

THE PLANCHET

EDMONTON NUMISMATIC SOCIETY

Jan/Feb 2013

Volume 60 Issue 1

Maussollos'

Coinage

Changes in Types

Droz vs. Boulton

Who Built It?





2012 - 1st Place
ANA Outstanding Local
Club Publication Award



2011 - 2nd Place
ANA Outstanding Local
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2010 - 1st Place
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Newsletter



THE PLANCHET

Jan/Feb 2013 Volume 60 Issue 1

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ON THE COVER:

The Mausoleum at Halicarnassus or Tomb of Mausolus Greek, was built between 353 and 350 BC at Halicarnassus (present Bodrum, Turkey) for Mausolus and Artemisia II of Caria, his wife and sister. It was a rectangular building of around 120 feet (40 m) for 100 feet (30 m). It is considered one of the Wonders of the Ancient World.

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.

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Message from the President

David Peter 2010-14



I would like to thank everyone who came out to vote at February's meeting. I would like to welcome the new executive. There are a few new faces and some returning members.

This is our diamond jubilee year and a major milestone for our club. As a member for 24 years myself, I have had the opportunity to meet a great number of people, and I could call many of them good friends. I am proud to say that we continue to be a very strong non-profit organization, especially as we have seen the demise of other clubs in various parts of the country. This is due to the strong community involvement and volunteerism of the members.

The upcoming show is another sellout, and I hope to see everyone there. Once again, we have dealers from across Canada, and the feedback we get from them is that this is one of the best shows in the country. Many people like to come to our show from afar, as it is a dynamic event, with both social and educational numismatic benefits.

I hope to see you all there.

David

@ The Next Meeting Wednesday, March 13, 2013



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

- ENS society matters
- March 2013 show report
- show and tell - finds from made at the March 2013 show
- entertainment: video presentation - numismatic related
- door prize draw
- silent auction

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

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About Your Society

ENS Monthly Meeting on January 9, 2013

David Peter, the ENS President, opened the meeting at 1925 hrs.

Annual memberships are now due for those who haven't paid up yet. There is tremendous value in the ENS membership, which comes with an electronic subscription to "The Planchet", as well as refreshments and snacks at all meetings. All of this pales in comparison with the camaraderie of meeting with fellow numismatists in pursuit of expanding our knowledge of the hobby we love.

David reminded everyone that our next coin show dates are March 2 - 3, 2013. The club has booklets of pre-sale tickets available for members to sell to the public. Each booklet has 11 tickets. The ticket prices are \$3 for a total of \$30 which means that the 11th ticket is free! Admission tickets can also be purchased at the door at a cost of \$5. Tickets purchased are entered in the door prizes draw which is done at the end of the coin show. You do not have to be present to win.

The tables at the show are sold out, and the packages for the dealers have all been sent out.

As in the past, the show cannot succeed without all the hard work of the volunteers. Marc Bink is the person to see.

David introduced and welcomed Margaret and Ron who are visiting the club.

Marvin Berger and Del Keown volunteered to be the ENS Audit Committee.

Election of the ENS Board at the February 13 monthly meeting. The ENS Board consists of the

Executive and the Directors. The Executive positions are those of President, Vice-President, Treasurer, Secretary and Editor-In-Chief. There are 10 Director positions as well as a Junior Director under the age of 18.

Terry Cheesman and Wayne Hansen agreed to be the Nomination Committee for the elections of the ENS Board.

ENS nominations commenced.

Howard Gilbey mentioned that he brought numismatic supplies items from the late Bud Collins' home to be taken by those who would like to make a donation to Mrs Collins.

The presentation of the evening "Coin & Medal Slabbing & Third Party Grading - A Cautionary Tale!" was given by Pierre Driessen.

A general announcement was made that the University of Alberta Museum was offering an afternoon conservation course on Saturday January 19, 2013.

Meeting was adjourned at 21:05 hrs.

ENS Monthly Meeting on February 13, 2013

David Peter opened the meeting at 1920 hrs. On track for a sell out at the March Show

The 2012 Financial Statement was accepted as presented. !

Presentations

- 1) "The Response to Rome - Greek Coinages and the Roman Conquests of the East: 200-31 BC" by Terry Cheesman
 - 2) "Incuse Spread Flan Nomoi of South Italy" by Wayne Hansen
- The meeting was adjourned at 21:12 hrs

ENS Board

2013-14 Executive

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Marc Bink - Vice President
Pierre Driessen - Treasurer
Mitch Goudreau - Secretary-
Roger Grove - Editor-In-Chief
Jamie Horkulak-Past President

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Greg Wichman
Jeremy Martin
Andy Vanderleest
Howard Gilbey
John Callaghan
Marv Berger
Wayne Hansen
Mirko Dumanovic
Terry Cheesman
Ermin Chow (Junior Director)

Webmaster: Markus Molenda

Librarian: Mitch Goudreau

Show Chair: David Peter

Social Activities:

Pierre Driessen

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The Hills Are Alive ...

By Marc Bink



It started when I came across a funny old 10 Schilling note from Austria a while back. The note was printed in more of a "portrait" orientation as opposed to the more conventional "landscape" orientation that we're all familiar with. The old wrinkled blue and purple note featured a sad-looking, rather unattractive peasant woman, who seemed to be genuinely bummed out at being there on the obverse, and a striking mountain scene on the reverse. It had a date of May 29th 1945 on it. The war had only been "legally" over for a couple of weeks when this was issued. I had no idea that the Austrians were allowed to form a government so quickly after the war. So this was going to be interesting...



Austrian 10 Schilling note, Austrian National Bank, 29 May 1945 issue. I couldn't find a nice image of the Second issue which is similar in colour and style and is only different because of the words "Zweite Ausgabe" written in red under the date. Good quality notes are actually hard to find, even though the catalog lists them as being fairly common and cheap.



Merano in the South Tyrol, Italy, fairly recently. This would have been a nice place to run to and hide out. Love the idyllic scenery. It almost looks like it could have been used as the pattern for the 10 Schilling note.

The reverse of this note inspired the title of this article. One gets this vision of the Family von Trapp merrily singing their way to freedom from the mean old Nazis down a lush mountainside. I'm thinking that they probably didn't bound down the mountain singing in real life, because the Swiss border guards would have probably mistaken them for wild animals and shot them. By 1945, however, these same hills were alive again with a different sound; that of heavy boots and panting out-of-shape middle-aged men. The latest groups of people to use this route were all out of tune and were not as pleasant as the von Trapp children were or as benign as a landlocked ex-Austrian navy captain was. In fact they were very dangerous, desperate men.

Before I get into this, here's the disclaimer:

I've been trying to avoid doing an article like this, but I can't anymore. As most of my readers are no doubt aware, I happen to be interested in German history. Yes, I am of German descent. Being born there I emigrated here at a very young age. I have to confess that I do have a bit of a fascination for 20th century German history with regard to the Nazi era and its aftermath. It's more of a "train wreck" sort of thing and certainly not politically motivated. I have been worried that writing articles on the topic of the Second World

War and the Germans would make me appear as an apologist or something, so I never really got into writing one. One thing I will make very clear; I do not in any way shape or form subscribe to the Nazi viewpoints of that era, nor do I make excuses for it. It happened, and that's it. When I was a kid, all I ever wanted to do when this started for me was to find out what had happened back then and try to figure out why being of German descent was so reviled in this country. The only reason why it became a bit of an obsession was because my family would never talk about it, and to this day still won't. After all the books I've read on the topic, I can't say I blame them.

Recently there have been a lot of books published about the immediate-post-war period in Europe. This extends from May 7th 1945 until about 1950, depending on which country one looks at. So it does fall into the "living memory" category, because there are still people around who remember it and lived through it. For most Europeans, this was not a good time; in fact, it was in many cases worse than the war itself. There was a saying floating around Germany at the time, "enjoy the war while it lasts, because the peace will be absolutely terrible", the reason being is that most people in the country knew the war was lost, and they had an inkling of what was in store for them. For most Germans and Austrians,



Face of Austrian 100 Schilling note, Austrian National Bank, 29 May 1945 issue.

life for 5 years between 1945 and 1950 was a living hell. This is when their living standard more or less plummeted to the same level of suffering they had inflicted on the rest of Europe during the war. But there was a certain group of individuals who decided fairly early on that they wouldn't be staying in Europe. In fact, they had an open offer to immigrate to Argentina. The only problem was getting out of Europe right under the noses of the Allied armies who were starting to look for them. It took some doing, but a lot of very unsavory characters did make it. This is a story about how it was done and what kind of money they would have used.

Everyone in a modern society needs money. The days of bartering off a cow or two for some dry goods went by the wayside starting with Britain and the onset of the Industrial Revolution in the late 18th century. By the late 19th century, most of continental Europe had caught up to Britain's lead and were in fact surpassing it. So by this point in time, most European societies were "cash-driven", meaning that in order to procure anything, a person needed some form of money or credit. So what happens when the fabric of society and banking breaks down, and the government that was paying you ceases to exist?

As usual, the background first...

Everyone assumes that the Second World War in Europe ended on May 7th 1945. That may be true for the history books. That date is when the German army finally had had enough and threw in the towel. However, the reality was something else. Isolated pockets of Germans trying to move

westward were still shooting at Russians and Yugoslavs until about 2 or 3 weeks later. Partisan actions in Yugoslavia, Italy, the Baltic States and Greece were still taking lives and would for a number of years to come. The German army was well aware of what the Soviets could do to them, so the idea was to get as far west as they could before surrendering their weapons. Their problem was that the western Allies still trusted the Soviets. They honestly and naively believed that the Russians would play nicely, take care of their prisoners and repatriate their citizens who were liberated from German concentration camps or work camps with open arms. So lots of German army soldiers and refugees were actually turned back to a very uncertain fate at the zonal borders. No one in any western army had any idea of what would happen to these people. They also had no idea of what to do with them, once they captured them or liberated the camps. However, many Germans did, and a lot of the foreign forced labour that the Germans seized knew exactly what was in store for them if they went east. There were masses of people wandering around aimlessly, some looking for the way back home and others doing everything they could to avoid heading back to a possibly even more repressive situation than what the Nazis had put them in. When the new governments of Poland and Czechoslovakia started driving ethnic German speaking people from their newly liberated territories in the summer of 1945, the population of the western zones almost doubled. War criminals were able to blend into this mass of mobile humanity very easily at first. Most took advantage of the confusion and bolted as soon as they could.



Back of Austrian 100 Schilling note, Austrian National Bank, 29 May 1945 issue.

But it revolves around the fact that money was needed to make all of this happen, and generally, the figure bandied about was in the order of about 10,000 Schilling to start, with the costs for new or forged paperwork amounting to in excess of around 50,000 Schilling, depending upon the impression you made with the people helping you. The trip in itself was probably less than 100 miles from Munich, and a lot of it was covered on foot in the dark or in bad weather, when patrols were less likely to be about. If one had access to a lot of money, and could bribe what passed for credible Italian border police, the cost could reach hundreds of thousands of Schilling. How many did it this way is unknown; it's still not in anyone's interests to talk. But I can think of at least one man who would have had the means to grease a lot of wheels that were probably paid off enough to keep quiet well into this generation. How Martin Bormann might have gotten out is still a mystery and is still up for serious debate. Some historians contend he never left, died and was buried in Berlin. But there's new forensic evidence that might change everything. More about this below. But he certainly had the means at his disposal to buy a first-class ticket out and a fool-proof identity as well, so it isn't a stretch that he might have made it.

Now one may not assume that 10,000 Schilling is a lot of money, because it probably worked out to about US \$400.00. But in a country where there was nothing of any value left, it was a huge amount of money. Now take into consideration that the average salary in those days was about 200 Schilling a month, and pretty soon, one can appreciate how expensive things got, especially for some down-on-their-heels Nazis who weren't

farsighted enough to steal or save something for a rainy day. And woe to the poor unemployable ex-German government official who had socked his entire fortune away in Reichsmark; in order to fend off starvation, he'd be better off trading the lot for a few packs of American cigarettes. Before the German currency reform of 1948 stabilized things, about the only real money maker in either country was the black market. Even then, at black market prices, a person would have to save a month to buy a kilo of sugar, but a pack of Luckies would go very far.

The Austrians got their new republic going as soon as the last Wehrmacht soldier was convinced to stop shooting sometime in early April of 1945. By May, this same Wehrmacht soldier had probably taken to his heels and was likely in the South Tyrol looking for an exit permit to Argentina.

The Soviets had permitted a new "National Government" to form in their zone of Austria before the rest of the Allies got there. They decided to jockey some of their people in prominent ministries in an attempt to eventually take over, like they were in the process of doing in the rest of Eastern Europe. It also didn't hurt that they controlled all of Vienna and had a fair bit of control over the food distribution. The first republican governments featured Communists in prominent ministries, like the Ministry of the Interior and the Information Ministry. This was typical, and in other countries, like Poland and Czechoslovakia, it was all the Soviets usually needed to seize power and install a Communist state. As far as Austria was concerned, Stalin at first told his people to back off a bit and let a

republic establish along lines that would keep the West happy. He could have installed his candidate in power, considering the Western Allies hadn't even fully shown up yet, but he chose not to. This was a very lucky thing for Austria. The rest of the Allies looked upon this new government with a lot of skepticism and in the case of the British, refused to recognize it. It wasn't until after another national election occurred that the West fully recognized the new government. The Soviets were very displeased at the outcome of this election, because a lot of their key people were legally and democratically removed from office, and the Communists overall took a beating at the polls. They had no idea why anyone would forgo the joys of a "people's paradise" for the evils of capitalism and just could not understand why they lost so badly. Stalin told his people to wait and bide their time; there would always be another opportunity to shoot people.

By April 1945, the German Reichsmark used in circulation in Austria was pretty much worthless. There were too many of them issued and no goods to buy. Some Soviet soldiers liberated banks and used high denomination Reichsmark notes to "pay" for the watches they stole and the women they violated, rendering the currency even more worthless and unwanted. The Reichsmark's decline

in real value had started during the war. Once the bombing began in earnest in 1943, the public withdrew their life-savings to cash, and the last vestiges of governmental currency control were abandoned. Since Austria had been "joined" with Germany since 1938, the same thing applied to it as well. The Austrians made the big mistake of actually pegging the value of their new currency to the Reichsmark and by doing so, rendered it worthless before it was issued. But they had to start somewhere. Austrian officials had no idea just how many Reichsmark there were still "out there", but they soon found out, when the supply of their new paper didn't even dent what was required to be paid out. There were an awful lot of people trying to cash in their Reichsmark for anything of value, before the bottom really fell out, as it had in Germany proper.

The new currency issued by the Austrians was more or less a re-dated version of the 1938 issue. The initial exchange rate was 1 to 1 with the old Reichsmark. With these new notes, the Austrian government was able to arrest the inflation spiral somewhat, the new currency wasn't losing value as fast as the German Reichsmark was, but it wasn't possible to completely stop it. The Schilling dropped in value. Allied issued notes also arrived on the scene. As with the arrangement the Allies made for Germany, some notes were printed in the US, and others were printed in the Soviet Union. This didn't help things, as the Soviets flooded the market with increasingly worthless notes. So in 1947, the Austrian government made a "second issue" of the same banknotes and re-evaluated the currency. The "new Schilling" would be worth 3 Allied "Occupation- Schilling" or 3 old-issue Schilling. This worked for another year. Pretty soon both first and second issue notes became worthless, and a completely new issue was made. The new issue also looked new and wasn't a continuation of the pre-war notes. With the new issue came some pretty stringent currency laws designed to halt the inflationary free-fall that had plagued the older set. The Austrians also in this period of time managed to further stabilize the economy and consolidate their government in all areas of the country. The inflation slowed down and started to stabilize. Everyone was pretty much poor, and there was no real industry left. If the Germans hadn't taken it during the war, the Allies bombed it to bits, or the Russians sent it east afterwards.

The Hills Come Alive Again...

By this point in time, there were a lot of people who had been associated with the Nazi government or some facet of German rule that

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were on the run. A lot of these people were ex-SS or SD and deeply involved in the Holocaust with warrants for their immediate arrest outstanding. Others were not criminal in any way. They were either "hangers-on" who participated to some degree in the running or propaganda of the Third Reich, or scientists who were fully aware that they would probably never be allowed to work again in Germany. The popular place for the crossing out of Allied occupied Europe is in the area of the Brenner Pass between Austrian North Tyrol and Italian South Tyrol. The fleeing Nazis used the fact that the South Tyrol was essentially still German in its ethnicity and still "favored" the German cause. Once in Italy, these fugitives could breathe a little easier, as there was no one actively looking for them there.


So what was with the Allies? Where were they in all this escapist mess? The French were nominally in control of this area of Austria, but they had huge problems of their own and were more predisposed to view the Austrians as victims of Nazism as opposed to being perpetrators. As such, they left a lot of things unstaffed and didn't monitor border crossings as well as they should have. This allowed some local Nazis to make some extra Schilling escorting their fleeing compatriots across the pass on foot and into the waiting arms of some sympathetic South Tyrolean clergy who were then able to smooth their passage through to Genoa. In the meantime, a lot of these wanted men hid out in monasteries and churches, sometimes right in the open under their own names. For the most part though, the German fugitives generally kept a very low profile while still in Europe. The last thing any one of them wanted to do was wind up in a situation that would get them deported back into Germany, where the Allies were beginning to go through the mountain of potentially incriminating documents they'd discovered. What they needed the most was "transparent" documentation, which would allow them to leave Europe bound for South America.

Because of the fact that there were huge amounts of stateless people wandering around looking for new places to settle or just to get home, old documentation meant nothing. In many cases, the issuing state had ceased to exist and its records burned or in some other government's possession. The large amount of displaced German speaking civilians streaming in from Poland and Czechoslovakia allowed a lot of Nazis to escape the prison camps and blend in with the refugees. It also gave them a viable excuse for not having any identification or paperwork. The Red Cross came up with a novel solution for this problem, as

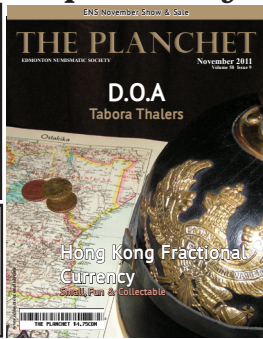
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most new governments were not equipped to deal with refugees or even feed them. It issued travel documents that allowed the bearer to emigrate elsewhere. The only catch was that the bearer of these new documents had to have "pre-approval" to immigrate to a specific country. This meant that a lot of Nazis were shopping themselves around to sympathetic governments with the help of some clergy and other like-minded individuals. The system was open to abuse, which was not initially counted on or ever really rectified, and as such, a lot of very nasty people managed to escape right in the line of sight of the very people who were looking for them. Even more ironic is the fact that in many of these refugee "safe-houses", the Nazis were on the upper floors, and Jews who were looking to escape to Palestine were on the lower floors. It boggles the mind to think that the abused and their tormentors were in many cases sharing the same house totally unbeknownst to each other.

A lot of South American countries had no problems taking fleeing Nazis. In fact, they were welcomed and protected in Argentina and Paraguay. For a while, even Brazil sheltered a few of them, before things got too "hot". This documentation was purchased with Austrian Schilling or Italian Lire; no Reichsmarks were ever accepted. For a small donation to the church or to the right people, one could easily obtain a "clean" Red Cross issued document that would allow travel from an Italian port to South America. Once there, the bearer could translate those same documents into an identity and blend into the countryside. That's how Adolf Eichmann¹ became Ricardo Klement. He was listed on his Red Cross passport as being born in the South Tyrol of a German-speaking mother. No father was mentioned, or needed to be. Since Eichmann actually came from Austria, his accent


¹ Adolf Eichmann, 1906-62, SS Obersturmbannführer in charge of implementing the "Final Solution". Although he never murdered one person himself, Eichmann made sure the trains to the death camps ran on time and were full. Eichmann escaped to Argentina in 1950 and brought his family over in 1952. He worked as a mechanic for Mercedes-Benz in Buenos Aires. He was kidnapped by the Israeli Mossad and stood trial in Israel on genocide charges. Convicted and sentenced to death, Eichmann was hanged in an Israeli prison in 1962.

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wasn't even suspect. He was able to use this same identity in Argentina and procure documents for his family, once the Allies left them alone. The amazing thing was he hadn't seen them for a few years and somehow managed to stay in touch with them. He had worked upon escaping a prison camp as a farm labourer, and it had taken him a few years to save up the right amount of money to escape. The same went for Josef Mengele² and a few others. Franz Stangl³, the concentration camp commandant of Treblinka, was actually very upset that the new documents were not in his correct name. He started to put up a fuss but was immediately hushed up by the bishop who got his papers for him. Nobody said extermination camp commanders were very bright. But he too, got out.

This "rat line" ran until about 1952.

2 Josef Mengele, 1911-79, PhD in Anthropology, camp doctor at Auschwitz concentration camp. Known as the "Angel of Death", Mengele made sure he was on the platform at every train, and he picked who lived and who didn't. He was particularly notorious for his experiments on twins. Escaping to Argentina in 1948, he lived there, until Eichmann was captured. He was on the run from 1962 until his own death on a beach in Brazil in 1979. Buried in Paraguay, a post-mortem DNA analysis confirmed his remains and that he was indeed dead.

3 Franz Stangl, 1908-1971, ex-Austrian police officer who gravitated into the T-4 euthanasia program before the war and eventually wound up running both the Treblinka and Sobibor extermination camps. Stangl wasn't too bright, and he had no conscience. He lived in Styria in the open until 1951, when he immigrated to Brazil. Extradited to Germany in 1967, he was placed on trial and convicted of mass-murder in 1970. He received a life sentence, but it wasn't for long, as he died in a German prison in 1971.

After this date, it became legal for Germans to emigrate again. Most of the worst Nazis were out by then, and the church had quietly retired the pro-Nazi bishop and a few others in question and proceeded to hush things up. The Red Cross never wanted to be complicit in this sort of a thing, when it negotiated the initial agreements for their transit passes, so it hushed things up too. The Swiss had the money angle to hide; not only did they have the secret accounts of thousands of murdered Jews that they were sitting on, they also had catered to some Nazis who had seen the writing on the wall and socked some real money away before things went wrong. These Swiss banks were very motivated to keep prying eyes away from their accounts. The Nazis just needed proof of ID to access their accounts, but the poor Jewish survivors needed death certificates to access their family heirlooms. Unfortunately for them, the SS never issued any death certificates in the camps. So thousands of Jewish accounts were allowed to go dormant or were funneled into "other things". However, the feeling that the SS or a group of ex-Nazis set up and ran a secret organization to funnel people out and possibly revive the Reich has never really gone away. Fiction writers love the angle. Frederick Forsythe's "The Odessa File" comes to mind. For years, a lot of people thought he had an "in" somewhere and was writing about something that was very close to the truth. "Odessa" was supposed to stand for "Organisation der ehemaligen SS-Angehörigen" or "Organization of the Former SS Members". The truth is that they were never that well organized, and Odessa existed more as a drinking fraternity than a cabal of power-hungry wing-nuts looking to resurrect Nazism. The West German government had a sort of unspoken agreement with these people, which was to "live and let live", as long as no one made any real noise. On both sides of the wall, ex-Nazis pretty much landed on their feet and did pretty well, as long as they subscribed to the politics of their new masters and stayed quiet. In this way, a large number of them avoided any type of detection or justice. In fact, one of the reasons the West Germans were loathe to prosecute Eichmann themselves was because the head of the Chancellery, Hans Globke, could have found himself under indictment for helping compose the Nuremberg Laws of 1935 that started Eichmann on his way. It's now believed that the German government knew exactly where Eichmann and a few others were but opted to keep quiet about it for fear of embarrassment.

Composed of social democrats, the Austrian government also never wanted to be complicit in this sort of thing either, but there was nothing it could have done about it at the time. The Austrians



1955 Austrian 25 Schilling

received their full sovereignty in 1955, when they signed a peace treaty with the Allies, pledging neutrality in the event of another European war. Once this treaty was signed, the Soviets actually left their zone and abandoned the Austrians to their own fate. This was probably the first and only time that the Soviets lost out and didn't politically take over a country after having over-run it. As it was, they managed to strip most of any heavy industry that was in Austria before the rest of the Allies showed up in May of 1945.

Collecting Early Post-war Austrian Currency

Austrian bank notes and coinage are fairly easy to acquire and fairly modestly priced for collectors today. Some of the pre-war issues of notes are expensive, but virtually none of the post-war issues are. They were all issued by the Austrian National Bank (Oesterreichische Nationalbank). The date of issue on the first pre-war set is 29.5.45, or May 29, 1945. The old-style 10 Schilling and the 100 Schilling notes were reissued in 1947 and feature the words "ZWEITE AUSGABE" (second issue) on them. All other notes in the second issue were different from the first. These initial second issue notes are rarer than the first issue and are priced accordingly. As with any collectible note, condition is paramount. Poor condition notes command a fraction of the price of a mint condition one. It would also appear that there probably aren't too many mint examples left and that these notes were extensively circulated. Early Austrian coinage is also pretty easy to get. The 1 groschen coin was minted only in 1947, and the Austrians were probably the last country on earth to use zinc in coin manufacture. The 5 groschen coin was

struck in zinc from 1948 until 1994. Other small denomination coins were struck in aluminum. The second issue of coinage begins around 1960, and these coins are made from other materials including silver. The Austrians made a lot of commemorative coins starting in 1955 with the 25 Schilling denomination. None of these commemoratives are expensive and are a fairly easy way to hide bullion, because that's all any of them are worth. They are very pretty coins, though.

"Over yonder, There be Dragons..."

And what of the fleeing Nazis? Well, most of them stayed put in Argentina or wherever they ran to for the first few years. A lot of them found work with German companies in South America during the 50s. This gave some of them enough legitimacy to head "home," after the witch-hunts had died down. Some of these people were eventually "outed", when they got careless and were arrested and put on trial. The problem was the authorities never seemed to have the resources to obtain many convictions. Some were hunted down until they died. Mengele was one such person who spent the remainder of his life running and managed to stay one step ahead of his pursuers, until he died of a heart attack on a beach in 1979. Eichmann "got his" in Israel in 1961, after a very public and awkward trial. It's rumored that Martin Bormann⁴ died in

⁴ Martin Bormann, 1900-45 (or was it in 1964?), Reichsleiter, Nazi party whip. Bormann was a general labourer before joining the Nazi party and becoming a murderous thug. He was involved in at least three murders before the Nazis assumed power in 1933. Reputedly not a very nice guy to talk to, he was Hitler's secretary from 1940 onwards. Bormann became the power behind the power in the Third Reich, maintaining Hitler's fortune and empire and acting as an intermediary to the Fuehrer. He

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Paraguay in the late 60s and was conveniently reburied on a gas-station construction site in West Berlin near where he was last officially "seen" in 1945. His wife had died in South Tyrol in 1946; could it be that she and the kids were heading out to meet him in South America somewhere? Who knows; she took her secrets with her to her grave, and to date, no one has ever been able to prove conclusively that Bormann actually made it out of Berlin alive. However, his skull does have some uniquely Paraguayan mud on it...one is left to wonder how that could have happened...

Some of the other ex-SS stayed behind and "helped" others get out. One such fellow actually stuck around in the open and lived out the rest of his life in his own name. Working for the Americans after the Cold War heated up, he was granted some sort of "immunity". He also ran the forging section of thing and had a number of top-notch forgers whom he had liberated from a concentration camp working for him. The funny thing is that all of these forgers were Jewish, and they willingly defended the man and happily worked for him. They had been responsible for counterfeiting a huge run of English pound notes. "Operation Bernhard" was a success insofar as it motivated the British to recall and reissue new pound notes, and it caused them to take counterfeiting security seriously. We wouldn't have

was tried and condemned to death in absentia at Nuremberg in 1948. In 1972, he was legally declared dead, the date of his death being pegged as a result of a failed escape attempt in Berlin in 1945. The Soviets never believed he died while trying to escape Berlin and maintained he escaped with the help of the West. The Gehlen Organization (post-war German intelligence) assumed he was a Soviet mole during the war and had escaped to a comfortable retirement in some Soviet dacha somewhere. Recently, it has been speculated that he successfully escaped through South Tyrol in 1946 and died of cancer in Paraguay sometime between 1964 and 1966. His wife had died in Merano, South Tyrol in 1946 of mercury poisoning because of advanced cancer treatments. He was "seen" repeatedly in South America during the 50s and early 60s. A skeleton found near a Berlin gas station in 1971 was subsequently confirmed to be his, but some of the soil in the skull was found to be unique to a certain area in Paraguay. This assumes that he might have died elsewhere and was reburied near where he was supposed to have died to be conveniently discovered by German authorities. What's puzzling in all this is that the ground he was discovered in had been excavated and rebuilt on at least twice since the war. All we know for sure is that this horrible person has this lingering effect and still continues to make news and feature in works of fiction long after he died.

the embedded platinum strip were it not for a bunch of concentration camp inmates who really did a fantastic job. None of these people were prosecuted, primarily since the forgers worked for the Nazis under duress, and after the war, all they counterfeited was Nazi documents for fleeing criminals. No harm done here...one other ex-SS bad guy stuck around in Italy in the open, even after he was wanted by the Italian government for his involvement in a massacre at the Ardeatine Caves in 1945. He went to work for the CIC, the CIA, the Austrians and eventually also the Italians. To top it off in 1969, he did a bit-part in a war movie in Italy, where he played himself and still got away with it! His boss didn't though; he got picked up and apparently is still alive under house arrest in Rome. The Italians have no idea what to do with him, while the lawyers file endless appeals regarding the statutes of limitations in the case⁵.

The story of escaping Nazis is by no means over. There will undoubtedly be more books, as more facts come to light, once the last of them die off. I could go on for many more pages, but this is not the proper forum for that. All I wanted to accomplish was to give the reader a different perspective, when he or she examines some very benign looking money. We all use money without ever thinking about where it has been, who would have used it or for what nefarious purposes it was acquired. There's always a story or two behind everything. Even inanimate objects such as money have a story to tell. That's what keeps me going in this hobby. We can learn a lot about human nature by studying and analyzing history. Money and coins have a role to play too, because the first step in any detective story is to always to "follow the money trail". If I have succeeded in making the reader think twice whenever he comes across an old Austrian Schilling note and questions where it has been and who might have used it, then I'll consider this article a success.

⁵ Erich Priebke, born 1913, is probably the last surviving perpetrator of the infamous 1944 Ardeatine massacre. He escaped to Argentina in 1949 and lived more or less in the open until he was extradited to Italy as a result of a clandestine TV interview he inadvertently gave to Sam Donaldson in 1994. Initially standoffish and non-committal, he only reacted when Donaldson called his character to account. Under intense pressure during the interview, Priebke claimed to Donaldson that he had only acted under orders, nothing more. He honestly thought that after so many years, no one could or would touch him, and that under the articles of war, he was "correct" in shooting what he assumed were partisan terrorists. The problem was the people he had shot were unarmed civilians who had nothing to do with the partisans. The Italians managed to get a conviction only after years of wrangling in court. Because of his extreme age, it was determined that he should serve house arrest in Rome rather than be extradited to Germany to be tried for the same crimes he was already convicted for.



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parking lot



A Coin of Johannes

By Terence Cheesman

When one normally thinks of the coinage of the Roman Emperors, one usually imagines sestertii of emperors like Nero or Trajan with their marvellous, flamboyant portraits and their often complex reverses. One also can think of denarii, the standard silver coin of the empire, or even of the aureus, the standard gold coin. The coin that I am about to discuss is not one of these; instead it is a miserable little æ 4 of a fifth century emperor named Johannes.

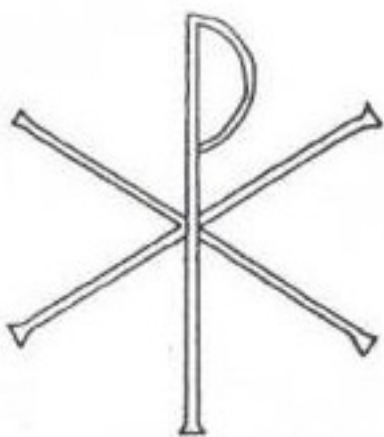


During the reign of Honorius, Johannes was a *Primicerius Notariorum*, which is the title of one of the most senior bureaucrats in the Roman government. He seems to have been in charge of much of the administration of the Roman state. We cannot really say much more about him during this time, as his career before becoming emperor is a blank, but the period, in which he was a leading member of the government of Honorius, was a bleak time for the Roman Empire. Honorius became emperor of the western half of the Roman Empire in 395 A.D. at the age of 10. Within fifteen years, the city of Rome was sacked and Britain abandoned. The period was also very rich in men trying to usurp the throne, their failure further weakening the Empire. At his death in August 423 A.D., most of Gaul, modern day France, was also lost.

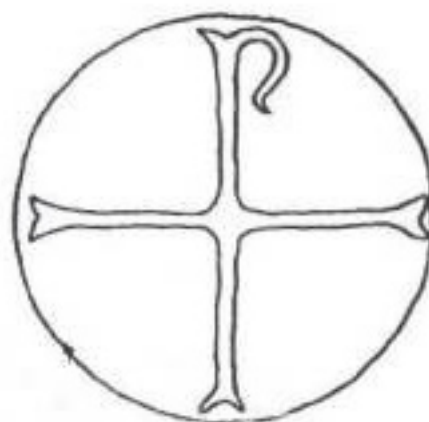
Honorius died with no male heir that was close by. Apparently Honorius became infatuated with his half-sister, who promptly fled taking with her her son, Valentinian III. This meant that a power

vacuum existed in Rome, and it had to be filled. Thus Johannes got the job of Roman emperor. Johannes seems to have known that he might get a hostile reception from the Eastern Roman emperor, Theodosius II. Johannes seems to have tried to strengthen his position in what little was left of Gaul still controlled by the Romans, but his Pretorian Prefect was slain by rioting soldiers in the city of Arles. Sometime in 425 A.D., Valentinian's army invaded Italy and captured Johannes without much struggle, as his army betrayed him. He was executed sometime in the summer of that year.

It is perhaps a wonder that any coins were produced at all. Despite all the problems, coinage was minted, but the aes coinage in particular has been reduced to tiny 11 mm coins weighing about 1.09 grams, as in the case of my coin, but can weigh up to 1.70 gms. The obverse features the bust of Johannes bearded, wearing the imperial robes and a pearl diadem. The beard is an interesting feature on his coins. Though beards on emperors can be quite common, after the



Chi Rho



Cross Rho

conversion of Constantine to Christianity, only four emperors are depicted with them. They are besides Johannes, Julian II, Procopius and Eugenius. Both Julian and Procopius were pagans. Eugenius was another bureaucrat who also didn't last very long. Johannes's religious sympathies are unknown, but he was a bureaucrat and perhaps beards were a fashion adopted by senior officials of the Roman state. We can only guess.

The obverse legend of the coin reads D.N. IOHANNES P.F. AVG. In full this would be DOMINUS NOSTER IOHANNES PIVS FELIX AVGVSTVS. Loosely translated this would mean "Our Lord Johannes the Pious and Lucky Heir to Augustus". The reverse reads SALVS REIPVBLICE. Loosely translated this would be "The Good Health of the Republic". It would seem odd to us that after roughly 450 years of autocratic rule, the Roman state would still call itself a republic, but there it is. The scene of Victory advancing left carrying a trophy in her right hand and dragging a captive in her left is a stock image. Later imagery from the Roman state seems to me more violent, and this one is no different. Earlier, the image had some basis in fact, but by now it is more of a cry of desperation. The mint mark of RMP can be seen in the exergue. This would signify that the coin was minted at the first officina in Rome. In the field to the left of the figure of victory, is a Cross Rho which combines a cross with the Greek letter for R which looks like a P. In a previous article, I mentioned that the Christian symbol was the Chi Rho which looks like a X P. Sometime in the late 380's, the Chi Rho was dropped and was replaced by the Cross Rho. Early Christians were uncomfortable with depictions of the death of Christ. Crucifixion was a horrible death, usually reserved for the most venal of criminals. However, after Christianity became the official religion of the Empire, attitudes changed, and the cross, a very simple and easily recognizable symbol for the faith,

was adopted.

Like everyone else caught in the death spiral of the Western Roman Empire, Johannes did little to stop it and actually may have hastened its end. Desperate for support, he sent his very able subordinate Aetius to try to gain support from another group of people who were circling the dying state, the Huns. They responded too late for Johannes but later under Attila, added a new menace to the Roman Empire.



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"She's Ugly, But She's Rich" A Tridrachm of Maussollos

By Wayne Hansen



In a fit of exuberance, I purchased a Greek coin minted by the Hekatomnid Dynast ruler named Maussollos at our November coin show. The coin was not on my 'watch' list, and I was not even aware that the type existed. Since it appeared a bit rough and was somewhat expensive, it had languished for two or three years, unnoticed and forlorn, on a dealer's stock list (you will be relieved to know, however, that the dealer was not unkind). Nonetheless, I knew that the Dynastic ruler who issued it was important and that the style of the obverse was within a glimmer of being modestly spectacular. So I bought the coin, expecting that it would prove to be both interesting and a useful addition to my collection (see Figure 3). Let me begin the story with a perfectly true anecdote that does indeed relate to the purchase of the Maussollos coin.

(Warning: the anecdote involves cruise humor, so if this is not your thing, just skip the next paragraph.)

While on a cruise in the Pacific a few years ago, my wife and I continued our usual practice of joining shared tables for dinner in the ship's dining rooms each evening. On the first or second night after leaving port, we joined a table for eight and waited briefly for two more people to fill the last spaces. Suddenly, a middle-aged but energetic couple appeared with the man pushing the woman in a wheelchair – already an unusual occurrence (not only for the wheelchair part, but for the middle-aged/energetic part as well). Arriving at the table, the man half gestured at the woman and announced to all in earshot, "She's ugly, but she's rich!" As you can guess, we were all a bit flabbergasted and unsure about how to respond. We thought she might be deaf as well, since she didn't react to this outburst. He carried on in an ordinary English accent to say, "I'm just her driver." She gave everyone a quick smile and friendly 'hello'. They both seemed to be at ease, and they began to chat with the other diners in the usual manner. We noticed that the woman was not nearly as ugly as he implied (actually, she wasn't ugly at all, and she even received an award at a Guild Hall ceremony in London, by telephone, while on the cruise). Although the man didn't explain the situation any further, we quickly understood. It was just a case of whacky humor. In fact, he was her husband (ex military), and both of them were upbeat, confident, outgoing and fun. We enjoyed chatting with them many other times over the rest of the trip.

The anecdote relates to numismatics on at least two levels. Firstly, what you initially see or hear is often not the whole story. Secondly, even if an ancient coin may seem unattractive initially (in this case, a rough looking coin), there may be many other physical and/or historical aspects that could make it highly attractive. This is a theme that recurs in my articles – background details are important and can bring you closer to the moment in time when a coin was struck. A coin might be 'ugly', but its history and context might be 'rich'.

The following article describes how a family of native rulers of Caria during the first half the 4th century BC (the Hekatomnids), were successively appointed by the Great King of Persia as satraps, or governors, for that region of Asia Minor. It also describes how my new Maussollos coin, obtained at the last coin show, relates to the interesting sequence of coinages that were issued by that dynasty.

Hekatomnos and the Hekatomnid Dynasty

In the 7th century BC, Caria was controlled by Lydia. Then in 546, it was annexed by the Persian Empire in its westward expansion. Because of the cultural and administrative diversity of the peoples incorporated into the Empire, satraps were appointed to administer the regions. Satraps from these different regions (such as Pharnabazos, Datames and Mazaios) minted their own radically different coinages, although on a similar 10.3-10.7



Figure 1 - Map of Hekatomnid Caria

The Hekatomnid Dynasts administered the Satrapy of Caria on behalf of their Persian overlords. Caria was located in the stunning landscape of southwestern Turkey, directly across the Aegean Sea from several Greek islands, the Greek Peloponnese and Crete. Its cities were stretched between the Maeander River to the north and the Xanthos River to the south. Mylasa was the ancient capital of Caria and was the natural base for Hekatomnos as satrap. However, early in his reign, the next satrap, Maussollos, moved the capital to a more accessible and defendable site at Halikarnassos (present day Bodrum). The deity traditionally revered in the Hekatomnid period was Zeus Labraundos whose cult was centered in a temple precinct at Labraunda in the hills above Mylasa (this Zeus was featured on the tetradrachm coinage of Hekatomnos in Figure 2 and on most of the facing Apollo coins of the later Hekatomnids, as in Figure 5). Miletos was a powerful Ionian harbor city on the Maeander River whose early coins influenced the design of some Hekatomnid issues, including the featured early coin of Maussollos (Figure 3). I am fortunate to have visited most of the ancient sites noted on the map, including Labraunda. (Map adapted from wikimedia.)

gram weight standard. The satraps owed allegiance to the Persian King, but they also had a degree of autonomy.

The Persian Empire had obviously become very powerful by the 6th century. Encouraged by his success, King Xerxes attempted to conquer the Greek mainland in 480 BC but he was soon defeated and had to retreat to his Asian territories with great loss. The Empire was much weaker after that and Persian influence declined in the whole eastern Mediterranean. Athens in particular dominated the Aegean Sea and the southern coast of Asia Minor (with its sprinkling of Greek colonies) for the rest of the 5th century. Late in that century, immediately preceding the Hekatomnid period, Tissaphernes had been the Persian satrap for Lydia and Caria, plus he was commander of the Persian

army in Asia Minor. His satrapy was centered in Sardis, the ancient capitol of Lydia since pre-Croesid times. This was a period of conflict among some of the Persian satrapies as well as conflict between these satrapies and various Greek city-states, including Athens and Sparta (after Sparta defeated Athens in the Peloponnesian War, it defeated Persian forces right at Sardis). Tissaphernes was eventually murdered in 395 BC, so Persian King Artaxerxes II appointed the local leader, Hekatomnos, as the new satrap for Caria. Artaxerxes rewarded Hekatomnos with his own satrapy because he had distinguished himself when defending Persian interests from outside threats.

Hekatomnos (simply 'EKATOMNO' on his coins) was a native of Mylasa, the ancient seat of the Carian rulers. As satrap in 391 BC, he was ordered

to provide forces to help regain Persian control of Cyprus from Evagoras I, the rebellious King of Salamis. He was placed in command of a fleet of Persian warships but he was apparently not always fully committed to the Persian cause, even tacitly supporting Evagoras when the war stalled. Although Persia was distracted by other conflicts at the time, it prevailed in Cyprus and Athens lost influence in the Aegean. When peace triumphed in about 386 BC, Hekatomnos was awarded with control of the very powerful and important harbor city of Miletos, which was near Caria but a bit farther up the coast in Ionia (see Figure 1). This new responsibility most certainly had an impact on Hekatomnos's coinage (see 'Coinage of Hekatomnos and Maussollos' following).

The term 'Hekatomnid Dynasty' refers to the series of Carian satrap/dynasts who ruled from the advent of Hekatomnos in 395 BC to the conquest of Asia Minor by Alexander the Great in 334 BC. These dynasts were all related to Hekatomnos by birth, even though some of the rulers were wives of his sons (!). Hekatomnos had three sons and two daughters: the sons (Maussollos, Idreos and Pixodaros) ruled in the sequence of their age, with the wives of Maussollos and Idreos (Artemisia II and Ada) interposed after the death of their respective husbands. The wives of Hekatomnos's sons were, in fact, his daughters. According to

one source, the marriage of siblings was a result of the adoption of some 'eastern' customs after the expansion of the Persian Empire. Whatever the reason, it had the effect of concentrating control within the Dynasty – a control that remained seamless and fairly autonomous until Caria was overwhelmed by the incursion of Alexander and his Macedonians.

Although the Carians may have been influenced to some extent by eastern attitudes, it is also clear that the Carian rulers had a western attitude towards the arts. Hekatomnos was progressive enough to appreciate Greek culture, and he attempted to Hellenize some aspects of his administration. After all, many cities on or near the coast of Asia Minor were Greek. He may have acknowledged their accomplishments and empathized with them, even while they were in conflict with the Persians.

The Second Hekatomnid Dynast: Maussollos (377-353 BC)

Maussollos was the eldest son of Hekatomnos, who replaced him as satrap when his father died in 377 BC. He was the most capable of the Hekatomnids and had great latitude in formulating policy and conducting Carian affairs. Under Maussollos, Caria became the most wealthy and powerful state in the region and wielded great influence, expanding its territory to include parts of Lydia, Ionia and several Greek Islands (Rhodes, Chios and Cos). The satrapy maintained a standing army and a large fleet of ships. Maussollos also assisted the Rhodians in a 'social' war against Athens and continued a policy of Hellenization, which became quite apparent when he introduced changes to his coin types.

At some point before 370 BC, Maussollos decided to move the Hekatomnid capital from the ancient center of Mylasa to a city on the Carian coast called Halikarnassos (current Bodrum). As well as being accessible by sea, the city was highly defensible. A large fortress was built on a hillside by the existing harbor, with new walls and watchtowers, plus the harbor was deepened, and its entrance restricted, so that it could be blocked if the city was threatened by marauding warships. Maussollos further embellished the new capital with public projects, such as paved streets on a regular Greek grid, houses for the residents, a theatre, a temple to Ares and sculptures. This tendency to embellish and to Hellenize came to a crescendo, when Maussollos died in 353. Around that time, either Maussollos or his wife, or both, commenced construction of a magnificent mausoleum that was considered one of the Seven

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Wonders of the Ancient World (see following section 'Famous Tomb of Maussollos'). Although the design borrowed from the pedestal tombs in the region, the scale was unprecedented, and craftsmanship of the project was Greek.

Maussollos was succeeded as ruler by his wife/sister Artemisia II, although she only survived for two years, before the next oldest brother took over. (Interesting side note: Artemisia I of Caria was famous for being a naval commander under King Xerxes at the Battle of Salamis in 480 BC, when Persia attempted unsuccessfully to invade Greece. She commanded ships from Halikarnassos and from the islands of Kos, Nysiros and Kalymnos. During the battle, Xerxes had seen her ram another vessel trying to escape from an Athenian ship and he remarked, 'My men have become women and my women men'.)

The Coinage of Hekatomnos and Maussollos

I should note at the beginning that there is some uncertainty concerning precise mint attributions for the early Hekatomnid coinages. This is because a) both Hekatomnos and Maussollos each produced two distinct types of coinage with different weight standards, b) the timing and degree of Hekatomnid control in the important city of Miletos is uncertain, and c) the administrative capitol of the Carians moved at some point from Mylasa to Halikarnassos. I have described a presumed attribution in my text, based on likely circumstances (besides, I heard long ago in my working life that: It's better to be WRONG than CONFUSED!).

The pattern here is unusual but not unprecedented. Both Hekatomnos and his son, the later satrap Maussollos, issued an archaic-based/early classical type of coinage either before, or (in the case of Hekatomnos) possibly overlapping with, a more modern coinage in a larger format. The earlier coinages were less artistic and used the obverse/reverse types of Miletos, a city that was outside Caria's historic control. Hekatomnos may have adopted the types of Miletos, since he had gained control of that city and had not yet devised his own coinage, or since he needed to maintain a separate Miletos-type coinage for regional economic reasons (again, the two coinages are from different weight standards). The other option is that Hekatomnos did not control Miletos at the time but used its types with slight modification, because it was familiar to him or important to his economy. In the case of his successor son Maussollos, his early Miletos-type issue was brief and likely only imitated his father's types while he resided at Mylasa.

The attribution of the second, larger-format tetradrachm coinages for both rulers is more certain, since the types of each are distinctive, and each ruler had a separate administrative capital from which to issue the coins – Mylasa for Hekatomnos and Halikarnassos for Maussollos.

The Hekatomnid Dynasty coinages were the most important Carian issues of the 4th century BC. None of the issues is common, and some are quite rare. The most frequently seen coins are probably the didrachms of a later successor named Pixodaros. Most of the coins of the first two satraps, Hekatomnos and Maussollos, are considered to be scarce, rare or very rare, with the stater/tridrachms of both of these rulers the rarest (Hekatomnos staters are only known from 20 examples, and most of those are fourfold). On the other hand, the smaller Milesian-type drachms of Hekatomnos are likely the most available of the early dynast group.

Following is a listing of the main coin issues of Hekatomnos and Maussollos, though it may be a bit oversimplified. Bear in mind that weights can vary considerably as a result of excessive wear and deterioration. The author's examples of a Hekatomnos tetradrachm (item '1b' on the list below) and a Maussollos stater/tridrachm (the featured coin – item '2a' on the list below) are illustrated in Figures 2 and 3, respectively. Figure 4 shows two more typical examples of Maussollos tridrachms from commerce. Figure 5 highlights the spectacular variety of Maussollos's Apollo head tetradrachms (item '2b' in the list below) that were minted in Halikarnassos – none of which have yet to find their way into the author's collection, so the examples shown are also from commerce.

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1. Dynast Hekatomnos (395-377 BC)

- a) Early, Milesian-Type Coinage:
 - Milesian standard adjusted to the Attic drachm
 - Struck at Miletos, or possibly Mylasa
 - Obv: Lion Head/ EKA ; Rev: Stellate Pattern
 - Unit - Stater/Tridrachm – 12.0 - 12.6 grams (not illustrated)
 - Unit - Drachm – 4.2 grams (not illustrated)
 - (Plus a hemidrachm and various other small silver and bronze issues with different types).
- b) Concurrent or Later Coinage:
 - Rhodian weight standard
 - Struck at Mylasa
 - Obv: Standing Zeus; Rev: Crouching Lion/ EKATOMNΩ
 - Unit - Tetradrachm – 15.0 - 15.2 grams (see Figure 2)

2. Dynast Maussollos (377-353 BC)

- a) Early, Milesian-Type Coinage:
 - Milesian standard adjusted to the Attic drachm
 - Struck at Miletos, or possibly Mylasa
 - Obv: Lion Head/ MA ; Rev: Stellate Pattern
 - Unit - Stater/Tridrachm – 12.0 - 12.6 grams (see Figures 3 and 4)
 - (Plus various other small silver issues with different types).
- b) Later Coinage:
 - Rhodian weight standard
 - Struck at Halikarnassos
 - Obv: Facing Head of Apollo; Rev: Standing Zeus/ MAYΣΣΩΛΛΟ
 - Unit - Tetradrachm – 15.0 - 15.2 grams (see Figure 5)
 - Unit - Drachm – 3.4-3.5 grams



Figure 2 – Tetradrachm of First Dynast: Hekatomnos (395-377 BC)

Hekatomnos Tetradrachm (14.74 g, 25.0 x 21.3 mm, 5h). Mint: Mylasa, circa 387 BC, Rhodian weight standard. Obv: Zeus Labraundos walking right, holding double-headed axe and spear. Rev: EKATOMNΩ; Roaring lion crouching right, within circular incuse. Ex: Ephesos Numismatics, 2011. (Collection of the author)

Hekatomnos issued two parallel series of coins during his reign, with drachms and stater/tridrachms in one series and a new type of tetradrachm (as above) in a second series. The drachms and staters of the first series were likely minted in Miletos, since that city used the Milesian weight standard and the same archaic lion head/stellate pattern types. Hekatomnos simply branded the obverse of the Milesian-type drachms and staters with his own name (EKA). On the other hand, his classically inspired tetradrachms incorporated bold, new types, included a full version of his name on the reverse, and they were struck to a heavier weight standard. They were minted in his ancestral capital at Mylasa. He employed two powerful symbols of his reign on the obverse and reverse of the tetradrachms – Zeus Labraundos, the revered local supreme deity, and the full figure of a vigorous, roaring lion, poised to attack. His full name is spelled horizontally above the lion on the reverse. My example above is actually good for this type, since most of them suffer from a combination of bad striking and surface corrosion. The dramatic pose of the lion is unusual, if not unique, in ancient Greek coinage.



Figure 3 – Maussollos's First Issue – Stater/Tridrachms

Maussollos Stater/Tridrachm (11.57 g, 21.2 x 18.0 mm). Mint: Miletos or Mylasa (uncertain), circa 377 BC, Milesian weight standard adjusted to three Attic drachms. Obv: MA; Head of roaring lion left with flowing mane and tongue extended; (possible leg in opposite direction below). Rev: Stellate pattern with center dot and four large rays arranged in quadrants, separated by four small dots and four short rays.

Ex: Calgary Coin, 2012; Gemini III, 2007. (Collection of the author)

Whether it was minted in Miletos or Mylasa, Maussollos's first coinage replicated the obverse and reverse types used on his father's early coinage (his father produced both stater/tridrachms and drachms with an archaic lion head and 'EKA' on the obverse plus a stellate/floral pattern on the reverse). However, Maussollos only issued the more impressive stater/tridrachm coins in the earlier Miletos style (though some of his tridrachms, like the one above, had a larger, more classically designed lion head obverse). He identified these tridrachm coins as his own by changing the obverse legend from 'EKA' to 'MA'. Other examples of this coin found in references show a small leg lying horizontally below the lion head (see Figure 4), but overall the obverse and reverse dies of my coin are not like the dies of others that have been published. It is not clear if a leg is present on the obverse of my coin, and the lion head/ray detail on the other coins is different. Like the stater/tridrachms of Hekatomnos, Maussollos's tridrachm issue is extremely rare, known from few examples. Maussollos must have only produced them at the very beginning of his reign, either while he still controlled Miletos or while he still resided in Mylasa. In any event, the whole fabric and design of this earlier coinage was dropped very early in his reign, once he moved to Halikarnassos and started minting his modern and beautiful Apollo tetradrachms (as in Figure 5) and drachms.

My Featured Tridrachm/Stater Maussollos

My new coin (Figure 3) is remarkable because of its unusual fabric and style, because of its rarity, and because it is the earliest issue of a historically important dynastic ruler who bridged the world between the Greeks and the Persians. I have seen no other coin of its type with the same obverse or reverse die, so it may be unique. The differences between my coin and the more typical examples in Figure 4 are apparent on both the obverse and reverse. The lion figure on the obverse of my coin has a wrinkled nose and a drooping mane, as opposed to a smooth nose and straight mane

on the typical coins. There is also no leg visible below the lion head on my coin (though it may just be off the flan – impossible to confirm without another coin of the same die). On the reverse, four small rays and four individual small dots were used to separate the four large rays on my coin, rather than the four short lines with two dots at the end of each that were used on the more typical examples. The relaxed lion head pose on my coin gives it a more natural appearance, while the more rigidly styled head on the typical coins shown in Figure 4 makes the lion seem emblematic. The rigidly styled examples of Maussollos are more closely allied with the tridrachm issues of Hekatomnos and the archaic designs of Miletos.

The whole tridrachm issue is often overlooked, because examples rarely appear on the market. The circumstance of its minting is uncertain, since there were significant changes occurring in the Carian world at the time – including the change in leadership on the death of Hekatomnos and the move of the Carian capital. Maussollos embellished and fortified his new capital while embracing the art of the Greeks. He later became famous throughout the ancient world for producing his fantastic, beautiful, Greek-inspired facing-Apollo tetradrachms and for constructing a gigantic tomb that was also a monument to Greek art.

So my tridrachm coin marks the beginning of Maussollos's reign, and its types provide a direct connection to his father's early coin issues at Miletos (important, because Hekatomnos established the Hekatomnid Dynasty). For an 'ugly' coin, it also has an impressive appeal. As noted above, the design of the lion head is rather open and fluid, as opposed to the more rigid design employed for the usual Miletos issues, leading me to think it may have been minted at Mylasa. In my opinion, the lion head has a noble and majestic bearing - powerful but not menacing - certainly not a simple caricature.



Figure 4 – Examples of Typical Maussollos Stater/Tridrachms

Maussollos Stater/Tridrachms, circa 377 BC (13.11 g and 12.57 g), types similar to my featured tridrachm in Figure 3. Mint: Miletos or Mylasa (uncertain). Obv: MA; Head of roaring lion left with straight mane and tongue extended; leg in opposite direction below. Rev: Stellate pattern with center dot and four large rays arranged in quadrants separated by four short dividing lines with dots at each end.

(Examples from NAC 2004 and BP Nachfolger 2012.)

These commercial examples of the Maussollos tridrachms illustrate the differences between my new stater/tridrachm (Figure 3) and the typical examples this coinage. Note the smooth noses and more rigid manes of the lion heads, as well as the prominent leg on each obverse. Rather than the small rays and separate dots on the reverse of my coin, these coins used short lines with dots at each end to separate the four large reverse rays into quadrants. These typical coins more closely followed the Miletos style adopted by Maussollos's father, Hekatomnos.




Figure 5 – Maussollos's Second Issue – Tetradrachms

Maussollos Tetradrachms (approx 15.2 g, approx 22-23 mm). Mint: Halikarnassos, circa 377/6-353 BC, Rhodian weight standard. Obv: Laureate head of Apollo, facing slightly right, aegis at neck. Rev: ΜΑΥΣΣΩΛΛΟ; Zeus Labraundos walking right, holding double-headed axe and spear. (Examples from Commerce: courtesy Goldberg Auction 46, CNG Triton Auction XVI, Gemini 2006 and CNG Coin Shop, respectively.)

Maussollos began to issue these Rhodian-standard tetradrachms, together with drachms with similar types, as his primary coinage soon after his short-lived production of lion head stater/tridrachms (see Figures 3 and 4). The new coins were minted in his relocated capital at Halikarnassos. He retained his father's distinctive image of the Carian Zeus on the new tetradrachms, but the Zeus was moved to the reverse of the coins where it was aligned with the ruler's full Greek name (as a break from the previous reverse design, the name moved from a horizontal to a vertical position on this coin type and all subsequent Hekatomnid silver issues). To replace the Zeus on the obverse, he initiated a dramatic new iconography – a facing head of Apollo that emulated one of the most widely worshipped Greek gods. Maussollos admired Greek culture and wished to brand his coinage, his dynasty and the Carian region with this supreme Hellenic symbol. He took the image of Apollo to greater heights than the Greeks had ever done on their own coinage.

The facing tetradrachms of Maussollos are consistent in their use of the Apollo/Zeus types throughout their production, but they also show a tremendous diversity of obverse styles. The four examples noted here illustrate the exceptional range of artistic approaches used for these issues, from the more-restrained and classical Apollo to the more casual and ultra bold incarnation.



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Famous Tomb of Maussollos (350 BC)

By the end of Maussollos's life in 353 BC, Maussollos and/or his wife/sister, Artemisia II, had commenced construction of a monumental tomb on a hill above Halikarnassos. The tomb was to be occupied by both of these dynasts, since Artemisia had succeeded Maussollos as satrap. Artemisia completed the tomb during her tenure and died about the time it was finished in 350.

Caria was wealthy and the tomb was intended to be spectacular. Maussollos and Artemisia were native Carians, but they appreciated Greek art. They arranged for two Greek architects (Pytheos and Satyros) to design the structure and for four known Greek sculptors to create the reliefs and sculptures – each sculptor was responsible for one side of the building. Sources, such as the Roman historian Pliny, indicated that the original tomb was approximately 45 metres high, 30 metres wide and 40 metres long. A possible model of the monument is shown in Figure 5, together with fragments of the actual tomb sculptures in Figure 6. Most of the sculptures were just over life size. Although extensive excavations have been done, details of the above ground construction are uncertain. The model depicts a tall base supporting an upper colonnade of 36 columns, lion sculptures ringing the columns and a frieze

of sculptural reliefs carved into the upper walls of the base. Above the colonnade was a pyramidal roof surmounted by a four-horse chariot containing figures of Maussollos and his wife/sister Artemisia II. It is suggested that the remains of Maussollos and his wife were cremated and the urns placed inside the tomb.

The whole edifice was obviously very impressive, since the ancients considered it as one of the Seven Wonders of the World. It was not necessarily significant simply because of its size, since other large buildings had been constructed at the time. It was, however, a large and beautiful tomb, and it was primarily designed to honor mortal rulers rather than any of the large pantheon of Greek gods, which was unusual. Although they were in the Greek style, the main sculptures represented Maussollos and his wife, plus multiple lions and other animals. Some may conclude from this that Maussollos wanted to promote himself or the Hekatomnid dynasty as being semi-divine.

The legacy of Maussollos's tomb has followed us through the centuries. The designs of several famous modern buildings have been inspired by it – I have seen a few of these in Melbourne, New York and Copenhagen. The current name for above ground tombs is 'mausoleum', which is a direct reference to the ancient tomb built in Halikarnassos.



Figure 6 – Tomb of Maussollos

The tomb of Maussollos was constructed between 353 and 350 BC for Satrap Maussollos and his wife Artemisia II who briefly succeeded him as ruler of Caria. The structure was designed and embellished by Greek architects and sculptors, whose efforts led to it being considered one of the Seven Wonders of the World. It stood for over one thousand years before being felled by earthquakes and plunderers.

The photos are of a miniature 1/25th size model of the tomb located in Istanbul, although the exact design of the original is uncertain. It was rectangular in shape, which allowed a suitable base for placement of the chariot group on top. (Photos adapted from wikimedia.)

The original tomb stood for many centuries and perhaps well over one thousand years until struck by massive earthquakes. After noting the rubble in 1402 AD, the Crusaders soon used many of the building materials to construct their own fort in present day Bodrum. They also burned a lot of the marble blocks to make lime. The British removed some of the tomb's reliefs and broken sculptures in the 19th century.



Figure 7 – Statuary from Maussollos's Tomb

The British recovered portions of the Tomb decorations from the ruins of Halikarnassos in the 1800's, including the likely figure of Maussollos, part of a large horse from the chariot group that was located atop the structure and some of the many lions that decorated the perimeter of the tomb. The lions were likely a standard symbol of Caria and the Hekatomnid dynasty, since a standing lion was also featured on tetradrachms of the first dynast Hekatomnos, the father of Maussollos. (Sculptures located at the British Museum; photo of lion by the author; other photos from wikimedia.)



Later Hekatomnid Successors and the End of Dynasty

As noted at the beginning of the article, several other offspring of Hekatomnos succeeded Maussollos after he died in 353 BC. Near the end of the succession sequence, an unrelated Persian named Orontobates, married the daughter of Pixodaros then assumed full satrapy for a year after Pixodaros died. This is the sequence after the reigns of Hekatomnos and Maussollos:

- Artemisia II ruled to 350 BC (no coinage)
- Idreos ruled to 344 BC
Tetradrachms, drachms, hemidrachms
- Ada I ruled to 340 BC (no coinage)
- Pixodaros ruled to 335 BC
Tetradrachms, didrachms, drachms, trihemibols
- Orontobates ruled to 334 BC (no coinage)

It is worth noting that Ada I would have been able to rule longer than 340 BC in her initial appointment, except that her brother Pixodaros deposed her. She was forced to move north to the fortress city of Alinda, where she enjoyed popular support. (At the end of the dynasty in 334, when the Macedonians invaded, Alexander III likely reappointed Ada to the satrapy – treating her as a seasoned ally after she had surrendered Alinda to him, and after she adopted him as her son.)

Those successors of Maussollos who issued coinage (Idreos and Pixodaros) maintained his facing-head Apollo obverse on their tetradrachms, and on smaller denominations, until the end of their rule (only changing the name of the ruler on the reverse). However, they differed in the coin denominations issued and the quantity of coins produced. Idreos issued few coins altogether, sticking to tetradrachms and drachms. Pixodaros minted extremely few tetradrachms and drachms, but he minted large quantities of didrachms (a new denomination for these dynasts) – so many that they are readily available on the market today. As with Maussollos, the obverse style of all these successor facing-head Apollo coins varies considerably from die to die. (There will be a follow-up article in the next Planchet on an interesting didrachm of Pixodaros from my collection, so stay tuned.)

The Hekatomnid Dynasty, and ultimately the whole Persian Empire, came crashing down in 334/333 BC, when Alexander the Great invaded Asia Minor and conquered territory after territory, until he reached India and Egypt. The capitol of Caria, Halikarnassos, was besieged and defeated by Alexander, and then he destroyed it. It was the

end of an era and the beginning of Alexander's campaign to standardize all coin issues, in all conquered territories, according to the Macedonian template (Macedonian tetradrachms showed the head of Herakles on the obverse and a seated Zeus on the reverse).

In Closing...

After seeing my ragged Maussollos tridrachm (and my understated Hekatomnos tetradrachm for that matter), you may decide that you would rather just have a collection of pretty coins – because beauty really is skin deep. I agree that a beautiful, sculpturally expressive ancient coin can be a marvelous thing to behold: the earth really can move. I do, however, leave room for the other part of the equation, knowing that both attractive and unattractive coins can offer remarkable insight into small parts of the historical record. Each new coin invites the collector into a specific time and a specific region of the ancient world, whether the coin has a pretty face or not.

“Beauty is unbearable, drives us to despair, offering us for a minute the glimpse of an eternity that we should like to stretch out over the whole of time.”

Albert Camus



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Advertising or Defending Your Craft ?

By Pierre Driessen



Once in a while there is that rare individual who excels at all he touches. One such individual was at the centre of the revolution, which occurred during the late 18th and early 19th centuries in the world of numismatics. His genius was unusual, for it straddled both the artistic and technical aspects of his craft.

This numismatic genius was Jean-Pierre Droz. Born in La-Chaux-de-Fonds, Neuchâtel, part of the Swiss Federation on 17 April 1746, he came from a family of 'talented technicians and artisans', famous as creators of mechanical toys.¹ Moving to Paris in 1764, he had the best education one could wish for to become a medallist and engraver of coins and medals. Droz learned his craft under the tutelage of the great Benjamin Duvivier (1730 - 1819), Chief Engraver at the French Mint and member of one of history's most famous numismatic dynasties.

One of the main aspects that differentiates a modern era striking from that of a medieval or earlier coin is the relative uniformity of its edge and circumference. Uniformity was a security feature, deterring debasement through shaving or clipping. It also made counterfeiting more difficult, thus protecting the soundness of the coinage. Pursuit of the best techniques to achieve coinage uniformity and to stay ahead of or answer the inventiveness of counterfeiters fed a great deal of experimentation throughout Europe. France, as Europe's largest and most centralized state, was often at the forefront of coinage technology.

Droz benefited from the legacy built over the centuries through the keen interest French monarchs had shown in their coinage and medal mints. More so than any other rulers in Europe, French kings saw coins and medals as powerful propaganda tools to solidify their authority and proclaim their sovereignty, both domestically and internationally. The more beautiful and technically perfect the coins and medals, the more valuable and effective the propaganda. This royal patronage helped shape a tradition of excellence in the design and striking of coins and medals. It also fostered an environment of innovation, through which many of the concepts, techniques and machines for

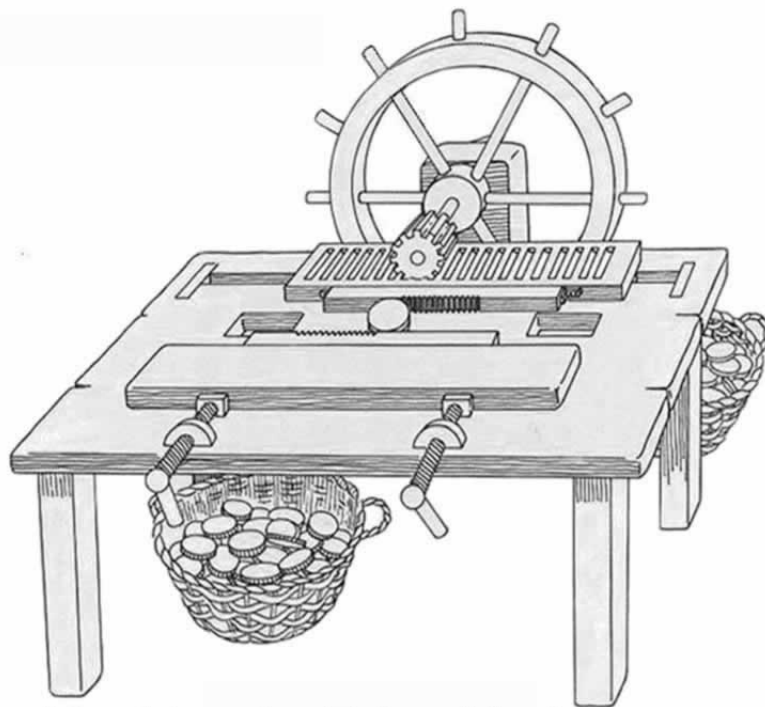


Image 1: The Castaing machine, used to mark the edges of coins. A separate and laborious step in the coining process.

striking modern coinage were invented in France.

This legacy began under Henry II (b.1519 - d.1559, r. 1547 - 59), who appointed the engineer Aubin Olivier to investigate means to improve the coinage of the realm. Olivier sought out the most advanced techniques and machinery, which despite opposition from the traditional moneyers, were imported and adopted from wherever they were found. This led to the introduction of the Balancier and the establishment of the Monnaie du Moulin des Etuves (Royal Mint Mill) on the Île de la Cité in Paris. The Balancier was a modified screw press developed by Benvenuto Cellini (1500 - 71) expressly for moneying. Opposition by the entrenched interests of the traditional moneyers to the use of the Balancier was so strong, that its use was



Image 2: The Balancier, a variation on the screw press, adapted for coining. It was the height of technology until replaced by the steam driven coin press in the early 19th century.

initially limited to the striking of medals, jetons and copper coins. Gold and silver continued to be struck by hand. Despite this opposition, other processes were improved and mechanized.

The introduction of the rolling press improved the uniformity of planchet thickness, while the stamping press improved the uniformity of planchet diameter. It took the absolute authority of Louis XIV (d.1638 - d.1715, r.1643 - 1715) to impose the use of the Balancier for all coin striking throughout the French mints.

Despite opposition, the process, all be it gradual, to centralize the administration, procedures and processes of royal minting, to achieve a standard and uniform quality coinage, directed from Paris and applicable to all provincial mints had begun.

Innovations and refinements, such as the collar to restrain the planchet as it was struck, continued the improvement in quality of the striking process. Advances in metallurgy and refining processes reinforced these. By the late 18th century, coining technology had advanced to such a degree that mints could operate on a semi-industrial scale. At maximum efficiency, approximately 30 coins per minute could be struck on the Balancier. Edge marking however was still an additional step. Missing was the technology to combine the various processes in one seamless operation. This is where the genius of Droz came in.

Besides his excellent artistic abilities, Droz possessed a keen understanding of the technical details and the machinery used in the fabrication of coins and medals. Initially, he applied himself to improving the primary minting machine of the time, the Balancier. Through many minor adjustments, he succeeded in increasing the machine's efficiency and accuracy.

His most important breakthrough came in 1783, when he solved the one issue, which had eluded mint masters for many years; the efficient treatment of the edge of a medal or coin as part of the actual striking process.

The collar was known and used but rarely for coins. It was employed during the striking of limited runs, chiefly medals.

The primary detractor to its widespread application was the difficulty experienced in extracting the piece once struck. This slowed down the production process, increasing expense and made it impractical for striking coins in any quantity at a reasonable speed.

This difficulty was solved when Droz invented the 'virole brisée' or broken collar, replacing the 'virole pleine' or full collar. Instead of being made in one piece, the 'virole brisée' was made up of three or six parts, which opened once the planchet had been struck, making its removal easy. This made the collar's use more practical from a mass production point of view.

Droz's genius took things further. He combined the planchet restraining function of the collar and the edge-marking function of the edge-marking machine. By making the parts of the 'virole brisée' in effect a third die in multiple parts for the third side, the edge of the piece being struck, he eliminated the separate step of edge marking.

In addition to these improvements, Droz developed a mechanism to feed planchets into and remove struck pieces from the Balancier in one smooth operation as the machine was in operation. These all served to further improve efficiency during the minting process.



Image 3: Top view of Droz's virole brisée.
Note the six sections.⁴



Image 4: internal view of Droz's virole brisée.
Note the engraving of the individual sections.

In 1789, the Ancient Regime fell. During the early years of the French Revolution, the talents of men such as Droz were not in demand. By coincidence in Britain, Matthew Boulton (1728 - 1809) of SOHO fame was looking for someone with the skills of Droz. Regarded as the best engraver in the world at the time, Droz was hired by Boulton to engrave dies, improve equipment and increase efficiency at the SOHO Mint.

From the start, it appears that relations between Boulton and Droz were strained. This may have

been the result of the clash between the different milieus the men came from. Boulton from private enterprise and Droz government employ. Although Droz did engrave dies for and made improvements to Boulton's machinery, the relationship ended with bad blood between the two.

Boulton claimed that Droz had done none of the things he had been hired for. Droz in turn called Boulton a fraud. Droz's fame was such that Thomas Jefferson offered him the opportunity to establish a mint in the USA and become its first director. After initial acceptance, Droz changed his mind and declined the offer. He was back in Paris by 1799, the Terror having run its course and demand for his skills having come back, as the French government was beginning to reform the country's finances and with it the coinage. He was instrumental in developing the coinage for France's new head of state, First Consul Napoléon Bonaparte. He would also be responsible for numerous medals in the official Napoléon Medal Series and for several engravings of subsequent coin issues during the First Empire.

In addition to his official capacities in France, Droz was a consultant to mints around the world for minting equipment. The trial strike shown in Images 5 and 6 is part of his

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Image 5: obverse of trial strike advertising Droz's expertise. shown: right facing conjoined busts of Spanish sovereigns Charles IV and Maria Louisa. legend: UNION AUGUSTA (Imperial Union)

**Trial strike particulars:
diameter: 39.6 mm
weight: 28.12 g
composition: copper
reference: Bramsen 187**

Image 6: reverse of trial strike advertising Droz's expertise.

The perimeter text legend reads:

**J.P. DROZ INVENTOR DEL
METADO DE MULTIPLICAR LOS
TROQUELES • 1801 •**

**(J. P. Droz Inventor of the
Method of Multiplying Dies).**

The text in the centre reads:

**EVITANDO / EL FRAUDE
/ DILACION Y GASTOS /
IDENTIFICA / LOS SIGNOS
(New method prevents fraud
and tampering with design
features).**

**The edge in relief reads:
ACUNA SUPERFICIE Y CANTO A
UN SOLO GOLPE**

**(Struck and edge lettered with
a single strike).**



Image 6: reverse of trial strike advertising Droz's expertise.

consulting business. This particular strike was an attempt by Droz to obtain a contract for the Paris Mint to modernize the minting machines of the Spanish Mint. The legends and the edge lettering, done in relief, advertised Droz's inventions and the capabilities they would bring to modernize Spain's coinage.

In addition to the edge marking mechanism, Droz had invented a mechanical method to duplicate dies. This greatly increased mint production efficiency, accuracy and quality.

The trial strike for the Madrid Mint was also an attempt by Droz to discredit the claims made by Boulton and the SOHO Mint, which competed for foreign contracts, that improvements to its machinery and subsequent increases in quality and efficiency were of their own doing.

Initially, Boulton claimed that Droz's virole broyée and its planchet feeding and extraction mechanism were impractical for mass production. Yet, in 1790, SOHO employee James Lawson made 'modifications' by 'designing' a single collar with a planchet insertion and struck piece extraction mechanism. As a result, Boulton claimed ownership of the invention. Yet, Droz's invention had been used in Paris with success since 1783, granted not on a steam driven coin press, but than the invention was designed for use on the Balancier.

It is interesting to note that despite Boulton's boasting, his steam coining presses at the SOHO Mint were not fully functional when he obtained the contracts for Britain's copper coinage. Modifications to the copper coinage were required to allow

the coins to be struck on the steam presses. In fact the presses he installed in the New Royal Mint at a later date would prove to be problematic and too expensive to operate. They would not be fully employed until well into the 1840's.

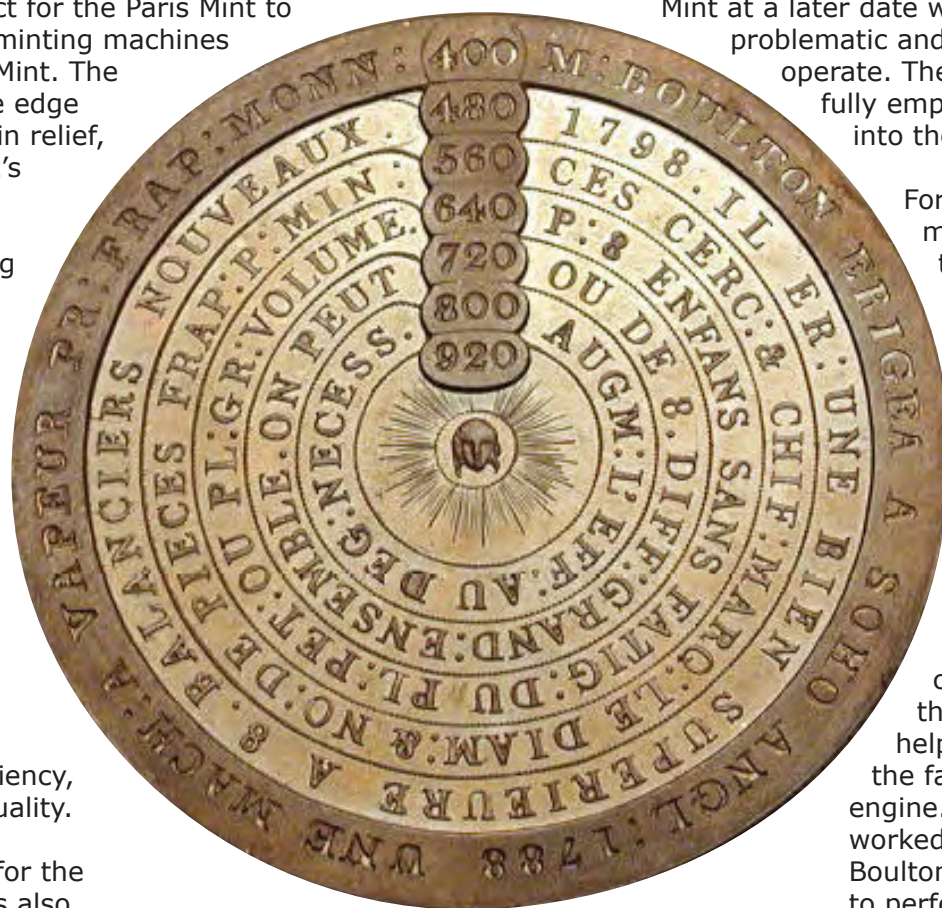


Image 7: reverse of Bolton's answer to Droz's attack the Powers of the SOHO Mint medal.

For Boulton to have made Droz out to be lazy and a man who broke his word was unfair. Droz's mechanism worked fine for use on the machine for which it was created. It took Boulton many years to perfect a steam driven coining press, and that was with the help of James Watt, the father of the steam engine. Droz had never worked with steam. Boulton expected Droz to perform magic, in a field of which he had no knowledge. Why was Droz not given assistance? Why was Boulton's employee James Lawson able to make the necessary

modification so quickly after Droz had left Boulton's employ? These are questions, which require closer examination.

This sheds light on the reasons for the bad blood between the two men. Undoubtedly, Boulton would have seen the value of Droz's invention but may have been unwilling to compensate him through royalties. This sparked a war of words between the two for the rest of their lives. The trial strike in Images 5 & 6 can also be seen as part of a campaign by Droz to regain ownership of what he considered to be his inventions against Boulton's claims to the contrary.

Patent, trademark and copyright law being in its infancy, and no international treaties in existence governing them, the fact that the two were from different nations whose relations were complicated through a nearly constant state of war meant that it was impossible for Droz to stop Boulton from claiming ownership. The only thing Droz could do

was meet Boulton head-on, which he attempted to do in this trial strike.

Droz's trial strike must have caused some problems or at least some concern for Boulton, for he answered Droz by striking the *Powers of the SOHO Mint* medal in 1803, seen in Images 7 and 8. This advertised the capabilities of the SOHO Mint and the improvements made there. It is significant to note that its legends and text are in French, for the medal was directly aimed at the Paris Mint to discredit Droz.

Despite not winning the Spanish contract, Droz would go on to a long and distinguished career.

In 1801, he won the gold medal from the Academy of Sciences. In 1802, he became Administrator of the Paris Mint. From 1804-14, he was Conservator of the Mint Museum. In 1810, he won the competition to provide the designs for the reform of France's coinage. A testament to Droz's abilities and to their international recognition is the fact that he was commissioned by the Englishman James Mudie to execute several medals in the latter's 40 pieces series entitled *An Historical and Critical Account of A Grand Series of National Medals*. Issued in 1820, the series celebrates British achievements during the French Revolutionary and Napoleonic Wars. It is arguably one of, if not the best, British medal series both in artistic achievement and quality of execution, this having been accomplished in no small part due to Droz's contribution.

Droz, always of weak constitution, began to decrease his responsibilities. By 1816, he had stopped his research into mechanical improvements in coining technology. This loss of interest may also have been due to his disappointing experiences with Boulton and the SOHO Mint. Instead, he dedicated himself exclusively to the engraving of medals. On 2 March 1823, he died in Paris.³



Image 8: obverse of Bolton's answer to Droz's attack the Powers of the SOHO Mint medal.

NOTES:

1. Joachim Zeits and Liza Zeits, *Napoleons Medaillen - Die Einzigsten Zeugnisse des Ruhms, die alle Jahrhunderte überdauern* (Petersberg, Germany: Michael Imhof Verlag, 2003), 262.
2. Ibid.
3. Ibid.

PICTURES:

Pictures 3 & 4 source: www.sohomint.info
Picture 7 & 8 source: www.TheCopperCorner.com

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- Desrousseaux, Stéphane. *La monnaie en circulation en France sous Napoléon*. (Paris, France: Éditions les Cheval-légers, 2010).
- Zeits, Joachim and Lisa Zeits. *Napoleons Medaillen - Die Einzigsten Zeugnisse des Ruhms, die alle Jahrhunderte überdauern* (Petersburg, Germany: Michael Imhof Verlag, 2003).



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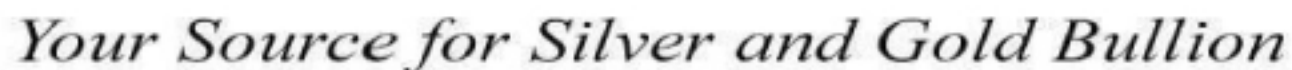
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