

Close Ref1 b638 Rarity 0 Original #1 V1 20 V2 40



Edge#  — netted edge

This coin and 1764EM (4 known) and 1778EM (5 known) was imitated by the Swedish mint. Key differences: 1. Swedish have a flatter relief with smaller more elegant details. 2. Dates are straight. 3. Crowns are royal with 4 parts vs Russian imperial with 2 parts. 4. Kopeck has soft Б vs hard Б 5. # sometimes on globe rather than usual dot

Ref1 b1294 Rarity 3 Original #3 V1 8000 V2 12000




Edge  — netted edge

Large monogram. (brekke-On globe 1/2 # 1787 over 1777)

Ref1 b1289 Rarity 3 Original #2 V1 4000 V2 9000



Edge  — netted edge

Small monogram. M normal (brekke-On globe 1/2 #)

Ref1 Rarity Original #4 V1 V2

Edge

Title + Orig #1 notes RNS VolunteerDatabase Project <http://rnsdb.x10.mx/rnsdb>

5 key differences 1787 5K EM Bitkin 638 Original #1 \$25 vs rare Swedish mint imitations (Bitkin 1289/1294). Technically a forgery, but included in all the great collections. See all 9 as Bitkin 1286-1294. See Brekke treatise in Names "Swedish 5K" + jrns10-22.pdf 11 page article
Forgery analysis should use a structured approach:
1. Side by side comparison of original w/forgery(s) is essential
2. Forgeries must be identified by Bitkin/Severin # or else are fantasy.
3. Sharp color images of original and forgery obverse, reverse and edge are required and should be zoomable
4. Display rarity+value of original If R3/R4/R5 or \$10,000 beware
5. Forgery technology should be identified eg casting, engraving, etc
6. The multiple features which condemn it should be articulated
7. A danger level code 1-10 should be assigned to alert and help filter the more obvious from the near identical
8. Net: Need volunteers to build forgery database and make forgery analysis, once done, available to all

