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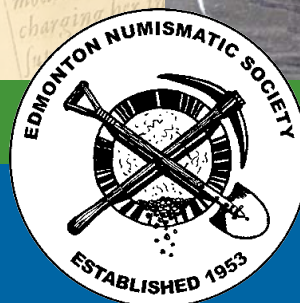
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Volume 63 • Issue 5



September 2016





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Message from the President

Marc Bink

September 2016

Ah yes, it's that time of year again; the kids are back at school and summer holidays are but a pleasant memory now. Hopefully you all had a great summer and you acquired lots of new coins, I know I did.

First off, I'd like to congratulate Joe Kennedy for winning the RCNA's Newsletter of the Year award. Way to go Joe! Under Joe's capable stewardship the Planchet has won for the 3rd time in the 5 years. Howard Gilbey accepted the award on Joe's and the Club's behalf at the Annual Convention last month. It's Joe's first award, and I'm sure there will be many more. We will be applying to the ANA this spring as well, and I hope we will be a top contender again. I'd like to think that Joe and the rest of us co-editors have set the bar very high as to what a great newsletter/coin magazine should look like. We offer one of the very few in-house club-produced magazines that have original researched material in it; we don't rerun someone else's articles, we generate our own. We have some of the best regular columnists in numismatics; the articles that Wayne and Terry write are some of the best when it comes to ancient numismatics. Pierre's articles on the early 19th century are always entertaining and informative, to the point where he's got me collecting books and studying that era. And then of course there's Joe who ties it all together and adds colour and organization to the lot. And to our other stellar contributors, great work, it's that variety of topics and collecting that keep us diverse and interesting. Oh yeah, I guess I write a bit too.

The point is, our Planchet is the best kept secret in numismatics; we cater only to our members and a few select individuals who still are on our mailing lists. Otherwise, we're almost completely unknown outside the RCNA and some of the ANA clubs. I'm hoping we can rectify this situation this fall. I'd like to finally get the website tackled and in so doing, make the Planchet Google searchable. Our paid members will still get the most current issue first, but eventually I'd like our publication to become a resource and an archive. I honestly believe we're that good, where we will become renowned for our take on things and our original content. In fact, both of our Ancients writers are already well known within the numismatic community and this will offer them a larger audience and forum. So if all goes well, any students or budding numismatists who key up "denarius" for

instance, will see Terry's articles pop up along with other resources, or, if you were to search "tetradrachm", Wayne's fascinating articles on Greek coinage would appear.

You too, can become part of this. We're always looking for writers who collect different material. All that we ask of course, is that the topic remains numismatic oriented (by that I mean coins, medals, banknotes, medallions and numismatic books). Contact any one of the editors or co-editors if you're interested. If you've never written before, we'd be happy to help you out.

And lastly, it's only 2 months until the Fall Show and that we're going to need volunteers for the Show again. This year we're trying something different; we're going to try a Friday night Dealer set up which should take the pressure off on Saturday morning. As usual, if you volunteer you get the perks that are associated with it, so join up! ☒

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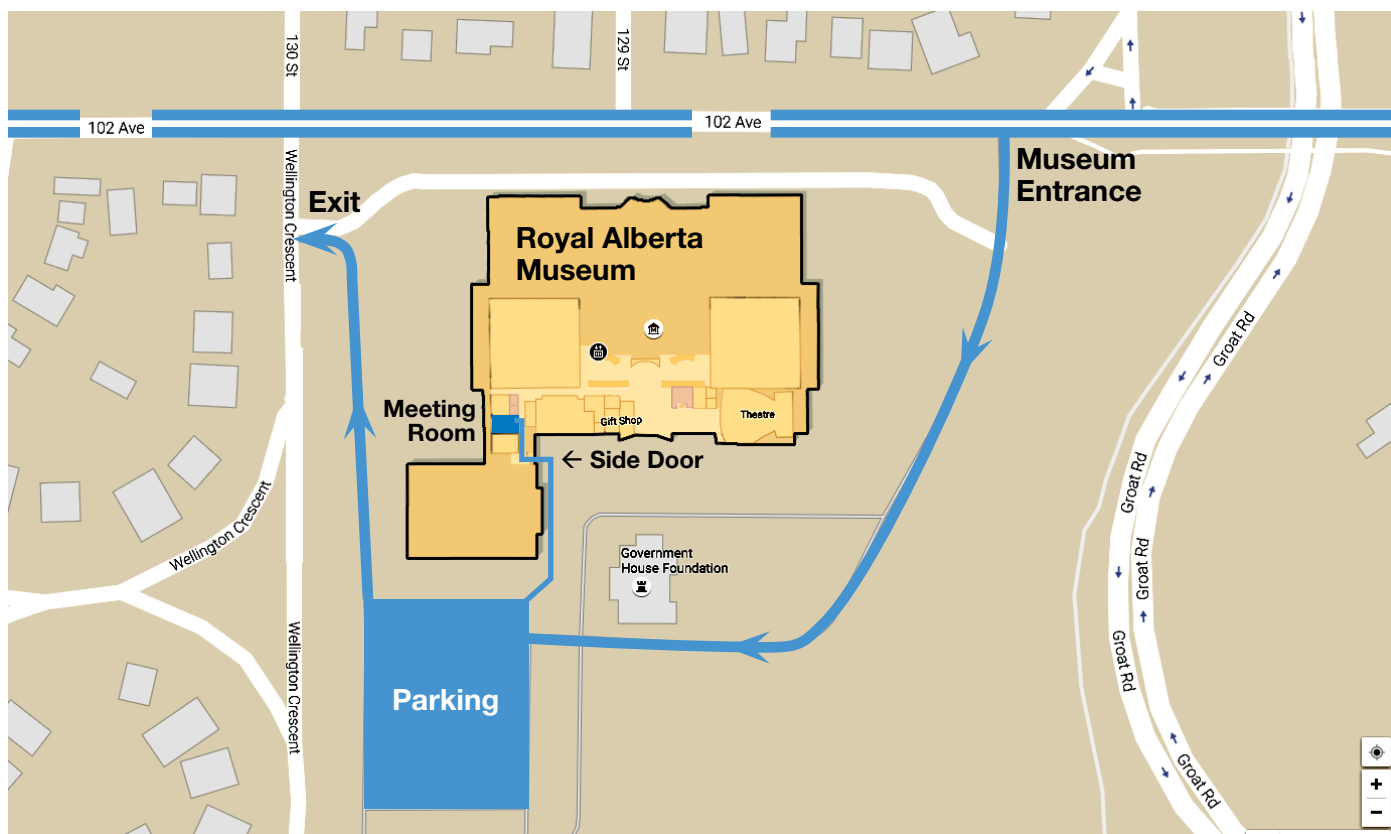
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Meeting Starts at 7:15 pm

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

For information regarding events, or
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Byzantine Follis

by **Mirko N. Dumanovic**

For an empire which lasted more than 1000 years and spanned three continents, it's difficult to count, let alone collect all of the examples of minted coins that empire produced. That's why I will limit this text to only one incredibly interesting set of coins, the Follis.

The Follis first appears in Rome and then in the Byzantine Empire, as the only legitimate successor to Rome.

The follis (plural *folles*; Italian: *follaro*, Arabic: *fels*) was a type of coin in the Roman and Byzantine traditions.¹

The word follis means bag (usually made of leather) in Latin, and there is evidence that this term was used in antiquity for a **sealed** bag containing a specific number of coins. It is also possible that the coin was named Follis because of the ancient Greek word "φολῖς", meaning a thin layer of metal which covers the surface of various objects, since originally this coin had a thin layer of silver on top.¹

The follis was reintroduced in the Eastern Roman Empire,

known as the Byzantine Empire, as a large bronze coin (40 nummi) in 495 AD, with the coinage reform of Anastasius, which included a series of bronze denominations with their values marked in Greek numerals.

As a result of the reform of the coinage carried out at the end of the fifth century, a whole new range of copper denomination was brought into being. Each was clearly marked with its value as a multiple of basic nummis. Thus the largest denomination, the follis bore the mark (M = 40 nummis), the half follis (K = 20 nummis), the decanimmium (I = 10 nummis) and the pentanummium (ε = 5 nummis).³



Up to circa 512 AD, the coins were struck on the "small module" with diameter between 23 and 27 millimetres, following increasing diameter for up to 10 millimeters.

In this article, I'll present several different follis from my own collection with adequate description.

Table 1 – Denomination – Anastasius 495 AD³

Gold			Silver		Copper	
Solidus	Semissis	Tremissis	Milarenses	Siliqua	Follis	Nummus
1	2	3	12	24	180	7,200
	1	1½	6	12	90	3,300
		1	4	8	60	2,400
			1	2	15	600
				1	7½	300
					1	40
						1



Theophilus 829-842 AD

Æ Constantinople mint. Struck 830/1–842. Crowned facing half-length bust, holding globes cruciger and labarum / Legend in four lines. DOC 15a; SB 1667. Good VF, dark green patina, light smoothing.



Constants II AE Follis

Obverse: Constants II, facing, holding long cross and globe cruciger. Reverse: Large M. Date: 641–668 AD. Diameter: 20.4mm. Weight: 3.1 g



Anonymous

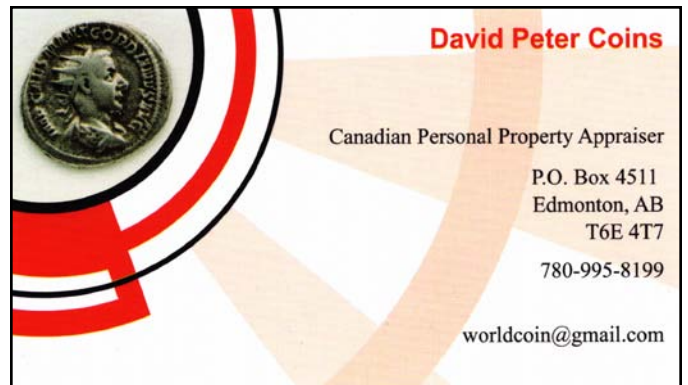
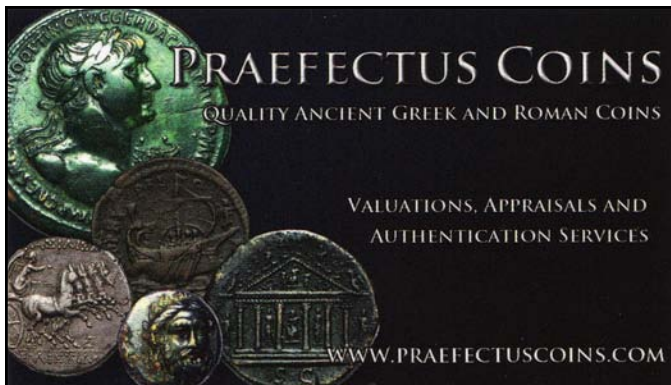
(attributed to sole reign of Constantine VIII and also to the last few years of Basil II),

Follis, 1081-1092. Bust of Christ facing, wearing nimbus book of Gospels in both hands. +IhSUS/XRISTUS/bASILEU/bASILE (1813) D.R. Sear. 11.9 g



Byzantine JUSTIN II & Queen Sophia

565-578 AD AE. Minted Constantinople. Follis. Obverse: Justin II on left, Sophia on right, seated facing on double-throne, both nimbate, Justin holding cross on globe, Sophia scepter. Rev: large M, ANNO to left, cross above, regnal year GII to right, official letter A below, mintmark CON. 11.8 g





Leo VI, AE Follis, Minted in Constantinople.

Obv. LEON bASILEVS ROM, crowned bust facing with short beard, wearing chlamys, holding akakia / LEON EN QEO BA SILEVS R OMEON legend in four lines. 5.5 g



Byzantine JUSTIN II & Queen Sophia 565-578 AD AE. Nicomedia Follis.

Obv: D N IVSTINVS P P AVG, Justin II on left, Sophia on right, seated facing on double-throne, both nimbate, Justin holding cross on globe, Sophia holding scepter, vine pattern below. Rev: large M, ANNO to left, cross above, regnal year GIII to right, letter B below, mintmark NIKO. 13.9 g

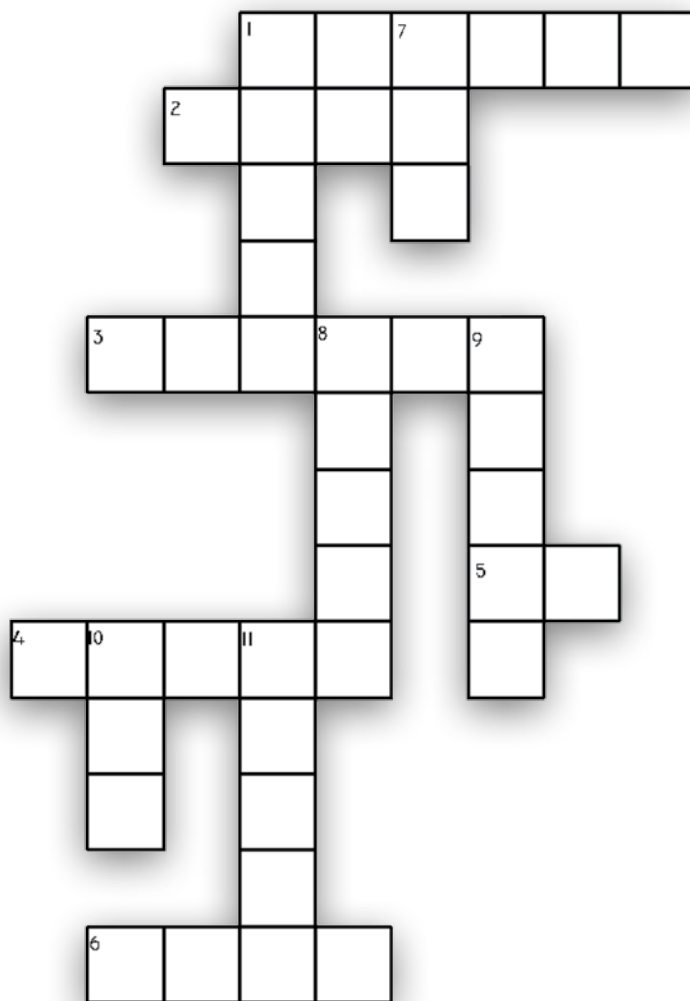
The Byzantine numismatic tradition is rich and as a result, I am able to present only a fraction of the coins that comprise it. Undoubtedly, the follis represents one of the most prolific and well known components of that numismatic tradition. ☒

References:

- 1 Wikipedia – Follis
- 2 Wikipedia – Byzantine Coins
- 3 Byzantine coins and their Values. David R. Sear. 2014Spink, London UK.
- 4 Byzantine Coins from the National Museum in Belgrade, Vesna Radic & Vujadin Ivanisevic. Belgrade 2006

Crossword Puzzle

by **Mirko N. Dumanovic**



HORIZONTAL

1. Canadian Monetary Unit
2. Former Italian Monetary Unit (of two)
3. Former Montenegrin Monetary Unit
4. Polish Monetary Unit
5. Burma Monetary Unit
6. Former German Monetary Unit

VERTICAL

1. Serbian Monetary Unit
7. Bulgarian Monetary Unit
8. 1/100 of dollar (Nickname)
9. Indian Monetary Unit
10. Romanian Monetary Unit
11. Slovenian Monetary Unit

Answer to Crossword Puzzle on page 28



Coming Events

October 7, 2016: Deadline for edited Planchet article submissions.

October 12, 2016: ENS Meeting
at the Royal Alberta Museum; 7:15 pm start.

October 15–16, 2016: Regina Coin Club Show and Sale.
Turvey Centre, just north of Regina.

October 28, 2016: October issue of THE PLANCHET

November 5 & 6, 2016: ENS Fall Show

November 9, 2016: ENS Meeting
at the Royal Alberta Museum; 7:15 pm start.

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

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Some 5¢ & 25¢ Finds

by **Dean Silver & Joe Kennedy**



1943 25¢ with Kings Face Behind Head/Antlers of Caribou

Found originally at National Pride, shown to me by Ray Neiman. Over many years of looking for more examples, I have only seen about six in total. Hans Zoell showed/listed it in only one issue of his works, with the picture in the front introduction pages of the Third Edition, 1965 Part 2 (on Page 9). Zoell's number for this is C362p under the heading Examples of Twenty-Five Cent Clash Marks. The description on page 115 states *Clash marks above neck, showing outline of King's nose and mouth.*

Photos: Dean Silver



2001 5¢ Extra Metal at Beaver's Tail & Right Water Lines

Discovered on a "hunting trip" looking through several rolls of 2001p 5¢. The 2001p 5¢ is one of the most interesting modern coins to find differences on.

Photos: Dean Silver



1998 5¢ Dot on Log

Dot on log below the beaver's nose. Found in a mint roll. This little die chip is visible to the naked eye.

Photos: Joe Kennedy



2007 5¢ Dot on Log

Dot on log below the beaver's front foot. Found in circulation. A similar die chip to the 1998 dot 5¢.

Photos: Joe Kennedy

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Kelenderis

The Ephebe and the Goat

by **Wayne Hansen**



Ephebe Dismounting Race Horse

Obverse of Kelenderis Stater (425-400 BC)

I hadn't heard the term 'ephebe' before I recently purchased this coin of Kelenderis from a German dealer. Then, within the same week, I bought another coin from the Taras mint whose description noted the same term. I'll say more about the ephebe reference later. My featured Kelenderis example (above and Figure 3) is an unusual, and overlooked, 5th century BC coin from a thriving Mediterranean trading port on the southeastern coast of ancient Turkey. The issue was well executed in many ways, but a bit careless in others, so it was a challenge to find a nice one among the few available. Its obverse and reverse types are stunning in their own way, featuring a unique action scene on the obverse and a stylish male goat on the reverse. It definitely stands out among the more mundane Persian and Greek-ish civic issues that were minted nearby.

Historical Perspective

Once part of the Hittite and Assyrian Empires in the 21st-12th centuries BC, the area around Kelenderis was settled by Phoenicians and then by Greek colonists from Samos in the 8th century BC. Its name was derived from the ancient Luwians, who were native inhabitants of the region around the 2nd-1st millennium BC. The city was strategically placed, central to heavily used sea and caravan routes and near abundant natural resources in its adjacent hills (timber and ore for smelting lead and iron). Kelenderis controlled one of the best ports on the southern coast of Asia Minor, becoming very prosperous by facilitating maritime coastal trade in the 5th century BC. It was a central stop on routes from the Aegean in the west, Cyprus to the south plus Syria and the rest of the Levant to the east. Ionia, Cyprus, Phoenicia and Athens were the most active traders in the region.

Asia Minor was annexed by the Persian Empire in the mid-6th century BC, however there were revolts by some of the Ionian Greek colonies from 499-493 BC, supported by Athens. Persia responded by invading Greece in 480 BC but the invaders suffered a major defeat and Persia's influence in Asia Minor steadily diminished through the rest of that century - especially along the western Asia Minor coast where many of those Greek colonies had been established. Athens was at the height of its power so it created the Athenian-led Delian League

to extend its influence to the cities and colonies around the Aegean, including Greek Asia Minor. Kelenderis was the easternmost city to join the League and pay tribute. Between 460-454 BC, Persia managed to quell further revolts in Cyprus and Egypt, even though the rebels were assisted by Athens and Kelenderis. Then, after Athens's influence drastically declined late in the century as a result of the Peloponnesian War, and after peace was generally re-established throughout Asia Minor, Kelenderis again connected more directly with the Archaemenid (Persian) Empire.

At that point, the city was independent enough, and enjoyed enough commercial freedom, to begin minting its own civic coinage while using Greek types and styles. However, the coins were struck on the Persian weight standard.

Kelenderis continued to thrive through the 5th and 4th centuries, striking its main stater coins until about 350 BC, just before Alexander's imperial coinage took hold. The Ptolemies of Egypt captured the city in the early 3rd century BC, so that it became an important Egyptian base in Asia Minor (a hoard of

golden tetradrachms of Ptolemy II was discovered there), however pirates beset its trade routes and its fortunes declined into the 1st century. The situation didn't improve until Rome took military action against the pirates, which was of course important to Rome as well since it needed safe passage to supply its own military advances. Under Roman influence, the city's prosperity was renewed and it undertook extensive construction of palaces, villas, a theater, a military fortification and a bath.

Figure 1 – Map Showing Location of Kelenderis



Figure 1 – Kelenderis was a Phoenician, then a Greek colony, strategically located in the northeastern corner of the Mediterranean Sea. At the time it minted its ephebe/goat staters, the Persians ostensibly controlled all surrounding territory, following its annexation of Asia Minor in 547 BC. The city was conveniently connected to major caravan land routes, and it was the axis point for maritime trade between Greek settlements to the west, Cyprus to the south and the Levant/Syria to the east. If you are looking at other maps, the modern Turkish name for Kelenderis is Aydıncık.

Figure 2 – View of Modern Kelenderis and Harbor Mozaic



Figure 2 – Natural, rocky formations on either side of the ancient city, as seen on the upper photo, provided protection from turbulent seas. The surrounding hills also afforded a degree of natural fortification. The 5th century AD mosaic of Kelenderis harbor, seen in the lower photo, is one of the best known of the type. It was found in the ruins of a large bath near the city harbor and provides a detailed view of harbor buildings as well as a portrait of a commercial trading vessel complete with sail, cargo and rudders. It is remarkable how the owner/artisan at the time created the mural to illustrate a commonplace scene – much to our benefit. It is also worth noting that the tulip border on the mosaic is similar to the tulip design currently used all over modern Turkey for decorative purposes.

Kelenderis Coinage

The scope of Kelenderis coinage in its classical heyday was limited to a series of silver staters plus small fractions that primarily included the obol, although I've also seen a third-stater example. Its coin types were also limited to a horse, a rider and a goat, with the goat likely being the civic symbol. Its first staters were struck around 450 BC, employing the horse and rider on the obverse and a goat forepart on the reverse. Subsequent issues used the same Persic (Persian) weight standard of approximately 10.6 grams (generally found at 10.5–10.8 grams) and the same obverse type, but these later coins substituted a full goat design on the reverse. In most instances the fully drawn goat was handsomely posed in a crouching position, with head reverted, so as to completely fill the reverse die. The small amount of remaining open space, usually above the goat, was used to inscribe the civic legend – first 'KEA' in early coins, then progressing to 'KEAE', as on the featured coin in Figure 3, then 'KEAEN' and finally, 'KEAENA' on the last mintage ('A' of course being Greek for L while Δ is Greek for D). At some point, likely during a minting hiatus around 400 BC, the left-oriented, crouching goat device was turned to face the opposite direction, and it continued that way to the end. Other elements were added as time went on, usually on the reverse side, ranging from a simple magistrate initial or monogram, to small figural elements like an ivy branch or a dolphin (the dolphin was placed in the reverse exergue). Some of the many examples of these variants are found in Figure 4.

The horse and rider design on all of the obverses is unusual. Rather than the simple jockey, hunter or king that would be

found elsewhere, this rider is caught performing an athletic movement. The horse is highly charged and rearing, while the rider is slipping off its back and headed toward the ground. The explanation is intriguing – the scene relates to the 'kalpe', which was a horse race for mares, possibly run locally at festivals and also added to the Olympic Games in 496 BC. The race operated normally around a course, except that the rider leapt off the horse in the last stretch to run beside it, while holding the horse's bridle so they could finish the race together. Riders were young, naked men, possibly military cadets, who carried a pointed goad or whip to prod the horse.

This is where the term 'ephebe' comes in. The young, athletic male rider is called an ephebe. The term has also been applied at times to the rider of the dolphin on the reverse of Taras coinage.

Coins of Kelenderis were struck from good silver. Earlier staters were frequently erratically shaped, as if shape was not important (of course weight was most important). They were also frequently badly struck and partly off-flan, which somewhat relates to flan shape. Small, casting or gas venting holes occasionally appeared in the metal. Problems with the earlier flans were, to some extent, countered by the quality and appearance of the coin designs, especially when the coin condition was fresh. Irregular flan problems were eventually resolved later in the series, when they became generally rounder and smoother. Towards the end of production, the style of the staters changed quite markedly, with additional lettering and embellishments plus more naturally drawn figures that

displayed increasingly streamlined features. These changes tended, at times, to make the coin subjects appear less dramatic and more cartoonish.

To put the situation in perspective, I should note that coinage was not entirely common in Asia Minor before the 4th century BC. The Persian Empire itself did not produce much, aside from its gold darics and silver sigloi minted in Sardis. Greek colonies like Mytilene, Kyzikos and Phokaia had been striking quantities of electrum coins since earlier in the 5th century, at the same time that Teos and Lycia had started issuing their lumpy silver. It wasn't until the late 5th century and early 4th century that nearby mints became really active. In addition to Kelenderis, Greek cities such as Kaunos, Aspendos and Nagidos began striking shiny silver civic staters. Other centers struck personalized silver coinage for the local rulers under the aegis of the Persians – Mylasa and Halikarnassos for the Hekatomnid rulers such as Hekatomnos and Maussolos, as well as Tarsos for several powerful Persian satraps such as Pharnabazos, Mazaios and Datames. The Hekatomnid and Kaunos coins were struck on heavier weight standards including a Hekatomnid tetradrachm, but the other mints chose a standard approximating the Persic stater of Kelenderis at 10–11 grams.

Featured Stater

My recently purchased Kelenderis coin is featured in Figure 3. Several similar examples, with the same obverse and reverse, and in similar grade, had appeared in the market over the past couple of years. This usually indicates that a hoard had been found.

Some were offered in auction, and some were sold directly by dealers. Mine was sold at auction then listed by a dealer – not usually the way you get the best price. Almost all were in some way under-struck, resulting in loss of detail on the high points including the legs of the rider/head of the horse and the horn/whiskers/

ribs/neck folds of the goat. That is in addition to the metal and irregular flan problems. Nonetheless, I liked the freshness of the strike, the early issue date, the chiseled, classical style and the high level of detail on each side of the coin. The dished reverse design is truly sculptural – a minor masterpiece.

The coin conveys a raw intensity that alludes to an active, prosperous city at the height of its commercial power. It was, after all, newly freed from the tensions and constraints of the previous revolt episode in the 450s, and it had settled into a comfortable and mutually profitable truce with its Persian overlords.

Figure 3 – Featured Kelenderis Stater



Obv: Ephebe (Adolescent Male) Leaping from Horse during a Race; Π Control.

Rev: Male Goat Kneeling with Head Reverted; KEAE Legend.

Issued: 425-400 BC (10.74 g, 20.7 x 19.2 mm 12 h). Mint: Kelenderis, Cilicia.

Sold: Busso Peus Nachfolger, MA Coins. (ex: WAG Auction 74)

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

Figure 3 – How can this coin be both crudely made and stylish at the same time? It has a kind of frontier aesthetic, with a lumpy, irregular flan and an edgy, spiky look. However, its composition and design sensibility are entirely artistic. Both obverse and reverse images are skillfully manipulated within the confines of each die. The obverse design is well proportioned and clearly describes the extraordinary race scene, while the kneeling, head-reverted goat masterfully occupies all available space on the reverse. Amazingly, almost all of the original detail is preserved on this mint state coin, only being affected by the slight under-striking. The horse and rider are realistically and tastefully drawn in full classical style. The goat is especially marvelous.

Figure 4 – Other Kelenderis Stater Examples



First Kelenderis Stater (circa 450 BC)




Other Kelenderis Stater Issues (circa 425–400 BC and 400–350 BC)

Figure 4 – Very few examples of the first Kelenderis stater from 450 BC are known (top coin). This earliest Kelenderis coin showed only the forepart of a goat on the reverse, rather than the full-goat profile on all following issues. Other full-goat Kelenderis staters were struck contemporarily with the featured Figure 3 coin from 425-400 BC and then for several decades into the 4th century (bottom four rows). Note that the orientation of the goat changed from left, with head reverted right, to right, with head reverted left, after a minting hiatus around 400 BC. All coins struck after the very first issue used similar obverse/reverse designs, but coins later in the series managed a more consistent flan shape and surface finish. The designs of the late issues were also somewhat more finely executed than earlier ones, with fewer jagged elements, but in my view the late versions leaned somewhat too far into genteel, almost Hellenistic obverse/reverse interpretations of the images which lost much of the original primitive energy. These late coins can certainly be marvelous enough in their own right, although the relentlessly rounded, naturalized forms may at times seem to present more of a caricature of the subject matter.

The above-illustrated coins are all of similar size and weight at approx 10.6-10.8 grams. (Photos courtesy of CNG Triton IX for the first coin, then G&M, Nomos, Nachfolger, Roma, Heritage, Roma, CNG and Roma in sequence.)

In Closing...

There were many ancient mints such as Kelenderis that were little known among contemporary cities even then, so they would be even less recognized now. Coin production at these minor mints was likely low to begin with, and much of their product could easily have been commandeered and re-struck for other purposes.

Kelenderis did not have an extensive, nor long lasting coinage, so I feel fortunate to have obtained one of its earlier, energetically rendered pieces. It reminds me that the ancient maritime trading world flourished in out of the way places and that local initiatives could create interesting variations of the usual Greek coin types. Neither the ephebe, nor the goat, was much used on ancient coinage, so it is a bonus to have found them together on one specimen. The goddess Fortune must have been smiling when the new hoard was found. 

Quotes on Racing (Ephebe/Horse Obverse):

*If everything seems under control,
you're not going fast enough.*

– Mario Andretti

*Speed has never killed anyone, suddenly becoming stationary...
that's what gets you.*

– Jeremy Clarkson



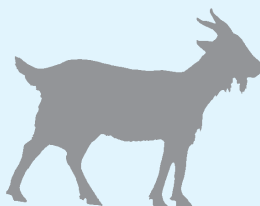
Quotes on Goats (Goat Reverse):

*Every man can tell how many goats or sheep he possesses, but
not how many friends.*

– Marcus Tullius Cicero

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at a moment's notice to interject, interrupt, and opine. They have
something to say about everything, little of it complimentary. They
are the most impertinent animals I have ever known.*

– Jon Katz



*My goats are not contemplative, accepting,
or introspective. They are the Greek chorus
of my farm, sometimes of my life. They watch
me closely and remind me that I am foolish.*

– Jon Katz



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A Tetradrachm of Olynthos

by **Terence Cheesman**

Even though the Peloponnesian War was fought between Athens and Sparta, the war did not confine itself to the region of southern and central Greece. Athens was a powerful mercantile empire which, like Great Britain in more recent centuries, could not feed its population from the territory under its direct control. Athens, simply put, had to import almost everything and thus established outposts throughout Greece, whose job was to gather resources needed by the mother city and send them there. Athens' Achilles heel, like Great Britain, was its long and exposed trading routes, and like the Germans in both World Wars, the Spartans made efforts to cut these vital routes in an effort to weaken the ability of the Athenians to wage war.

One of these conflict zones centered around the Chalkidian peninsula, located on the northern Aegean Sea. This region was important for a number of reasons, the first being that the region was a source of timber, vital to the Athenian navy. Merchant ships carrying grain from the fields of southern Russia would pass by these shores. For the Greeks occupying the eastern Mediterranean,

there were three major sources of grain, Egypt Sicily, and southern Russia. Although the Russian source of supply was never very reliable for Athens, it was still an important resource, as the other two, Sicily and Egypt, were under the control of states hostile to Athens. Though Athens had ample supplies of silver, the Chalkidian region had very active silver and gold mines. So it is no surprise that

the Spartans expended some effort to wrest control of this region from Athens. To this end, they did enjoy some success.

Olynthos was a fairly minor city within the Delian League, which was the association of Greek city states set up by Athens after the defeat of Persian invasion (478 B.C.). The Delian League was initially a fairly loose confederacy, however, by 454 B.C., Athens had already exerted very tight control over other members of the league, replacing a federation with an imperial state. In 432 B.C., Olynthos successfully rebelled against Athens and in 424 B.C. the city was the headquarters for the Spartan general Brasidas. Sometime around 430 B.C. Olynthos along with other cities, formed the Chalkidian League. It seems likely that coinage started about ten years later circa 420 B.C. The mint seems to have been located in Olynthos.

The resulting coinage (figure 1) is both innovative and attractive. On the obverse is an impressive head of Apollo facing left. This is very unusual. Normally the coinage from this region features images of animals, sometimes locked in mortal combat. Once more the image of Apollo is very advanced for the time. The eye is seen in profile, not full facing, as is the norm of much of the coinage being minted at this time. The hair is very natural and wavy ending in either C curls or ringlets. Despite these innovations the overall construction of the image is very contemporary with what is being produced at this time. The eye is over large, the nose and forehead form a more or less straight line and



Figure 1

the chin is small and pointed. This overall structure has much in common with contemporary Athenian coinage, though the face of Apollo is clearly masculine. The image conveyed is one of serenity. The mouth is set in a neutral position, and the face seems relaxed.

The use of a profile eye at this time is quite revolutionary, however it can be very difficult to determine just how revolutionary the image is. One of the biggest problems within the scholarship in Greek numismatics is how uneven it actually is. Much of it can be very old, and the evidence underpinning the arguments either obsolete or even found to be incorrect. The principle reference for this coinage was published in 1938, which means that the information that this reference is based on is at least eighty years old. Thus, though the internal sequence of issues can be established fairly easily, the absolute chronology is far more difficult to establish. The reverse features a rather elaborate lyre and the legend XAAKIDAEON, which roughly translates into "of the Chalkidians." The lyre is a musical instrument clearly associated with Apollo, thus it has the same function as does the owl on the coins of Athens, which is to further identify the deity on the obverse with an adjunct on the reverse.

The next forty years saw a continuation of development of

the image, though in the main its overall structure remained more or less constant. In fact, some images (figure 2) seem to look quite childlike complete with an innocent smile. The eye if anything is even larger relative to the head and the chin smaller and more pointed. Other images (figure 3) seem to continue with this more juvenile

look by creating an image with a small receding chin. In contrast (figure 4), Apollo has a more mature image. The eye is much smaller as is the mouth, and the jaw is much larger. Despite these differences in interpretation, the overall standard of artistry is quite good. The standard of engraving is quite high with all features clean and crisp and the



Figure 2



Figure 3

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Figure 4



Figure 5



Figure 6

hair is very delicately sculpted. However within a few years after 390 B.C., the artistic standard of this coinage was raised considerably. Olynthos was not alone in this, as this period was marked by a new level of artistry in many mints throughout the Greek world. It is possibly one of the by-products of the

Peloponnesian War which was fought from 431 B.C. to 404 B.C. Starting sometime around 415 B.C., the die cutters of Syracuse began to experiment with the designs on their coinage, producing some of the most beautiful coins ever minted. At the same time, Athens was besieging Syracuse, and

this military action attracted soldiers and mercenaries from throughout the Greek world. Athens' defeat in 413 B.C. freed the Syracusan navy, which began operations to defeat the Athenian Empire throughout the Aegean basin. This activity meant that the revolutionary new coins minted in Syracuse would be seen by numerous people throughout the Greek world.

Essentially the new portrait was a refinement of the previous group of portraits (figure 5). The level of engraving is much higher, the image's features are much more delicately engraved, and the proportions of the head are more perfect. The image conveyed is that of a youthful, though mature idealized young man. The eye is smaller and the mouth is set rather more firmly. The hair is very finely engraved in a series of S curls, which frame the forehead and continue down to the nape of the neck. The image gains some power, because the it is dominated by a series of horizontal lines, at the eyebrow, the bottom of the nose, the firm expression of the mouth and the bottom of the chin. This impression is reinforced by a strong right angle created by the chin and neck. Apollo is depicted as a firm and confident young man. One thing that could be noted is that the portrait is slightly more intense than the more serene images of the gods, which is the norm on the coins of this time. This coinage was initiated when the Chalkidian League reached the zenith of his power, however, it was also a time when the League got into a long conflict with the then dominate power in Greece, Sparta.

The last group of coins, usually thought to have been minted around 350 B.C., continues the fine style portraiture initiated by the previous group except that the head of Apollo now faces right (figure 6). The image the

still extremely well designed, but is much softer than that which preceded it. The strong horizontal and vertical lines that dominated the previous issue have been replaced in part by softer diagonal lines formed by the nose and forehead, the eyebrow, and the hair. The lower jaw, though still strong, is curved, and it eventually disappears into a flat plain created by the cheek and the upper part of the neck. The engraving is very fine and even more detailed. This tends to soften the strong features found on the previous issues. For the very first time it lists the titles and the names of the magistrate in charge of the minting of this coinage. In this case the legend reads ΕΠΙ ΑΡΙΣΤΩΝΟΣ. The title of ΕΠΙ stands for ΕΠΙΜΕΛΗΤΗΣ or curator. The term curator in this case likely means a managerial position, probably someone in



Figure 7

charge of the mint. The name of this individual was Ariston. We know nothing more about this individual.

This issue marks the end of this coinage. In 348 B.C., Philip II King of Macedon laid siege and captured the city of Olynthos.

However the magnificent head of Apollo impressed even Philip, for he placed that god's head on his gold staters which he struck at the mints of Pella and Amphipolis (figure 7). Thus this image of Apollo continued until the end of the century. ❌



Chalcidice Map

Fenian Raids

Regina Coin Show features Fenian Raids notes and medals

by **George Manz, F.R.C.N.A.**

The Regina Coin Club Show in October will feature a number of rare Fenian Raid war bonds and military medals.

After the American Civil War ended in 1865, a secret society called the Fenian Brotherhood, which was composed mostly of Irish-Americans who fought on the Union side against the Confederacy during the Civil War, decided that the time was right for Ireland to finally achieve its independence from Great Britain.

The Fenians in the northern United States had many things going for them. Many were experienced former Union soldiers who were now without jobs and were looking for a little adventure. They had lots of weapons and ammunition, which were both cheap and easy to get. And many of the Fenians lived within a few hundred miles of the border with Canada.

So they decided that the best way to gain independence for Ireland was to invade Canada and hold it hostage until Britain agreed to grant Irish independence.

The plan looked good on paper.

Canadian and British spies who operated during the Civil War were sent into northern American cities where they joined the Fenian Brotherhood and reported on their activities. They reported the Fenians were about to invade Canada, so Canada's volunteer militias were sent near the border where they expected the Fenian attacks.



Fenian Raids, The Battle of Ridgeway (June 2, 1866)

While there were several raids into Canada in 1866, the Canadian volunteer militia and their British and First Nations allies ultimately defeated the Fenians, forcing them back into the United States, where American authorities arrested many of them.

The 1866 raids took place while "Canada" was still a series of British colonies. Cross-border raids occurred into Canada West (now called the province of Ontario), Canada East (now called the province of Quebec), and New Brunswick. All these territories were independent political entities, so there was not as much coordination as would be possible if they were united into one country.

One hundred and fifty years ago, the Fenian Raids in 1866 had a huge effect on the future of Canada.

According to the article Fenian Raids by John R. Grodzinski, these raids "revealed shortfalls in the leadership, structure and training of the Canadian militia, which led to a number of reforms and improvements in the years to come. More importantly, the threat the irregular Fenian armies posed to British North America, along with growing concerns over American military and economic might, led to increased support among British and Canadian officials towards Confederation and the formation of the Dominion of Canada in 1867."

The year after the 1866 Fenian Raids, Canada became a country when Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia joined together. Within a few years, the provinces of Manitoba, British Columbia and Prince Edward Island joined Confederation.

But the Fenians weren't done yet. In 1870, several groups of Fenians crossed the border into Quebec where they were soon defeated and retreated back to the United States.

The last gasp of Fenian warfare occurred in 1871, when a group of 40 Fenians crossed the Manitoba border at Emerson and took over a customs office. They immediately retreated back to the U.S. when they heard that Canadian militiamen were marching towards them. The Fenians were arrested upon return to the U.S., ending the Fenian threat forever.

Perhaps the most important way the Fenians raised money for their cause was to issue a series of bonds in 1866. Issued in \$5, \$10 and \$20 denominations, the bonds were bought up by their Fenian supporters. Printed by the Continental Bank Note Company of New York, the bonds were payable six months after the establishment of the Irish Republic. The bonds were signed by John O'Mahony, one of the leaders of the Fenian Brotherhood. The \$10 and \$20 bonds had the added bonus that they were redeemable with six percent interest.

The bonds contained powerful imagery, designed to spark the imagination of the Irish-American community. One of the most important of these images is of Mother Ireland with her harp and Irish wolfhound by



**Canada General Service Medal,
awarded for the Fenian Raids of
1866 and 1870**

Image: Glenbow Museum


her side. She points to a sword with her right hand, encouraging an Irish veteran of the American Civil War to pick it up again and fight for Ireland.

Canada honoured the Canadian and British forces that fought during the Fenian Raids by issuing the Canada General Service Medal. The obverse of the medal depicts the veiled head of Queen Victoria, while the reverse has the Canadian flag surrounded by maple leaves. The medal has three clasps:

Fenian Raid 1866, Fenian Raid 1870 and Red River 1870. Of the 16,100 medals awarded, 15,000 went to Canadian forces, while the rest were awarded to British Army and Royal Navy forces.

The Regina Coin Club Show and Sale takes place at the Turvey Centre, just north of Regina. The show runs from October 15-16, 2016. ☒

George Manz is a Fellow of the Royal Canadian Numismatic Association and President of the Regina Coin Club.



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The Stuarts go to London (Part 1)

by **Marc Bink**

As is usually the case, it all started with something old. I was on vacation going through an old bookstore, when I came across a very old book. It was a biography of Mary, Queen of Scots and her son, James VI of Scotland or James I of England, printed in 1655. Once I found out that it was affordable, I knew I had to have it. The cool thing about some of these old books is that they sometimes have interesting and little known tidbits of information that have been long forgotten or glossed over by successive generations of historians. I'm hoping there are a few in here; considering this was written by a contemporary in the court of James I and Charles I. Now the caveat is that it seems it was written at the height of the Commonwealth period. The Commonwealth, for those who don't remember, was the only time in recent history where England did not have a reigning monarch on the throne. Oliver Cromwell et al had chopped off Charles I's head in 1649, and the Restoration under his son Charles II was still 5 years away. I have quite a few coins from this period, and



have always been interested in this period of English history. So in order to be able to read the book with some degree of comprehension I needed to do some background reading and studying on the Stuarts and England during that period.

The period of English history from about 1567 to about 1714 is pretty interesting. The rise and fall of the House of Stuart is the subject of many a modern historical romance novel. In most of those types of books, the Stuarts were regarded as wise, morally incorruptible, tolerant and good-looking. Unfortunately the authors have it all wrong; there was nothing noble about the Stuarts; they were all pretty thick, incredibly vain and a randy lot. A product of their age? I don't know; they managed to even turn off their apologists, much like the book I am referring to in the above paragraph. This guy had to write quite a few blatant lies and put lipstick on a pig, and that's what makes it so fun to read.

I took a look at my Stuart coins. What surprises me about them is how crude they are. They aren't even as pretty as the ones from their predecessor, Queen Elizabeth I. It was as if the quality controls began to slip at the Tower Mint. Usually, a historian can get a fairly accurate picture of how a society was doing by looking at their coinage. So in this article I'll take a broad look at the coinage of the Stuart dynasty, from 1603 to about 1714.

The first Stuart on the English throne was James I. Well,

he was actually James VI of Scotland before he took the English throne. And of course, there's a bit of a story to that, and as usual, it involves intrigue, murder, and heads rolling off wooden blocks. Let's start with James' parents, who weren't really what one would consider an average Scottish couple.



James I (1566 – 1625)

Mary, Queen of Scots, suffered from bad judgement and as a result had no luck in life. She was purportedly beautiful and smart, but modern scholarship now contends she was nothing of the sort. If anything, she was big, dumpy, not all that attractive, and by the estimation of some of her peers, "somewhat common". Her first husband, Francis II of France, died young and left her in a bit of a pickle. As a Catholic, she had no real support in Scotland. The expectation was that when her father died, she, as only his heir, was

expected to become Protestant and take over. So with no real training and freshly widowed, she opted to remain Catholic and took over anyway. To the chagrin of her Scottish lords, she started bringing over French and Spanish clergymen as advisers. Not a great idea, in retrospect.

In those days, alliances were cemented through marriages. It became apparent that Mary needed a new husband and needed to generate an heir. So, long story short, after a lot of wheeling and dealing, she sort of settled on Henry Stewart, Lord Darnley, the son of the of the recently reinstated Earl of Lennox. He was her first cousin; and was also in the lineup for succession on both the English and the Scottish throne providing Elizabeth of England had no issue. By 1564, things were looking good on that front, and the future was getting brighter for both Mary and Darnley. So Mary decided to take the plunge. Sure, Darnley was not a front-runner or contender, he was a bit of an also-ran, but his genes were promis-

ing enough to overlook the close family angle. Now here is where that judgement problem crops up again; it soon become apparent that she really dropped the ball on this guy.

Contemporaries describe Darnley as "flighty and a bit thick". He was vain, boorish, arrogant and opinionated. Not to mention, he had a violent streak as well. Soon after they were married in 1565, Darnley concocted a not too subtle plot to do away with his wife's private secretary, David Rizzio,

whom he feared she was sleeping with. So in October of 1565 he and a few others stabbed the unfortunate Rizzio to death in front of the very pregnant queen. She never quite forgave him for that. Darnley avoided trial and arrest, but came down with a nasty case of the pox shortly thereafter. (It could have been the tertiary stage of syphilis, no one is really sure) and was recuperating in a nearby abbey called "Kirk o'Field". One night in 1567, there was a loud explosion, the abbey lay in ruins, and in the yard curled into a ball was found the pox-ridden corpse of Darnley and that of his manservant. There were no wounds on their bodies. Cause of death was attributed to a lightning strike. It must have been the work of God because contemporary reports list no storms that night. It appears he tried to make good his escape and was probably strangled as he left. Mary and her new lover of sorts, the Earl of Bothwell, were implicated in his murder. It didn't help that she was very quickly married to Bothwell shortly after Darnley was buried. That, as well as a few other errors in judgement contributed to her downfall.

In order to escape an increasingly bad situation in Scotland, she sought refuge with her cousin, Elizabeth of England, who really had no idea what to do with this political football that had now landed in her lap. So, she imprisoned Mary and left her to rot. It was hoped that Mary's supporters would

infant son on the throne, and made it very clear she was not to return. Before he even understood what had happened, James VI of Scotland had lost both his mother and his father. He never did see his mother again. He was tutored by his regents until he was 16; at which point he assumed the throne in his own right. One of the first problems he had to contend with was that of his own mother who was creating trouble for him in England. Needless to say, there was no strong mother-son bond here, so James was mysteriously MIA when his mother got herself into her last bit of trouble that would end with her head on the block in 1587. It didn't seem to spoil James' breakfast when he heard the news.

James had inherited his father's brains, arrogance, and lack of social graces. He also inherited his mother's lack of judgement to an extent. By now he had changed the spelling of the family last name to the French spelling, "Stuart". He knew enough to immediately get down to London

once he heard that Elizabeth was figuratively tottering on that final banana peel. He arrived as they were wheeling her corpse



Mary, Queen of Scots (1542 – 1587)

smooth things over in Scotland so she could go home. However, the damage was too severe, and the Scottish lords put Mary's



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out and claimed the throne. He finally had what he had always wanted, an empire and a stable source of power along with a lot of money and the potential to get more.

Now James wasn't all bad. Modern scholarship has rehabilitated him to an extent. Sure, he was a physically filthy, drooling idiot who was probably suffering from Tourette's syndrome. He honestly tried to bring a higher degree of openness to English society by first tolerating the Catholics. He was forced by Parliament to change his tune, which infuriated the Catholics who had hoped he would change things. This ultimately led to the Gunpowder plot to blow up both the king and Parliament. After he dealt with Guy Fawkes and his lot, he proceeded to try and push for Union between Scotland and England. The English were having none of it. According to the wisdom of the day, the Scots offered England nothing; "they had nothing to lose, nothing to give, nothing to lend, nothing to teach except the art to making bread without flour, joke books without wit, reputation without ability, and a living without anything."¹ Getting no joy on that account, he then gave up and then went to seed.

He did like spending money though. There are three coinages attributed to him, approved during the times he managed to convince Parliament that his expenses were worthwhile. What is neat about them is that the mintmark used generally denotes which year it was made. So even though there isn't one dated issue, it's fairly easy to plot the date when the coin was struck. They were usually minted on ragged flans

and were susceptible to clipping. Since they were all still hammered, the strike quality is questionable at best. While



James I Sixpence (1605)



James I Shilling (1607)

not as ugly or as badly made as was the coinage of Charles I. These coins are inferior to the Elizabethan issues. There were no milled issues made during James' reign.

Being a "Divine Right" king from Scotland, he was unaccustomed to having to beg for money.

Parliament granted him some, issued a new round of coinage as a way to account for it, and then tried to cut him off. James loved to spend extravagant amounts of money on his companions. He preferred male company to female, and purportedly was pretty flagrant about displaying his affections, or committing all sorts of indecent acts in court. Contemporary reports recount him as a "grotesque oddity with repulsive habits". Among other things, he never bathed and couldn't keep his hands off himself or others. He detested his own children, and apparently was quite amused when the Prince of Wales took ill and died. James sold titles and privileges for money, thus avoiding having to deal with Parliament. There are other favours he may have sold as well. He may have been the reason why the nobility in England began to turn towards the Puritan side of things. Since this is a family oriented publication, I'll pass on the descriptions and leave that up to the reader's imaginations. Just remember, what has been seen in the mind's eye cannot be unseen...

James started to slip into senility fairly early on. By 1618 he was pretty much out of it, preferring to just fool around and drink. But, by 1621 he needed money so badly that he was forced to reconvene Parliament. He fought them tooth and nail, but shortly before he died, he gave in to all of their demands. In 1624, while suffering horribly from gout, James had a stroke and died. He was just 57.

James' son Charles was the runt of the litter and didn't get much respect. But he was the only one of James' male offspring to survive childhood, his older siblings all died young. Henry, the Prince

¹ "Comic History of England", Gilbert á Beckett, London, 1848; he claims this is an actual quote, but that is doubtful. It is probably more of a 19th century prejudice as opposed to a real quote. However, it does convey the mood, which is backed up by Sanderson in the 17th century biography.

of Wales had died 13 years earlier at age 18. So instead of a gifted and potentially bright ruler, (which Henry was purported to be) England was again saddled with yet another headstrong moron. Charles had the classic "little man" syndrome, but didn't have the brains to overcome his perceived shortcomings or his inferiority complex. He stood 5'4" tall and had an IQ to match to match his height in inches. He was vain, boorish and very arrogant. He, like his father, was a Divine Right monarchist. Parliament was already tired of the old king, and they certainly weren't looking forward to the same performance from the new king, but that is exactly what they got. And it started to unravel almost instantly as Charles was being crowned.



In the next issue of the Planchet; it doesn't end well... ~~✗~~

The Execution of Charles I



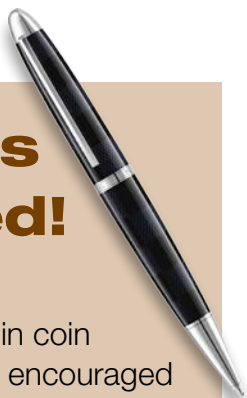
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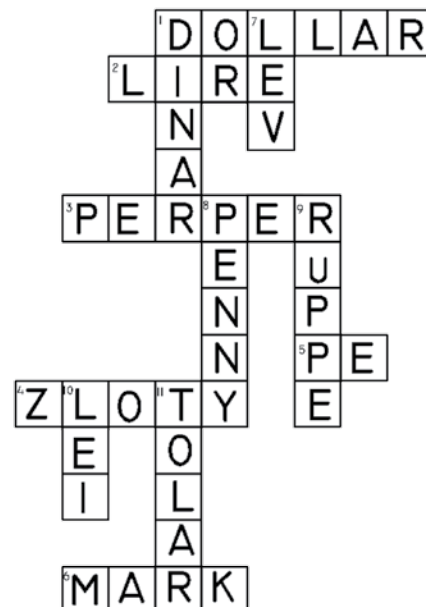
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from page 5



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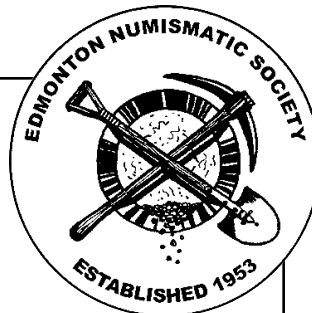
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Consignment Deadline: March 4

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



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