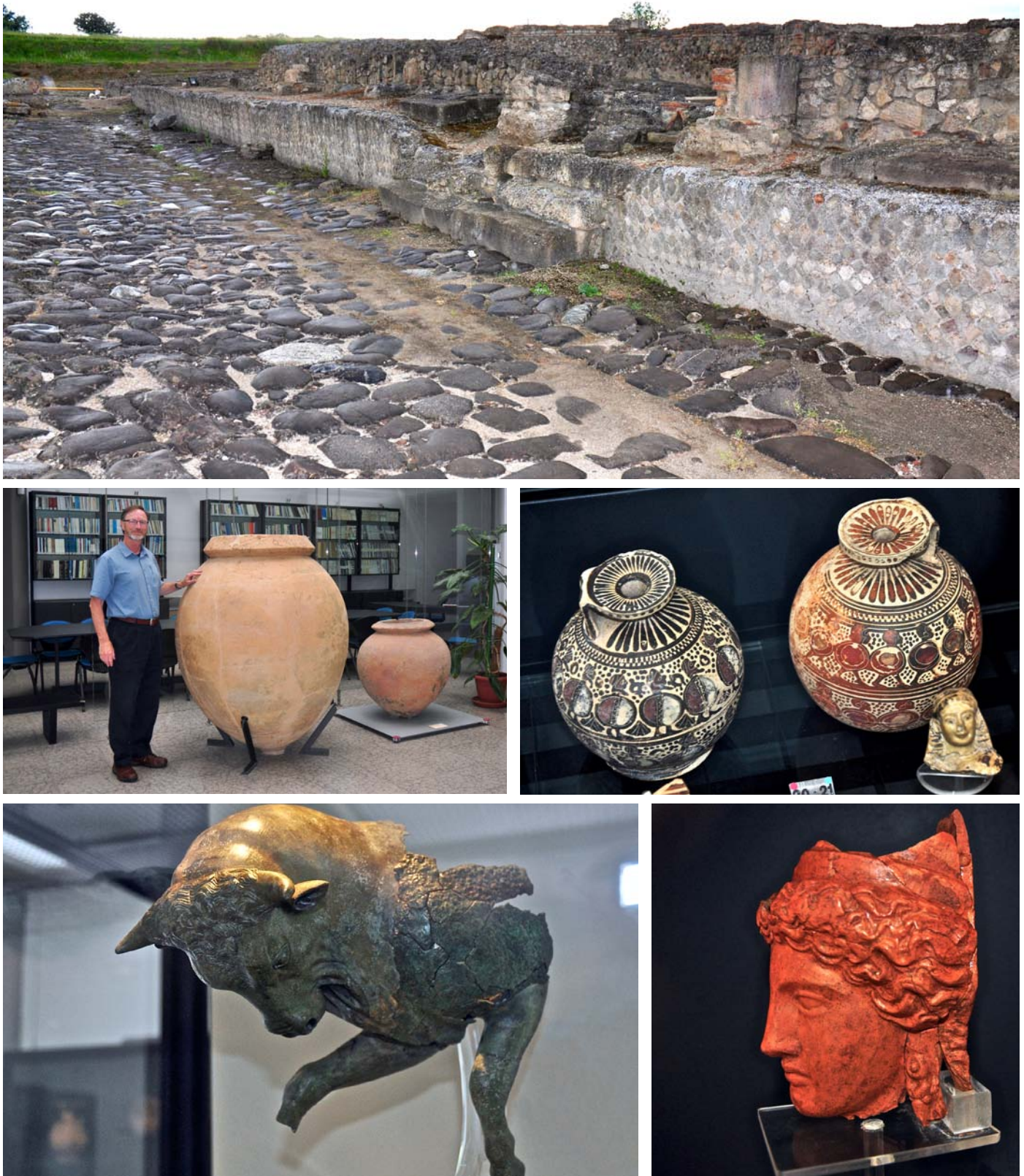


Figure 3 – ‘Move along, folks – there’s not a lot to see’. Little is left of Thourioi or Sybaris. What is there is largely now agricultural land poised only slightly above the water table. Agricultural chemicals and artifacts do not mix very well. I am showing these few photos from my last trip there. The top photo was taken in the Parco del Cavallo section where all three city phases overlap. The lower four photos show

some Sybaris/Thurii museum artifacts – clockwise from top left, intrepid author with ancient storage jar; archaic Greek pottery; a lovely classical head of Athena (goddess at Thourioi) or, more probably, Hera (goddess at Sybaris); and lastly a monumental bronze sculpture of the Thourioi bull in full classical style as depicted on its coins. (All photos by the author.)

Coinage of Thourioi

As noted above, several south Italian mints had already dropped the unusual, spread-flan coins of the region by 500 BC in favor of the normal, two-sided, relief-die format. Around 490–480 BC, the increasingly wealthy, militaristic mints in Sicily and in Rhegion largely replaced their nomos/didrachm/stater denominations with attic standard tetradrachms and sometimes drachms, but most mints in South Italy stuck with the original nomos/stater denomination. This was probably because of local convention and less commercial/military need, rather than a restriction on silver supply.

Thourioi didn't become an active coin producer until 443 BC when the colony was re-established on its new site. This was the same time as mega-power Athens (just around the Peloponnesian peninsula on the other side of the Ionian Sea) was pumping out its ubiquitous, archaic style, Athena tetradrachms. Thourioi had adopted Athena as its civic deity because of her importance


in the Greek world and because of the city's Athenian links, but Thourioi devised its own classically styled portrait of the goddess incorporating new design sensibilities, along with a few other Magna Graecia mints such as Herakleia and Velia. That being said, Thourioi was an early adopter of the god/goddess-portrait, along with places like Syracuse, Leontini, Naxos and Katana in Sicily, although these other mints were primarily using tetradrachms for the purpose.* Thourioi was pretty much alone in doing so in South Italy at this time, followed soon after by Metapontion with its head of Demeter, Rhegion with its head of Apollo (on a tetradrachm) and then Kroton with its head of Apollo followed by Hera Lakinia, around 400–370 BC.

Although Thourioi began by minting its simple Athena and bull nomos/stater in 443, it added a larger, distater denomination at the end of the century, with the first group of these being struck in 400–350 BC, and the last being struck towards

300 BC. The new distaters maintained the same types as the staters, only changing their style as fashions progressed. Figure 5 provides a survey of Thourioi's nomos and distater issues from 443 to 280 BC. The Athena and bull images on both denominations lost their no-nonsense and somewhat aggressive sternness over that time frame, becoming increasingly genteel in the case of Athena, and artfully animated in the case of the bull.

The silver stater and distater denominations were the mainstay of Thourioi's coinage, although diobols and triobols were minted as well during its most active period. Bronze coins were also struck starting around 350 BC when a large, rare one was issued at 25–30 mm and 24–30 grams. Other bronzes of various sizes, down to 12–13 mm, were issued through the rest of the Greek era until 240–213 BC. Until the 3rd century, almost all of Thourioi's bronze and silver coins retained the Athena and bull motif as their main promotional device.

* It is worth noting that several emerging western city-states in Magna Graecia and Greece began issuing larger tetradrachm or distater versions of their coins a few decades after stater production began. These cities would have wanted to replace or supplement their staters as their wealth and influence increased, and of course the larger coins would have been an impressive weapon in ongoing inter-city propaganda wars. Each of the larger denominations generally continued the same obverse/reverse types as the staters, which provided more space on the larger flans for the established designs, but the classical styles in all cities became increasingly prettified. The combination of pretty styles and larger coin formats naturally makes the tetradrachms and distaters much more expensive than staters for current Greek collectors.



David Peter Coins
Canadian Personal Property Appraiser
P.O. Box 4511
Edmonton, AB
T6E 4T7
780-995-8199
worldcoin@gmail.com



PRAEFFECTUS COINS
QUALITY ANCIENT GREEK AND ROMAN COINS
VALUATIONS, APPRAISALS AND
AUTHENTICATION SERVICES
WWW.PRAEFFECTUSCOINS.COM

Featured Athena/Bull Stater

My Figure 4 nomos/stater was struck at the very beginning of Thourioi's coin series, circa 443–440 BC. Perhaps it was one special celator that carved the dies of my coin, but it strikes me that they are imbued with an extra dose of character. The obverse Athena displays a provincial individuality within a fairly straightforward, helmeted portrait. Her face and wreathed helmet are clearly defined and well proportioned. As expected, there is not a great

deal of modeling in the face, but I do detect a hint of an archaic smile, possibly harkening back to the Athenian heritage. I think this was a conscious effort, allowing Athena to convey a great degree of confidence and satisfaction, if not smugness. It is also interesting that the small burst of hair appearing from under her helmet, in front of her ear, is shown in the same knobby, concentric strands as was found on portrait coins of Syracuse and Naxos

at the same date. The reverse proudly displays the city-state legend above a very unusual image of a bull with a fish in the exergue. Later Thourioi bulls were much more robust and artistically drawn, but this one is rather scrawny and ill-proportioned. It first struck me that this bull looked more like an African wildebeest, with its long, wide neck, large head and small, high horns. The overall effect is totally endearing.

Figure 4 – Featured Thourioi Stater



Obv: Head of Athena Wearing Wreathed, Crested Helmet

Rev: Bull in Defensive Stance; Fish in Exergue; ΘΟΥΡΙΩΝ

Issued: circa 443–440 BC (7.85g, 22.8 x 19.9mm 12h). Mint: Thourioi, Sicily.

Ex: Goldberg 72 (February 2013).

(Collection of the author and photo by the author).

Figure 4 – This coin's flan is obviously irregular, but at least the irregularity actually enhances the obverse portrait. The flan's roundness conforms to the roundness of Athena's crested helmet, and the open space created by the forward

extension of the flan allows better viewing of Athena's face. It is among the earliest coins issued by Thourioi, in the mid-5th century BC, so the style of Athena's face and helmet reflects its early classical date.

Figure 5 – Other Thourioi Issues

Distaters (15.7 grams)

Nomoi/Staters (7.8 grams)

443–420 BC



420–400 BC



400–380 BC



380–360 BC



350–300 BC



300–280 BC




Figure 5 – I have assembled the above examples to illustrate stylistic development at Thourioi between 440 and 280 BC, with the distaters sequenced in the left column and the smaller nomoi/staters in the right. The classical images of Athena and the bull became less austere through the century, easing finally into the Hellenistic era. Distaters were struck only between 400 and 300 BC and featured the enigmatic Skylla decoration on Athena's helmet. Staters were issued over a longer period, starting with a more aggressive, wreathed and weathered Athena portrait (first example in this figure for 443–420 BC and in Figure 4), then ending in the early 3rd century with a more decorative,

innocuous profile of a glamour goddess. The later reverse images are of a more delicately carved, less robust bull that increasingly seemed to be moving from a full butting gesture to a fancy circus-like maneuver (you can tell I prefer the rugged plainness of full classical designs).

These photo examples are primarily dated and arranged as per auction references, however the author has made some adjustments where appropriate.

(Distater images courtesy ACR; stater images courtesy Tkalec, ACR, NAC and Roma for the last three.)

In Closing...

The stylistic quirkiness of the featured Thourioi stater makes it interesting, together with the unusual origin of the city. It's always pleasing to know that a coin in your collection is not only attractive but also relatively rare. Attractive does not necessarily mean pretty, since in this case we are considering a classic form of beauty. Thourioi did, however, proceed to make pretty coins a priority in the following century, and it struck them in the larger distater denomination as well. Except for not having a gold issue, encapsulated mint sets or a giftware-marketing arm, it might be said that ancient Thourioi had all the numismatic bases covered. 

Quotes On Warriors (Athena Obverse)

Courage, above all things, is the first quality of a warrior.

– Carl von Clausewitz

The two most powerful warriors are patience and time.

– Leo Tolstoy

Among the old Norse, it was the custom for certain warriors to dress in the skins of the beasts they had slain, and thus to give themselves an air of ferocity, calculated to strike terror into the hearts of their foes.

– Sabine Baring-Gould

Quotes On Bulls (Standing Bull Reverse)

Not only the bull attacks his enemies with curved horn, but also the sheep, when harmed fights back.

– Sextus Propertius

If you can't dazzle them with brilliance, baffle them with bull.

– W. C. Fields

Addendum

Athena – Warrior Goddess, Goddess of Wisdom and Civic Protector



'Goddess of wisdom, courage, inspiration, civilization, law and justice, mathematics, strength, war strategy, the arts, crafts, and skill in ancient Greek religion and mythology. Athena is known for her calm temperament, as she moves slowly to anger. She is noted to have only fought for just reasons, and would not fight without a purpose. Though Athena is a goddess of war strategy, she preferred to use wisdom to settle predicaments and approved of fighting only for a reasonable cause or to resolve conflict.'

'Athena is portrayed as an astute companion of heroes and is the patron goddess of heroic endeavor. She appears in Greek mythology as helper to many heroes, including Odysseus, Jason, and Heracles. She is the virgin patroness of Athens. In Classical Greek myths, she never consorts with a lover, nor does she ever marry, earning the title Athena Parthenos (Athena the Virgin). Athena also was the patron goddess of several Greek cities.'

(Post-classical image rendering of Athena courtesy of Pinterest. Description of attributes excerpted and reconstituted from Wikipedia)

30

Note to Readers: This is my 30th article for *The Planchet*. I hope you have enjoyed perusing them as much as I have enjoyed the writing. Any comments are welcome. – Wayne Hansen

DTS AVERAGE

1¢ Coins

Canadian Retail Coin Prices

by Dean Silver

Victoria 1¢	VG 8	F 12	F 16	VF 20	VF 25	VF 30	VF 35	EF 40	EF 45	AU 50	AU 55	MS 60
1858	88.72	121.05	139.62	158.20	181.67	205.15	228.63	252.10	290.75	368.05	464.49	657.35
1859 - 9 over 8	55.95	79.42	103.78	128.14	141.00	153.86	166.72	179.59	213.79	282.21	371.93	551.38
1859	6.77	8.66	11.64	14.61	15.85	17.09	18.33	19.57	24.04	32.96	54.12	96.44
1859 - Low 9	8.25	10.88	14.91	18.93	20.67	22.40	24.14	25.88	30.97	41.17	61.68	102.70
1876H	6.08	7.24	8.21	9.18	11.06	12.93	14.81	16.69	23.39	36.81	52.01	82.41
1881H	7.22	11.41	15.02	18.62	21.94	25.26	28.58	31.89	38.89	52.90	75.13	119.58
1882H - Double Serif N's	6.06	8.40	10.68	12.96	15.22	17.48	19.74	22.00	27.77	39.30	53.39	81.57
1882H - Single Serif N's	6.55	9.08	11.55	14.01	16.46	18.90	21.34	23.79	30.02	42.48	57.72	88.18
1884	5.51	8.35	10.48	12.61	14.34	16.07	17.80	19.53	26.71	41.07	62.44	105.18
1886	7.90	12.26	16.98	21.69	25.77	29.84	33.91	37.99	49.38	72.15	104.40	168.89
1887	5.46	8.01	10.76	13.51	16.58	19.65	22.72	25.78	34.04	50.56	69.94	108.69
1888	4.80	7.52	8.55	9.58	11.09	12.60	14.11	15.62	19.71	27.89	41.45	68.56
1890H	11.78	17.81	21.88	25.96	30.79	35.63	40.47	45.31	58.03	83.49	113.54	173.63
1891 - LLLD	12.12	18.36	24.96	31.55	38.90	46.24	53.59	60.93	77.53	110.73	149.91	228.26
1891 - SLSD	72.15	95.64	116.61	137.58	157.03	176.48	195.93	215.37	247.37	311.36	374.24	499.99
1891 - LLSD	100.22	144.76	170.25	195.74	227.04	258.35	289.65	320.95	406.51	577.63	786.84	1,205
1892	9.36	15.12	18.89	22.67	24.62	26.57	28.51	30.46	41.00	62.08	79.43	114.14
1893	5.44	7.39	8.70	10.01	11.72	13.43	15.14	16.85	21.31	30.23	45.21	75.19
1894	16.44	22.45	26.32	30.20	34.93	39.66	44.39	49.11	60.95	84.63	109.56	159.40
1895	8.32	14.05	17.42	20.79	23.42	26.05	28.67	31.30	41.56	62.08	77.76	109.13
1896 - Near 6	5.88	7.34	10.10	12.85	14.19	15.52	16.85	18.19	21.64	28.54	41.48	67.35
1896 - Far 6	33.92	40.07	46.04	52.02	58.84	65.66	72.48	79.30	92.93	120.20	163.61	250.42
1897	5.13	7.24	8.96	10.68	12.28	13.89	15.50	17.10	22.95	34.64	49.95	80.56
1898H	10.61	15.44	19.49	23.54	26.70	29.86	33.03	36.19	45.97	65.53	89.74	138.15
1899	4.90	6.07	7.27	8.47	10.05	11.62	13.19	14.77	20.24	31.19	43.73	68.79
1900H	4.59	6.02	7.27	8.52	9.79	11.06	12.33	13.60	17.64	25.72	34.86	53.14
1900	11.87	17.45	22.15	26.84	31.27	35.69	40.12	44.54	59.52	89.46	120.96	183.95
1901	4.39	5.62	6.88	8.14	9.50	10.87	12.23	13.60	17.48	25.23	34.16	52.01

Edward 1¢	VG 8	F 12	F 16	VF 20	VF 25	VF 30	VF 35	EF 40	EF 45	AU 50	AU 55	MS 60
1902	2.93	3.93	4.51	5.10	6.45	7.81	9.17	10.53	12.39	16.11	22.17	34.28
1903	2.93	3.93	4.55	5.17	6.64	8.10	9.57	11.04	13.59	18.71	26.68	42.64
1904	3.71	4.85	6.59	8.34	9.63	10.93	12.23	13.52	17.11	24.30	35.21	57.05
1905	5.69	7.42	8.80	10.18	11.73	13.27	14.82	16.36	20.91	30.01	43.97	71.90
1906	3.56	4.67	5.42	6.18	7.38	8.59	9.80	11.01	15.25	23.74	33.17	52.01
1907	3.79	5.03	6.15	7.28	8.80	10.32	11.84	13.36	18.17	27.79	36.72	54.57
1907H	17.99	25.12	32.70	40.27	46.92	53.58	60.23	66.89	83.21	115.87	160.02	248.32
1908	4.04	5.35	6.78	8.21	9.73	11.24	12.76	14.27	17.75	24.70	34.58	54.35
1909	2.52	3.66	4.29	4.92	6.29	7.66	9.03	10.40	13.11	18.54	25.46	39.30
1910	2.46	3.46	4.17	4.89	5.68	6.47	7.26	8.04	10.73	16.10	23.67	38.81

George V Large 1¢	VG 8	F 12	F 16	VF 20	VF 25	VF 30	VF 35	EF 40	EF 45	AU 50	AU 55	MS 60
1911	2.02	2.77	3.52	4.28	5.13	5.98	6.84	7.69	10.23	15.29	21.20	33.02
1912	1.95	2.66	3.39	4.12	4.83	5.55	6.26	6.97	9.67	15.08	21.56	34.52
1913	1.87	2.63	3.15	3.67	4.46	5.24	6.03	6.81	9.56	15.06	23.74	41.09
1914	2.04	2.97	3.55	4.13	5.04	5.95	6.85	7.76	11.86	20.05	28.75	46.15
1915	2.11	2.97	3.55	4.14	5.19	6.24	7.30	8.35	12.20	19.89	27.66	43.21
1916	1.70	2.39	2.77	3.15	3.75	4.35	4.95	5.55	7.12	10.27	15.21	25.08
1917	1.61	2.20	2.55	2.89	3.39	3.89	4.38	4.88	6.09	8.51	12.02	19.06
1918	1.61	2.20	2.55	2.89	3.39	3.89	4.38	4.88	6.09	8.51	11.91	18.73
1919	1.61	2.20	2.55	2.89	3.38	3.86	4.35	4.83	6.07	8.56	11.96	18.78
1920	1.62	2.25	2.64	3.03	3.56	4.10	4.64	5.17	7.39	11.83	16.94	27.16

DTS AVERAGE • 1¢ COIN RETAIL PRICES

George V Small 1¢	VG 8	F 12	F 16	VF 20	VF 25	VF 30	VF 35	EF 40	EF 45	AU 50	AU 55	MS 60
1920	1.26	1.84	2.26	2.68	3.14	3.60	4.06	4.52	5.94	8.79	12.53	20.03
1921	1.43	2.35	2.99	3.62	4.76	5.91	7.05	8.19	10.63	15.50	30.12	59.36
1922	19.32	24.11	30.44	36.76	42.71	48.66	54.61	60.55	84.29	131.76	188.51	302.01
1923	36.75	43.99	49.83	55.68	62.83	69.99	77.15	84.31	117.72	184.56	260.06	411.07
1924	8.93	11.43	13.84	16.25	18.98	21.71	24.44	27.17	40.95	68.50	103.36	173.07
1925	32.05	36.73	42.19	47.66	52.07	56.48	60.89	65.30	82.90	118.11	179.41	302.01
1926	5.81	7.59	9.58	11.58	13.86	16.13	18.41	20.69	33.58	59.36	87.11	142.62
1927	2.09	3.22	4.37	5.52	6.85	8.18	9.51	10.84	15.62	25.17	38.59	65.44
1928	0.95	1.42	2.10	2.79	3.28	3.78	4.27	4.77	7.02	11.52	16.93	27.75
1929 - Low 9	0.94	1.41	2.09	2.76	3.24	3.71	4.19	4.67	6.47	10.09	15.84	27.34
1929 - High 9	20.53	31.92	38.50	45.08	50.64	56.21	61.78	67.35	78.17	99.83	145.08	235.59
1930	2.70	3.85	5.18	6.52	8.19	9.87	11.55	13.22	18.90	30.27	45.24	75.18
1931	1.54	2.16	3.16	4.17	5.30	6.43	7.56	8.69	14.20	25.23	38.78	65.88
1932	0.90	1.40	2.01	2.62	3.09	3.57	4.04	4.52	5.63	7.86	11.92	20.03
1933	0.90	1.40	2.01	2.62	3.09	3.57	4.04	4.52	5.68	8.01	12.18	20.53
1934	0.96	1.39	2.03	2.67	3.00	3.34	3.68	4.01	5.27	7.78	13.10	23.74
1935	0.95	1.38	1.97	2.57	2.92	3.27	3.62	3.96	5.27	7.89	12.87	22.84
1936	0.93	1.37	1.96	2.54	2.88	3.23	3.57	3.91	5.21	7.81	11.98	20.32
1936 - Dot obv King	69.27	126.26	173.33	220.40	270.17	319.93	369.69	419.46	573.26	880.87	1,427	2,519

George VI 1¢	VG8	F12	VF20	VF25	VF30	VF35	EF40	AU50	AU55	MS60	MS63	MS64
1937	0.49	0.79	1.61	1.83	2.06	2.28	2.51	4.47	5.10	6.35	23.42	29.12
1938	0.31	0.54	1.25	1.54	1.84	2.14	2.44	4.43	5.11	6.45	25.98	32.49
1939	0.31	0.54	1.25	1.54	1.84	2.14	2.44	4.43	5.04	6.25	14.99	17.90
1940	0.25	0.46	0.95	1.25	1.56	1.86	2.16	3.32	4.18	5.90	16.28	19.73
1941	0.31	0.58	1.08	1.42	1.76	2.09	2.43	5.07	7.85	13.42	70.19	89.12
1942	0.25	0.47	1.08	1.41	1.74	2.07	2.40	4.69	6.96	11.51	68.59	87.61
1943 - Round colon dots	0.25	0.47	1.08	1.40	1.72	2.05	2.37	4.43	5.74	8.35	39.07	49.32
1943 - Oval colon dots	3.02	5.22	10.78	13.41	16.05	18.68	21.32	35.44	42.87	57.73	122.25	143.75
1944	0.30	0.53	1.18	1.50	1.81	2.13	2.45	5.03	9.56	18.62	108.79	138.85
1945	0.26	0.47	0.98	1.33	1.68	2.03	2.38	4.34	5.69	8.39	40.09	50.65
1946	0.25	0.46	0.94	1.24	1.53	1.83	2.13	3.93	5.08	7.39	22.71	27.81
1947	0.25	0.46	0.94	1.24	1.53	1.83	2.13	3.43	4.93	7.92	17.78	21.07
1947ML - Pointed 7	0.26	0.47	0.98	1.27	1.57	1.87	2.16	3.69	5.17	8.15	24.88	30.45
1947ML - Blunt 7	0.28	0.53	1.04	1.39	1.73	2.08	2.42	4.86	6.59	10.05	45.46	57.26
1948 - A to LRG denticle	0.28	0.52	1.01	1.32	1.63	1.94	2.26	4.26	6.19	10.05	52.96	67.26
1948 - A to SML denticle	1.58	4.29	8.17	10.39	12.61	14.82	17.04	31.39	45.55	73.87	240.83	296.48
1948 - A off denticle	0.33	0.63	1.25	1.54	1.84	2.13	2.42	4.68	6.72	10.81	71.29	91.45
1948 - A off denticle	0.25	0.47	0.96	1.27	1.58	1.89	2.19	3.92	4.48	5.59	15.80	19.20
1949 - A to denticle	8.96	16.52	25.08	29.82	34.56	39.30	44.04	63.17	77.01	104.70	362.50	448.43
1950	0.26	0.47	1.20	1.51	1.82	2.14	2.45	4.26	4.78	5.83	15.63	18.90
1951	0.26	0.47	1.20	1.51	1.82	2.14	2.45	4.26	4.94	6.30	27.13	34.07
1951 - Dot obv King	6.42	11.40	27.56	34.14	40.72	47.29	53.87	89.53	101.52	125.50	438.05	542.23
1952	0.26	0.47	1.20	1.51	1.82	2.14	2.45	4.26	5.07	6.69	16.20	19.37

Loran's Canadian & U.S. Coins

- Now accepting **gold** and **silver** jewellery
- Buy • Sell

"30 Years Experience"



Box 34003
Saskatoon, SK S7J 5L7

Phone: 306-374-8770
Email: payolie@sasktel.net

CLYDE VINCETT LTD.

COINS • GOLD • SILVER
BUY & SELL

CROSSROADS MARKET
1235-26TH AVENUE S.E.
CALGARY, ALBERTA
T2G 1R7
FRIDAY - SUNDAY 9-5

KEITH & PAT BROWN

Cell: (403) 540-5391

DTS AVERAGE • 1¢ COIN RETAIL PRICES

Elizabeth II 1¢	VG8	F12	VF20	VF30	EF40	AU50	MS60	MS61	MS62	MS63	MS64	MS65
1953 - NSF	0.05	0.10	0.15	0.25	0.35	0.55	3.17	5.47	7.77	10.07	12.37	42.38
1953 - SF	1.56	3.24	5.98	8.02	10.07	14.51	25.19	75.45	125.71	175.97	226.23	974.97
1954 - NSF	472.30	584.76	764.68	925.86	1,087	1,526	2,300	-	-	-	-	-
1954 - SF	2.19	3.28	4.37	5.46	6.56	7.92	10.93	16.13	21.32	26.52	31.72	141.90
1955 - NSF	157.70	195.24	255.32	309.14	362.95	509.55	1,153	-	-	-	-	-
1955 SF Short Denticles	0.50	0.75	1.01	1.26	1.51	1.76	4.57	7.50	10.42	13.35	16.27	50.06
1955 SF Long Denticles	0.73	0.97	1.37	1.62	1.88	2.09	5.02	8.77	12.52	16.28	20.03	56.32
1956	0.06	0.11	0.17	0.28	0.39	0.61	3.52	5.40	7.27	9.14	11.02	39.04
1957	0.06	0.11	0.17	0.28	0.39	0.61	3.33	5.25	7.18	9.10	11.02	35.04
1958	0.06	0.11	0.17	0.28	0.39	0.61	3.33	5.25	7.18	9.10	11.02	29.83
1959	0.06	0.11	0.17	0.28	0.39	0.61	3.33	5.13	6.93	8.73	10.53	28.83
1960	0.06	0.11	0.17	0.28	0.39	0.61	3.33	5.13	6.93	8.73	10.53	28.83
1961	0.06	0.11	0.17	0.28	0.39	0.61	3.33	5.51	7.68	9.85	12.02	26.83
1962	0.06	0.11	0.17	0.28	0.39	0.61	3.33	5.51	7.68	9.85	12.02	26.83
1962 - Harp	4.44	5.56	6.67	7.78	8.89	10.06	16.67	21.27	25.88	30.48	35.09	103.51
1962 - Guitar	7.78	10.00	12.22	14.44	16.67	19.61	27.78	36.78	45.78	54.77	63.77	190.32
1963	0.06	0.11	0.17	0.28	0.39	0.61	3.33	5.25	7.18	9.10	11.02	24.82
1964	0.06	0.11	0.17	0.28	0.39	0.61	3.33	5.19	7.05	8.91	10.76	24.42
1965 - SBB5	0.06	0.11	0.17	0.28	0.39	1.67	5.51	7.17	8.84	10.51	12.17	28.81
1965 - SBP5	0.06	0.11	0.17	0.28	0.39	1.94	7.76	10.68	13.60	16.52	19.44	60.54
1965 - LBB5	0.06	0.11	0.17	0.28	0.39	1.67	5.44	6.96	8.48	9.99	11.51	27.81
1965 - LBP5	2.83	3.52	5.53	7.50	9.47	13.91	25.27	48.98	72.69	96.41	120.12	356.36
1966	0.06	0.11	0.17	0.28	0.39	0.61	3.33	4.86	6.39	7.91	9.44	24.10
1967	0.06	0.11	0.17	0.28	0.39	0.61	3.33	4.96	6.59	8.21	9.84	26.11
1968	0.06	0.11	0.17	0.28	0.39	0.61	3.33	4.91	6.49	8.06	9.64	23.18
1969	0.06	0.11	0.17	0.28	0.39	0.61	3.33	5.22	7.11	9.00	10.89	24.18

Elizabeth II 1¢	VG8	F12	VF20	VF30	EF40	AU50	MS60	MS61	MS62	MS63	MS64	MS65
1970 thru 1979	0.04	0.07	0.09	0.13	0.17	0.28	1.11	4.26	7.40	10.54	13.69	27.55
1978 - Date doubling	0.28	0.57	1.14	1.71	2.28	2.85	5.70	10.24	14.78	19.32	23.86	49.10
1979 - Date doubling	0.21	0.43	0.86	1.29	1.72	2.15	4.29	7.39	10.48	13.58	16.68	34.31
1980 thru 1989	0.04	0.07	0.09	0.13	0.17	0.28	1.11	3.53	5.95	8.37	10.78	25.88
1983 - Near Beads	0.28	0.56	1.11	1.67	2.22	2.78	5.56	9.98	14.41	18.84	23.26	47.87
1985 - Pointed 5	2.14	3.17	4.44	6.39	8.33	11.11	17.54	23.95	30.36	36.77	43.18	75.76
1990 thru 1999	0.04	0.07	0.09	0.13	0.17	0.28	1.11	3.17	5.23	7.29	9.35	22.54
2000 thru 2012	0.04	0.07	0.09	0.13	0.17	0.28	1.11	3.09	5.06	7.04	9.02	17.53
2006P	0.26	0.52	1.05	1.57	2.09	2.62	5.08	7.98	10.89	13.79	16.69	33.39



BOB ERIKSSON COINS

Canadian & U.S. Decimal Coins

boberikssoncoins@shaw.ca cell 780-221-1941

DO YOU HAVE A WANT LIST

THE PENNY MAN ++ BU, ICCS, ROLLS



Andrew McKaig Numismatics

7620 Elbow Drive SW, Suite 572
Calgary, Alberta T2V 1K2

Ph: (403) 617-2646 · Fax: (403) 251-9518
email: mckaig@shaw.ca

THE CANADIAN



NUMISMATIC COMPANY

If you are thinking of selling a collection, we have the expertise, resources and immediate market to buy your entire collection at the highest possible prices.

We can either buy it outright or include it in one of our upcoming auctions.

This is

→ **OUR BUSINESS** → **OUR PASSION** → **OUR EXPERTISE !**

Contact us today to discuss consignment options.

2016 AUCTION SCHEDULE

February 26-27 Torex Auction

Consignment Deadline: January 9

March 18 Internet Auction

Consignment Deadline: February 5

April 15-16 The Spring Sale

Consignment Deadline: March 4

May 27 Internet Auction

Consignment Deadline: April 8

June 24-25 Torex Auction

Consignment Deadline: May 6

September 23-24 The Fall Sale

Consignment Deadline: August 12

October 21 Internet Auction

Consignment Deadline: September 2

November 18-19 Torex Auction

Consignment Deadline: October 7

December 29-30 The Christmas Sale

Consignment Deadline: November 4



5220 1st Avenue, Quebec City, QC G1H 2V2

Email: cpnum@qc.aira.com Web site: www.canadiancoinsandpapermoney.com

Toll Free # 1-877-276-8627 PH: (418) 628-9838 Fax: (418) 628-2790

Starburst Varieties

by Joe Kennedy



This past summer, my mother-in-law gave me an RCM-issued 2010 Olympic Coin card that she had lost interest in. The card was plugged with all the right coins, though some of them were well-circulated. The 2010 Inuksuk coin had unfortunately developed some ugly toning, but this 2008 Landing Loon dollar really caught my eye. Both the obverse and reverse have a pronounced starburst effect which is sometimes seen on Canadian coins. Most often it is found on 5¢ coins minted in the 1990s.

"Starburst," according to U.S. Mint officials, is caused by abrasive particles that accumulate and are carried by the die. During the striking process, the particles score and scratch the die while moving outward from a central point in the direction of the metal flow. These particles and scratches translate to raised areas on the struck coin.

<http://www.coinworld.com/news/us-coins/2013/10/private-mint-uses-olympic-silver-dollar-die-t.html#>



Starburst on 5¢ 1992

Photo by Joe Kennedy



Starburst on \$1 2008 Landing Loon

Photos by Joe Kennedy



Starburst on Reverse of 5¢ 1996

Photo by François Rufiange. Mike Marshall collection.

There once was a town...

by **Marc Bink**



The other day I was looking up a coin that had been mislabeled. It was taking a bit of work; the section I thought it was in didn't have it, and the titles were not making sense. The tag on the flip claimed it came from Liechtenstein. It was dated 1616 and looked Austrian; not Austria proper or the Crown lands, but an Austrian state. It might be from Hungary or Silesia; and there was an off-chance that it was Bohemian. I bought the coin as part of a package deal primarily because it was in very nice shape. So far, it wasn't checking out. There was no listing in the 17th century Krause for Liechtenstein. That meant I'd have to dig out the Saurma and go hunting, a process that could take hours. So with some trepidation I hauled it out, grabbed a fresh cup of coffee and started looking. I was starting to get frustrated and was working between 3 books. There was something in the back of the mind that was bugging me; something my father had told me a long, long time ago about his home town. How could this be related to my coin? My dad had read in a

National Geographic article on Liechtenstein that the Prince still had the titles of his hometown in his official title. That meant that because my father was born in that town, that he was technically a subject of the Prince of Liechtenstein. Sure, it's a longshot, considering that since 1945 the place is in what's now known as the Czech Republic. He wondered aloud what would happen if he showed up there and asserted his "rights", whether he'd get a passport or at the very least a break at the only hotel or bar in Liechtenstein's capital of Vaduz. Soon I was racking my brains...what was that place called again?

...Troppau was part of the Prince of Liechtenstein's domains, and Troppau was in Austrian Silesia.

Sure enough, the coin was listed in the "Troppau-Jägerndorf", in the Austrian States section of the 17th Century Krause catalog. It was a fairly rare coin too, and for once I hadn't overpaid for it. So where was this "Troppau", and why is it significant enough to warrant its own mint?

In the beginning...

Troppau is located in the Czech Republic in the northeastern part of the country. A few miles to the north lies Poland, and to the south Moravia. Initially populated by Slavic tribes, in the 12th and 13th century the ruling Bohemian princes opened the area to German settlers who soon numerically overtook the Slavic population and made themselves at home. The ratio remained 3 to 1 in favor of the German speaking population until the end of the Second World War when the Germans were all driven out. The majority of the immigrants came from Silesia to the north; which ethnically was a German territory until 1945. The Teutonic Knights set up a branch office out of Troppau; this kind of put paid to the idea of the Slavs in the area ever becoming an influential force again. The Bohemian princes made all the right noises about never giving the place up and its special place in their hearts, then squabbled amongst themselves and eventually did what they said they'd never do; lost it.

By 1526 the area came under the jurisdiction of the Austrian Hapsburgs. The Bohemians had lost out for good. After that, the area was contested regularly by the Bohemians, the Catholics, Protestants, Poles, Prussians, you name it, and they've probably been there. The Danes even came down and laid waste to the place during the 30 Years War. Not to be left out or outdone, so did the Swedes, and then just to prove that they weren't all that far off anymore, the Russians came and sacked what was left. So when it was all over in 1648, there wasn't much left standing and the remaining Protestants were forbidden to practice their religion. They were the reason the whole war started in the first place. Troppau took advantage of the next 100 years of peace to rebuild and repopulate. Buildings went up in the new Baroque style; quite a few of them are still there in one form or another.

About the time the 30 Year's War started, Carl, the prince of Liechtenstein was firmly in control and wanted to set the place up to be a nice getaway town. He started the famous Gymnasium, and this basically morphed into a prestigious university over time. The other thing Carl was looking for, was to increase his rather meagre property holdings. Liechtenstein wasn't much bigger back in the day, and the combined area of Troppau and Jägerndorf would have just about doubled his holdings. The problem was the



Prince Karl I of Liechtenstein

distance between the 2 sites. Liechtenstein and the castle of the Prince was about 1000 km away; and that's as the crow flies. So one can imagine the distance over roads; not to mention, it was mountainous terrain over most of the journey. At around 20 to 50 miles a day with a fast coach, it would have taken a long time to get there. Put into a modern perspective that's an hour's flight-time. Needless to say he probably didn't visit all that often.

But then again, it seems he was very much on the move at the time. This was the beginning of the 30 Year's War, and Karl was one of its beneficiaries. He

had converted to Catholicism in 1599 and won the favor of the Hapsburg King and Emperor Ferdinand II. He was granted Troppau in 1613, and then proceeded to lose it when the Bohemians decided to depose their appointed Catholic king in favor of a local Protestant one.

The problems all started when the Bohemians decided that they didn't want to pay taxes to a Catholic emperor anymore and tossed his representative out of a window in Prague in 1618. The newly elected Catholic Emperor Ferdinand II and his lot were not at all popular in Protestant lands. Part of it was the fact that the Protestant princes and Electors in Germany were worried about the Hapsburgs gaining an impossible amount of power, which they had, and starting a little war seemed like the only solution they could think of to fight back. This obviously didn't sit well with the Hapsburgs who then went on a bit of a rampage and took it all back. However, besides taking nearly 30 years to finally end, it nearly ruined the monarchy financially; the Austrians always financed things on a shoestring and were more apt to spend on their personal needs as opposed to what mattered, like a military. The Austrian state treasury never really recovered from this war, even though the status quo was maintained and they had technically not lost anything. In fact, they had gained some more dominions and were able to cement their role as the primary

NORTH EDMONTON COIN & CURRENCY
DEALER IN COINS & BANKNOTES FROM CANADA
AND AROUND THE WORLD

12516 118 Ave
Edmonton, AB
T5L 2K6
www.northedmontoncoin.com

Jamie & Matthew
780-424-8511

Proof Positive Coins Ltd.

*A positive choice
in Canadian numismatics*

*Specializing in
rare & choice Canadian*

Sandy Campbell
(Numismatist)
 Member
 CNA (LM-228)
 ANA (LM-3496)

Box 369, Baddeck
 Nova Scotia Canada B0E 1B0
 902-295-3007 • Fax: 902-295-3268
 Toll Free: 1-866-283-6715
ppc_limited@hotmail.com

German-speaking representatives in the Holy Roman Empire, much to the revulsion of their subjects. The Hapsburgs had won the battle and carried the field, but although no one could foresee it at the time, they had actually lost the war. The Holy Roman Empire was at its zenith.

Ferdinand was no exception to the Hapsburg-cash affliction, he spent other people's money like water. Karl rode in to his rescue and was well rewarded for it. For his support and perseverance he was granted the nearby duchy of Jägerndorf in 1620 when they started marching back. Ferdinand on the other hand, became reviled in most of the German speaking lands for being the guy who allowed Gustav Adolf of Sweden in through the back door to sack places like Magdeburg. In the meantime, the Danes, Swedes and Russians all laid waste to Troppau and the surrounding countryside. This was not a good time to be a Bohemian or a German, as both countries were just about totally destroyed by invading armies and religious upheaval. After the wars were over in 1648, the traffic of German-speaking emigres had pretty much ceased and no longer headed south; there just weren't enough Germans left to go around anymore. Troppau remained predominantly German in nature, a sort of southern outpost of a greater Germanic empire. The surrounding villages however, became more and more Czech, which in turn laid the seeds for future conflicts.

What about the coins? After all, this is a coin article...

I recently picked up a few coins from this area and time period. I have a couple of 3 Kreuzer pieces that would have been exclusively circulated in Troppau, and I have a number of concurrent Austrian regal pieces from the Silesian mint at Brieg near Breslau. The other day I picked up a 24 Kreuzer

that also would have been used in that area. It too came from Brieg, and it has an image of Emperor Ferdinand II on it. The ones from Troppau have the image of Karl on them, but they are done in what could be identified as an Austrian style. They were all made in reasonable silver, and the minting

quality is also pretty good for the day. These coins were made on a screw press and not hammered. Since they were using human-powered screws and not horse-powered ones, the strike isn't all that great and is a bit weak in areas. However, in all the coins, enough remains to be able to very easily identify



3 Kreuzer, Troppau (1617)



24 Kreuzer, Breslau (1623)



20 Kreuzer, Kremnitz (1778)



12 Kreuzer, Burg (1795)



Austria Thaler (1607)

A bit more history...

The 18th century was pretty uneventful for Troppau. Compared to the constant wars going on in the rest of Europe, this area was positively peaceful. About the only nasty thing that happened was when King Frederick II of Prussia decided to take Silesia from the Austrians in 1740. But the Prussians didn't make it far enough south to get to Troppau. But it did cut Troppau off from the rest of the nearby German speaking lands, and left it as an enclave of German language and culture in the midst of a growing Czech presence. By 1742 the borders were decided, and the Austrians lost the bulk of their German speaking lands. The subsequent 7 Year's War did nothing to change this balance, it only served to reinforce it. The long decline of the Austrian Empire had begun.

It could have been stated "the long decline of the Holy Roman Empire had begun," instead of the Austrian Empire. The truth is, by that point in time the Holy Roman Empire was mostly in decline and had been for a couple of generations. The Hapsburgs out of Austrian had cemented their hold on the throne, so that is why their destiny is intertwined with that of the Holy Roman Empire. If the Austrian royal house could have only known the fate that eventually awaited them, they would have quit and gone home. But by this

where the coins came from. But they wore down awfully quick. The 3 Kreuzer pieces that I have are about the size of a dime; but being medieval, a lot thinner than a modern dime. There is a whole series of coins for Troppau; but only in the 17th century. It all seems to end with Karl's son Karl Eusebius in 1684. After these issues, it then uses regal issues from Vienna, with Bohemian and Moravian coinages filtering in. The coins that

do exist for Troppau-Jägerndorf have titles referring to Karl of Liechtenstein, so they are easily confused. But Liechtenstein never did make an issue of coins, so they can only come from Troppau-Jägerndorf. These coins are quite rare; but not highly collectible simply because most collectors don't have a frame of reference or know where Troppau was. As usual, they're worth more in Europe than over here.

BOB'S COLLECTIBLES

Est. 1975

Coins, Paper Money, Supplies, etc.

ALYTH COLLECTIBLES

(403) 265-3121 • Cell: (403) 998-2123
2808 Ogden Road S.E., Calgary, AB

bobscollect@shaw.ca



Collector to Collector

CTC



Coins, Paper Money,

Tokens, Artifacts and Investment-Grade Rarities

Always buying collections & individual pieces.

Gold & Silver Bullion as well.

Greg and Tracey • email: GTU@xplornet.ca

point they couldn't anymore. They were literally "too big to fail", but that didn't mean that they couldn't be slowly killed by a death of a thousand cuts. This is what the Prussians and the French were trying to do; they wanted Austria and the Hapsburgs slapped all the way back to Vienna and holed up in their little mountain hideaway. The Hapsburgs, to their credit, tried to forestall this by breeding and inbreeding with every royal house in Europe.

By the late 16th century, the Hapsburgs had for the most part succeeded in becoming the largest and most powerful family in Europe by securing the Spanish royal house as well as the home Austrian one under the banner of the Holy Roman Empire. However, by the 18th century, they were in decline, and the gene pool had more than caught up with them. Inbreeding had left even the smartest of the lot as not much more than a dimwit; and some of their physical peculiarities were epic to the point of incredibility. In the modern day world they could have easily had a career in a circus freak show. Karl von Liechtenstein had some Hapsburg in him, which is evident by the chin jutting out in his effigy. But not as bad as his emperor Ferdinand had. The Hapsburgs had set the style of the day by growing goatees; this was supposed to minimize the effect of a jutting lower jaw. The Spanish Hapsburgs were even worse.

The Seven Year's War had done nothing for the Austrians or Troppau, which was kind of relegated to a backwater. The Austrian royal house liked to go there "to get away from it all", but not much else. As far as the government was concerned, Troppau retained its place as a government seat as Moravia and what was left of Austrian Silesia were merged in 1782.

And then along came Napoleon.

Napoleon increased the tempo of the Austrian demise. He put paid to the Holy Roman Empire in 1806. In order to get rid of the Corsican upstart in a French Marshal's uniform, the Austrians and her allies had to pay dearly in both lives lost and money. The Napoleonic Wars cost them a bundle to wage. Whole areas of Europe were laid waste and others filled with refugees. Armies crisscrossed regularly, and towns switched sides frequently. By 1815 it was all over. The economic damage was just becoming apparent though.

The Congress of Troppau

In 1820 the Austrian Emperor Francis I decided to convene a meeting of the Grand Alliance to discuss what to do with the rebels in Naples. He needed their assent as well as some major cash contributions. His foreign minister and de facto Chancellor Klemens von Metternich was tasked to set it all up. Metternich was largely responsible for what Europe was all about during the 1815-1848 period. He had lost a lot during the Napoleonic wars and as a result, saw revolutionaries at every street corner. He and his people had more or less invented the idea of a state secret police. At first, government attempts to infiltrate and control political and social gatherings was laughable and not taken too seriously. The problems started once the secret police forces actually started hiring ex-criminals who understood how revolutionaries and covert criminality worked. They started becoming a force to be reckoned with. By then it was too late; the manufactured crisis had come back to bite the hand that fed it, but that was still a few years off.

The biggest reason for the meeting was to convince the Russian Czar that quashing the revolt was

a necessary evil. Czar Alexander was a bit of a romantic and in his own way a rebel; he understood that he only was able to rule by the grace and permission of his subjects, and this was one of the reasons why Napoleon had been so successful in taking apart empires that had existed for centuries. What Alexander also knew was that people had been affected by Napoleon's occupation and that many thought it a "breath of fresh air", as opposed to what the stifling and unbending monarchies were. So he had some concerns, and no, he was not going to go to Vienna at Metternich's request. He was anticipating trouble of his own at home. So Metternich suggested a more or less half-way meet, in Troppau. But he had to sell the place first. He obviously didn't do a bad job; the congress was convened on October 23, 1820 in Troppau.



Prince Metternich by Lawrence

Metternich wrote that "The little town of Troppau has an extraordinary number of beautiful and comfortable houses, so that members of the Congress are comfortably accommodated". He thought that things were going to work out beautifully. Alexander and Francis were the first to show up, they were followed by King Friedrich Wilhelm III of Prussia, who stuck around for a little while and then left leaving

his crown prince there to represent him. The British were invited, but they didn't send anyone with plenipotentiary powers, and so were shunned. In Troppau, the population decided to put out the stops and display its finest. They painted, cleaned, and fixed the place up. The population at the time was around 7000; soon there were 400 extra mouths to feed, (with expensive tastes and expectations) followed by 1000 more as the Congress really got going. The Congress convened in late October, and the rains started shortly thereafter turning the whole town into a morass of mud. The town administration laid down planks and walkways which created diplomatic incidents as delegates had to determine social rank and stature before passing one another, which usually resulted in someone of lesser rank being forced to step into the mud. This did nothing for anyone's mood. To Metternich's relief, Alexander had a change of heart and was abandoning his romantic notions


for more practical ones. Upon meeting Metternich, he announced, "Tell me what it is you wish me to do, and I will do it, I am ready". While there was a lot of diplomatic wrangling going on, the essential tacit approval to quash the rebellion in Naples

had been more or less granted. It's just that no one else wanted to get involved militarily or financially. In achieving that goal Metternich had a serious fight on his hands.

Conditions in Troppau weren't the best. In that period, deals were struck on long walks into the countryside where people could speak to one another with a degree and expectation of anonymity. Not so if you are sequestered in a stuffy house surrounded by a quagmire. The parties Metternich and company threw were legion; apparently a lot of the local girls got quite a workout as was evidenced by the complaints of the rank smell of stale body odor during the early morning sessions afterward. Apparently personal hygiene wasn't high on anyone's list in that part of the country at that time. Alexander was trying to get the show on the road because he was involved with quashing a revolt at home at an uncomfortable distance. He decided to leave in early December, ostensibly to get to somewhere warmer and less wet like the Crimea. The English ambassador, who had no plenipotentiary powers



The "Butterfly" building was the home of a textile guild since 1327, then the townhall, and is currently the town magistrate's office.



**MARC BINK
APPRAISAL
SERVICES**

Phone: 780 271-1362
E-mail: mbink@shaw.ca

Marc Bink, CPPA

Appraiser

Marc Bink is a member in good standing of the CPPA



**The ENS is
on the web**

www.EdmontonCoinClub.com

- get updates on coming events
- find out about us

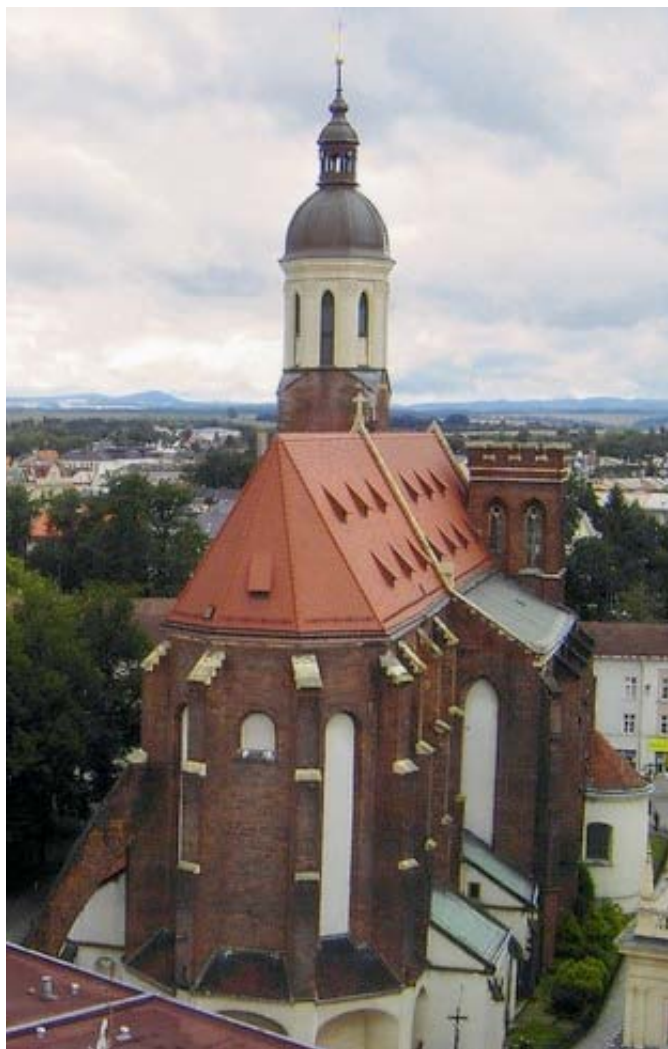
- useful links

but was a good scribe, had left to go get married and never came back. The complaint was that he was "too enamoured of his new wife to be away from her for any period" and thus was lost to the conference. Francis had tired of Troppau and wanted a warm bath at home. So after sitting around and wallowing in the morass for a couple of months, Metternich suggested that they reconvene in Vienna. So in January of 1821 everyone left over had decamped and retired to Vienna. Thus ended Troppau's "moment in the sun"; although no one could remember ever actually seeing it during that period.

1848 shook things up for Troppau as the local peasantry was finally emancipated as a result of yet another revolt in Italy. Except that this revolt almost changed the face of Europe. As it was, the final nails in the Austrian Empire's coffin were being gathered and set, all they needed was a blow. The blows started when the Austrian Empire fell apart. First Hungary split off, then Moravia and Bohemia, and then the Balkans started to unravel.

Italy was aflame. The Austrian Emperor was reeling, as was the Prussian king. Metternich's policies of repression and suppression had finally come home to roost. Europe from one end to another shed its monarchies; old regal houses tumbled with incredible speed as empires imploded. It looked like the French Revolution all over again. But it didn't last. By 1849 the monarchies had regrouped and

the rebels were on the run. In Hungary, Kossuth had fled while his comrades-in-arms faced an Austrian firing squad. In Berlin, the future Kaiser had quelled the revolt using extreme measures and wrecking a substantial portion of the



The St. Hedwig church was built in the baroque style between 1690 and 1710.

city; he showed that he had no qualms about shooting his own population. He would never live this event down. Bohemia and Moravia lost their ducal status; they reverted to independent crown land under the Austrian emperor. As a result, Troppau became a state seat and was represented by a hired civil servant.

The later 19th century was kinder to the area. It became an

industrial area, the textile mills were replaced by coal mines and iron mines. After the Prussians consolidated Germany in 1870, the Austrian state changed again; by this time Czech nationalism had started to become an issue for the area. The number of Sudeten Germans was on the decline, and the number of Czech speakers was starting to rise. In Troppau proper there were still a large number of German speakers left. Cultural societies started to spring up, in Czech or in German, each with competing aims; the Germans want to unify with Silesia, and the Czechs want to claim the area as their own again. But for the time being, everyone got along in that polyglot that was Austro-Hungary.

The Beginning of the End

World War I was the beginning of the end for Germans in Troppau. After the Austro-Hungarian Empire fell apart in 1918, the area fell into disarray. Largely because of US President Wilson's "14 points", Czech nationalism finally triumphed at the expense of the Austrian minorities.

The Sudeten Germans were abandoned to their fate. As part of the deal under which Czechoslovakia was incorporated, the Sudeten minority was allowed to remain and retain its identity. However, the language of commerce and government became Czech, and Czech officials replaced the German speaking ones. Troppau retained its status as a provincial capital, but wasn't

giving up its culture that easily. The German minority made life miserable for the Czech government. This was to become a major problem for the Czechs once the Nazis seized power in 1933. By 1938 the whole of the Sudetenland was incorporated into the German Reich. Czechoslovakia had ceased to exist, and was brutally occupied by the German Army. Troppau became the capital of its own administrative district within the new "Reichsgau" (province) of Sudetenland.

Götterdämmerung

The Second World War ended badly for Troppau. The Nazis declared the place a "Festung", (fortress) The Russians then shelled the place flat. The civilian population was largely evacuated in February of 1945. The city eventually surrendered to the Russians on April 22, 1945. Some Germans went back home, hoping to rebuild yet again. A lot "read the writing on the wall" and stayed in Germany proper if they could. The American officials on the German side were encouraging repatriation as they couldn't feed everyone who was there. The Russians were busy expelling and murdering anything that was in front of them, so German Silesia had ceased to exist. So having no real place to go to, a lot of people picked up and went back to the Sudetenland.

After Germany capitulated and the American armies left

Czechoslovakia, the Czechs returned along with the Russians. At the behest of the Russian occupying officials, the old borders of Czechoslovakia were re-established as they had been in 1919. The Russians and the Czechs weren't about to repeat



The Landesmuseum, which is the district museum, was initially built as Karl von Liechtenstein's castle. It was subsequently torn down, reconfigured in 1892 and rebuilt only to be destroyed again in 1945. It was rebuilt again in its original form.

the mistakes made in 1919. After a very brutal occupation at the hands of the Nazis, the Czechs wanted revenge, and really, who could blame them? So with Russian approval and support they expelled the remaining German population at gunpoint. Germans were given 10 minutes notice to pack one

bag and leave, first to a holding camp where any remaining possessions and money were confiscated. Anyone who survived that ordeal was then driven like cattle to the German border. Those who were unlucky enough to somehow stay behind were summarily shot. By 1948 there were no Germans left in Troppau, which was then renamed "Opava" as it originally was known as in the 12th century.

There is a large community of expellees and their descendants in Bamberg Germany. But these people are dying off and soon there will be no one left who originally came from Troppau or still has ties to the place. Most second generation expellees have never been there or lived there, so to them it's just a point on the map or a faded old photograph in a family album. As far as my own family is concerned, my grandmother and my father left Troppau in January of 1945 never to return. My grandmother's parents had a long-standing family farm somewhere nearby from which they ended up getting expelled and losing after the war. As far as I know, there is no one from my family left over there and

hasn't been since 1945. My grandfather apparently originally came from Bavaria, and only went to Troppau as a part of the Labour Service in 1938 after the Germans occupied the Sudetenland. So there is no one with my surname there anymore either.

It took a while, but the war damage to the old buildings in Opava has been rebuilt. There is largely no evidence of the war or any German influence anymore. The buildings are all named in Czech or in Latin and there's no German seen or spoken there anymore. It basically took the fall of Communism in 1989 to get a lot of the reconstruction happening. Nowadays the place looks as quaint as it probably did in the early 1800s with one notable exception; they finally paved the streets.

It's amazing what one little coin will open up...history in your hands... ☒

Bibliography

Books:

Rapport, Mike, *1848, Year of Revolution*, 2008 Perseus Books, N. Y.

Zamoyski, Adam, *Phantom Terror, The Threat of Revolution and the Repression of Liberty, 1789-1848*, 2014 William Collins, London

Dillon, John Talbot, *A Political Survey of the Sacred Roman Empire*, 1782, Paternoster Row, London

Online:

Various Wikipedia Articles, and the *Heimatkreisgemeinschaft Troppau*, the expellee's website in Germany.



The St. Georg church is a Jesuit church. Built in 1675, it was totally destroyed in 1945 and the first building rebuilt in 1947.

In the Land of the Blind

Some coins of the city of Kalchedon

by **Terence Cheesman**



Cities everywhere try to promote themselves. There is an endless stream of articles in newspapers and on television extolling the virtues of one city or another. At least once a year one can find a report purporting to list the “Ten best cities to live in”, often based on factors that seem a bit arcane at best. This competitiveness is not new, and cities in the ancient world also tried to carve a niche for themselves.

**Map showing Byzantium
and Kalchedon**



Map of Kalchedon in Asia Minor



Figure 1

Tetradrachm of Kalchedon (350 BC)

However, it must be difficult to try to install a sense of civic pride when your city is a byword for stupidity. This story begins in 685 B.C. when the city state of Megara sent its citizens to found a colony. They choose to land south of the Bosphorus on the Asiatic side. The site was on a small promontory which jutted out into the Sea of Marmara. Once the colonists had landed, they proceeded to build a life for themselves in their new city of Kalchedon. Everything seemed fine until 667 B.C. when Byzas, another citizen of Megara, decided to

found a second colony. Wanting to find a good site for his projected colony, Byzas consulted the oracle of Apollo at Delphi. Like many people today, the ancient Greeks were keenly interested in trying to determine the future, and the oracle at Delphi did a thriving business. She told Byzas to build his colony opposite "the land of the Blind." After a search, Byzas found the much superior site across the Bosphorus from Kalchedon and founded the city of Byzantion, which later became Constantinople and still later Istanbul.

What made this site so superior was the magnificent harbour, which later became known as the Golden Horn. It was large, well sheltered, yet easily defended. This became so obvious that perhaps the story of the founding of Byzantion was a later invention to emphasise the obvious and indirectly humiliate the citizens of Kalchedon. Byzantion prospered and sometime in the fifth century B.C., began to dominate the city of Kalchedon. Because the site of both cities was the easiest crossing point between Europe and Asia, the cities were directly involved in both the Persian Wars, which pitted Persians against Greeks and the Peloponnesian Wars, which pitted Athens against Sparta. At the time of the Persian Wars the Persian Empire controlled the Hellespont. In 480 B.C., Xerxes built his famous bridge of boats nearby so that his army could cross the Hellespont with dry feet. However in 478, allied Greek forces drove the Persians out of Byzantium, (and presumably Kalchedon as well).

During the following decades, Kalchedon fell under the orbit of Athens. The Hellespont was a vital trade route between the city of Athens and the vast fields of wheat in the southern Ukraine. Athens, like Britain or Japan, could not feed its population without imports of basic foodstuffs. Though this source of supply never could be entirely reliable, it was still important, and Athens would spend a lot of effort keeping that route open. Naturally, as the Peloponnesian War progressed, Sparta began exert some effort in the region. In 411 B.C., Athens lost the region, and it fell within the orbit of Sparta. The city changed hands, but in 405B.C., the Athenian navy was decisively beaten and Athens sued for peace in 404 B.C. This meant that region returned to Spartan control. However, in 390 B.C., Athens regained control of Byzantium and presumably Kalchedon as well.

In 387 B.C., as a result of the "Kings Peace", the city was turned over to the Persian Empire, and it is perhaps this event that sparked the first emissions of coins from the city. The coinage was based on the Rhodian standard, which is roughly 15.6 grams (figure 1). This standard was one adopted by most cities on the Aegean Sea which were under the aegis of the Persian Empire. This standard was almost two grams lighter than the Attic standard employed by Athens. The Persians were all but driven out of the Aegean basin as a result of the Persian Wars, but the constant conflict among the Greeks after that success allowed the Persians to re-establish the control of Asia Minor and actually extend it further west. Thus likely still nominally independent Byzantion also adopted the Rhodian standard. This first series of tetradrachms was struck on thick, lumpy flans. On the obverse is a powerful bull facing left standing on an ear of grain. Above is the name of the city KAAΣ (of the Kalchedonians) and in front a monogram made up of the letters Y and T. The reverse has a four part stippled square. Drachms of the same style were also minted (figure 2). This one features an extra symbol, a caduceus, and a monogram made up of the letters ΔΑ (ΔΑ).

It must be noted that Byzantion minted a very similar looking coin, though this one featured a heifer also facing left standing on a dolphin (figure 3). This coin is also based on the Rhodian standard. This is interesting



Figure 2
Drachm of Kalchedon (350 BC)



Figure 3
Tetradrachm of Byzantion (350 BC)
Collection of W Hansen

in that while the Kings Peace stipulated that Kalchedon should return to Persian control, the city of Byzantion, being on the European shore of the Hellespont, should have remained within the orbit of Athens. However, it must be noted, that Athens was no longer the terror of the Aegean. It could no longer impose a uniform coinage standard as it did so during the fifth century B.C. It is possible that because of the Persian resurgence within the region, both cities may have thought it wise to strengthen their ties with the more dominate power.

The dolphin seen as a symbol on the coins minted at Byzantion, is one of maritime trade, and the wheat ear is one of agricultural abundance. Perhaps the Calchidians were attempting to explain the monumental oversight in selecting the location of their city by saying "the ground is much more fertile here". As the whole region is now occupied by the urban sprawl of the modern city, it is impossible to assess the validity of these claims. Sometime around 360 B.C., Byzantion Kyzicus and Kalchedon formed a league against Athens, however,

despite this Kalchedon was captured by Byzantium in 357 B.C. It was about this time a new series of coins were minted. Basically of the same design, as was seen on the earlier tetradrachms, both cities produced sigloi, coins roughly the size of a drachm weighing about 5.3 grams (figure 4). These coins were minted from 340 B.C. to 320 B.C. Most likely they were minted in response to the increasing activity of both Philip II of Macedon as well as his son Alexander III. After this point, except for a short issue of coins

of Ptolemaic standard, the coins minted by Kalchedon were either types copying the coinage of Alexander III or one of his successors Lysimachos.

The last coin that is featured is an early copy of one of the tetradrachms of the Alexander type (figure 5). This coin may have been among the first as it does not have the ear of wheat in the exergue. Perhaps minted sometime around 260 B.C. the obverse features a bust of a young beardless Herakles facing right, his head covered in a

lion's scalp. On the reverse is a seated Zeus facing left, holding an eagle in his right hand and a sceptre in his left. Behind him is the legend ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ which means "of Alexander". Before Zeus, one finds the monogram HP standing for HR. Alexander had minted massive numbers of coins, which for a while, all but submerged all other coinages, and because of this, his coin types found easy acceptance throughout the Mediterranean world. So, long after his death in 323 B.C. Alexander's coin types were minted by numerous cities, in favour over their own civic types.

It should be noted that before the discovery of this coin, the type was unknown. Coins minted with the HP monogram were known from gold staters again, copying those minted by Alexander as well as very similar tetradrachms, though these featured the ear of wheat in the exergue. Thus, this coin may be the first of the Alexander type tetradrachms struck at this mint. Unlike many mints, Kalchedon continued to produce for a very long time either Alexander type coins or those



Figure 4
Siglos of Kalchedon (330 BC)



Writers Wanted!

Experience a new dimension in coin collecting!

Club members are encouraged to write an article for the PLANCHET:

- share your knowledge and enthusiasm for your collecting interests
- conduct some research into your collection
- receive the *Silver Maple Leaf Volunteer Award*, given to volunteer writers and become eligible for the *Reach for the Gold* draw at the end of every year.

Contact: editor_ens@yahoo.ca

Edmonton Numismatic Society



copying the types minted by Lysimachos. With this policy, the city is in harmony with many mints which were located on the shores of the Black Sea. Though these cities were outposts of Greek Hellenism, the interior was controlled by tribes who were often willing to trade with these cities, but were just as likely to try to conquer them. The Alexander or Lysimachos coinages were good for any purpose. They could be used to buy wheat, slaves or other goods, pay for mercenaries to protect the town or to pay the unruly neighbors to go away and bother someone else.

Eventually, the city, like everyone else in the Mediterranean basin, had to contend with a new power rising out of the west, the Romans. This time the citizens spared themselves a lot of grief by allying themselves with them. Finally, the city became part of the Roman province of Bithynia and Pontus. ☒



Figure 5

Alexandrine Tetradrachm of Kalchedon (260 BC)

(All photos by W Hansen)

Matt's

Coin & Bullion

BUY, SELL, APPRAISALS

CANADIAN COINS
WORLD COINS
RCM COINS
PAPER MONEY
SILVER, GOLD
& PLATINUM

MATTHEW
LELACHEUR
 780-996-1092
mattscoin@gmail.com
stores.ebay.ca/Mattscoin

Flexible schedule, available by appointment, 7 days a week.

Canada Coin & Paper Money

"Everything Is Worth Something"

Purchase · Sell · Consign · Appraise

Ron Thompson
 P0 Box 425
 St. Albert, Alberta T8N 7A2
 Tel: (780) 459-6868
 Email: ronscoins@shaw.ca
<http://members.shaw.ca/ronscoins>

CPMS RCNA

Metals Used in Making Canadian Coins

by **Joe Kennedy**

Z C D I D A P Z O M P D
Z Q H E P T S I U S U L
V W B R A S S N B R E C
C U P R O N I C K E L F
P F A A C M A L T S U X
U I C A U B I S V U W T
H K R L M R Z U U E I D
Q Y A O E O E W M S R P
I E T P N N B A N I F Y
R K P G K Z I W T M F O
G O L D E E C F I E V X
C P D O H L W R N Q E S

Canadian decimal coins were first made of copper for the cents and silver for the 5¢, 10¢, 25¢, and 50¢. Early in the 20th century, larger denomination \$5 and \$10 coins were made from gold for several years. Silver \$1 coins were introduced in 1935. To reduce the cost of manufacturing coins, the weight and purity of the copper and silver in common coins were adjusted down periodically as metal prices continued to rise. In 1968, Canada's silver coins were replaced with versions made of nickel. Since then there have been many changes to the composition of coins to keep the production cost low, while maintaining the basic weight and electromagnetic properties of the coinage. Most notably, since the year 2000, plated-steel has been used for most of the circulating coinage.

- | | | |
|----------|-------------|--------|
| aluminum | cupronickel | steel |
| aureate | gold | tin |
| brass | iron | tombac |
| bronze | nickel | zinc |
| chromium | platinum | |
| copper | silver | |

The answer to this month's puzzle will be in the next issue of THE PLANCHET

Edmonton Numismatic Society

Membership Form

Membership in the Edmonton Numismatic Society is good for one calendar year (i.e., January to December) and includes a subscription to THE PLANCHET.

☐ New ☐ Renewal

Please print clearly

Name: _____

E-Mail: _____

Address: _____

City: _____ Province/State _____

Country: _____ Postal Code: _____

Telephone: (_____) _____

☐ Regular Member (18 years and over) – Canada, USA*, Foreign* \$15.00

☐ Junior Member (Under 16 years) – Canada, USA*, Foreign* \$5.00

☐ Family Membership \$15.00
(spouse and/or children at home 16 years and under)

☐ Life Membership* \$300.00

☐ **Canada Only** (not available for USA or Foreign addresses)
If you would like THE PLANCHET mailed, please add +\$25.00

All membership applications are subject to approval by the Edmonton Numismatic Society. An official receipt and membership card will be issued upon approval.

* Please note: Distribution of the official society publication, THE PLANCHET, to all Lifetime Members, USA and Foreign addresses is available via e-mail and website download only.

Application / Payment Methods



Mail this form (along with payment) to:
Edmonton Numismatic Society
P.O.Box 78057, RPO Callingwood
Edmonton, Alberta, Canada T5T 6A1



Secure online payment with PayPal at
<http://www.edmontoncoinclub.com/membership.htm>



See us at a monthly meeting or semi-annual show.



BECK NUMISMATICS

— RARE COIN DEALER —

BUY • SELL • TRADE • APPRAISE

780-474-7447

EDMONTON'S ONLY PCGS* AUTHORIZED DEALER

*(PROFESSIONAL COIN GRADING SERVICE)

www.BECKNUMISMATICS.com

Beck
ANTIQUES & JEWELLERY

Buy • Sell • Trade

780-474-7447

Artwork	Diamonds & Gems	Oddities
Books & Documents	Flags	Old Autographs
Cameras	Historical Artifacts	Silver & Gold
Canadiana	Ivory & Bones	Swords
Carvings	Maps	Taxidermy
Clocks & Watches	Medical & Scientific	Toys
Coins & Stamps	Militaria	Victorian

www.BECKANTIQUES.com



TOP DOLLAR PAID

**GOLD & SILVER (SCRAP & BULLION)
DIAMONDS AND GEMS**

780-474-7447

**THE LARGEST SELECTION OF
WHOLESALE DIAMONDS IN EDMONTON**

www.BECKDIAMONDS.com

10447-124 ST
Mon-Sat 9-5:30 | Sun 12-4



EDMONTON
CHAMBER OF COMMERCE
MEMBER

