

THE PLANCHET

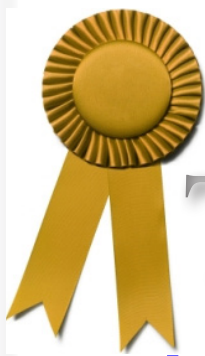
EDMONTON NUMISMATIC SOCIETY

March 2015



The Coinage of Macedonia Page 8





2012 - 1st Place
ANA Outstanding Local
Club Publication Award



2011 - 2nd Place
ANA Outstanding Local
Club Publication Award



2010 - 1st Place
RCNA Best Local
Newsletter



THE PLANCHET

March 2015 Volume 62 Issue 1

Other Stuff

- 3 **Message From The President**
- 17 **Next Meeting**
- 23 **ENS Classified**
- 23 **Coming Events**

Feature Articles

6 **Ancient/Medieval** **A Siefertius of Domitian**

An adventure in Provinces

by Terence Cheesman

8 **Amid the Ruins** **The Classic Style of Philip II**

Three Related Coin Issues circa 340 BC

by Wayne Hansen

18 **Collecting Military Medals**

The medals of the World War II campaigns are featured

by Mirko N. Dumanovic

The Planchet Team:

Editor-In-Chief: Paul Purdie

Content Editor: Chris Hale

Co-Editors: Pierre Driessen & Marc Bink

On-Line Distribution: Pierre Driessen

Printing and Mailing: Howard Gilbey

ON THE COVER:

<http://en.wikipedia.org>

Griff Statue in the forecourt of the Farkesreti Cemetery Budapest

THE NEXT ISSUE OF THE PLANCHET

**THE DATE OF THE NEXT
ISSUE IS NOT DETERMINED
PENDING THE APPOINTMENT
OF A NEW EDITOR-IN-CHIEF**

*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 2014



Another successful Spring Show has come and gone, and as of last night, the club elections were also decided. Where has the time flown? Seems it was only New Year's last week sometime.

The Show was a smashing success. We had over 1100 people through the door. We truly have the largest and best Coin Show in all of Canada! All the participants said they had a great show, the poor economy notwithstanding. As usual, ENS volunteers came through in shining colours, (ok; black shirts) and the show went off without a hitch or a dealer complaint. My heartfelt thanks to the volunteers; we must have the best coin show crew in all of Canada! This year we are going to try and get a few new initiatives started for the ENS. We're going to finally tackle the website and bring it into the 21st century. Right now the technology is very outdated, and in order to update it, it just about needs to be reverse engineered. It has served us very well for almost 20 years, so now it's time to replace it. We're hoping to get that started and with any amount of luck finished before the year is out.

Another issue is that of the Planchet itself. Editor Paul Purdie has announced that this will be his last issue. We need an editor who is familiar with computers and desktop publishing software that can afford to spend about a weekend every 2 months to setting up and publishing an issue. There is an honorarium involved; and if you're not up on the latest programs we'll send you to classes. If you're interested and would like more information, contact me or someone from the Executive. We look forward to hearing from you!

The Editor position was the only board position that was not decided during elections last night. The board is pretty much the same as it was last year, with a couple of exceptions. Mirko Dumanovic joins us as a new director. Ermin Chow has now graduated to adulthood, and has become a full-fledged director and is no longer a Junior director. For those of you who don't know Ermin, he has been active in this club as well as the RCNA and the ANA since he was about 15, and has won numerous awards for his displays and numismatic articles. Chris Hale leaves the board after a number of years with it. He'll stay on as the Planchet's copy editor. So the board's thanks go out to Chris for his service, and we welcome Ermin on as a full voting member. And to those who were put forth as candidates but didn't get elected, thank you for running. To anyone who I might have overlooked or forgotten; - my humblest apologies; my memory is great but it is short.

Ermin's place has been taken over by a new Junior Director, Alex McPhee. It's always great to see someone new coming into the hobby with the enthusiasm of youth, and Alex certainly fits the bill.

You don't have to be on the board to serve your club. There are numerous other ways. This is your club, and besides the perks you get for your membership fees, there are numerous other things that we're always looking for "a few good men" for. One of them is writing articles for the Planchet, or if that's not your idea of fun, there's always the shows. If you have any ideas for any initiatives or things we should be doing as a club, let me know; I'm always game to go for a coffee and discuss new ideas.

So, in closing: Again, a big Thank You to all of our volunteers, and Welcome to our new Directors, I look forward to working with you all this year!

NORTHGATE STAMP & COIN

12516 118 AVENUE

EDMONTON, ALBERTA. T5L2K6 WWW.NORTHGATESTAMPANDCOIN.COM

Edmonton's Fastest Growing Coin Shop

- Gold
- Silver
- USA Coins
- World Coins
- Canadian Coins
- Colonial Tokens
- Provincial Coins
- World Paper Money
- Canadian Paper Money
- Trade Dollars/Medallions
- Royal Canadian Mint Coins
- Collector Supplies
- Wholesale/Retail
- & MORE!



Hours of Operation

Monday.....	10:00 - 6:00
Tuesday.....	10:00 - 6:00
Wednesday.....	10:00 - 6:00
Thursday.....	10:00 - 6:00
Friday.....	10:00 - 6:00
Saturday.....	10:00 - 5:00
Sunday.....	CLOSED
Holidays.....	CLOSED

SPECIAL OFFER TO ENS MEMBERS

10 % OFF

2010/2011 Royal Canadian Mint Coins*



Valid ENS membership card required



ROYAL CANADIAN MINT
MONNAIE ROYALE CANADIENNE
OFFICIAL DISTRIBUTOR

Contact:
Matthew Stzym

780-424-8511

* Some conditions apply. Offer does not include select special issue products, bullion, or face value coins. Offer only valid with presentation of a valid ENS membership card. We withhold the right to revoke the offer at any time.

From the Club scrapbook:



President Marc Bink (left) presents the gold coin for 2014 to Pierre Driessen as member Dan Gossling looks on.

The Edmonton Numismatic Society has in past years rewarded those members who volunteer by serving on the Board, doing presentations, writing *Planchet* articles among other contributions with a silver Maple Leaf coin. Each instance of volunteering is entered in a draw for a gold coin. It was won this year by Pierre.

Editor - In - Chief of *The Planchet*

The Board of Directors of the Edmonton Numismatic Society seek the services of a member to produce its award winning publication, *The Planchet* using Adobe In Design CS6 software. *The Planchet* is published every two months. Training will be provided as required and an honorarium is offered.

If you are interested in this position contact:

"Marc Bink" <mbink@shaw.ca>

2015-16 Executive

Marc Bink - President
David Peter - Vice President
Pierre Driessen - Treasurer
Mitch Goudreau - Secretary
Vacant - Editor-In-Chief
Jamie Horkulak-Past President

Directors

Marv Berger
John Callaghan
Terry Cheesman
Ermin Chow
Howard Gilbey
Roger Grove
Wayne Hansen
Jeremy Martin
Andy Vanderleest
Greg Wichman
Mirko Dumanovic

Webmaster: Markus Molenda

Librarian: Mitch Goudreau

Show Chair: David Peter

Social Activities:

Pierre Driessen

Youth Director:

Alex McPhee

Facebook: Ermin Chow

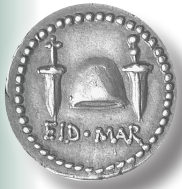
Twitter: Roger Grove

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 2013. 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.



A SESTERTIUS OF DOMITIAN

An adventure in Provenance

By Terence Cheesman

Christmas is a time best spent with your family, and so last Christmas, I bundled up my mother, and we headed to Calgary to visit my sister. I had a very nice time giving and receiving presents, eating turkey, visiting friends and of course visiting Robert at Calgary Coin. Robert had not gone to any shows since I saw him in Edmonton at our coin show, so most of the time I visited, we talked about coin related controversies, as well as the current market. However, I did manage to find a coin that I liked and took it home with me.

The coin in question is a sestertius of Domitian which was minted during the reign of his father Vespasian. The coin is a fairly straightforward example of this type of coin. The legend reads CAESAR AVG. F. DOMITIANVS COS. V. In full, this would read CAESAR AVGVSTVS FILIVS DOMITIANVS CONSVL V. Loosely translated the legend would be "The heir presumptive and son of the Augustus (Vespasian) Consul for the fifth time". Domitian is depicted laureate, with a rather small round head and a massive muscular neck. The Flavian dynasty, of which Vespasian was the founder had no blood connection with the Julio-Claudians, the first imperial dynasty of Rome. Instead, their claim to the throne was based on military prowess, Vespasian, after all, was a very successful military commander who among other things conquered parts of Britain and together with his elder son, Titus, ended the Jewish revolt. The image conveyed by this portrait was that Domitian was cut from the same cloth as his father and elder brother. In fact looking at coins minted for Domitian, and comparing them to those of his elder brother, Titus, one would almost think they were twins, not siblings born some ten years apart. The dating of the coin, which is 77 to 78 A.D. is provided by the title of Consul for the fifth time. Domitian gained it early in 77 A.D. and did not become Consul for the sixth time until early in 79 A.D.

The reverse ANNONA AVGVST presents some problems, as Vespasian and both Caesars, Titus and Domitian, used this

reverse. Most likely, the reverse should be ANNONA AVGVSTVS. Again roughly translated the reverse would read "The emperor and his two heirs work very hard to ensure an ample grain supply to the city of Rome". The goddess is seated left, on her throne holding a sack of grain in her right hand. The letters SC stand for "Senatus Consulto". What this means is that the Roman senate authorised the minting of this coin. During the Republic, the senate would by special decree authorise the minted of coins, however by this time, this was a mere formality.

Like I said, I got the coin sometime right after Christmas, but for many reasons, I did not begin studying the coin until the first few days in January. What I knew about the coin up to that point was anecdotal, that it had come from a private collection put together in Calgary over the last few years. The coin came with a number of tags, many of them providing some evidence for its previous ownership. Three names immediately popped up. The first was Edward Waddell. Waddell is a coin dealer who operates out of the Washington D.C. area. He is generally known for dealing in coins of very high quality. This coin, while nice, has some issues. Despite this, Ed Waddell seems to have placed a substantial price on this coin. When this was done is unknown to me at this time. One possible indicator of the date is the reference number used. The standard reference for the Roman imperial coins is the RIC or Roman Imperial Coinage, a ten volume set which was started in the early 1920's. In 2007 the



volume in which this coin was referenced was extensively changed and modified. The Waddell ticket uses the older reference number, not the revised reference number. Thus it is possible that this coin was sold before 2007.

The second name was Vermeule. Cornelius Vermeule (1925-2008) was an American archaeologist and classical scholar who collected Roman coins. In 1956, he became the Curator of Classical Art at the Museum of Fine Arts in Boston, a position he held until his retirement in 1996. Most of his collection was auctioned off in 1999. Unfortunately, my coin was not included in this auction. However, again anecdotal, was that CNG a major coin company in the U.S., sold some of the Vermeule coins in private sales, but I cannot confirm that.

The third name is Ryan. V.J.E. Ryan was a major collector of ancient and British coins. Most of his coins were sold in a series of auctions in 1952. At first, I did not pay much attention to him, but when researching my coin in the RIC, I found that his coin of this type was referenced, and a photo existed in the plates. Naturally, I checked it out, and

I found my coin. Well, not exactly. Prior to 1970, auction houses did not take pictures of the actual coins but instead created high quality plaster casts of the coin and then photographed them. This was a time consuming and tedious process, and explains the dearth of images in these old catalogues. So at some point, someone created a plaster cast of my coin, and it survived to be included in the RIC. This is really cool. However just as everything seemed to be going well, somebody threw a monkey wrench into the gears. According to RIC my coin was lot number 2396. Okay I tried Googling Ryan 2396, and I got another coin, this one being a sestertius of Domitian minted some ten years later and sold in 1999. Oooops, now I





The Classic Style of Philip II - Three Related Coin Issues circa 340 BC

By Wayne Hansen



"O how small a portion of earth will hold us when we are dead,
who ambitiously seek after the whole world while we are living."

Philip II of Macedon

It was a frosty day last year, when I looked through photos I had taken of my Philip II coins. Philip, an ambitious, energetic ruler of Macedon and father of Alexander the Great, is still quite famous, and I have been fortunate to acquire a few nice pieces that he struck during his lifetime or very soon after. Photographing coins with a desirable level of style, finish and color, and with even a modest level of surface relief, can lead to remarkably beautiful results. This is the case with my coins of Philip – three different denominations that were struck in dramatically different metals. My rough photos of three coins in particular were impressive in their own way, so I quickly did a snapshot montage on my computer screen, as shown above. The montage ironically featured an enlargement of the lowliest denomination (a bronze unit) at the expense of the two precious metal coins. I did this, because the humble bronze has as much, or more, character as the expensive coins and an exceptional style. It was apparent from this juxtaposition that, taken together, the three coins reflect a moment in time when the work of celators in the Macedonian mint of Pella embodied the finest of classical design qualities. It may even be possible to surmise that a single celator was responsible for the creation of most, or all, of these coin dies.



Philip II of Macedonia
(courtesy: panaiotis.deviantart.com)

The Time of Philip

Philip II was born in Pella in 382 BC to a noble Macedonian family whose ancestors included the first ruler of Macedon, Alexander I, and Archelaos (for an outline of this early history, see my previous article 'Two Staters of Archelaos and the Emerging Macedonian Kingdom', *The Planchet*, April 2012). Philip inherited an unstable kingdom with poor resources and a debased currency, when he assumed the throne in 359 BC. He received military and diplomatic training, while he was held hostage in Thebes for three years – training which he used early on to defend his home territory from advances by surrounding northern tribes and from the Greek south.

As king, Philip exhibited cunning, intelligence and ambition, matched to an ingrained expansionist vision. He concentrated first on building a strong Macedonian army by increasing recruitment and developing new weapons and tactics (he devised the phalanx formation and created a long sarissa spear for the infantry). By 356 BC, he used his army to conquer all surrounding neighboring

tribal territories in Thessaly, the Balkans and Olynthos, in order to reduce extant threats and to annex valuable gold and silver mines at Mt Pangaion. In 338 BC, he defeated an allied Greek force from Athens and Thebes at Chaeronea, thereby achieving immense Macedonian prestige and power. His influence led to forming the League of Corinth in 337 BC, by which the powers in southern Greece agreed to not attack each other (and respect the power of Macedon). This left him free to look east across the Bosphorus for additional rewards. Kraay noted that Philip's ultimate aim was to defeat Persia and to liberate the subjugated Greek cities in Asia Minor. The League elected him to lead an avenging force against Persia, which he organized for 336 BC, but he was assassinated just as the invasion started. His barely twenty-something son, Alexander III, was left to carry on this mission, which commenced in 334 BC. A more detailed account of Philip's history can be found on various websites.

Since the founding of the Macedonian Kingdom, Macedonian rulers aspired to engage and promote Greek culture. They believed they were indeed Greek by heredity, if not entirely in their palace lifestyle and tribal customs. Philip imported Greek philosophers and artisans to his court, and he endeavored to spread Greek culture through his conquests. He passed these ambitions on to his son and successor.

Philip's Coinage

Philip amassed considerable wealth for Macedon with his control of rich new gold and silver mines. Before he was assassinated, he converted this wealth into an important new coinage to fund his military campaigns. The coinage was a departure from the parochial coinages that were used by Macedon, tribal societies and the Greek city-states in the preceding centuries. His global ambitions begat an imperial coinage, rooted in the needs of the Macedonian Kingdom, but adhering to the artistic sensibilities of the Greek world. It is thought that he personally directed and approved all aspects of his coin production. He established three main denominations, with the gold and silver

issues being primary. They are listed here in the probable order that each denomination was introduced into the monetary system. See Figures 1-3 below for an example of each from my collection. Please be aware, however, that dating of ancient coins is almost never precise, and that some of Philip's dies were struck posthumously.

A. Silver Issues

Silver had been the only metal used for coinage in most of the Greek world until Philip's time, so he started minting silver tetradrachms around 355 BC (coinciding with his takeover of new mines and the birth of his son Alexander in July, 356 BC). The obverse of his first silver tetradrachm series employed a gracious head of Zeus, the supreme Greek god of the Pantheon, bearded and wreathed in olive leaves. Philip was familiar with the magnificent Zeus of Olympia and no doubt saw the image as a propaganda tool in his quest for Greek acceptance and promotion. The reverse of these coins included Philip's name and an image of himself as king, riding a powerful horse. This first silver issue is not the subject of this article, so I am only providing a post-script photo for comparison. It is noteworthy that Philip revered Zeus as the highest Greek god, and that his coinage was struck to an unusual weight standard of approximately 14.4 grams (unlike Macedonian predecessors who issued staters of 10.8 grams from the mint at Aigai and unlike the major coinage of Athens whose standard was 17.2 grams). Northern Greek coinages were eclectic in this regard. Kraay noted that this was the Chalkidian standard, used in the production of wonderful Apollo staters in the 5th-4th Century BC, and that Philip had planned from the beginning to capture Olynthos, its capital, then maintain the same standard. The Chalkidian peninsula was indeed right next door.

A few years after the Zeus-King on Horse tetradrachms were minted, perhaps in conjunction with the bronze issue noted below, Philip changed the reverse image on his tetradrachms to a large horse standing with two of its legs raised and with a small jockey perched on its back holding a palm frond. It is surmised that Philip began to tout his

accomplishments to a wider audience with this imagery - in this case, his victory in a horse racing event at the Olympic Games of 356 BC. My example of this second silver issue, from later in Philip's reign, is described in Figure 1. Philip's silver coins were popular within the regions of northern Greece and eastern Europe, so they were extensively reissued and copied by other, far-flung mints for decades after his death.

B. Bronze Issue

For smaller transactions, and to recognize another of the Greek gods important to his rule, Philip instituted a bronze coinage quite early in his reign, although specific dates and sequencing of dies is not known (his bronze units are generally only noted as being struck in his regnal years, 359-336 BC). Philip used the head of a male youth with a tainia (hair band) on the obverse of this bronze coinage, considered to be the head of Apollo. In this sense, the commencement his bronze issue is possibly related to the progress of the Third Sacred War. It is reported that Philip may have chosen the god Apollo as his companion deity near the start of the War, around 354 BC, after Phokis had plundered Apollo's treasury at Delphi. Philip lost his initial battle with Phokis that year, but he ultimately prevailed (see my earlier article 'Treasures from the Third Sacred War', *The Planchet*, Sept/Oct 2012). Another explanation for use of this particular obverse type is that it was almost identical to the youthful Apollo head obverse that Archelaos chose for his silver staters near the end of the previous century and to the obverse of Apollo staters issued by Olynthos about the same time. Coincidentally, Philip also had a young son, with a similar young male profile, during this period.

The reverse of the new bronze units showed a race horse and a small jockey, plus the name of Philip. The design of the horse and jockey image emulated the silver tetradrachm version except that, in the bronze version, the horse is more actively posed, and the jockey does not hold a palm frond. My example of this coin type is described in Figure 2.

Philip's bronzes varied considerably in style, from crude to fine, and weights of the units

were unpredictable, usually ranging from 4 grams to 7 grams. Bronze coins in any part of the Greek world were not precious, so individual flan weights were not critical and varied according to circumstances. The weight situation is somewhat complicated by the appearance of a so-called 'double unit' of 8-9 grams that has a slightly different obverse/reverse design and an 'E' monogram in the reverse field. Interestingly, I have seen at least one double unit of 8.8 grams (with the standard E monogram) that is exactly double the weight of my featured single unit bronze at 4.4 grams (with the same E monogram). However, the style of the double units tends to be plain and rather static. Bronzes minted in Greece, northern Greece and Asia Minor were generally fairly small in size, compared especially to bronzes of Sicily or the Black Sea area.

C. Gold Issue

Philip's final coinage was struck in gold, testifying to the sudden wealth of his empire. This coinage likely commenced just before 340 BC and, in theory, it was based on the Attic system. At approximately 8.6 grams, it was one-half the weight of Athenian silver tetradrachms (Athens did not have an equivalent gold coin). It was the highest of Philip's imperial denominations, and it was also a radical departure from previous Greek coinage. Gold was rarely used for coins outside Asia Minor until Philip's time - small issues in Sicily come to mind. Philip instituted a massive production of gold staters from his capital in Pella and from Amphipolis. Quarter staters and even rarer half staters, with a Herakles obverse, were also struck in Philip's name until about 328 BC, eight years after Philip's assassination.

Philip maintained the same youthful Apollo from the bronze coinage on his gold stater

obverse, but the Apollo was wreathed with olive leaves. The reverse of these coins portrayed a charging biga - a two horse chariot. It is thought that the reverse honored his victory in a biga event at an Olympic Games and that it generally saluted his military victories near home. Various symbols on the coin's reverse denoted sub issues. Quadrigas and bigas were used on silver coins in Sicily, so the concept was known. My example of the Philip stater is described in Figure 3.

The radical part of Philip's gold stater effort was the relatively large size of the precious coins (slightly heavier than the Persian daric) and the massive scale of their production. The scale was likely dictated by Philip's imperial ambitions, requiring a high-value currency for payments and storage of wealth, and his natural inclination to impress.

Alexander continued production of Macedonian staters during his lifetime, until 323 BC, but with his own name and using new types - an Athena head on the obverse and a standing Nike on the reverse. He also introduced an unprecedented, rare, gold distater denomination (same Alexander stater types but at twice the weight). After Alexander's death, posthumous Philip and Alexander gold staters were minted in many of Alexander's conquered territories, although the new Philip issues might be attributed to Philip III, Alexander's half brother and nominal successor.

The flood of standardized Macedonian imperial tetradrachms and gold staters into all conquered Asian territories, and the subsequent immediate replacement of local coinages along the way, changed the scope of Greek coinage forever.



Convergence of Obverse Style

Although Philip's coins were struck in great numbers, and consequently many die variations can be found within his listings, the only significant difference in his coin types is the change in tetradrachm reverse early in his rule, from the king on horseback to the race horse and jockey. Obverse types remained the same throughout for all of Philip's denominations. Given the large number of dies involved, I found it interesting to find a great similarity of obverse styles when comparing the featured coins from my collection. Convergence can be expected in dies within the same denomination, but these represent three distinct coin series, one of which is not specifically attributed to a mint (two are attributed to Pella, the Macedonian capital, while the bronze is attributed only to Macedon).

The broad similarities in Philip's coinages relate to the employment of Greek celators with their obvious talent for the use of the classical style pallet for that era. The classical pallet was highly artistic, tending to the natural presentation of features in a restrained, idealized manner (readily seen in the compact hairstyles). However, the specific style similarities of my three obverse dies seem to be more than coincidental:

- Delicate faces framed by elongated, hooked curls
- Identical treatment of hair and olive wreaths on the tetradrachm and stater, befitting the greater status of the gods on precious coinages
- Smaller than usual eye profiles, ears and pert mouths
- Very similar shape and definition of the noses

The style convergence within these examples strongly suggests a common hand in their creation and a reasonably equivalent production date. I would also not hesitate to attribute the Philip bronze unit described here to the Pella mint, like the other two coins.

Descriptions of the Three Coins

Figures 1, 2 and 3 opposite describe my featured collection examples of Philip's imperial coinage in greater detail. I have selected these coins, since they seem to have been minted around the same time, based on their similar obverse style and numismatic reference dating. Again, they are listed here in the probable order that each denomination was introduced into the monetary system.

Figure 1 – Philip II Silver Tetradrachm



Macedon Silver Tetradrachm – Head of Zeus/Jockey on Horse.

Issued 336-328 BC (14.40g, 23.8x22.8mm). Mint: Pella. Chalkidian/Macedonian weight standard.

Obv: Wreathed head of Zeus right. Rev: ΦΙΛΙΠΠΙΟΥ; jockey riding race horse right, holding palm branch; grape bunch below. (Collection of the author and photo by the author; purchased from CNG M/B, May 2010, with catalogue issue date 340-328 BC).

Comments on the silver tetradrachm: I had obtained one of Philip's first series of tetradrachms in 1999 (see Post-Script) and looked for one of these second issues for many years – not winning this one until 2010. The coin arrived as naked as the day it was struck which is interesting in itself – this is actually what they looked like at that time. It had been thoroughly cleaned to reveal high relief details. The Zeus has a noble presence, and the horse appears to be spirited and muscular. The child jockey is well detailed, sporting a victory ribbon around his head. Otherwise, the coin's flan is a bit tight (a function of the higher relief), which shortened the beard of Zeus and cut off part of the reverse legend. Some surface detail was either not struck originally or lost through wear, but it is overall a good coin.

Continued on page 14

Attention Readers:

The next publication date of The Planchet is undetermined pending the naming of a new Editor-In-Chief

Figure 2 – Philip II Bronze Unit**Macedon Bronze Unit – Head of Apollo/Jockey on Horse.**

Issued 359-336 BC (4.40g, 18.5x15.8mm). Mint: Uncertain/Pella. No weight standard.

Obv: Head of young Apollo right, wearing tainia; partial A behind. Rev: ΦΙΛΙΠΠΙΟΥ; jockey riding race horse right; E below. (Collection of the author and photo by the author; purchased from G&N, April 2011).

Comments on the bronze unit: I had looked for a nice bronze of Philip's for a long time after buying a high grade, but cruder version as an early acquisition. This Philip bronze is somewhat unusual. It is lighter in weight than most, it has a bungled strike/squashed flan and it is exceptionally stylish with reasonably well-centered images (many such 'A' obverse and 'E' reverse coins are also fine). I chose it for its style and its good grade: the grade of course allows one to appreciate the style. The weird flan strike is unfortunate, but it doesn't detract too much from the design or presentation - I have rarely seen the result of such metal folding on other coins. The style and weight of my coin suggest that it was minted perhaps a bit later in the series, about the same time as the tetradrachm and stater featured here (Figures 1 and 3).

The obverse Apollo portrait on this bronze is a masterful balance of delicacy and boldness. The god's face is finely rendered, as on the other featured coins, showing a youthful, contented and optimistic male profile. On the other hand, the hair and the tainia are deeply carved in a carefree manner, lending significant texture to the composition. The tussled but constrained hair connotes a kind of exuberance and approachability that isn't always apparent on other Philip bronze dies.

The reverse depicts another nice composition of jockey and race horse with the name of Philip etched above. The jockey is tiny, since children functioned as jockeys in the Games, while the horse is suitably and nobly muscular, befitting the horse of a king. This horse also conveys more energy and movement than most dies of the type, given the height of its leap and the sweeping flair of its tail.

Figure 3 – Philip II Gold Stater



Macedon Gold Stater – Head of Apollo/Quadriga with Nike.

Issued 340-328 BC (8.8g, 19.5x18.5mm). Mint: Pella. Attic weight standard. Obv: Wreathed head of Apollo right. Rev: ΦΙΛΙΠΠΙΟΥ; biga charging right, Nike flying below horses hooves. (Collection of the author and photo by the author; purchased from Numisnet, Feb 2001).

Comments on the gold stater: I concluded early on that it would be appropriate to find Greek gold staters for my collection. This was the first one I bought, in early 2001, but I added an Alexander gold stater in early 2002, a Carthage gold stater in early 2003 and a Persian gold daric in late 2004. This Philip II stater, with the scarce flying Nike symbol on its reverse, is possibly among the first that Philip struck. The style of both obverse and reverse is pleasing, and the level of detail is good. Moreover, the chariot, horses and biga driver are artistically carved, and the horses are posed more dramatically than on most other such staters – they are not treated as synchronized twins, which is the usual case. They are instead very animated and rearing separately for greater visibility.

In Closing...

These three coins pinpoint a time when a powerful and ambitious Macedonian ruler had greatly expanded the territory and the influence of his realm. Philip's new power shook Greece itself and ultimately prepared the way for his son, Alexander, to conquer most of Near Asia and the Levant just a few years later. Philip was astute enough at the beginning of his reign to create a modern, imperial coinage system, which Alexander and his entourage adapted to replace and standardize a myriad of inefficient local coinages in newly conquered regions.

It is fortunate for us that Philip revered the Greek artistic traditions. From the beginning, he employed celators who could carve beautifully sensitive interpretations of Greek designs for his innovative new coinage. I still marvel at the fine obverse symmetry of my three coin examples shown here – coins which I obtained over several years and from disparate sources. They wonderfully represent Philip's main coin denominations at the peak of his power.

Quotes on Ambition:

"A man's worth is no greater than the worth of his ambitions."

— Marcus Aurelius, *Meditations*

"Ambition is the necessary spur of a great mind to great action; when acting upon a weak mind it impels it to absurdity, or sours it with discontent."

— Frances Wright

"All people dream, but not equally. Those who dream by night in the dusty recesses of their mind, wake in the morning to find that it was vanity. But the dreamers of the day are dangerous people, for they dream their dreams with open eyes, and make them come true."

— D.H. Lawrence

"At the age of six I wanted to be a cook. At seven I wanted to be Napoleon. And my ambition has been growing steadily ever since."

— Salvador Dalí

Post-Script:

For comparison, I am attaching a photo of Philip's first silver tetradrachm coin issue depicting an earlier version of the Zeus portrait and a view of freshly anointed King Philip riding a trusty steed. You will note that the coin's weight is similar to Philip's second silver issue at 14.39 grams, and that it was minted in Amphipolis rather than Pella. The obverse and reverse dies are elegant and the coin's dark surfaces belie an old collection history. I obtained this example from CNG in August 1999.



Issued 355-348 BC (14.39g, 26.0x24.0mm). Mint: Amphipolis. Chalkidian/Macedonian weight standard. Obv: Wreathed head of Zeus right. Rev: ΦΙΛΙΠΠΙΟΥ; king riding horse left, wearing kausia and chlamys; trident head below. (Collection of the author and photo by the author; purchased from CNG M/B, August 1999).



National Pride ~Coins & Stamps~

WE BUY~SELL~APPRAISE

- GOLD & SILVER BULLION
- MILITARIA & MEDALS
- COLLECTABLE WATCHES
- WORLD COINS & PAPER MONEY

8005 - 104 Street
Edmonton, AB
T6E 4E3

RAY NEIMAN
Ph: (780) 433-7288
Fax: (780) 434-9466

AGENT FOR THE ROYAL CANADIAN MINT

ROSS CHIROPRACTIC CLINIC

Call Today To Book Your Appointment

Massage Therapy
Acupuncture
Infra-Red Sauna

Walk - Ins Welcome

Gift Certificates
Available

Package Deals
& Promotions
Available

DR. CAROLE E. ROSS
MAVIS RICHARDS, RMT
LILY REN, AC., RMT



FOR MORE INFO:

10153 - 122 STREET
EDMONTON, AB T5N 1L7
TEL: (780) 448-5888

@ The Next Meeting

Wednesday, April 8, 2015



Royal Alberta Museum, 12845-102 Avenue
Meeting Start Time 7:15 pm

ENS society matters

- Presentation: "The Coins of Aigina" by Wayne Hansen
- Silent auction
- Show and tell
- Coffee, pop and cookies



Collecting Military Medals

By Mirko N. Dumanovic
*



The history of military medals dates back to the Roman Empire in which honors, often in the form of a metal disk featuring the emperor's likeness, were bestowed upon officers to recognize military campaigns. Similar medals were given to lower-class soldiers and centurions.

Faleristy is the scientific study of medals, awards, and other recognitions of military merit. It is an essential aspect of history that includes the study of the historical context and significance of the medals, as well as their appearance, name, and the guidelines for their proper care and adornment.

As a scientific study, the study of medals, orders, and awards is closely tied to heraldry and vexillology within the greater sceptre of history.

It was solidified as a legitimate method of historical study in 1937 thanks in large part to the Czech soldier, collector, and philosopher Oldrich Pilc, who sought to expand a historical study that was largely limited by heraldry and numismatics at the time.

The methodical collection, study of, and care for of these medals and awards was started relatively late in time.

Medal collectors will often research the background of different medals and the people they were awarded to in order to find such provenance. Such collections can offer important insights into military history on a personal level.

Collectors will usually choose a particular

area on which to focus their collection, such as a specific war, battle or regiment.

Military medals are objects awarded to members of the armed forces in recognition of service and high achievements. They are small flat pieces of metal, stamped or engraved with a design that often features an image and an inscription.

There are two different types of award:

Decoration: is a medal awarded for a specific act of bravery or heroism

Service award (or campaign medal): is given for a period of service in a particular location or period of time. Medals are generally presented to a recipient at a formal ceremony and can also be awarded

I began my hobby of medal collecting as early as the 6th grade. Rummaging through my attic, I found a crate full of Serbian, Montenegrin, Turkish, Yugoslav, and Russian medals and coins. I also had the privilege of finding a early 19th century rifle, as well as an assortment of other trinkets that belonged to my forefathers. This formed the basis of my collection. Upon coming to Canada, I widened my collection to the point where I now own over 170 medals from over 30 different countries.



Figure 1 Commemorative Cross for the War of Liberation and Union, 1914-1918

Bronze cross pattée alisée with ball finials and with crossed swords between the arms, on laterally pierced ball suspension; the face with the head of King Petar I facing right circumscribed Petar I King of Serbia within a circular laurel wreath, the dates '1914' and '1918' on the upper and lower arms of the cross; the reverse with the crowned Serbian arms and the dates '1915', '1916' and '1917' on the lower, left and right arms respectively; on replaced correct trifold

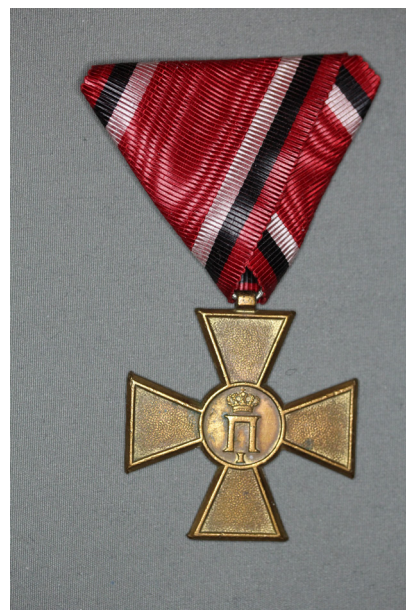


Figure 3 Commemorative Cross, 1913

Gilt bronze cross pattée, the arms stippled, with laterally pierced cylinder for ribbon suspension; the face with a circular central medallion bearing the crowned cipher of King Petar I; the reverse with a circular central medallion bearing the date '1913';



Figure 2 Golden Jubilee Medal, 1910

The medal was instituted in 1910 to commemorate the 50th anniversary of the reign of Prince, later King, Nicholas I. The celebrations marked not only the royal golden jubilee but also the King's golden wedding anniversary and his proclamation as King. Montenegro had been at peace since 1878 and Nicholas I was known as 'the father-in-law of Europe' for his daughters had made very successful marriages to royal houses across Europe. The celebrations in Cetinje, the Montenegrin capital, were thus a great and grand occasion.



Figure 4 Miloš Obilić Medal for Bravery, 1913

Circular gilt bronze medal with loop for ribbon suspension; the face with a portrait of Miloš Obilić in armour wearing a winged helmet and inscribed Miloš Obilić; the reverse with a cross pattée alisée with crossed swords between the arms and a circular central medallion inscribed For Bravery within a laurel wreath.

Upon coming to Canada, I widened my collection to the point where I now own lots of Canadian military medals



Figure 6 The France and Germany Star

The Star was awarded for one day or more of service in France, Belgium, Holland or Germany between 06 June 1944 (D-Day) and 08 May 1945



Figure 5 The War Medal 1939-1945

The War Medal was awarded to all full-time personnel of the armed forces and merchant marines for serving for 28 days between 03 September 1939 and 02 September 1945. In the Merchant Navy, the 28 days must have been served at sea.



Figure 7 The 1939-1945 Star

The Star was awarded for six months service on active operations for Army and Navy, and two months for active air-crew between 02 September 1939 and 08 May 1945 (Europe) or 02 September 1945 (Pacific).



Figure 8 The Italy Star

The star was awarded for one day operational service in Sicily or Italy between 11 June 1943 and 08 May 1945.



Figure 10 The Africa Star

The star was awarded for a minimum one day service in an operational area of North Africa between 10 June 1940 and 12 May 1943.



Figure 9 Canadian Volunteer Service Medal

The Canadian Volunteer Service Medal is granted to persons of any rank in the Navy, Military, or Air Forces of Canada who voluntarily served on Active Service and have honourably completed eighteen months (540 days) total voluntary service from September 3, 1939 to March 1, 1947.



Figure 11 The Burma Star

Awarded for one day or more of operational service during the Burma campaign, between 11 December 1941 and 02 September 1945.



Figure 12 The Defence Medal

Although the medal was usually awarded to Canadians for six months service in Britain between 03 September 1939 and 08 May 1945, the exact terms were: Service in the forces in non-operational areas subjected to air attack or closely threatened, providing such service lasted for three or more years. Service overseas or outside the country of residence, providing that such service lasted for one year, except in territories threatened by the enemy or subject to bomb attacks, in which case it was six months prior to 02 September 1945.

The collecting of medals can be extremely interesting; in fact, it is an indirect means of exploring the history of a people and their merits. It is difficult to collect them all, so it is important from the beginning to decide on, for example, the collecting of only the medals from one country, or exclusively medals from World War I or II, or medals from a particular continent, such as Europe. Then, the range of subject matter narrows, and simply put, it is far easier to master one particular subject than explore a massive topic from all directions.



The ENS is now on facebook. Come visit us at <http://www.facebook.com/pages/Edmonton-Numismatic-Society>, be our friend and 'like' us.

Get up-to-date information on club news and coming events.

Talk to other club members and take your club experience to another level. If you have any suggestions please talk to Ermin Chow or the Executive.



The ENS is now on twitter.

Come follow us at **@ENSCoinClub**.

Get updates on coming events, ask us numismatically related questions, find other friends and stay connected to the numismatic community.



Classified & Coming Events

PLACE YOUR AD HERE FREE FOR ENS MEMBERS

No limit of ads and no limit of words. Ads must be numismatically related and can include books, coins, paper, supplies, buying, wanted, selling, tokens, bullion, medals, Canadian, world, websites, shows, etc.

The ENS reserves the right to refuse to print any classified ad in whole or in part. Ads posted for one year will be removed unless the member can confirm ad is to continue. All classified advertizers must be ENS members.

All ads to be submitted to editor_ens@yahoo.ca e-mail or given to the Editing Team at monthly meetings.

Wanted

All period Napoleonic memorabilia & Militaria. Contact Bill at wjdy2k@hotmail.com

Early English or German hammered coins. Contact Marc. mbink@shaw.ca

Canadian Decimal coin sets. Great for gifts. Low prices. Contact Ray, (780) 433-7288

Early French medals or English/British Coins dating from 1642-1821. Contact Pierre. pierre@nancykbrown.com

For Sale

Complete Date
1968, 1969 & 1970
Edmonton Klondike
Dollars in Silver. Prefer in original case of issue. Call Howard (780) 998-0434 or cell (780) 298-0434, e-mail taneri9@mcsnet.ca

Large collection of certified & raw coins & banknotes, some up to 50% off cat. Inc. Errors. Call John (780) 455-8375

Peter McDonald Coins

Box 171 Kirkland, QC Canada H9H 0A3

Tel (514) 231-4106

E-mail: pmcoins@total.net

Web: www.pmcoins.com

Member
of:



Coming Events

April 8, 2015 - ENS April Meeting - Royal Alberta Museum, 7:15 pm start.

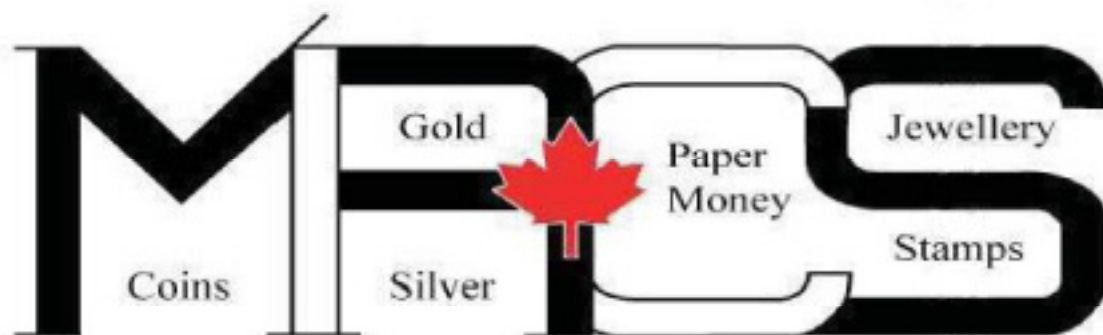
May 13, 2015 - ENS May Meeting - Royal Alberta Museum, 7:15 pm start

June 10, 2015 - ENS June Meeting - Royal Alberta Museum, 7:15 pm start.

Summer of 2015 - ENS Summer Barbecue - details to be determined

September 9, 2015 - ENS September Meeting - Royal Alberta Museum, 7:15 pm start.

October 8, 2015 - ENS October Meeting - Royal Alberta Museum, 7:15 pm start.



Your Source for Silver and Gold Bullion



Up to the minute quotes on precious metals

TOLL FREE 1-877-TRY-MRCS

FULL SELECTION OF COIN AND STAMP SUPPLIES IN STOCK

BUYING AND SELLING

website: mrcscanada.com // email: mrcscanada@shaw.ca

12303-118 AVE. EDMONTON 780-482-3373