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Cable

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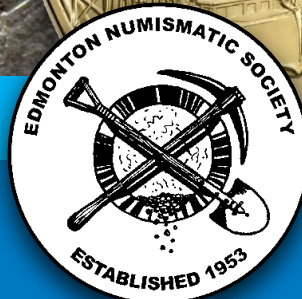
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SPRING COIN SHOW
MARCH 4 & 5



Edmonton Numismatic Society

January 2017

Volume 64 • Issue 1



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The PLANCHET

Volume 64 · Issue 1

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Message from the President

Marc Bink

January 2017

Wow! How the time flies! It's 2017 already and I hope you all had a wonderful Christmas Season and a safe and happy New Year's.

Well, now onto the drudgery of winter. I for one am not a winter person. I used to have to work outside, so I know all about being cold and miserable. I couldn't care less about being outside, and if it wasn't for the fact I had to shovel snow or go to work, I wouldn't go outside at all. I used to ski, but that's now history too, and I never cared much for snowmobiling (which is a bit strange, considering my love for machines and engines). So, depending upon how cold the garage gets, I might do some much needed work on my old cars, or then, maybe not. A quick look in my wallet usually cures me of that problem. So what to do to keep the mind active?

I suppose I could collect more coins...there's that wallet thing again...


Another way to beat the winter doldrums is to write an article (yeah, I know, here comes the pitch...). We're always looking for more material for the Planchet. Yes, it sounds like work, and it could be tough. It is, but it can also be a lot

of fun. It's an excuse to lose yourself in a few old books or the internet and come up with something that is uniquely your own and then share it with others. If you have a unique old coin or note laying around, why not write about it? Or, if you feel you don't have the time but have an idea for a topic, or have had this burning question about something, ask one of our columnists to either help out. One of my better articles was on a topic I knew absolutely nothing about. Now granted, the person that gave me the idea had all the research done already, but there was something about the whole thing that had me hooked when he explained it and I knew I just had to write it. That's the fun part, the journey; you never know just what you will uncover or where it will take you. The typing part, yeah, that's tedious, but workable.

Otherwise, there isn't much happening this month; the March show is just around the corner and we are preparing for that. I'll be circulating a sign-up sheet fairly soon. So if you want a shot at earning a Black Shirt or a chance at a Sovereign next December, here is your chance to get the ball rolling. So far, it looks like all of the dealers

we had at the last show have all left deposits or paid up for March; so we're expecting a full house again.

And just a reminder, the March club meeting is our Annual General Meeting when we will be holding elections. If you've ever wanted to have a say in the direction the club is going, sign up and run for a board position. All positions are open, feel free to get yourself nominated, never assume that the results are in any way predetermined or fixed. We don't run an American style election here, there's no funny "Electoral College" or any Russian hackers to contend with. (Besides, I have better hair than "the Donald" does anyway) We have yet to pick a Nominations Committee - that will happen in the January meeting.

As usual, for those of you who haven't already done so, your annual dues are payable and I'm pleased to note that unlike your tax load, they haven't gone up. It is still \$15.00. You get a great deal for your \$15 investment; there's the pizza night, the snacks and goodies at the meetings, the "Go for the Gold" volunteer program, and of course this quality publication. So without any further ado - enjoy the read! 

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Wednesday, Jan. 11, 2017

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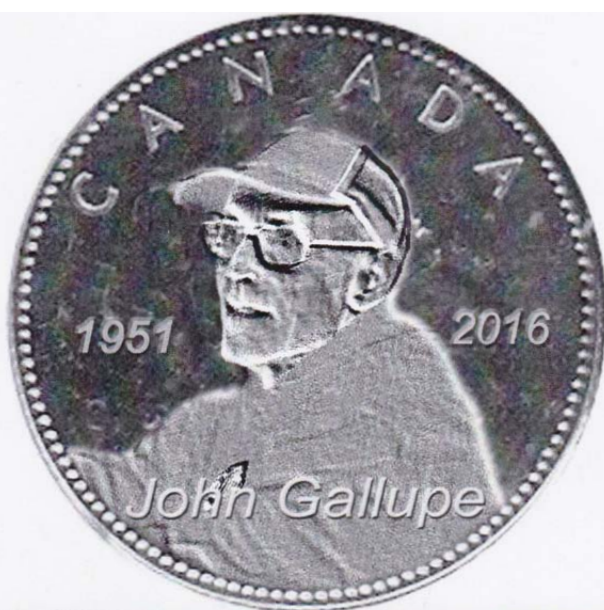
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Meeting Starts at 7:15 pm

- Society Matters
- Show and tell
- Silent auction
- Presentation: Mirko Dumanovic on *Collecting Medals*
- Break for: coffee, pop and cookies
- Door prize draws

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

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In Loving Memory

JOHN ALLAN GALLUPE

In Memory of John Allan Gallupe

May 27, 1951 – December 1, 2016

John passed away at his home in Edmonton on Thursday, December 1, 2016.

He was predeceased by his parents Frank and Eileen (Pearl).

John will be lovingly remembered by his brothers David (Gail), Patrick (Danna); niece Carmen; his sister Elaine (Roy Olynky); nephew Troy – Jacob and Charlotte; nieces Daymein (Jason), Melissa (Kirk) – Madyson and Crosby; cousins and friends.

John loved helping others, coin collecting, and community involvement. He worked for Canada Post for 20 years.

A Memorial Service was held on Thursday, December 15, 2016 at 2:00 p.m. at Westlawn Funeral Home, 16310 Stony Plain Road, Edmonton.

The family is sincerely grateful for Ron and Smitty.

Memorial donations in lieu of flowers may be made to the Boys and Girls Club of Edmonton or the charity of one's choice.

Source: *Edmonton Journal*

About Your Society

by **Mitch Goudreau** ENS Secretary

December 14, 2016 ENS Meeting Minutes

Marc Bink, the ENS President, opened the meeting at 19:34 hrs and welcomed the 42 members in attendance.

Club Matters

Marc had sad news as he announced the death of one of our members, John Gallupe, who died on Dec 1, 2016. His memorial service will be held tomorrow, Dec 15, 2016 at the Westlawn Funeral Home at 1400 hrs. Donations in lieu of flowers can be made to the Boys and Girls Club of Edmonton, or the charity of one's choice. A moment of silence was then held in honour of John.

A motion was made by Dan Gosling for the ENS to donate \$200 to the Boys and Girls Club of Edmonton in John's name, 2nd by Terence Cheesman. The motion passed unanimously.

Awards

Our president reminded everyone that tonight is the *Go For Gold* awards evening. He thanked the ENS volunteers for all the hard work done throughout the year. The success of our society would not have been possible without them. Marc presented one ounce *Silver Maple Leafs* (SMLs) to

everyone who earned them in 2016.

To conclude the 2016 *Go For Gold* program, a draw was held to determine the winners of the 2 gold coins. Marc Bink was the lucky winner in the general volunteer category while Chris Hale's name was picked for his editing work with *The Planchet*.

Charity Auction

Nine worthy charities were put up on the board for consideration in receiving the funds raised by our upcoming charity auction. Roger Grove motioned that the list of charities be closed, seconded by Bob Eriksson. The motion passed, and after two rounds of votes, the Boys and Girls Club of Edmonton was selected as the beneficiary of the ENS 2016 Christmas donation.

Howard Gilbey our auctioneer impressed everyone with his fast paced vocal skills, in selling all lots donated by ENS members, for the charity auction. Over \$600 was raised for the Boys and Girls Club of Edmonton.

Conclusion

Door prizes were drawn and the meeting was adjourned at 21:25 hrs.



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Coming Events

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

January 27: January issue of THE PLANCHET

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

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

February 27: February issue of THE PLANCHET

March 4 & 5, 2017: ENS Spring Show

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

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

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2017

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The Transatlantic Telegraph Cable

by Paul Purdie

The successful completion of a telegraphic link from North America to Europe in 1866 was hailed at the time as the “Eighth Wonder of the World”. The main cable connected Heart’s Content, Newfoundland to the eastern terminus, Valentia Island, just off the Irish coast, a distance of 1,600 miles.

The Canadian Mint’s 2016 commemorative silver dollar was struck to honour those who had a hand in this remarkable accomplishment 150 years ago. The reverse of the coin is a picture of the SS Great Eastern (the ship that completed the job) from a point off its starboard quarter, sitting at anchor off Heart’s Content, Newfoundland in Trinity Bay. Dwarfed in the foreground is a local gaff-rigged fishing boat known as a Jack Boat. This article is intended to provide a background to the events that made this momentous project possible.



2016 Canadian Silver Dollars

Proof and coloured versions commemorating the SS Great Eastern ship and the successful laying of a transatlantic cable in 1866.

Images: APMEX

The Ship

Isambard Kingdom Brunel rewrote the book on civil engineering, inventing new techniques and practices throughout his career. His stunning achievements include the first tunnel under a body of water (the Thames River) which is still in use today serving London, many arch and suspension bridges and the 1000 miles of the Great Western Railroad in Britain. His best accomplishments were his steamships which he used to pioneer the steamer transatlantic passenger business.

The SS Great Eastern was built for what was a burgeoning

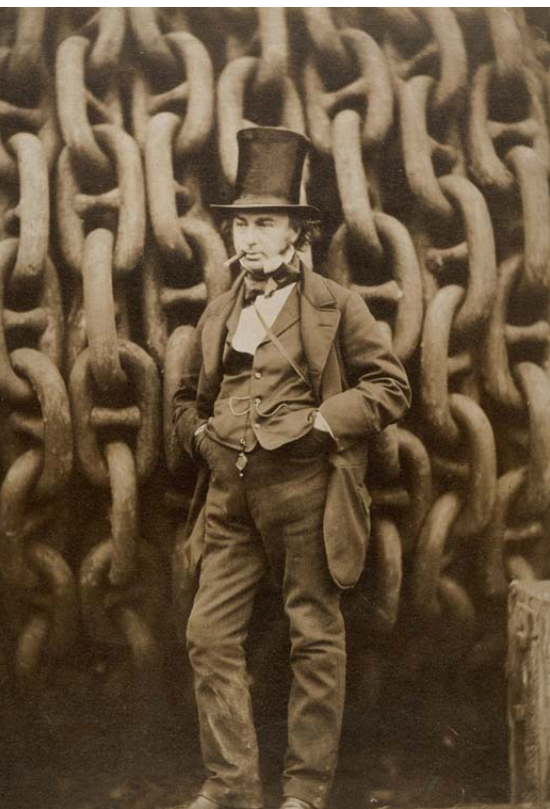
market for passenger and freight to and from the Far East. The ship, gigantic by comparison to what was afloat in this era, was designed to carry about 4000 passengers with a crew of 418 and to be capable of round trips to Australia without refueling. Propulsion was provided by a single screw with a propeller blade diameter of 27 feet, two 57 foot paddlewheels and sail on a standing rig of 6 masts. The ship could theoretically carry 18,000 square feet of sail. The foremast and the two aft masts mounted fore and aft sails and the second, third and fourth

were square rigged. The five steam engines generated a total of 8000 horsepower. The ship had four decks and was 692 feet long with a beam of 82 feet and gross tonnage of 18,900. The world would wait 40 years to see another vessel to compare in size with this one and even then, the RMS Oceanic was only 10 feet longer.

The keel of the SS Great Eastern was laid in May 1, 1854 and the vessel was launched into the Thames River on January 1858. She was built for Brunel’s company by J. Scott Russell and Co. at Millwall in London. Every

detail of the construction was overseen by Brunel. The ship was built with a complete double hull, using $\frac{3}{4}$ inch thick cast iron plates, and was honeycombed with bulkheads that created 50 watertight compartments.

The SS Great Eastern, once the fitting out was completed in 1859, was all that it was meant to be, the finest, safest ship ever built, except for one lurking and fatal flaw. It consumed four times as much fuel as expected and would inevitably be a financial failure as a passenger liner. Brunel was ordered to complete bed rest by his doctor for stress and exhaustion in 1859 and he died that September.



Isambard Kingdom Brunel

Standing by the launching chains of the SS Great Eastern

Photo: Robert Howlett (1857)

Notable Events for the SS Great Eastern

- At sea for the first time on its shakedown cruise in 1859, the ship was rocked by a tremendous explosion off Hastings which blew one of the funnels into the air, killing five stokers and injuring as many others. One additional man was lost over the side. The blast was concentrated by the extremely strong bulkheads. The ship was extensively damaged.
- The owners of the ship learned early on that it could not use both sail and the engines because the exhaust gases from the funnels would set the sails on fire.
- The first Transatlantic trip took a disappointing 10 days 19 hours, much longer than expected (8 or 9 days was the usual crossing time on the company's other ships).
- The next crossing was a charter by the British Government taking 2,144 officers and men, 473 women and children to Quebec City in 9 days. Better. A full speed return crossing took 8 days.
- The third voyage to New York, like the first two, only attracted several hundred passengers. Tours of the ship in New York were offered for 25 cents, but attracted very few. The ongoing Civil War is a possible reason for such a lack of interest.
- On the fourth voyage, the ship encountered a gale in mid ocean and was extensively damaged. The port side paddle wheel was lost and the other one was smashed to pieces when a lifeboat fell into it. The rudder post (an 11 inch thick solid steel shaft) was broken and control of the rudder was lost. After floating aimlessly for a couple of days, a committee of passengers prevailed upon the Captain to allow an engineer in their group to help. He directed them to make modifications which enabled them to regain limited steering control and get back underway.
- On a subsequent voyage to New York, the ship was laden to capacity with cargo and therefore drafted about 30 feet. The Captain avoided the shallower area of Sandy Hook bar (south edge of the opening to New York Harbour) and moored on the opposite side near Montauk where the pilot boarded. On the way into the port the ship heeled slightly and a barely noticeable grinding sound was heard. The ship had brushed against what has come to be known as the Great Eastern Rock.¹ The ship began to list slightly and the crew checked and confirmed there were no leaks. The ship docked and the crew were shocked to learn the hull had a gash 9 feet wide by 83 feet long in the outer hull.¹ No dry dock existed to do the repairs and a work-around was devised. The ship was however stuck in New York for months, perhaps also due to a lack of metal.
- The ship was sold at auction in 1864 for £ 25,000, about $\frac{1}{4}$ of its scrap metal value and refitted to lay submarine cables. Here was the one vessel large enough to carry the required length of cable and the equipment to do an end to end, one pass installation of the transatlantic cable.

¹ This event can be compared with the experience of the SS Titanic which had a double bottom but only single metal on the sides. Its bulkheads were perforated with doors to enable an enhanced level of cabin services. We now know that it lightly grazed an iceberg. The opening in the hull of the Titanic was about 1/60th the size of the Great Eastern's and that it sank beneath the waves in 2 hours and 40 minutes.



The Arrival of the Atlantic Cable in Newfoundland (c. 1866)

Lithographer: Unknown. Photo: Yale University Art Gallery

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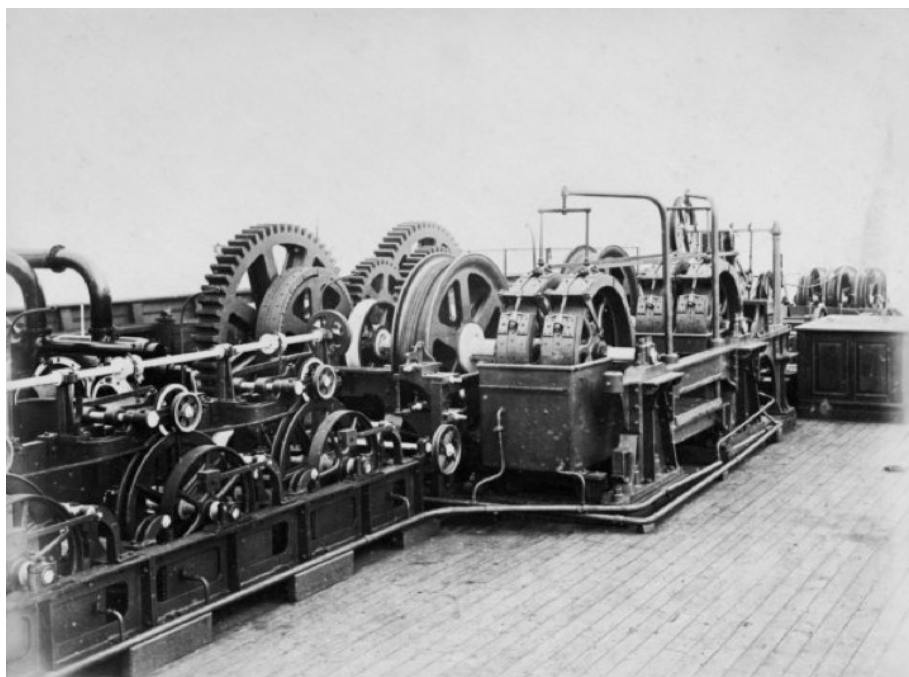
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The Technology

In the early 19th century, the term "telegraph" meant a message sent or relayed over a distance. As with many technologies, it had a military or tactical beginning. The category would include jungle drums, smoke signals, signal fires, display of flags, flashing reflected sunlight and the like.

A Frenchman, Claude Chappe devised and built a system in France using flags displayed on towers in 1790–1795 (semaphore) which enabled coded messages to be relayed over distances, a message sending machine. This was invaluable to quickly convey orders and information supporting its military campaign against Austria. This network operated until 1846. A Prussian system built in 1830 could send messages at the rate of two words a minute. Daylight and clear skies were necessary for their operation.

The nineteenth century began with very little known about electricity or how to produce it. Some of the notable developments were the Lueden jar which could store electricity produced by electrostatic friction (a more sophisticated and less amusing version of shuffling around a carpet and then touching someone to deliver a shock). A large belt of rabbit skins rubbing against a sulphur ball was used. Later an even better battery was developed by Volta. His Voltaic pile could generate electricity chemically. This was the century of giants such as, but not limited to,



Cable laying equipment on the deck of the SS Great Eastern

Image: wikimedia

Kelvin, Tesla, Faraday, Siemens, Bell, Edison and Westinghouse whose research into electricity facilitated the Second Industrial Revolution.

In later years, the definition of telegraphy became confined to electrical telegraphy. As early as 1753 the idea of a machine which could generate electrical impulses with, say 30 separate wires (one per character) each connected to a corresponding 30 glass tubes with a pith ball in each, was described. The pith balls would move in the presence of electricity so the receiver could observe the letters referred to. A working variant of this was devised using acid in each tube in 1809. The current would cause hydrogen bubbles

to be produced in the tube to which the electricity was sent. The distance achieved between sender and receiver was only a few kilometers and the transmission rate was very slow.

Obviously, there was a lot of work to do before the big moment in Hearts Content. A sort of Beta vs. VHS moment arrived around 1837. One system using a needle pointing at letters on a dial (they used four needles and four dials) was developed by Cooke and Wheatstone in Britain. The advantage was anyone who could read could send and receive messages – the disadvantage was that it needed a wire for each character on the dial (and I'm guessing, it was a little slow). It was used

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Hearts Content Cable Station Museum

Image by the author

with some success by the Great Western Railroad, so our friend Brunel would have known of it.

The other system was the Morse system using a binary style code and telegraph key which was patented in 1838. It was not until 1844 that the well-publicized test took place from the Capitol in Washington to a location in Baltimore. The advantages were it only took two wires and was far more reliable. It was fast and that was important because the only reasonable basis for charging the customer was per word or per character. This offset the disadvantage of requiring highly skilled operators. Commercial telegraphy connected all the major East coast cities in America within the next decade and reached the West coast by 1861. The Pony Express folded that year. The Morse system was adopted throughout Europe in 1851 except (you guessed it) in Britain where it was also decided that when the automobile was invented, they would drive them on the left.

The Palaquium gutta is a tree that only grows in Sumatra and the Malay Peninsula. "Getah"

in the native language means sap or latex. It is a naturally occurring thermoplastic from which gutta percha is derived. The problem of electricity leaking out when wire touches the ground or water was resolved by using gutta percha as an insulating coating covering the wire. By 1851, new submarine cables insulated using this substance had been laid from England to France and from Wales to Ireland and across a number of major rivers.

A number of other meaningful technical refinements were developed. The method and the means to undertake a transatlantic cable were now, finally, in existence.

The Project

In 1855 a barque towed by a steamer attempted to lay a cable from Aspy Bay, Nova Scotia to Cape Ray, Newfoundland. Half way across a gale blew up forcing the cable to be cut to save the barque. The next year a steamer successfully laid the cable.

American financier Cyrus Field, who made his money mainly in the Pulp and Paper business, was the visionary who persisted

through many setbacks to finally achieve the successful connection of the two continents. In 1856 he formed the Atlantic Telegraph Company and raised £ 350,000 to undertake the project. He enlisted many people who were active in the development of the technologies including physicist Charles Thomson (later Lord Kelvin). The governments of the United States and Great Britain were approached and both provided small subsidies and each loaned a ship for the project.

On the first attempt in 1857, the cable broke the first day out of Ireland and had to be grappled and spliced and then it broke again at a depth of 3,200 meters and the ships (HMS Agamemnon and USS Niagara) abandoned the project for the year.

The next spring the ships met at the mid-point of the route, spliced the cables and began paying out in each direction. The cable broke in 6 kilometres, again at 100 kilometres and a third time at 370 kilometres. The fleet retreated to Britain. They set out with diminished enthusiasm again in July and this time the cable paid out easily in both directions. The connection was made in Hearts Content on August 4 and the next day in Ireland. After testing, the line was ready on August 16, 1858.

That day, the first messages were transmitted. Queen Victoria sent a congratulatory message to US President James Buchanan at his summer residence at the Bedford Springs Hotel in Pennsylvania. Queen Victoria's message was 98 words and it took 16 hours to send. The president sent a warm and fulsome response.

In New York, news of this achievement resulted in a tremendous celebration. A 100 gun salute was fired, church bells rang out, and the city was decorated with flags and illuminated that night. Unfortunately, the City Hall was inadvertently set on fire by the revelers.

The problem with unclear transmission persisted and the company's two technical experts toiled diligently to resolve the problems. At the Newfoundland end, Charles Thomson (later Lord Kelvin) using a mirror galvanometer (invented by German physicist Johann Christian Poggendorff in 1826, but with important refinements Thompson had made to make it even more sensitive), worked to improve the very poor reception. The problem arose due to the enormous distance. In Ireland, the other technical consultant was Dr. Wildman Whitehouse (a medical doctor self-trained in electrical engineering). Whitehouse was sure the solution was higher voltage and over the strong objection of Thompson fed a charge of 20,000 volts into the line, after which it never worked again. The "8th Wonder of the World", while never that impressive, let alone commercially viable in its performance, was a total failure. The only firing that day was Whitehouse from his job.

During the period from 1858 to 1864 cables were successfully laid across the Red Sea and in the Mediterranean. Despite that, the public had lost faith in the possibility of a transatlantic cable and it was not until 1864 that Field and some associates finally recapitalized the project. The Glass, Elliot, and Gutta-Percha Companies were united to form the Telegraph Construction and Maintenance Company.

The new cable (technically far superior to the 1858 one) was manufactured. It was loaded on the specially adapted SS Great Eastern in 1865. A 1000 miles of cable were laid before it suddenly snapped and the end was lost. The ship steamed back to England. The directors issued a new prospectus and raised the capital to lay a new cable in 1866 and repair the one lost in 1865, which would require a marvel of navigation to find.



Workstations at Hearts Content Cable Station

Image by the author

The Great Eastern began paying out cable from Ireland on July 13, 1866 and despite rough weather arrived at Hearts Content July 28. Once connected, the transmission rate was found to be 80 times faster than the earlier failed cable. The Great Eastern put to sea on August 9 with the intention to recover the broken end of the 1865 cable. For days the ship worked back and forth until the cable was recovered by a

grappling hook only to be lost again before it could be brought aboard. Finally, after a further two weeks it was grappled again and after 23 hours, secured. The cable was tested to be intact and spliced to the new line. On September 7th, the second cable was brought ashore and connected at the Hearts Content cable station. Shortly, they had two working cables and the era of transatlantic cable communication began. ☒

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Wikipedia provided a wide variety of information on the history and the underlying technologies.

Clark, K., Heroic Materialism. *Civilisation*. New York: Harper & Row

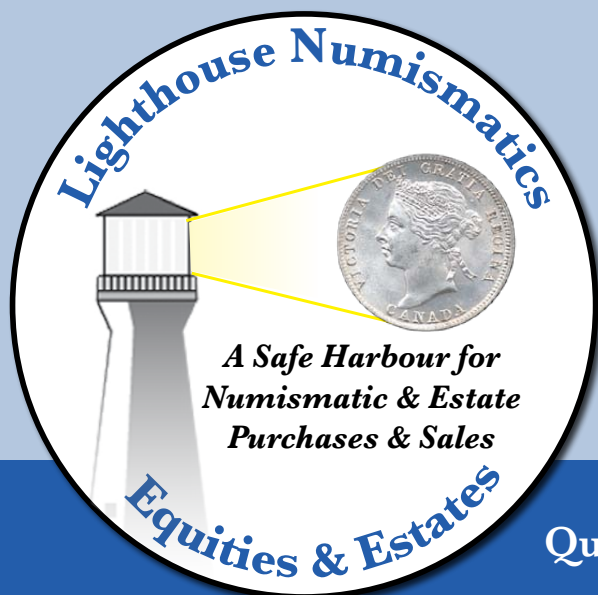
Several short articles posted by John Lienhart of the University of Houston

The Canadian Mint in their description of the coin also provided some historical references.

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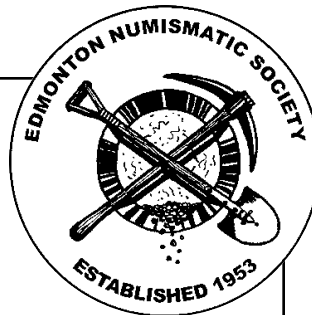
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Not Just a Pretty Face

An Unrecorded Helmet Hekte of Phokaia

by **Wayne Hansen**



Simple Helmet with Piercing Eye and Seal Badge

Obverse of Electrum Hekte (circa 560 BC)

“Helmet was joined to helmet, and spear to spear, and jewels, baggage, and elephants without number went with them, and you would have said it was a host that none could understand.”

Ferdowsi (Persian poet, 1st century AD)

I like early electrum coinage. Actually I mostly like any early Greek coinage, as you can tell from these articles. My collection includes several of the earliest electrum issues from Lydia and Ionia, whose types and fabric cannot be attributed to a particular mint. Not so with the featured coin above – an electrum hekate, or one-sixth stater, that has a specific helmet device and definitive seal symbol on its obverse. Its fairly plain, quadripartite incuse square reverse is

also consistent with the obverse type, so we know the coin was struck at the mint of Phokaia, one of several Greek colonies on the west coast of Asia Minor. I had wanted an early coin from that mint for quite a while because it was a major player in the electrum story, so I quickly bought this one when offered by a little-known, internet seller. Struck around 560 BC, the coin is a bit later than those earliest, unattributed coins I mentioned, but not by much. It is among

the first issues from Phokaia and it is part of a sequence of similar Phokaian helmet coins that started with a plain helmet and ended with a more decorated helmet type. Several of those later decorated types have appeared in the market recently, among a large hoard of general electrum from Mytilene, Kyzikos and Phokaia, but my coin is from that limited earlier group of simple helmet coins. From what I can see, it may also be the only surviving example from its very unusual obverse die, so it could be unique.

Historical Phokaia

Phokaia was settled in the 9th century BC, perhaps by Aeolians who had founded Kyme or by people from other Greek colonies such as Teos and Erythrai. According to Herodotus, Phokaia had two good harbors that allowed them to pursue maritime trade and undertake the first Greek voyages to distant parts of the Mediterranean as far away as Spain, circa 600 BC. They used 50-oared vessels and were very proficient navigators. They traded with Naukratis in Egypt, a colony of powerful Miletos, and they founded several other settlements including Lampsakos near the Dardanelles, Amisos on the Black Sea, Massalia in southern France, Emporion and Rhoda in Spain, Alalia in Corsica and Velia in southern Italy.

Phokaia gained additional importance after king Alyattes II of Lydia destroyed nearby Smyrna (current Izmir) in the early 6th century, allowing the growing, independent city-state to become a key export center and one of the largest Greek

cities in the late archaic/early classical period. Though it was otherwise quite prosperous, at one point it received a substantial endowment from the king of Tartessos in southern Iberia to build a massive, 15-kilometer long city wall to help protect them from Lydian and Persian attack. However, in 546 BC, Cyrus the Great of Persia invaded the whole of Asia Minor, where he conquered and razed the rich Lydian capital of Sardis, then seized Phokaia in Ionia and many other Greek cities of western Asia Minor. The surviving Phokaiaans fled with some going to Corsica and Massalia, and some going to the nearby island of Chios. It's likely that many of the refugees who fled west eventually founded Velia in 540. The Chios group decided to return and rebuild Phokaia but the restored city was much reduced in population and resources, plus it had to function within the Persian Empire under a local satrap and appointed tyrants.

Phokaia joined the Ionian Revolt in 499–493 BC and contributed three ships to the naval battle at Lade in 494 BC. Persia suppressed the Revolt and later used the port at Phokaia to mass its warships for a retaliatory, but unsuccessful, invasion of Greece in 480.

Later in the 5th century BC, after the Persian invasion of Greece was defeated and the Persian hold on Asia Minor was thereby weakened, Phokaia reasserted itself by joining the Athenian-led Delian League – paying tribute of two silver talents. However, in 412 BC, during the Peloponnesian War, Phokaia initially rebelled against Athens and the League, supporting Sparta instead. Continued wars within Greece and the Peloponnese soon left Athens depleted, allowing Persia to regain nominal control of Ionia and all of Greek Asia Minor under the Peace of Antalcidas in 387. This changed in 334 BC when Macedon finally routed the

Persians and Phokaia became more or less independent again.

Phokaia was home to one of the oldest temples in Ionia, built on a high rock platform overlooking the town and the bay in the second quarter of the 6th century BC. It was built of stone and was dedicated to goddess Athena. The enclosed Athena statue was reportedly made of wood and carved in a seated position. A 1993 excavation discovered that an open-air theatre was also built on the northern slope of the temple site, dedicated to Cybele, goddess of birth and fertility. The Athena temple had to be rebuilt after the Persian destruction in 546 and then after being struck by lightning in 408 BC. Other excavations on two of the small islands in the bay in front of Phokaia have revealed that additional sanctuary alcoves were cut into rock outcrops facing directly at the temple of Athena on the mainland.

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Figure 1 – Maps Showing Location of Ancient Phokaia



Figure 1 – Phokaia was located along west coast of Asia Minor, fronting onto the Aegean Sea. The shore on the entire west coast is jagged and spectacularly indented, composed of a series of bays and peninsulas. As well, there are many important coin-producing islands along this coast, including Lesbos in the north, Rhodes in the south and Chios and Samos in between. Phokaia was the

most northern of the Greek cities in the district of Ionia, just on the border of Aiolis. As you can see from the map, Phokaia was established at the top end of an irregular bay, somewhat protected by small islets but close to open water for easier maritime access.

(Top map from internet with cities added by the author; bottom maps from Google.)

Figure 2 – View of Modern Phokaia



Figure 2 – The current town of Foca (ancient Phokaia) is just north of Izmir (ancient Smyrna) in Turkey, surrounded by beaches and coves that crawl with flocks of tourists in the warm months. (Image courtesy foca.bel.tr).

Coinage of Phokaia

Phokaia was one of the first coin producers, using the same electrum metal as other founding Asia Minor mints. Together with Miletos, it was among the first of the coastal Ionian cities to issue coins. It was also one of the three Asia Minor mints (Phokaia plus Kyzikos and Mytilene) to continue using electrum into the 4th century BC, until about the time of the Macedonian invasion. However, during this period, the gold content dropped from about 55% in 7th–6th century coins to about 40% in late issues (contributing to their pale colour). Phokaia devised a heavy weight standard for its electrum coins, with the staters weighing about 16.1 grams. The Euboic standard was heavier at 17.2 grams but little used for electrum outside Samos, while the Milesian standard was lighter at 14.1 grams. The Phokaian standard was generally adopted for later electrum issues in all

Asia Minor mints. Another feature of the Phokaian electrum was the unusual use of an archaic quadripartite punch reverse throughout its electrum series, right to the end of the classical period, as was done at Kyzikos. Reverse designs were only initiated in late silver and bronze coins, basically after 300 BC.

It is important to note that the electrum hektemon played a leading role in the economy of Phokaia. Most of its coin issues were devoted to hektemon production, starting soon after the opening of its mint in 625 BC and lasting almost three full centuries. Obverse types were changed regularly but, as mentioned, the hektemon punch reverses remained the same to the end. The city was fully engaged in its export/trading activities both as an independent state and subsequently within the Athenian and Persian spheres.

The hektemon would have been an accepted and trusted medium of exchange in the western Asia Minor region, considering that neighboring Mytilene and Kyzikos also maintained their own hektemon production for a similar length of time. Trade must have been localized enough to make it impractical to adopt any other coinage medium. The eventual lessening of hektemon gold content must also have been a result of some coordinated political or monetary necessity. Despite the Persian invasion of 546 BC and the vagaries of commercial relations, Phokaia maintained its Greek identity on its coinage, as did the other colonial Greek civic mints.

Here are a few of my impressions about the archaic and classical periods of Phokaian coinage production (things changed drastically after the Macedonian takeover):

Early Archaic: 625–522 BC.

Issued electrum only with silver near end. The very earliest series of Phokaian coins (625–600 BC) included very rare full electrum staters and a few small denomination electrum coins (Bodenstedt noted 1/24th, 1/48th and 1/96th staters with seal heads and warrior/helmet types). Concurrent with this earliest period and extending into the later 6th century (625/0–522 BC), the city issued a second electrum series consisting mostly of 1/6th staters or hektes. This second series was also struck in a good gold alloy and presented a variety of well-defined, archaic styles with bold and attractive obverse renderings including a seal swimming, seal head, ram kneeling, bull forepart, lion head, pegasos forepart, plain warrior helmet, griffin head, ram head, etc. There was also an unusual hektemon portrait of a native African. Production of tiny silver fractions started at the end of this period, circa 530 BC, with the head of a griffin or seal inserted on obverses of tetradrachms, obols and hemidrachms. Silver reverses displayed the same quadripartite square punch as the electrum coins.

Late Archaic: 521–478 BC.

Issued electrum and silver. The extensive series of quality hektes continued in this late archaic period with the decorated version of the warrior helmet coin plus an assortment of fine obverse types including three-seals swimming in a circle, man-headed bull, winged griffin forepart, Athena head, nymph head in cap, facing satyr head, facing gorgon head, facing lion forepart, archaic head of Ares, etc. An extensive series of silver fractions up to drachm size were struck, including a collection of similar archaic female nymph heads wearing a close-fitting helmet or cap (as in Figure 4). A few silver griffins also occasionally appeared in this period.

Early Classical: 477–388 BC.

Issued electrum only. Electrum hektemon production progressed through the early classical period with an excellent variety of obverse types, though design quality declined towards the end of this group and gold content was noticeably lower. Obverse subjects were diverse and accomplished at first, with both detailed portraits (such as Zeus, Herakles, Hermes, King

Midas, a Persian satrap and a facing Silenos) and other figures (such as an infant Herakles, a deer, rooster forepart, goat head, facing lion head, confronted boar heads and cicada). Later issues appear to be more of the generic female portrait type, adapted and confined to the roundness of the flans. Little or no silver seems to have been struck.

Late Classical: 387–326 BC.

Issued pale electrum with two-sided silver and bronze. The genteel electrum hektemon trend continued with rounded, pale-coloured, generally less distinctive portraits of various male or female heads of gods and nymphs, although there were also a few neat heads of Pan and Persian nobles. Silver coins made another appearance while adopting a new two-sided format, including a hemidrachm showing the head of Athena on its obverse and a griffin forepart on its reverse. Minor bronze issues also began in this period, struck in the AE11-17 size range. They were also two-sided and featured Athena, Hermes or a nymph on their obverses and either a griffin head/forepart, or a caduceus on their reverses.

Figure 3 – First Phokaian Electrum (625–600 BC)



Figure 3 – The above pair shows what the earliest period of Phokaian electrum looked like, with a full stater (seal munching on octopus – 16.35g – sold in 2003 for \$20,000 plus fees) and a 1/12th stater (griffin head – 1.35g). Phokaian issues tend to include a seal in some form as the civic emblem, although this is difficult to see and may not

have been included in the small denominations. One key to determining an early electrum issue, before 590–580 BC, is the roundness of the reverse – if the flan outside the punch appears globular rather than flattened, there is a good chance it is early. (Photos courtesy of CNG and Nomos.)

Figure 4 – Early Phokaian Silver Coin (circa 500 BC)



Figure 4 – More than a century after the first electrum coins were struck in Phokaia, the mint also started to produce silver issues. The silver coins were struck in smaller numbers since they were likely only used by the local population. For the same reason they were issued in tiny denominations such as this mighty hemiobol, 6 mm in diameter and 0.30 grams in weight. I liked it because

it was so small* and it had a neat little archaic head of a female nymph, complete with a decorated helmet or cap and a rosette earring. A similar obverse image was used on other denominations in this issue, including larger diobol/trihemiobols and obols, as well as tetartemorions which were half the hemiobol weight.

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

* To give you some idea how small this hemiobol is, the ancient Phokaiaians would have had to line up 64 billion of them end-to-end (64,000,000,000) in order to reach the moon. This compares with any city that minted tetradrachms, where only 13.7 billion (13,700,000,000) of the mid-sized, 28 mm ones would have been needed to span the same 384,000 kilometers. And here you thought I was never going to provide any useful information.

Featured Helmet Hekte

It is not unusual for me to purchase some strange variant of a particular coinage, based on its visual appeal, intrigue quotient and sometimes its lower cost. Cost may be lower because the strange ones are much scarcer than the usual ones, meaning they are less noticed, and because other people just prefer to have the more common, readily acceptable version. In the case of this Phokaian helmet-with-dot-eye coin (Figure 5), I have not seen another example of its obverse die or its reverse punch, so at this point I think it could be unique. Now there have been a few, closely related helmet coins that have shown up in recent auctions (see Figure 6), as well as a number of the later,

decorated-helmet coins (see an example in Figure 7), so the general type is known. I'm also reasonably certain that mine is not an imitation or fake, since the strike, flan, weight and general style are bang on, plus it is not directly imitating any of the usual coin variants.

These plain helmet coins are appealing, not only since they are electrum and feature an immediately recognizable piece of military headgear, but because they are struck at a reasonably early date and because all such electrum coins are scarce. The earliest ones, with only a simple dot for an eye, are also totally enigmatic. The dot is an unprecedented nod to our sensibilities, implying that an actual, flesh

and blood warrior is wearing the helmet – a warrior that we cannot see, let alone identify. The human implication is made at the most basic level and in the most primitive manner possible. He could be anyone, but perhaps a legendary hero or a generic hoplite warrior defending a local city-state. Nonetheless, the image is startling for its starkness. The helmeted eye is looking straight at us, much as it would on the battlefield. There is definitely someone lurking there and we need to be on guard. The concept of an unrecognizable presence on an ancient coin, or perhaps any coin, is quite novel and should not be underrated. In the end, I think the helmeted hero-warrior was

intended to either proclaim the might of the Phokaian army and its victories or, more likely, act as a general, or even specific, warning that no one should trifle with the increasingly powerful city-state. In this sense, it would have performed a similar function to the Medusa head/Gorgon badge that is found on a few other Greek coins (see my article 'Curse of the Ancient Gorgon' in *the Planchet*, November 2015, for further discussion). If the warning was specific, the obvious candidates were Lydia and Persia. Lydia had already attacked Smyrna next door and Persia was a growing power keen to expand its empire.

This coin would seem to be reasonably contemporary with the first Phokaian simple-dot helmet coins seen in Figure 6 since the obverse elements and reverse punch are very similar (weights and diameters of all electrum hektes are always similar anyway). The reverse punch is almost the same as the others, with its interior granulations, random surface swellings and incomplete quadrant lines, but it isn't identical. On the other hand, the layout and style of the obverse helmet is quite different. The helmet has a fully separated cheek plate with rivet point, a smoother angle contour on the topside of the cheek plate

and a definite eyebrow line above the eye opening. The other radical difference is that there is a clearly depicted seal symbol in front of the helmet nose-guard instead of behind the helmet bowl on the other single-dot versions. The seal was used on all or most coins of Phokaia as a civic symbol, much as the bee was a symbol of Ephesos and the tuna fish (often called tunny fish) was a symbol of Kyzikos. This is the only helmet issue I have seen with the seal in front – the other single-dot coins place it behind, while the later, decorated-helmet coins place it below the helmet.

The entire single-dot helmet issue is pegged by references into the 625–522 BC time slot. The early end of that range is into the realm of the uncertain electrum types, which is certainly too early. I am assuming that the first of these helmet coins would have been minted just after 600 BC, in the first part of the 6th century, say 600–570 BC. My coin is certainly connected to the initial helmet issue, the question is where does it fit? It could have been a trial attempt at a helmet design or, more likely, it could have been a variant struck after the first, really plain dies were carved.

I use the 'circa 560 BC' date for my coin, thinking it may be

toward the end of the first helmet dot issue – especially given its more complicated helmet design compared to the plain Figure 6 coins. This would be confirmed if indeed we knew for certain whether my coin had some kind of helmet crest, similar to the late decorated-helmet coins in Figure 7 which are pegged to the 521–478 BC period. The Figure 5 photograph of my featured coin hints at this since the light angle may show the end of a line at the back of the helmet. If true, this could offer a reason for the move of the seal to the front of the helmet and indicate that the style was about to change. After some sort of minting hiatus in the middle of the helmet coin sequence, the seal was moved below the helmet for less prominence and a better fit.

What is rather amazing is that there seem to be no other examples of my hekete. In fact, this may not be so amazing since there are very few of the single-dot helmet coins to start with and each of the known examples seems to be unique (see Figure 6 where none of the obverses and only two of the reverses are the same). In short, as well as having a unique coin, I could own* an important transitional variant of the electrum helmet type.

* Ownership of course refers only to temporary custody when one considers that such ancient coins have existed for over two millennia so far, and that we tender creatures are but a flicker of light in comparison. Yes, this hekete has likely seen many pretend owners before and it will likely see many more.



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Figure 5 – Featured Early Phokaia Hekte (625-522 BC)



Obv: Head of Hero-Warrior in Corinthian Helmet; Seal Upwards in Front of Helmet.
Rev: Irregular Quadripartite Incuse Square
Issued: 625–522 BC, circa 560 BC (2.60g, 11.2 x 10.3mm). Mint: Phokaia, Ionia.
Ex: Aristos Ancients (January 2016); Heritage Europe (Nov 2015).
(Collection of the author and photo by the author).

Figure 5 – My coin is a variant of the early helmet hektes of Phokaia and is likely from the end of the first series of those coins that has a simple dot for the warrior's eye. Not many of the plain helmet-dot type of coins are known and each seems to come from a different die (though I have included two in Figure 6 that have the same reverse punch). This one is extremely unusual, and possibly unique, since the helmet style and the placement of the seal as civic symbol do not match any other coin

I have encountered. The helmet cheek flap is separate and hinged, and the seal is seen in front of the helmet instead of behind. There is also an eyebrow line on the helmet. My theory is that this coin type was intended to either display pride in the city's fighting forces or act as a warning to others about the power of its army – in effect acting like the Gorgon head image on other coinages – the 'Don't Tread On Me' flag of the era.

Quotes On Helmets

The brain is suspended in a kind of thick jelly inside the skull, and a helmet can't keep it from sloshing around. If you hit your head hard enough, the brain goes bashing against the walls of the skull.

– Jeanne Marie Laskas (contemporary author, *Concussion*)

I think for me, wearing the helmet and being part of the Stormtroopers felt so strange. Like, so this is what it feels like to just be one of the many. And to look the same, and to have to do the same thing. To be under the same orders.

– John Boyega (contemporary actor, *Star Wars*)

Figure 6 – Other Early Phokaian Helmet Coins (625–550 BC)



Figure 6 – These are six examples of one of the earliest Phokaian mint issues – plain helmet hektes listed as the sixth emission in the mint’s 625/620 to 522 BC period – according to Bodenstedt’s 1981 electrum study. Bodenstedt indicated that there was a first electrum series in 625–600 BC that included a seal stater and small fractions; then there was a second series that included a few other hektem types before the simple helmets materialized, likely circa 600–570 BC. Nonetheless, the helmet type is still early and definitely iconic. My featured coin in Figure 5 is related to these known examples

though it doesn’t seem to appear in published references or auction records. Its reverse punch is very similar to these ones but its obverse differs with regard to the separate helmet cheek flap, its eyebrow line and the seal placement (as noted in Figure 5 text). The design of these Figure 6 coins is less developed in comparison, so my assumption is that they were struck just before the featured coin, but the featured coin would still part of the same group.

(Images courtesy of Roma; Naumann; CNG; Nachfolger; CNG and CNG, respectively.)

Figure 7 – Later Phokaian Hektes (520–480 BC)



Figure 7 – Phokaia produced a myriad of early and late electrum coins in response to its commercial needs. These are only a few examples issued in a middle period, around 520–480 BC (except for the 1/48th stater top left which may be closer to the Figure 6 coins judging by the shape of the punch and darker gold metal). They show some of the range of the bold archaic styles that the city embraced. Vastly more hektem types were issued much later in the 5th and early to mid-4th century, mostly with generic

male/female deity head designs and less gold content. The city minted electrum in many denominations, even very small ones since the metal was valuable, and all used the quadripartite square punch for the reverse. The 1/48th stater top left and all three of these archaic Phokaian hektes are marvelously artistic and stylish, outshining the masses of late period electrum types produced in the mints of Kyzikos, Mytilene and Phokaia.

(Images courtesy of CNG).

Figure 8 – Examples of Greek Helmet Coins from Other Mints (500–430 BC)

The coin examples on the following page provide variations of the simple corinthian helmet design from other mints around the ancient Greek world, with or without an attached crest. Most do not indicate a figure inside, although two show a rudimentary eye and nose for a more human appearance. They are all dated between 500–430 BC (silver coins between 480–450 BC), so they were struck at least several decades, or even a century, after the featured Phokaian helmet coins shown in Figures 5 and 6. A large variety of denominations are included here – from an electrum stater of 16.0 grams at the top to a silver hemiobol of 0.30 grams at the bottom, with silver staters, tetrobols and a litra in-between, and an electrum hektem at the end. The two electrum coins shown were minted in Asia Minor – the first one from Kyzikos, circa 500 BC, and the last one from Mytilene, circa 430 BC. Three of the group, including the two large silver coins in the second row, were struck north of Greece in the Thracian tribal

territory, while the two horse-themed coins in the third row were struck by the Macedonian king Alexander I (the one to the right is also part of my collection – discussed in my ‘Year of the Mini-Me’, Sept 2014 article). The whole group was minted on either the European (Greek) side or the Asian (Asia Minor) side of the Aegean Sea, except for the oddball litra coin in the fourth row, the one with the ‘H-IM-ERA’ legend, which was struck in the Sicilian city of the same name – nowhere near the rest of the coins.

The range of mint locations indicates that the helmet design had impressed cities over a wide region – not only highlighting the iconic status of the helmet within ancient populations, but also highlighting the valued role of the military in city-state survival.

(Images courtesy of Hess-Divo; ACR; Lanz; CNG; CNG; ACR; CNG; CNG and CNG, respectively.)

Figure 8 – Examples of Greek Helmet Coins from Other Mints (500–430 BC)



In Closing...

Phokaia produced a wide range of early civic electrum coins, including these helmet hektes. It is difficult to peg my featured hekte into a precise timeslot since its composition is quite different from the usual type. It seems to be unique and it could be important. The first such group of helmet coins is simpler in style while the other, later group is more complex, so I am assuming that my coin follows closely after the first issue. That is the challenge, and the reward, of collecting scarce or sometimes unique Greek coins – a chance to explore new connections and new explanations, using only scant references and clues from the coins themselves. In this case, the minting sequence seems reasonably clear, pending detailed die studies.

Beyond the production context, I think my helmet coin is rather pleasant. Other versions of simple helmet obverse designs were employed on silver and electrum coins at other mints, but mostly in the following century, so the Phokaian issues were a forerunner of the type. Helmet designs are generally attractive and many ancient gods and heroes, such as Athena, were shown wearing the nicely proportioned Corinthian version on Greek coinage. This simple Phokaian helmet series, with its militaristic ethos and the crude but piercing dot for an eye, is intriguing. The concealed warrior design implies a need to project civic power and simultaneously convey a warning to all interlopers. In addition, using the Greek styled helmet could suggest that the warning might have been directed primarily at the non-Greek Lydians or Persians. Lydia had only recently sacked nearby Smyrna in the early 6th century and the Persians were threatening from the east. So much to ponder, so little time.

Addendum

The obverse helmet type on the featured hekte seems to represent a simple soldier, rather than any particular Greek god or hero, such as Perseus, since there would usually be some other marking or symbol available to better identify the figure. Perseus might otherwise have been a candidate since he is sometimes seen in a Corinthian helmet, but he is not often found on Greek coins and there are no specific clues.

If indeed Perseus was potentially involved, I could have used the following internet illustration (from deviantart.net), which connects a Corinthian helmet-clad Perseus to the fearsome Gorgon, Medusa. Perseus's face is entirely covered by the helmet except for his eye – just like the scene shown on my featured

coin's obverse. The illustration also obliquely associates the helmet with Medusa and her role as an agent of fear and warning, which plays to the foregoing article's premise that the helmet and piercing eye could have become a symbol of warning. My previous article, 'Curse of the Ancient Gorgon' in *the Planchet*, November 2015, provides further discussion of the Perseus/Medusa legend. Of course, the legend says that Perseus never stared directly at Medusa on pain of death, so the internet picture is technically incorrect. The artist likely attempted to show what Perseus's 'Oh-No!' moment would have looked like if he ever had made that big mistake and then instantly realized that he better cash in his airline points real fast. ☹️



Last Word in Helmets



My trip to Paris

by **Terence Cheesman**

Well, I am at it again. The black ENS shirt has been seen at another European coin show. A couple of years ago, I took a trip to Europe, which included about three days in Paris. Three days was barely enough time to scratch the surface, so I vowed that I would return. Luckily, there is a one day coin show, and I decided to incorporate that show with a longer trip to the city.

Paris is very impressive. From the very late sixteenth century, which marked the collapse of Spain as the dominant world power, to the very end of the nineteenth century when France was defeated by the united Germany, France was the dominant power in Europe (thus the world), and Paris was the capital city of that nation. Defeated in numerous wars, yes, many times but never enough to seriously challenge her hegemony on the continent of Europe. Thus the city is positively filled with statements of power, be it palaces,

churches, and other public buildings. Despite being nineteenth century structures, buildings like the Arc de Triomphe, the Pantheon or La Madeleine are actually quite massive. Also the citizens of Paris, unlike those in many modern cities, chose to keep the downtown more or less as it was in the nineteenth century. There are none of the massive skyscrapers in the older part of the city, these being relegated to the outskirts of town. Paris also was fortunate to escape large scale destruction in both world wars.



Notre Dame Cathedral



Ste Chapelle and Palais de Justice



The author at the show

Dos and Don'ts in Paris

1 Don't eat at McDonalds. Yuuuck. Paris has a vibrant cafe culture that should be enjoyed while there. Within a few blocks of my hotel were dozens of cafes and bakeries, all run locally. The food can be a bit expensive, but all the restaurants have their menus posted, so the damage when it comes can be anticipated. I often would eat at one of the bakeries. They make great sandwiches on their wonderful baguettes. A sandwich made from a small baguette, a drink and a pastry can be had for under ten Euros. In addition the locals eat at these places, and it is nice to mix in with them.

2 Do carry a map. Paris intersections never seem to be at a right angle, and often roads seem to fork in two or more directions. Most of the hotels will provide a quite good one.

3 If you can, walk. Paris has numerous interesting places just hiding in slightly off the beaten path. Also, most main streets have park benches for those who need a little break. After a couple of days, I began to explore just the few blocks from my hotel. I found two dozen stamp shops and a large number of antique shops with what looked to be quite good antiques. Plus there were even more cafes, ice cream parlours and a chocolate shop.

4 Stairs. Paris is infested with them. The museums can be particularly bad. They are often repurposed from other structures which are usually much older and built long before contraptions like elevators or escalators were invented. You are on your own.

5 Watch out for the pickpockets. There are a number of kids flogging petitions. Don't even talk to them Just keep going.

6 Because of the terrorist attacks, Paris has some of the aspects of a city in lockdown. There are soldiers patrolling in most public places and on streets where people congregate. Also if you are carrying a bag while visiting any public building, expect to have it searched, and you may have to go through a metal detector.


7 Paris has a very large number of brick and mortar coin shops. Most of these can be found near the old Bourse on the Rue Vivienne or the Rue Richelieu. They are worth a visit.



St Martins Gate



Street scene at Boulevard Haussmann



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The actual show

The show is a one day affair held on a Saturday at the old Bourse, which is a large neoclassical building in the center of Paris, just a few blocks north of the Louvre. When I was there, Paris was under a high security regime, and even before you went into the building, your bags were screened. However, this process is far less rigorous than at an airport, so it goes very quickly. The room is quite large and spacious with wide isles between the dealers. However, there are no chairs for the customers, which is so far the norm for European coin shows. The show was very well attended, probably even better than ours on a Saturday morning. Moreover, it seemed to stay that way. As people left, more seemed to arrive, as if to replace them. I do not know if this is a result of the show lasting only one day, or if the Paris market is actually that good. Judging from what I could see, trading was brisk, and a good number of coins were sold. Only two foreign dealers were there, Spinks and Paul Jacquier. Heritage was there as well, but they were promoting their auctions and not selling any coins. The selection was generally pretty good. Of course, the vast majority of the coins were French, but there were a lot of ancient coins as well as coins of other European states. This show fit the mold that most of the coins offered were pre twentieth century. I saw no Euro collectables at all. Again, only a fraction of one percent were slabbed. Out of the tens of thousands of coins, perhaps five were slabbed. Unlike the German shows, the wretches selling their slabbing services were not there. Once more Paris proves it is the center of culture.

One fact that is quite unusual in this day and age, is that most of the dealers at this show had no internet presence. Thus, most of the coins cannot



The Bourse



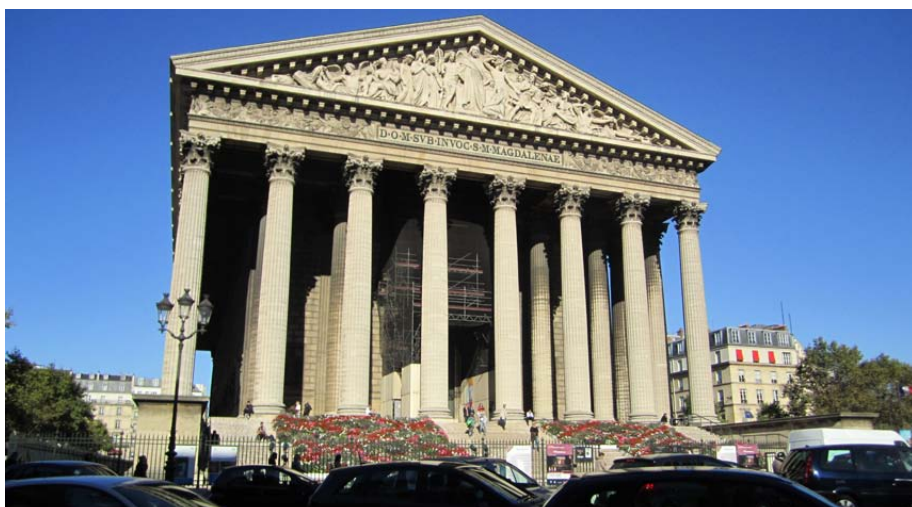
The Show Interior



Outside the Louvre



Arc deTriomphe



La Madeleine Church (All photos by the author)

be seen either on individual websites nor sites like V Coins or MA Shops. Both of the coins I had purchased came from dealers who did not maintain any form of a webpage. This might have played a part in the briskness of business at the show. Almost all the coins would be new (at least to me), and either you buy it now or wait for the next year. Another feature of this and other European shows, is the presence of female dealers. Though by no means a majority, they do constitute a significant minority. However, I did not see many female collectors. The

nerd herd seems to be more or less exclusively male.

I cannot comment on the French coins as I simply do not know what is desirable and what isn't, but the selection was very good. I saw a large number of Medieval French gold coins, as well as large numbers of coins of the Bourbon dynasty. There were a quite a few medals offered for sale, both military and commemorative as well as paper money. The ancient coins, while numerous, did not quite meet what I wanted. True, there were a number of really nice Roman gold Aurii, but I did not see any really nice sestertii,

or large Greek silver coins. I did not see any Canadian coins or paper money.

One thing that was rather disagreeable, other than the lack of chairs, was that the place got very hot rather quickly. I don't know if was simply the number of people in the room that did it, but the room got way too warm for me. So I tended to wander outside to get some fresh air. Luckily, the show organizers fitted anyone who came in with wristbands, which made going in and out of the show very easy. As my hotel was only about fifteen minutes away, I could wander back and drop off anything I felt I did not have any further use for. Unlike the German shows, there was no cafeteria, so it was nearly impossible to socialize with other collectors. Of course as the place is literally surrounded with great cafes, bakeries and other food establishments, there really was no need for one.

Final thoughts. I had a number of preconceived notions as to what I would find. The first was that the show was going to be smaller than the German shows that I had attended. This was true. I thought the quality of the material would be poor and the prices high. The quality of the material was actually quite good. There was junk, but you find that at every show. The prices were on the whole reasonable. There were some obvious overly high prices, but again, you find that at every show. I think it was an overall good event and I would do it again, probably as a part of a larger vacation plan. I had a great time in Paris and I visited most of the major sights within the city as well as a few that were nearby. I would recommend to anyone that they should try to visit Paris. I had a very enjoyable two week stay. ☺

5¢ Coins

Canadian Retail Coin Prices

by Dean Silver

Victoria 5¢	G4	VG8	F12	VF20	VF25	VF30	VF35	EF40	EF45	AU50	AU55	MS60
1858 - Small date	14.51	28.28	44.31	72.15	83.90	95.65	107.40	119.15	146.82	202.16	265.76	392.97
1858 - Large date	108.69	200.45	310.40	517.81	626.75	735.69	844.63	953.57	1,115	1,436	1,774	2,450
1870	13.03	25.06	43.99	70.16	83.80	97.44	111.08	124.72	152.76	208.85	271.93	398.10
1871	13.25	25.66	42.32	72.69	84.62	96.55	108.47	120.40	151.72	214.35	282.10	417.59
1872H	11.25	21.05	34.63	53.51	67.44	81.36	95.29	109.21	154.47	244.98	347.06	551.22
1874H - Large date	15.03	29.17	61.87	119.91	153.63	187.35	221.07	254.79	314.66	434.39	571.70	846.32
1874H - Small date	16.81	37.30	77.39	161.23	184.41	207.59	230.77	253.95	295.00	377.09	491.93	721.59
1875H - Small date	115.25	234.40	344.65	570.47	646.40	722.34	798.27	874.21	1,040	1,372	2,005	3,272
1875H - Large date	221.57	435.73	664.70	986.61	1,180	1,374	1,568	1,762	2,237	3,188	4,140	6,045
1880H	6.29	12.47	22.82	48.66	61.27	73.88	86.50	99.11	139.93	221.57	302.85	465.41
1881H	6.87	14.04	28.81	52.01	66.18	80.35	94.52	108.69	153.29	242.47	342.80	543.47
1882H	8.80	18.68	31.51	63.47	77.29	91.10	104.91	118.73	162.95	251.40	363.35	587.24
1883H	18.14	37.03	68.93	143.34	185.45	227.57	269.69	311.80	426.35	655.46	895.40	1,375
1884	101.24	188.75	297.88	543.47	704.41	865.35	1,026	1,187	1,686	2,685	3,713	5,770
1885 - Small 5	12.02	24.50	45.84	81.53	112.10	142.67	173.24	203.82	311.90	528.08	753.04	1,203
1885 - Large 5	12.93	26.73	46.77	91.87	121.10	150.33	179.56	208.79	328.59	568.18	787.06	1,225
1886 - Small 6	8.21	16.93	27.90	49.08	63.40	77.71	92.03	106.35	157.24	259.02	384.36	635.03
1886 - Large 6	9.89	21.56	33.96	60.96	79.98	99.00	118.02	137.03	190.29	296.82	420.70	668.45
1887	15.61	38.65	63.50	95.37	126.51	157.65	188.79	219.93	272.08	376.38	490.34	718.25
1888	5.55	11.19	22.14	37.46	47.85	58.25	68.65	79.04	98.17	136.41	186.52	286.75
1889	20.98	39.30	65.77	127.52	164.53	201.53	238.54	275.55	333.11	448.22	579.06	840.74
1890H	6.38	13.14	25.17	46.98	62.24	77.50	92.75	108.01	136.04	192.08	251.48	370.26
1890H - 1's in Victoria	9.53	19.64	37.63	70.23	93.05	115.86	138.67	161.48	203.37	287.17	375.96	553.54
1891	5.37	11.36	16.11	29.51	36.39	43.28	50.16	57.05	75.38	112.04	164.18	268.45
1892	6.04	12.69	21.94	43.62	56.96	70.31	83.65	96.99	130.54	197.66	302.35	511.74
1893	5.37	11.36	15.81	29.53	35.99	42.45	48.91	55.37	76.82	119.71	182.81	309.02
1893 - Far 3	7.03	13.17	18.88	38.64	47.09	55.54	63.99	72.45	100.25	155.87	235.63	395.16
1894	14.55	28.52	53.69	96.88	122.08	147.27	172.46	197.66	246.04	342.80	457.75	687.64
1896	5.37	9.73	17.70	29.26	36.63	43.99	51.36	58.72	79.56	121.23	186.66	317.51
1897	5.39	10.07	15.77	30.20	39.43	48.66	57.89	67.11	87.25	127.52	191.25	318.73
1898	11.69	21.94	32.29	70.53	90.68	110.83	130.98	151.13	197.31	289.67	386.23	579.34
1899	4.71	8.72	14.70	23.49	29.36	35.23	41.11	46.98	63.23	95.72	133.72	209.73
1900 - Small date	4.71	9.44	12.99	23.94	30.96	37.98	44.99	54.19	70.66	103.59	142.92	221.57
1900 - Large date	17.87	34.52	64.59	97.82	132.53	167.23	201.93	236.64	287.35	388.78	480.97	665.35
1901	4.69	8.90	12.59	22.73	30.41	38.10	45.79	53.48	67.56	95.72	131.53	203.16

Edward 5¢	VG 8	F 12	F 16	VF 20	VF 25	VF 30	VF 35	EF 40	EF 45	AU 50	AU 55	MS 60
1902	3.41	5.05	6.81	8.58	10.06	11.53	13.01	14.48	17.92	24.80	33.80	51.78
1902H - Large H	3.67	5.37	7.40	9.44	11.49	13.55	15.61	17.66	21.70	29.79	39.16	57.89
1902H - Small H	13.03	21.71	30.55	39.38	46.94	54.49	62.04	69.60	80.93	103.59	122.01	158.86
1903	7.21	13.63	21.37	29.11	38.12	47.13	56.13	65.14	88.02	133.78	182.91	281.17
1903H	4.06	8.52	12.47	16.43	20.63	24.84	29.04	33.25	47.85	77.05	105.59	162.66
1904	4.32	7.72	12.01	16.30	21.22	26.13	31.04	35.96	56.82	98.55	156.64	272.83
1905	3.60	6.87	9.70	12.53	16.07	19.62	23.17	26.72	37.79	59.93	91.32	154.10
1906	3.34	6.63	8.89	11.14	13.87	16.60	19.33	22.06	31.83	51.37	80.48	138.69
1907	3.15	4.55	6.78	9.02	10.94	12.86	14.79	16.71	23.57	37.30	55.07	90.60
1908 - Small 8	10.48	17.82	27.29	36.76	44.63	52.50	60.36	68.23	79.76	102.82	121.46	158.72
1908 - Large 8	49.86	95.10	125.91	156.72	193.52	230.32	267.12	303.91	347.35	434.23	540.05	751.67
1909	5.59	9.79	14.36	18.93	25.47	32.02	38.56	45.10	66.98	110.74	180.09	318.79
1910 - Round bottom 0	3.85	5.77	8.04	10.31	11.80	13.28	14.77	16.25	21.42	31.74	47.34	78.53
1910 - Flat bottom 0	6.63	9.81	13.54	17.28	19.66	22.04	24.43	26.81	34.93	51.18	76.11	125.97

DTS AVERAGE • 5¢ COIN RETAIL PRICES

George V Silver 5¢	VG 8	F 12	F 16	VF 20	VF 25	VF 30	VF 35	EF 40	EF 45	AU 50	AU 55	MS 60
1911	4.34	7.24	9.24	11.25	13.30	15.35	17.41	19.46	28.08	45.30	64.32	102.35
1912	4.20	6.64	8.64	10.63	11.90	13.17	14.43	15.70	23.28	38.43	54.75	87.41
1913	3.32	4.72	6.21	7.69	8.92	10.14	11.36	12.59	15.63	21.71	28.46	41.95
1914	3.50	4.89	7.07	9.24	10.43	11.61	12.80	13.98	21.56	36.71	52.47	83.98
1915	18.55	27.97	35.84	43.70	53.24	62.78	72.31	81.85	124.55	209.95	290.29	450.97
1916	5.68	10.80	13.42	16.04	20.10	24.17	28.23	32.29	48.65	81.36	106.72	157.46
1917	2.80	4.55	5.24	5.94	7.91	9.88	11.84	13.81	18.53	27.97	37.21	55.68
1918	2.80	4.55	5.24	5.94	7.77	9.60	11.42	13.25	16.26	22.27	31.16	48.95
1919	2.80	4.55	5.42	6.29	8.03	9.77	11.51	13.25	16.26	22.27	30.44	46.78
1920	2.80	4.55	5.42	6.29	7.95	9.60	11.26	12.92	15.85	21.72	28.46	41.95
1921	5,515	6,852	7,645	8,439	9,003	9,567	10,131	10,695	11,921	14,372	15,820	18,717

George V Nickel 5¢	VG 8	F 12	F 16	VF 20	VF 25	VF 30	VF 35	EF 40	EF 45	AU 50	AU 55	MS 60
1922	1.76	3.27	4.53	5.79	7.62	9.44	11.26	13.09	20.14	34.25	46.34	70.53
1923	1.89	3.78	5.50	7.21	10.97	14.72	18.47	22.22	36.81	66.00	101.08	171.25
1924	1.52	3.29	4.68	6.08	9.11	12.14	15.18	18.21	26.91	44.31	71.52	125.94
1925	98.73	122.96	146.29	169.62	215.82	262.02	308.22	354.42	506.32	810.11	1,211	2,013
1926 - Near 6	21.14	26.02	31.17	36.32	49.51	62.70	75.89	89.08	143.70	252.95	370.14	604.53
1926 - Far 6	173.80	250.67	325.87	401.07	499.21	597.35	695.49	793.64	963.95	1,305	1,761	2,674
1927	1.77	3.29	4.77	6.24	8.99	11.75	14.51	17.26	25.43	41.77	59.62	95.33
1928	1.77	3.29	5.61	7.93	11.00	14.08	17.16	20.24	27.41	41.76	56.27	85.30
1929	1.52	2.70	3.96	5.23	8.18	11.13	14.08	17.04	24.79	40.30	61.40	103.59
1930	1.52	2.70	4.13	5.56	9.06	12.56	16.05	19.55	31.50	55.41	83.73	140.37
1931	1.52	2.70	4.32	5.95	10.79	15.63	20.47	25.32	45.42	85.64	132.29	225.60
1932	1.52	2.70	4.43	6.15	10.38	14.60	18.83	23.06	38.04	68.01	111.23	197.66
1933	2.05	3.94	6.00	8.06	13.62	19.17	24.72	30.28	55.45	105.79	190.29	359.29
1934	1.52	3.29	4.73	6.17	10.43	14.69	18.95	23.21	38.98	70.53	113.06	198.13
1935	1.52	3.29	4.73	6.17	9.76	13.36	16.95	20.55	34.69	62.97	94.04	156.17
1936 - Near S	1.52	2.70	4.31	5.91	8.29	10.67	13.05	15.42	22.53	36.75	49.69	75.57
1936 - Far S	1.86	3.31	5.27	7.24	10.16	13.07	15.98	18.89	27.60	45.02	60.87	92.57

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DTS AVERAGE • 5¢ COIN RETAIL PRICES

George VI 5¢	VG 8	F 12	VF 20	VF 25	VF 30	VF 35	EF 40	AU 50	AU 55	MS 60	MS 62	MS 63
1937	0.59	1.06	2.77	3.26	3.76	4.25	4.74	6.85	9.84	15.82	30.91	38.45
1938	1.28	2.77	5.45	8.04	10.64	13.23	15.83	49.20	66.78	101.92	188.46	231.73
1939	0.98	1.98	3.34	4.74	6.15	7.56	8.96	28.12	40.31	64.69	97.35	113.67
1940	0.59	1.05	2.11	2.77	3.43	4.09	4.74	10.54	16.99	29.87	54.94	67.47
1941	0.57	1.05	2.11	2.90	3.69	4.48	5.27	14.36	22.76	39.57	74.79	92.39
1942 - Nickel	0.68	1.18	2.29	2.90	3.52	4.13	4.74	10.54	16.99	29.87	52.44	63.72
1942 - Tombac	0.68	1.14	2.11	2.46	2.81	3.16	3.51	5.70	6.72	8.76	19.38	24.69
1943 - Tombac	0.67	1.03	1.69	2.13	2.56	2.99	3.43	5.54	6.52	8.50	18.75	23.87
1943 Flat Rim rev 12/12	0.82	1.27	2.08	2.61	3.14	3.67	4.20	6.78	7.99	10.41	22.97	29.25
1943 Step Rim rev 12/12	1.01	1.55	2.54	3.19	3.84	4.49	5.14	8.31	9.79	12.75	28.13	35.83
1943 Dot between C.E	1.54	2.37	3.88	4.87	5.86	6.85	7.84	12.67	14.93	19.45	42.91	54.64
1943 Dot right of flame	1.88	2.90	4.75	5.96	7.18	8.39	9.61	15.52	18.29	23.82	52.56	66.93
1943 Dot on 4	2.31	3.55	5.82	7.31	8.79	10.28	11.77	19.01	22.40	29.18	64.39	81.99
1944	0.46	0.92	1.41	1.65	1.89	2.13	2.37	4.22	5.01	6.59	10.82	12.93
1944 No chrome obv+rev	0.88	1.78	2.71	3.17	3.64	4.10	4.56	8.12	9.64	12.68	20.83	24.90
1945	0.46	0.92	1.41	1.65	1.89	2.13	2.37	4.22	5.45	7.90	13.98	17.01
1945 No chrome obv+rev	0.88	1.78	2.71	3.17	3.64	4.10	4.56	8.12	10.48	15.22	26.91	32.75
1946	0.51	1.03	2.06	2.58	3.10	3.61	4.13	9.68	12.83	19.14	43.32	55.41
1946 Arrowhead rev	1.44	2.90	5.79	7.24	8.69	10.14	11.59	25.65	33.31	48.63	124.05	161.76
1946 Arrowhead obv+rev	2.20	4.42	8.83	11.04	13.26	15.47	17.68	39.12	50.80	74.17	189.17	246.68
1947	0.52	1.06	2.11	2.64	3.17	3.69	4.22	7.73	10.26	15.30	30.15	37.58
1947 - Dot	20.86	28.88	43.13	56.13	69.14	82.15	95.16	201.34	228.92	284.09	427.05	498.52
1947 - Maple Leaf	0.52	1.06	2.11	2.64	3.17	3.69	4.22	7.38	9.90	14.94	28.72	35.61
1948	3.43	5.10	8.80	11.13	13.47	15.80	18.14	40.31	45.91	57.10	86.05	100.53
1949	0.46	0.92	1.85	2.27	2.69	3.11	3.53	7.05	8.25	10.65	20.33	25.16
1950	0.46	0.92	1.85	2.27	2.69	3.11	3.53	7.05	8.11	10.23	20.12	25.06
1951-Nickel	0.46	0.92	1.71	1.85	1.99	2.13	2.27	4.53	5.48	7.38	13.69	16.85
1951 - Dot obv King	2.17	4.36	8.10	8.75	9.40	10.05	10.70	21.41	25.90	34.88	64.69	79.60
1951-Steel	0.46	0.92	1.85	2.27	2.69	3.11	3.53	6.55	7.50	9.40	14.70	17.35
1952	0.46	0.92	1.71	2.14	2.56	2.98	3.40	6.42	7.08	8.39	14.19	17.10

Elizabeth II 5¢	VG 8	F 12	VF 20	VF 30	EF 40	AU 50	MS 60	MS 61	MS 62	MS 63	MS 64	MS 65
1953 - NSF	0.17	0.36	0.76	1.44	2.13	3.81	5.32	9.29	13.27	17.24	21.21	62.45
1953 - NSF near leaf	167.76	239.65	359.48	443.36	527.24	718.96	958.62	1,318	1,678	2,037	2,397	-
1953 - SF	0.17	0.36	0.76	1.44	2.13	3.81	6.32	10.04	13.77	17.49	21.21	67.46
1953 - SF far leaf	95.86	143.79	191.72	247.64	303.56	447.36	617.51	917.18	1,217	1,517	1,816	-
1954	0.19	0.40	0.84	1.57	2.30	3.83	8.09	12.64	17.19	21.73	26.28	88.24
1955	0.15	0.26	0.56	1.05	1.54	2.56	4.17	7.35	10.53	13.72	16.90	86.98
1956	0.15	0.26	0.56	1.05	1.54	2.56	3.40	6.49	9.58	12.68	15.77	70.34
1957	0.12	0.25	0.46	0.67	0.87	1.49	2.41	5.75	9.09	12.43	15.77	50.44
1957 - Bugtail	1.23	2.45	4.13	5.53	6.94	11.83	19.17	29.97	40.77	51.57	62.37	149.04
1958	0.12	0.25	0.46	0.67	0.87	1.49	2.41	5.75	9.09	12.43	15.77	49.19
1958 - Large left leaf	0.90	1.80	3.04	4.07	5.10	8.71	14.11	22.05	30.00	37.95	45.89	109.67
1959	0.12	0.25	0.46	0.67	0.87	1.49	2.41	5.56	8.71	11.87	15.02	48.19
1960	0.12	0.25	0.46	0.67	0.87	1.49	2.41	5.56	8.71	11.87	15.02	49.44
1961	0.12	0.25	0.46	0.67	0.87	1.49	2.41	5.56	8.71	11.87	15.02	49.44
1962	0.12	0.25	0.46	0.92	1.38	2.41	3.44	6.96	10.48	14.00	17.52	61.95
1962 - Double date	1.23	2.34	3.47	4.86	6.25	10.88	15.51	22.65	29.79	36.93	44.07	155.81
1962 - Heavy Double date	3.85	7.37	10.91	15.28	19.66	34.22	48.79	71.24	93.69	116.14	138.59	490.02
1963	0.12	0.25	0.46	0.72	0.97	1.59	2.10	5.35	8.59	11.83	15.08	87.94
1964	0.12	0.25	0.46	0.72	0.97	1.59	2.62	5.73	8.85	11.96	15.08	87.94
1964 - Extra Waterline	23.19	25.38	27.56	29.75	31.93	36.48	50.31	66.49	82.66	98.83	-	-
1965	0.12	0.25	0.46	0.72	0.97	1.59	2.62	5.90	9.19	12.48	15.77	94.49
1965 - Arrowhead Queen	5.41	8.11	10.81	13.51	16.22	18.92	21.62	27.03	32.43	37.84	43.24	135.14
1966	0.12	0.25	0.46	0.72	0.97	1.59	2.62	7.61	12.61	17.61	22.61	-
1967	0.12	0.25	0.46	0.72	0.97	1.59	2.62	5.53	8.44	11.35	14.27	128.29
1968	0.23	0.35	0.56	0.82	1.08	1.69	2.72	5.86	8.99	12.13	15.27	48.19
1968 Beads/Denticles obv	0.34	0.53	0.86	1.25	1.64	2.58	4.14	8.93	13.72	18.50	23.29	73.48
1968 Denticles obv	1.56	2.41	3.89	5.66	7.43	9.10	14.61	25.66	36.70	47.75	58.80	185.54
1969	0.23	0.35	0.56	0.82	1.08	1.69	2.72	5.86	8.99	12.13	15.27	66.96

Elizabeth II 5¢	VG 8	F 12	VF 20	VF 30	EF 40	AU 50	MS 60	MS 61	MS 62	MS 63	MS 64	MS 65
1970 thru 1979	0.09	0.11	0.13	0.17	0.21	0.33	1.39	4.80	8.21	11.62	15.03	33.79
1977 - High7	0.29	0.58	0.82	0.92	1.03	2.05	3.08	8.77	14.46	20.16	25.85	97.09
1977 - Low7	0.29	0.58	0.82	0.92	1.03	2.05	3.08	8.77	14.46	20.16	25.85	97.09
1980 thru 1989	0.09	0.11	0.13	0.17	0.21	0.33	1.39	5.17	8.95	12.74	16.52	99.59
1990 thru 1999	0.09	0.11	0.13	0.17	0.21	0.33	1.39	4.35	7.30	10.26	13.22	39.52
1990 - Bare Belly	7.69	12.82	15.38	17.95	20.51	25.64	38.89	68.11	97.33	126.56	155.78	276.38
1990 - Tired Eye	8.65	14.42	17.31	20.19	23.08	28.85	43.75	76.63	109.50	142.38	175.25	310.93
1996 - Die Crack 6 to D	1.82	2.33	2.85	3.37	3.89	4.41	5.97	9.95	13.93	17.91	21.89	42.03
1996 - Attached-6 [A-6]	45.23	55.28	65.33	75.38	85.43	115.58	125.63	201.01	276.38	351.76	427.14	603.02
1996 - Crowned Beaver A-6	79.63	102.38	125.13	147.88	170.63	193.38	261.63	423.72	585.81	747.91	910.00	1,365
1996 - Far 6	0.36	0.51	0.77	1.28	1.79	2.31	5.83	14.16	22.48	30.80	39.12	172.93
2000 thru 2009	0.09	0.11	0.13	0.17	0.21	0.33	1.39	3.80	6.20	8.61	11.01	27.77
2000P	0.13	0.28	0.56	0.83	1.11	1.67	2.78	5.12	7.46	9.80	12.14	34.51
2001	0.15	0.31	0.63	0.94	1.25	1.88	3.13	8.67	14.22	19.77	25.31	84.38
2001P G-Period [K.G.]	1.54	2.05	2.56	3.59	4.62	6.15	7.69	17.31	26.92	36.54	46.15	97.44
2010 thru 2016	0.09	0.11	0.13	0.17	0.21	0.33	1.39	3.17	4.95	6.73	8.51	20.65

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Edmonton Numismatic Society



Some 5¢ 1996 Varieties

by **Dean Silver & Joe Kennedy**



Die Clash on 5¢ 1996 (Attached 6 variety)

On this major die clash, a mirror image of the queen's forehead, hair and crown is seen clearly in the fields above the beaver's back.

Photo: Dean Silver



5¢ 1996, Attached 6 (Near 6) variety

A variant of the Near 6 variety, this coin has a die chip in between the 6 of the date and the D in CANADA.



5¢ 1996, Die Crack 6 (Near 6) variety

Another variant of the Near 6 variety, a die crack extends off the D in CANADA to the 6 in the date.

Date variety photos: Joe Kennedy



5¢ 1996, Near 6 variety



5¢ 1996, Far 6 variety

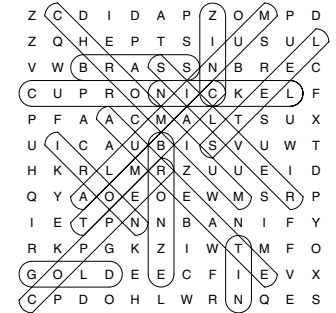


Where to get coins

by Joe Kennedy

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 L T G R F I Q Q T S D P C R E U I
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 K I E E L R L F Y T F A I R A S D
 A K N A E U I A S A P D W R R R V
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 H K N M S E T M A I L O R D E R N
 I I W A I H R O B O O B A R T E R
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Answer to the Puzzle Page
 from the October issue of
 THE PLANCHET:



The answer to this month's
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mint

newspaper ad

presentation

prize

relative

show

souvenir

store

trade

vending (machine)

2017 Circulation Coins



In 2017, the Royal Canadian Mint invited Canadians across the country to submit and vote on designs for a brand-new series of commemorative coins that will circulate all year long: My Canada, My Inspiration.

Reimagining iconic Canadian symbols and depicting some of our most striking sights, this is pocket change as diverse as our country. Evoking the history we share and the values we stand for, the My Canada, My Inspiration coin collection is designed by Canadians for Canadians exclusively for Canada's 150th anniversary year.

The tie that binds these coins is the Canada 150 logo, whose mosaic of 13 triangular shapes – one for each province and territory – evokes memories of the 1967 emblem.

Dance of the spirits \$2 coin

by Timothy Hsia

Our country is unlike anywhere else on Earth. The new 2017 \$2 coin, *Dance of the Spirits*, celebrates the wonders of Canada with a design featuring the

spectacular Aurora Borealis. *Dance of the Spirits* depicts paddlers gliding across a placid lake under the shimmering curtain of the Northern Lights – which the Cree peoples called “the dance of the spirits”.

Connecting a nation \$1 coin

by Wesley Klassen

Canada is a vast country. The drive to bring us all closer together – from coast to coast to coast – has led to some amazing achievements, including the building of our massive nationwide railway system.

The new 2017 \$1 coin, *Connecting a Nation*, pays tribute to Sir John A. Macdonald's vision of a national railway to unite the country – and celebrates the skill and drive that made that vision real through the steam age into the diesel era. Featuring impressive landmarks along the country's rail routes – from the Lion's Gate Bridge in British Columbia to the Grand Banks of the East Coast – its inspiring design is testament to our spirit of exploration and ingenuity,

depicting the sights and scenes that call Canadians to each other – and the world to Canada.

Hope for a green future 25¢

by Joelle Wong

The new 2017 25-cent coin, *Hope for a Green Future*, shares a child's hope that Canada's plants, animals and abundant nature will be protected and thrive for years to come.

The 25-cent coin, *Hope for a Green Future* features a pair of hands bringing life to a plant that connects all living things – represented by some notable Canadian animals.

Wings of peace 10¢

by Amy Choi

Canada's reputation as a peacekeeping nation is tied to our awareness as a country that we live within a global community. Our peace-seeking spirit is captured beautifully in Canada's new 10-cent coin for 2017, *Wings of Peace*. One continuous flow of lines sketches out a dynamic, iconic maple leaf that is clutched in the beak and also part of the dove itself. Like the olive branch, the Canadian maple leaf has become a worldwide symbol of hope, peace and good faith.

Living traditions 5¢

by Gerald Gloade

The beaver has long been the traditional emblem on Canada's five-cent coins. But its power as a symbol of the land we share goes back thousands of years, deeply connected to the heritage of First Nations people.

For 2017, that long symbolic history is vividly evoked on the new five-cent coin, *Living Traditions*. Its unique design features a beaver in the traditional style of the northeastern woodland tribes of the Algonkian people. It's a celebration of 150 years of cultures meeting, sharing and evolving together.

From Royal Canadian Mint website, December 2016

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September 20, The Fall Sale

March 22, Internet & Mail Auction

October 18, Internet & Mail Auction

April 12, The Spring Sale

November 17, Torex Auction

May 24, Internet & Mail Auction

December 14, The Pre-Christmas Sale

June 23, Torex Auction



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