

# The **PLANCHET**

An Electrum Stater  
from Kyzikos

**PAGE 9**

Fly Me To The Moon  
On the Wings of a Goddess

**PAGE 13**

1¢ Coin Prices

**PAGE 21**

1¢ 1881 & 1882 Varieties

**PAGE 25**

Be Careful What  
You Wish For

**PAGE 27**



**ENS SPRING COIN  
SHOW AND SALE**



Edmonton Numismatic Society

February 2018

Volume 65 · Issue 1



THE PLANCHET \$4.75CDN





# The PLANCHET

Volume 65 · Issue 1

## Feature Articles

- 
- 1 **Message from the President**
  - 2 **Next Meeting**
  - 3 **About Your Society**
  - 5 **Coming Events**
  - 6 **2017 Volunteer Recognition**
  - 7 **ENS Spring Show**
  - 37 **Puzzle Page**
- 

### 9 **An Electrum Stater from Kyzikos**

*Ancient/Medieval by Terence Cheesman*

### 13 **Fly Me To The Moon On the Wings of a Goddess**

Another scintillating city-state issue from ancient Asia Minor.  
*Amid the Ruins by Wayne Hansen*

### 21 **1¢ Coin Prices**

Current Retail Sales Prices of Canadian Coins.  
*DTS Average by Dean Silver*

### 25 **1¢ 1881 & 1882 Varieties**

Interesting obverse doubling found in the legends.  
*Errors, Varieties & Oddities by Dean Silver*

### 27 **Be Careful What You Wish For**

"Oh, those Russians..."  
*A Penny's Worth by Marc Bink*

## The Planchet Team

### **Editor-In-Chief**

Joe Kennedy

### **Co-Editors**

Wayne Hansen  
Pierre Driessen  
Marc Bink

### **Content Editor**

Chris Hale

### **On-Line Distribution**

Pierre Driessen

### **Printing and Mailing**

Howard Gilbey

---

### **DISCLAIMER**

The opinions herein are those of the individual authors and are not necessarily those of the Edmonton Numismatic Society.

The editors, at their sole discretion, reserve the right to accept or refuse any material submitted for publication.

# Message from the President

**Marc Bink**

**Jan/Feb, 2018**

Happy New Year!

Show preparations are coming along nicely, we have been approved for our usual number of overpass banners, and as of this writing, we have firm contracts in hand for the 2019 shows. So we're in pretty good shape.

And now for the bad news.

Our erstwhile Planchet Editor, Joe Kennedy, has informed the Executive that he would like to step down from his position of editor. So we're starting to look for a new editor. Needless to say this is a big loss for the ENS; Joe has taken this publication to new heights and effectively set the bar high for others to follow. We've asked him to stay on, but life being what it is, we respect his decision to move on.

I won't mince words, the editor has a tough job. It certainly is one of the most demanding in terms of time. It's nothing to spend 20 hours putting together an issue. And of course, everyone's a critic. So while at times it can appear pretty tough and thankless, when the finished product goes out and it's said that we are on distribution lists all over Canada, you can't

help but feel a little pride about what we've accomplished. And Joe has that admirably by consistently producing a polished, professional looking magazine that is a pleasure to look at and read.

The one nice thing is that the Planchet is just about self-supporting; the revenue it brings in covers its costs, and it isn't a drain on the Club's finances. However, I'm of the mind that even if it was a drain, it'd still be worth it. But it isn't, it's a viable going concern.

So that leaves us with a problem. As of yet, we have not found anyone who is interested in taking on the position. (Computer training can be provided and Joe has graciously offered to help out with an orderly transition period) Last meeting I asked the membership assembled there what the Planchet means to them, and whether or not we should keep it going or wind it down. So far, outside of one or two individuals at the meeting, I haven't heard one comment either in favor or against yet. This is a bit disconcerting.

I'm assuming that those of you that are holding this copy and

reading these words have a vested interest as to whether we continue the Planchet or not. I would appreciate hearing your feedback as an ENS member or as a reader. Is this publication worth keeping for you or should we let it wind down? Would you consider taking a more active role and possibly consider taking on the editorship?

The Executive and I had it figured that the Planchet would become the cornerstone of our new website and be used to promote numismatic education in the Edmonton area and across Canada or the world. We're one of the few publications in this country that offer new researched material, we don't recycle older or other articles. The bottom line is if we can't find anyone to do the editor's position, we'll be forced to wind it down. I really don't want to have to do that. We've heard that the Planchet is known Canada-wide and is what defines the ENS. We'd like to see it continue on, it's been a source of pride for all of us.

I implore you to think it over and let either me, Joe or Pierre know please. ✕



**NORTH EDMONTON COIN & CURRENCY**  
**DEALER IN COINS & BANKNOTES FROM CANADA AND AROUND THE WORLD**  
**12516 118 Ave**  
**Edmonton, AB**  
**T5L 2K6**  
**www.northedmontoncoin.com**  
**Jamie & Matthew**  
**780-424-8511**



**South Edmonton Coin & Currency Ltd.**  
**We buy & sell coins, currency, gold, silver, jewelry and antiques**  
**5712 111 Street NW**  
**Edmonton, Alberta**  
**T6H3G1**  
**www.southedmontoncoin.com**  
**Leigh & Matthew**  
**Phone: 780-988-9013**  
**Fax: 780-988-9015**

# @ the Next Meeting Edmonton Numismatic Society



## SUBSCRIBE TO THE PLANCHET

**7** issues a year  
for only \$15

**+** a one-year  
membership  
in the Edmonton  
Numismatic Society.

**Wednesday, February 14, 2018**

**Royal Alberta Museum**

**12845 – 102 Avenue, Edmonton**

**Meeting Starts at 7:15 pm**

- Society Matters
- Show and tell
- Silent auction
- Presentation
- 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](mailto:editor_ens@yahoo.ca)

P.O. Box 78057, RPO Callingwood,  
Edmonton, Alberta, Canada. T5T 6A1

## 2017–18 Executive

Marc Bink – **President**

David Peter – **Vice President**

Pierre Driessen – **Treasurer**

Mitch Goudreau – **Secretary**

Joe Kennedy – **Editor-In-Chief**

Jamie Horkulak – **Past President**

### Directors

Wayne Hansen

Terence Cheesman

Howard Gilbey

Jeremy Martin

John Callaghan

Greg Wichman

Andy Vanderleest

Marv Berger

Mirko Dumanovic

Clinton Beck

### Youth Director:

Danny Kachkan

**Webmaster:** Markus Molenda

**Twitter:** Roger Grove

**Librarian:** Mitch Goudreau

**Show Chair:** David Peter

**Social Activities:** Pierre Driessen



### PRIVACY POLICY

The Edmonton Numismatic Society (ENS) does not engage in the sale nor distribution of personal information to third parties for commercial purposes. All information collected is strictly for ENS internal use and purposes, to permit the ENS Executive and its agents to communicate with you about ENS related matters and to provide you with the full benefits of ENS membership.

### THE PLANCHET COPYRIGHT NOTICE

© Copyright 2018. All information herein, the design, style and format are the property of the Edmonton Numismatic Society (ENS). All rights reserved. No part hereof may be reproduced in any form or medium, electronic or otherwise, without the express written consent of the ENS Executive Committee. Current members of the ENS are entitled to make one (1) printed copy of this issue and to store one (1) copy in electronic format as part of their membership privileges, further distribution is strictly prohibited.

# About Your Society

by **Mitch Goudreau** ENS Secretary

## December 13, 2017 ENS Meeting Minutes

Marc Bink, the ENS President, opened the meeting at 19:00 hrs and welcomed all the members.

### Club Matters

Marc reminded everyone that our club elections will be held in March 2018, and that everyone should consider running for one of the ENS board positions. Alvaro Rodriguez volunteered to join Terence Cheesman on the election committee.

The Executive is currently in negotiations with the "Orange Hub" to secure a new meeting location, starting in September 2018. It's an exciting opportunity as there is the potential to have a firm address, some storage space and the possibility of doing educational programming directly from that site. The City of Edmonton took possession of this former Grant MacEwan University building in October 2017 and is currently developing a business plan to make it a non-profit hub. The anchor tenants could be the larger charities in our area, and then space could be made available for associations such as ours.

A company has just been hired to modernize our website.

Pierre Driessen stated that the official attendance for last month's coin show was 1072.

### March 10–11, 2018 Coin Show

The volunteer list for the upcoming coin show was circulated for members to sign up for the tasks required to make the show the success that it is.

Howard Gilbey will be away from February 10–24, 2018, so silent auction consignments will have to be brought to the January 2018 meeting or dropped off at participating coin shops.

### Awards

Our president announced that tonight is the *Go For the Gold* awards evening. He thanked the ENS volunteers for the tremendous work done throughout the year. As we have been hearing about for over a year now, the 150th anniversary of Canada brought an opportunity to do something special to recognize our members in conjunction with the RCNA's medal program. The success of our society would not have been possible without them. Marc presented sesquicentennial medal sets to everyone who qualified in 2017.

These sets consist of one silver and one bronze medal in a presentation case, along with a personalized certificate. Both medals have the ENS logo on the obverse, while the reverse has the RCNA design used by all the Canadian clubs who participated in the program. The members of the ENS executive received a three medal set. The additional medal is the same design as the others, but is gilt silver.


The total mintage is 105 silver medals (including the five that were gold plated) and 150 copper medals. The silver medals are not available for sale as they are only presented to our volunteers. The remaining copper medals are available for sale while supplies last.

To conclude the 2017 *Go For the Gold* program, a draw was held to determine the winners of two United States \$5 gold coins struck in 1901 and 1903. Zoltan Miholy was the winner in the general volunteer category, while Joe Kennedy's name was selected from *The Planchet* group's entries.

### Charity Auction

After the draw for the door prizes, our annual charity auction was held. Several worthy charities were put up for consideration, and a vote was held to determine the winning organization. Howard Gilbey, our auctioneer, impressed everyone with his skills in selling all lots donated by ENS members. In total, \$500 was raised for the Edmonton Food Bank.

### Conclusion

Marc Bink wished everyone a joyous holiday season, and the meeting was adjourned at 21:20 hrs. 



## January 10, 2018 ENS Meeting Minutes

by **Mitch Goudreau** ENS Secretary

Marc Bink, the ENS President, opened the meeting at 19:25 hrs and welcomed the 31 members in attendance. He wished everyone a happy new year and hoped that everyone enjoyed the Christmas season.

### Club Matters

A reminder was made that the 2018 ENS membership fees are due for those who haven't paid yet.

Sesquicentennial medal sets from the 2017 *Go For Gold* volunteer recognition program were presented to members who were absent at the December 2017 meeting.

We are looking to fill a couple of upcoming vacancies.

Joe Kennedy would like to step down as the editor of *The Planchet*. He is willing to help a new editor during the transition period. Marcus Molenda will be stepping down as the ENS webmaster on April 1, 2017. These are key positions so we would like to fill them as soon as possible. Anyone interested should contact a member of the executive.

A student will be hired this summer to optimize *The Planchet* articles. This is to make our content easily found when key words are searched online.

There is nothing new to report on the possibility of moving our meetings to the "Orange Hub" in September.

### March 10 – 11, 2018 Coin Show

The volunteer sign-up sheets were circulated in the room for those wishing to assist in the operation of the coin show.

Our advertising banners will be put up on city overpasses on February 11, 2018.

The silent auction consignments will be required before the end of January, because Howard Gilbey will be on holidays and absent at our February 14, 2018 meeting. They can be dropped off at local coin shops.

Anyone interested in displaying coins can contact Terence Cheesman or Wayne Hansen.

A discussion took place on the merits of continuing with selling advance tickets to our coin shows. A lot of time is put into making the tickets and selling them with potentially little to show for all our efforts. Roger Grove made a motion to stop selling advance tickets and that admission fees be \$5 a day or \$8 for both days, 2nd by Jeremy Martin. A vote was held, and the motion passed unanimously.

Marv Berger made a motion that the ENS should only have one door prize drawn at each of our shows and that it should be a 1/10 ounce gold coin. It was 2nd by Bob Eriksson, and the motion was approved.

### Presentation

The door prizes were drawn before Wayne Hansen gave a presentation called "Baltic to Berlin" which showcased coins in various museums.

### Conclusion

The meeting was adjourned at 20:58 hrs. 

## Collector to Collector



**Coins, Paper Money,  
Tokens, Artifacts and  
Investment Grade Rarities**

Always buying collections & individual pieces.  
Gold & Silver Bullion as well.

Estate Appraisals – Flat Fee.

Honest and forthright advice about current market conditions  
and what avenues that are available to you – from Third Party  
Certification and grading, to where to sell your collectibles.

Sometimes the best advice is to keep it in the family.  
Sometimes there are other directions and opportunities.

**Greg and Tracy**

email: GTU@xplornet.ca

# Coming Events

Feb 14: ENS Meeting at the Royal Alberta Museum; 7:15 pm start.

Feb 23: Deadline for edited Planchet article submissions for Issue 2.

Mar 10 & 11: ENS Spring Show

Mar 14: ENS Meeting at the Royal Alberta Museum; 7:15 pm start.

Mar 16: Issue 2 of the 2018 PLANCHET

Apr 27: Issue 3 of the 2018 PLANCHET

To list your coming events, send them to [editor\\_ens@yahoo.ca](mailto:editor_ens@yahoo.ca)

## Edmonton Numismatic Society

### Proof Positive Coins Ltd.

#### WE ARE BUYING!

- Pocket and Wrist Watches

Cartier, Patek Philippe, Rolex, Vacheron,  
Omega, Breitling, Platinum, Gold, Silver or Steel – all  
makes and models

- Canadian & U.S. Gold and Silver Coins

- Royal Canadian Mint Product

- Scrap Gold & Silver

- Canadian & U.S. Paper Money

*“A Positive Choice  
in Canadian Numismatics”*



#### PROOF POSITIVE COINS, LTD.

*Sandy Campbell, Numismatist*

P.O. Box 369, Baddeck, NS B0E 1B0

Toll Free: 866-283-6715

Tel: 902-295-3007 • Fax: 902-295-3268

Website: [www.proofpositivecoins.com](http://www.proofpositivecoins.com)

Email: [ppc\\_limited@hotmail.com](mailto:ppc_limited@hotmail.com)

Life Member: RCNA 228 ANA 3496 APNA FUN CSNS

# 2018

## Become a member of the club!

A very affordable  
\$15.00 annual adult  
or family membership

We accept cash,  
cheques, and PayPal

ENS Membership Form:  
[edmontoncoinclub.com/  
membership.htm](http://edmontoncoinclub.com/membership.htm)

## Thank-you for your support!

## Edmonton Numismatic Society





# 2017 Volunteer Recognition



## ENS Canada 150 Silver Medallion

Silver medallions were exclusively presented to ENS volunteers. A limited number of copper medallions were made available for sale to the public (photos: Wayne Hansen)

## ENS Canada 150 Presentation Case

A deluxe presentation case containing both medallion types was awarded to members for each volunteer category (photos: Pierre Driessen)



## 2017 ENS Volunteer Award Recipients

Award presentation at the December 2017 club meeting (photo: Dan Gosling)



# Spring 2018 Show

# Canada's largest fall / winter numismatic event

**Sat. Mar. 10, 2018** 10:00am - 4:00pm

**Sun. Mar. 11, 2018** 10:00am - 4:00pm



# HOWARD JOHNSON HOTEL

**15540 Stony Plain Road, Edmonton, Alberta. T5P 3Z2**

**780-484-3333** for hotel room reservations

Hotel room bookings: use code Edmonton Coin Show (for your special show rate)

**Admission:** \$5 at door (youth under 16 years of age free)

- ATM on premises
- Parking: free (parking at side and rear of hotel only)
- Transportation: easy access, centrally located, bus service with Jasper Place transit hub nearby.
- Families Welcome!

## Special events:

- **Free appraisals** of your coins, medals, paper money, tokens, watches and other time pieces
- Educational coin and medal **displays**
- **Door prizes** including gold coin draw
- **Silent auction** with bidding open to everyone

## Coin Auction for Kids

Hosted by the ENS Youth Program

## Saturday March 10, 2018

**1:00 pm to 3:00 pm (arrive by 12:45 pm)**

Howard Johnson Hotel,  
15540 Stony Plain Road, Edmonton, Alberta

- participation is free, parents are welcome
  - register prior to event!
- an excellent and fun introduction, in a non-pressure setting, to coin collecting and auctions
- all material for participation will be provided, including: catalogue and play money for bidding!



Sponsored by the Edmonton Numismatic Society



# BECK NUMISMATICS

— RARE COIN DEALER —

BUY • SELL • TRADE • APPRAISE

780-474-7447

EDMONTON'S ONLY PCGS\* AUTHORIZED DEALER

\*(PROFESSIONAL COIN GRADING SERVICE)

[www.BECKNUMISMATICS.com](http://www.BECKNUMISMATICS.com)

*Beck*  
ANTIQUES & JEWELLERY

*Buy • Sell • Trade*

780-474-7447

Artwork	Diamonds & Gems	Oddities
Books & Documents	Flags	Old Autographs
Cameras	Historical Artifacts	Silver & Gold
Canadiana	Ivory & Bones	Swords
Carvings	Maps	Taxidermy
Clocks & Watches	Medical & Scientific	Toys
Coins & Stamps	Militaria	Victorian

[www.BECKANTIQUES.com](http://www.BECKANTIQUES.com)



**TOP DOLLAR PAID**

**GOLD & SILVER (SCRAP & BULLION)  
DIAMONDS AND GEMS**

780-474-7447

**THE LARGEST SELECTION OF  
WHOLESALE DIAMONDS IN EDMONTON**

[www.BECKDIAMONDS.com](http://www.BECKDIAMONDS.com)

**10447-124 ST**  
Mon-Sat 9-5:30 | Sun 12-4



**EDMONTON**  
CHAMBER OF COMMERCE  
**MEMBER**





# An Electrum Stater from Kyzikos

by **Terence Cheesman**



**Winged canine stater**

Over the last couple of years, a very large group of electrum coins has passed through auctions held both in Europe and the United States. Consisting primarily of electrum hektes from the mints of Phokaia and Mytilene, this group also included a large number of staters and hektes from the mint of Kyzikos. The whole group is very unusual. It is extremely large, involving over a thousand coins and with a great deal of duplication suggesting a hoard. However, the date range is from about 620 B.C. to about 322 B.C., which would be far more consistent with a collection. It would seem then that the group consisted both of coins acquired individually as well as coins acquired from a number of hoards.

The city of Kyzikos was located on the Sea of Marmara, an important link between the Aegean Sea and Black Sea. At one time it might have actually been situated on an island but at some point "in historic times" the island was joined to the mainland by a causeway. This was either man made or caused by an earthquake. Its position

on the Hellespont, an easily defendable position, as well as its large sheltered harbour, gave it an advantage.

The hektes of Phokaia and Mytilene were indeed very numerous, with roughly 230 issues spanning about 300 years. It is likely that this coinage was issued annually and that coin

production was shared by the two mints. As for Kyzikos, at least 240 obverse types are known for its staters. Since the coinage seems to have lasted from circa 550 B.C. to sometime around 330 B.C., we are left with rather more obverse types than the number of years. However, the practices at the mint of Rome during the Republic does offer, at least, a partial solution. The Rome mint at that time was controlled by three magistrates. Depending on the need for coinage, sometimes none, often one, but on occasion, two or more had coins minted in their name during that year. This may have also been the case at Kyzikos where the principal denominations were the stater, which weighed around 16.4 grams, and a hekte, which was a sixth of a stater. Unlike the stater, which seems to have found acceptance from Athens in the west to the northern shores of the Black Sea, the hekte seems to have had a restricted area of use. The Kyzikos hektes, along with those from Phokaia and Mytilene, seem to have served as the fractional coinage for both

the staters of Kyzikos as well as the Persian Daric, a pure gold coin of about 8.4 grams which is usually thought to have been minted in Sardis.

Both the Daric and the Athenian Owl had designs which were essentially unchanged over many decades and even centuries, but the Kyzikos stater employed a wide variety of types. However, unlike the Owl, the Kyzikene, as the stater was called, was anepigraphic, that is, without an inscription, though most had a small tunny fish badge within the design. Many of the over 240 individual Kyzikos stater obverse designs could be considered to be mythological beings. These include the harpy, which is a large predatory bird with a woman's head, numerous winged lions, boars, bulls and many other creatures. There are some that defy belief, such as creatures with a griffin's head, wings and a human body, as well as a dolphin headed human. Some people should really lay off the fermented grape juice. My coin is of a winged dog, facing left with his head turned back. His tail is down between his legs, and his back is arched as if getting ready to fly. There is no known reference to a winged canine in Greek mythology. However, there are many creatures featured on the coins of Kyzikos which are otherwise unknown. They could represent monsters whose stories were told in very localized areas within the sphere of where these coins were accepted. The



Map showing location of Kyzikos

archaic incuse quadripartite square punch was employed on the reverse for the duration of the series.

A note needs to be added about electrum. In the beginning, electrum was a natural amalgam of gold and silver. However, it would seem that fairly quickly the blend became man made. Earlier electum coinages had a somewhat higher gold content, however sometime in the middle of the sixth century this appears to have changed. It is likely to have been a reflection of an alteration in the value of gold in relationship to silver. The early staters had about 10.9 grams of gold, however sometime just after 560 B.C., this standard was

reduced to 8.6 grams. That the system survived for over four hundred years seems incredible, because essentially there was no easy way to determine the relative weight of the more valuable gold with that of the less valuable silver. What is puzzling as well is the almost universal acceptance of this coinage. There are no instances of test cuts or countermarking known on these coins. They seem to have been acceptable, despite some of them being paler than others which would denote a lesser gold content. It would seem that the Kyzikene was roughly the equivalent value of a Persian Daric, a gold coin of roughly 8.4 grams, although the Kyzikene was nominally a coin


**BOB'S COLLECTIBLES**  
Est. 1975

Coins, Paper Money, Supplies, etc.

**ALYTH COLLECTIBLES**

(403) 265-3121 • Cell: (403) 998-2123  
2808 Ogden Road S.E., Calgary, AB

**bobscollect@shaw.ca**



**BOB ERIKSSON  
COINS**

Canadian & U.S. Coins

boberikssoncoins@shaw.ca      cell: 780-221-1941

**BEGINNER TO ADVANCED COINS**



**A Variety of Staters Struck by the Kyzikos Mint, 550 to 330 BC**



**Man holding tunny fish**



**Boar adv left**



**Harpy with two bodies**



**Winged harpy**



**Winged beast with human body**



**Forepart of winged lion**



of approximately 16.4 grams, close to double the Daric's weight. As silver was roughly a twelfth of the value of gold, this would mean that the Kyzikene was slightly less than 50% gold, perhaps 45% to 48%, similar to contemporary electrum coins from Phokaia and Mytilene. The darker gold color of some of the ostensibly pale electrum coins is puzzling. It is possible that a form of surface enrichment or depletion gilding may have been used on the flans prior to the coin being struck. This is a well known ancient technique which could account for some darker tones. Any such enriched layer would have been extremely fragile and would wear off at the high points.

One should note that Kyzikos was an important and wealthy city state, but it was not the capital city of a large and powerful empire. So it could not exercise external power to compel states or individuals to

accept its coins, other than the perceived value of the coins themselves. One feature that may have helped in their acceptance is their weight. They feel very heavy relative to their size. This must have inspired confidence. The other factor might be that the coin was accepted in the major grain growing regions in what is now southern Russia, near the Black Sea. One of the lesser known problems facing the governments of most of the cities in Greece, was that of feeding their population. This was particularly acute in Athens which had a permanent shortfall in basic foodstuffs. If the merchants of southern Russia liked the Kyzikos electrum staters, then these coins would be acceptable in Athens as well and could be an acceptable means of storing wealth. In the end, it might be simply that these coins had a good, long standing reputation. They were a large, heavy gold-type issue in an era when gold coins were scarce.

It is not known why the Kyzikos coinage ended. During the reign of Philip II, the city fell into the orbit of the Macedonian Kingdom. In 336 B.C. Memnon of Rhodes, a general in the service of the King of Persia, nearly captured the city. Though he failed, he did lay waste to the territory under its control. It is possible that this act hurt the economy of the city which may have led to the cessation of electrum coinage in Kyzikos, as well as in Phokaia and Mytilene. However, it is far more likely that the flood of gold staters first minted by Philip II of Macedon and then his son Alexander literally drove out every other gold or electrum coin in circulation. Any chance at a resurgence was thwarted by the even larger issues struck after their deaths. Even the mighty gold Daric, was substantially discounted, its value reduced by an eighth against the Athenian tetradrachm. ~~✗~~

## Calgary Coin



Dealing in all aspects of numismatics.

Specializing in ancient and medieval coinage.

### Mailing Address

Robert Kokotailo  
Box 1608 Stn. M  
Calgary, Alberta  
Canada T2P 2L7

### Store address

1404 Centre Street SE  
(4 blocks south of the  
Calgary Tower)

Please send mail only to the  
PO Box Mailing address.

**Phone** 403-266-5262

**Email** [contact1@calgarycoin.com](mailto:contact1@calgarycoin.com)

**Web** [calgarycoin.com](http://calgarycoin.com)

## Canada Coin & Paper Money

*"Everything is Worth Something"*

## Ron Thompson

Purchase, Sell, Consign, Appraise



780.459.6868

[ronscoins@shaw.ca](mailto:ronscoins@shaw.ca)

PO Box 425, St. Albert, AB, T8N 7A2

CPMS



RCNA

Photo credit: Scott Cornwell



# Fly Me To The Moon On the Wings of a Goddess

The Elusive Winged Deity of Kaunos

by **Wayne Hansen**



**Darkly Toned Angel Fleeing Left**

Obverse of Kaunos Stater (410–390 BC)

Greek staters and tetradrachms from the classical era are so varied and fascinating that they could easily become a lifetime pursuit. Coin technology had already spread from the workshops of Asia Minor to all parts of the Greek world by the end of the archaic period around 480 BC. By then, individual tribes, kings and city-states were increasingly interested in creating high-value silver coinages to facilitate trade and promote their success. At the same time, rigid archaic coin styles were gradually transformed into nuanced, sculpted designs. With the marked increase in participating

mints and with generally little coordination among them (except for regional clusters of issuers adopting similar weight standards), a great variety of coin types and formats were introduced. In the midst of all this, the quasi-Carian city of Kaunos chose a winged goddess and a sacred stone for the obverse/reverse of its new stater coinage. Kaunos wasn't a major center in the scheme of things, but it managed to parlay its chosen flying-goddess coinage into one of the more distinctive 'Greek' issues down to the present day. In our existing overly entitled society, we easily accept that

any normal, minimally talented human can fly anywhere in the world at a moment's notice (while griping about the negligible cost). Ancient Kaunosians would have found the concept of regular human flight to be altogether too fantastic, but they would have agreed that the worship of a youthful, winged apparition in female form was entirely normal. Gods, heroes and myths were very real to these people, so they would have believed that this goddess actually existed and that she needed wings to fly. She was just as real to them as the coins that depicted her.



Words & Music by Bart Howard

Silver Kaunos staters have never been common. Because they are unusual and attractive, they are easy to recognize. Very few mints employed a winged figure on their coins, other than Nike and a few bird species, but even then Nike was usually shown in a secondary role. Such was the situation in 2004, about five years after I started buying Greek coins when I saw my featured coin in a CNG electronic sale. It was estimated at \$1,000US and noted as having been struck from worn dies, but weird flans and wear were normal for this mint.

The first ones of the type, struck about 80 years earlier at the end of the archaic era, were irregular lumps with crude designs, and they were punched in a careless manner. My regularly shaped example was produced at the end of the series, but I knew that other staters with clearer images and imperfect strikes could sell for many thousands of dollars. With few specimens even offered at the time I bid, I won this one and even paid a bit under estimate (a kind of victory, pyrrhic or otherwise).



## Historical Perspective

Kaunos was a locally established coastal town in the ancient district of Caria in southwestern Asia Minor, near the current town of Dalyan (see map in Figure 1). I have discussed Caria before in a couple of articles about the subsequent, 4th century BC, Hekatomnid satraps - Hekatomnos, Maussollos, Pixodaros and the rest of the dynasty (*The Planchet*, January 2013 and March 2013). Those articles focused on the original Carian capital city of Mylasa and Maussollos's new, fortified capital at Halikarnassos. Kaunos was located on the opposite end of the Carian coast from Mylasa and Halikarnassos, near the border with Lycia; plus its alphabet, language and customs were different from those in Lycia and even the rest of Caria. Though Kaunos had been known from ancient times, the site was only rediscovered in 1842 by the English archaeologist, Hoskyn. The following two-paragraph excerpt from my Maussollos article of January 2013 describes Persian interaction with Caria from the 7th century to Kaunos's 5th century BC heyday. Kaunos's period of greater independence and prosperity occurred between the time that Persia was defeated by the Greeks and the time that the Persio-Carian Hekatomnid satraps took control in the early 4th century.

'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 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, Persian 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.'



Kaunos was the capital of its own semi-autonomous territory through the Persian era, and it was an important port. The original name of the city was Kbid (Ksibde in Lycian script), but it was changed in the 5th century to Kaunos as a result of Greek influences. The city's domain extended along the mountainous coast south from the current Carian city of Mugla, across the entire width of Lycia to the Pamphylian city of Antalya. In its 5th century heyday, Kaunos paid tribute to the prevailing powers to retain its independence as a port city (it reportedly paid ten talents to the swaggering Athenians after the Persian defeat). The city was built on rocky terraces accommodating massive city walls, large religious structures, a theatre 75 meters

wide seating 5,000 patrons, a wrestling school, a stoa, an agora etc. Its acropolis was built at the foot of Mt Tarbelos on a rock outcrop 152 meters above the sea. Satrap Maussollos had a role in enlarging, fortifying and Hellenizing the city in the mid-4th century, then it was over-run by Alexander the Great in 334 BC. It had two ports, one larger and one smaller, used for trade and the military. Merchant ships traversed the coast from the Aegean to the eastern Mediterranean dealing in salt, salted fish, slaves, pine resin and black mastic used in shipbuilding. Much of this trade collapsed starting in the 2nd century BC when the adjacent bay and river delta began silting up. The ancient site is now a few kilometers from open water.

One significant feature of Kaunos was its rock cut tombs with architectural embellished entrances, dated to the 4th to 2nd century BC. The tombs consisted of a plain, room-sized chamber chiseled into a sheer cliff-side, fronted by a large incised temple-style building decoration and rectangular door opening (see Figure 2). The facades of these tombs incorporated pillars, triangular pediments and toothed friezes, which makes them very impressive. I have visited a few examples of such tombs in the Kaunos region – one group in the cliff above Fethiya town and another near the mountainous site of Pinara. It's likely that this elaborate type of tomb construction spread from Kaunos itself.

**Figure 1 – Map Showing Location of Ancient Kaunos**



**Figure 1 – Kaunos became an important merchant port on the rocky, indented coast of western Asia Minor. It controlled territory to the north and south, facilitating its trade in salt, tree resin and slaves.**



**Figure 2 – View of Tombs at Kaunos Site**



**Figure 2** – Kaunosian style rock tombs are found in parts of Caria and Lycia. Rather than dig a simple niche in a cliff face, or carve a totally free-standing, pedestal rock enclosure (both of these types are otherwise also found in the area), these Kaunosian tombs were designed to impress with large interior enclosures not far from ground level, fronted by an imitative building facade incised into the cliff face. The tombs shown above are located at ancient Kaunos near Dalyan, Turkey. They are a famous tourist draw but in 1996 I saw a similar group on the edge of the lovely town of Fethiya and more at Pinara.





## Coinage of Kaunos

Kaunos was a fairly wealthy and powerful city in its time. As was the fashion, the city instituted a local coinage proclaiming its two distinctive civic badges – a running, winged goddess on the obverse and a sacred, conical stone on the reverse (sometimes called a 'baetyl' in accordance with Phoenician practice). The goddess is now interpreted to be similar, or equivalent to the Greek goddess Iris, who travelled on rainbows and was a messenger to the Olympian gods. She was considered to be a link between heaven and earth, and she was married to Zephyros, god of the west wind. In her Carian interpretation, she is thought to have transported the souls of departed citizens to the afterlife. The sacred conical stone shown on Kaunos's coins was originally located in one of the city's temples. Many such sacred stones are thought to be meteorites that

were worshipped as emissaries from the gods, but this one may have simply been revered as a symbol of the mythological king who founded the city.

Kaunos issued its first coins circa 490 BC, as noted in Figure 3. This was towards the end of the archaic era so we expect that the coin flans would be lumpy, the figures would be rigidly posed and the reverse punch would be small and crude. The Kaunos coins do not disappoint in this regard. It is a bit unusual to see, however, that the city's splayed, archaically posed goddess figure was maintained through the entire 5th century. The figure's role as a badge was obviously more important than her role as a living goddess. It was only at the end of the minting period where she was given a more specific female form and realistically flowing robes.

Changes to the reverse were a bit more dramatic, though the sacred stone profile remained much the same. There was a progression of background image treatments within the incuse punch outline. The initial crude markings became more concise and speckled, as if they were intended to be cloud-like. The speckled forms then coalesced into two bird-like shapes flanking the stone, later becoming well-defined grape clusters. The first letter of the legend appeared at this point – an upside down Greek 'D'. In the last phase, circa 400 BC, the speckled clusters disappeared and were replaced by a two-letter legend in Greco-Carian script – the same upside down 'D' plus the Greek 'G'. These two letters were actually used in the Kaunosian alphabet to represent 'K' and 'B', the first two letters of 'Kbid', the original name of Kaunos.

### County Coins and Collectibles

(Division of 1649592 Alberta Ltd)



**Howard Gilbey**  
Auctioneer



Licensed & Bonded  
Alberta # 339839

P.O. Box 120  
Ardrossan, AB  
T8E 2A1

### Seeking Quality Consignments of

- ✓ World and United States paper money
- ✓ Canadian Chartered Banknotes
- ✓ Dominion of Canada, Band of Canada notes
- ✓ Historic medals, pre-Confederation and merchants tokens
- ✓ Ancient, Medieval, World and US coins
- ✓ Maritime and Canadian coins
- ✓ RCM product
- ✓ Pre-1989 vintage and classic sports cards and sports memorabilia
- ✓ Vintage and classical pop culture items

Call: 780-298-0434  
Email: taneri9@mscnet.ca

**CHANTOU INTERNATIONAL**  
COIN & STAMP LTD.

OFFICIAL  
ROYAL CANADIAN MINT  
DISTRIBUTORS

[www.chantou.com](http://www.chantou.com)

**Giuseppe Iorio**

Tel: 604-321-7447  
Tel & Fax: 604-321-7876  
6537 Fraser St, Vancouver, BC V5X 3T4  
[giorio@telus.net](mailto:giorio@telus.net)

**BUY / SELL  
GOLD / SILVER**

Canadian & Foreign Coins  
Paper Money & Stamps  
Coin & Stamps Supplies

**Figure 3 – A Progression of Kaunos Stater Examples**



**Figure 3 –** Surprisingly, these are among the best examples of Kaunos coinage that have been offered in the past few years. Kaunos staters were first minted circa 490 BC with issues progressing more or less continuously through to 390 BC as shown above. The running goddess obverse and sacred stone reverse were constant devices, although the goddess's drapery went from scant, to substantial, to diaphanous (at the same time revealing more of her female attributes). The reverse incuse field went from rough, to nebulously decorated, to a pair of grape clusters, then to a plain surface with a two-letter, Greco-Carian legend. The fourth coin sold for 5,000 euro and the sixth coin, similar in style to mine, sold for 3,500 USD. (Coin photos courtesy of Lanz, Lanz, Rauch, Kunker, Numismatica Genevensis and CNG.)



## Featured Stater

My Kaunos coin is shiny and dark in hand, much like a wafer of obsidian (see Figure 4). It has a natural patina, quite different from the weird, iridescent-purple, artificial patina that has been applied to some coins recently. This one is solidly black, but thin like a silk veneer, allowing the underlying image to show through. It is quite attractive overall, though that depends on the preferences of the viewer. One dealer told me that such a smooth, glossy patina is sometimes found on mint state coins with smooth surfaces, given the right conditions. Indeed, the strike is generally pretty sharp, including most of the fine lines used in the robe, wings and wreath. The lack of general wear on the coin is apparent from the preserved detail on the highpoint of the obverse, which happens to be the two, obviously divine breasts of the goddess.

In fact, the obverse die, as opposed to the coin itself, may or may not have been as worn as the dealer noted. Being a late-issue die (mint production stopped immediately after), the image was already less boldly carved than some earlier dies. As well, the extra lines extending backwards from the rear wing and wreath, that appear to be mini die-breaks, were

likely a new design innovation. I believe that the celator had attempted to emphasize the goddess's forward running motion. Her robe is undulating to the right in the wind, and the little lines trailing the feathers and leaves were added to imply movement. It was a brave attempt to update the style of the deity, which had until then been statically archaic.

The reverse is exceptionally plain – not as exciting as earlier versions that included amorphous pellet clusters and two small handles at the top of the central pyramidal element. In place of the flanking clusters, this coin added two letters as a civic legend on either side of the simple pyramid, although the letters are also plain. They are assumed to be of Greco-Carian origin representing the name the issuing city of Kbid, as Kaunos was originally known. The letters are an inverted Delta ( $\Delta$ ) for 'K', and the Greek G ( $\Gamma$ ) for 'B'. A photo of my actual coin, with the late deity design and stripped down reverse, is listed as the last issue of Kaunos staters on the Wildwinds.com website, a longstanding on-line reference database. Wildwinds used CNG's 2004 auction image for this purpose, identifying it as a 'Konuk 116' type.

*"When Donald Duck traded his wings for arms, was he trading up or trading down?"*

Douglas Coupland



**GEORGE MANZ**  
COINS

P.O. BOX 3626  
Regina, SK S4P 3L7  
306.352.2337

george@georgemanzcoins.com  
www.georgemanzcoins.com

### ***CLYDE VINCETT LTD.***

COINS • GOLD • SILVER  
BUY & SELL

CROSSROADS MARKET  
1235-26TH AVENUE S.E.  
CALGARY, ALBERTA  
T2G 1R7  
FRIDAY - SUNDAY 9-5

KEITH & PAT BROWN

Cell: (403) 540-5391

### **Loran's Canadian & U.S. Coins**

• Now accepting **gold** and **silver** jewellery  
• Buy • Sell

*"30 Years Experience"*



Box 34003  
Saskatoon, SK S7J 5L7

Phone: 306-374-8770  
Email: payolie@sasktel.net

## Figure 4 – Featured Kaunos Stater



### Stater of Kaunos – 410–390 BC

**Obv:** Winged Female Deity (Iris) Running, Holding Kerykeion and Wreath.

**Rev:** Baetyl (Sacred Conical Stone) Within Incuse Square;  $\Delta - \Gamma$  ( $\Delta$  inverted)

**Data:** 11.63g, 23.7 x 20.7mm, 12h. Mint: Kaunos, Cilicia, Asia Minor.

**Reference:** Konuk 116 (O54/R56); von Aulock 2350; Kayhan 799.

**Acquired:** Classical Numismatic Group, February 2004.

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

**Figure 4** – This coin is as slick and dark as it appears. Its color and shine were naturally applied over 2,400 years onto a smooth metal surface. The running goddess is carved in a late period, flowing style, complete with diaphanous gown and her wing/wreath lines point backwards to suggest forward movement. Even the off-centeredness of the obverse strike indicates that she is running to the left, off the oval flan. The reverse has reduced a more elaborate early period composition to a basic, pyramidal element and a simple legend in the Greco-Carian language. The dies were likely the last of the Kaunos stater series.




## In Closing...

Kaunos is an uncommon mint, but its distinctive issues are appealing to Greek city-state collectors. Anything with wings will add a sense of drama to an image. A goddess with wings is even better. I would normally prefer one of the more archaic looking Kaunos staters, but this one does show us that the city was becoming more

cosmopolitan around 400 BC, willing to embrace a less rigidly styled coinage.

Although the winged goddess of Kaunos, related to the Greek Iris, likely did have a role as transporter to the underworld, she may also have been seen as an ancient, all-powerful Wonder Woman. Except that

Wonder Woman didn't fly, so the goddess would have needed to be a combination of Wonder Woman and Superman. This raises the obvious question: How come Superman could fly without wings? We definitely need to be less gullible and more discerning. 



## 1¢ Coins

## Canadian Retail Coin Prices

by Dean Silver



Victoria 1¢	VG 8	F 12	F 16	VF 20	VF 25	VF 30	VF 35	EF 40	EF 45	AU 50	AU 55	MS 60
1858	104.12	128.56	145.88	163.20	186.99	210.78	234.57	258.36	294.92	368.05	464.49	657.35
1859 - 9 over 8	58.89	83.60	109.24	134.88	146.43	157.97	169.51	181.06	215.54	284.52	373.47	551.38
1859	7.63	9.58	12.96	16.35	17.65	18.95	20.25	21.54	26.15	35.36	57.64	102.19
1859 - Low 9	8.75	11.31	15.78	20.24	22.14	24.04	25.94	27.84	32.60	42.13	63.92	107.51
1876H	6.33	7.32	8.44	9.56	11.42	13.29	15.15	17.02	23.63	36.85	52.29	83.18
1881H	7.22	11.41	15.02	18.62	21.94	25.26	28.58	31.89	38.89	52.90	75.13	119.58
Light Letter Doubling	ADD: 3.00 per letter											
Heavy Letter Doubling	ADD: 5.00 per letter											
1881H Triple N Regina	25.26	39.92	50.22	60.53	71.31	82.09	92.87	103.65	126.41	171.92	-	-
1881H Repunched N's	34.28	54.18	68.99	83.80	98.73	113.66	128.59	143.52	175.03	238.04	-	-
1882H DBI Serif N's OBV 2	6.36	9.22	11.33	13.44	15.97	18.50	21.03	23.56	29.62	41.74	55.27	82.33
1882H DBL Serif N's OBV 1	7.03	10.03	12.53	15.04	17.54	20.05	22.56	25.06	31.10	43.17	58.45	89.00
1882H SGL Serif N's OBV 1	9.41	11.76	14.71	17.65	20.59	23.53	26.47	29.41	39.22	58.82	76.47	111.76
1884	5.51	8.35	10.48	12.61	14.34	16.07	17.80	19.53	26.71	41.07	62.44	105.18
1886	7.90	12.26	16.98	21.69	25.77	29.84	33.91	37.99	49.38	72.15	104.40	168.89
1887	5.46	8.01	10.76	13.51	16.58	19.65	22.72	25.78	34.04	50.56	69.94	108.69
1888	4.80	7.52	8.55	9.58	11.09	12.60	14.11	15.62	19.71	27.89	41.45	68.56
1890H	11.78	17.81	21.88	25.96	30.79	35.63	40.47	45.31	58.03	83.49	113.54	173.63
1891 - LL LD	12.12	18.36	24.96	31.55	38.90	46.24	53.59	60.93	77.53	110.73	149.91	228.26
1891 - SL SD	72.15	95.64	116.61	137.58	157.03	176.48	195.93	215.37	247.37	311.36	374.24	499.99
1891 - LL SD	100.22	144.76	170.25	195.74	227.04	258.35	289.65	320.95	406.51	577.63	786.84	1,205
1892	9.36	15.12	18.89	22.67	24.62	26.57	28.51	30.46	41.00	62.08	79.43	114.14
1893	5.44	7.39	8.70	10.01	11.72	13.43	15.14	16.85	21.31	30.23	45.21	75.19
1894	16.44	22.45	26.32	30.20	34.93	39.66	44.39	49.11	60.95	84.63	109.56	159.40
1895	8.32	14.05	17.42	20.79	23.42	26.05	28.67	31.30	41.56	62.08	77.76	109.13
1896 - Near 6	5.88	7.34	10.10	12.85	14.19	15.52	16.85	18.19	21.64	28.54	41.48	67.35
1896 - Far 6	33.92	40.07	46.04	52.02	58.84	65.66	72.48	79.30	92.93	120.20	163.61	250.42
1897	5.13	7.24	8.96	10.68	12.28	13.89	15.50	17.10	22.95	34.64	49.95	80.56
1898H	10.61	15.44	19.49	23.54	26.70	29.86	33.03	36.19	45.97	65.53	89.74	138.15
1899	4.90	6.07	7.27	8.47	10.05	11.62	13.19	14.77	20.24	31.19	43.73	68.79
1900H	4.59	6.02	7.27	8.52	9.79	11.06	12.33	13.60	17.64	25.72	34.86	53.14
1900	11.87	17.45	22.15	26.84	31.27	35.69	40.12	44.54	59.52	89.46	120.96	183.95
1901	4.39	5.62	6.88	8.14	9.50	10.87	12.23	13.60	17.48	25.23	34.16	52.01

Edward 1¢	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	2.93	3.93	4.51	5.10	6.45	7.81	9.17	10.53	12.39	16.11	22.17	34.28
1903	2.93	3.93	4.55	5.17	6.64	8.10	9.57	11.04	13.59	18.71	26.68	42.64
1904	3.71	4.85	6.59	8.34	9.63	10.93	12.23	13.52	17.11	24.30	35.21	57.05
1905	5.69	7.42	8.80	10.18	11.73	13.27	14.82	16.36	20.91	30.01	43.97	71.90
1906	3.56	4.67	5.42	6.18	7.38	8.59	9.80	11.01	15.25	23.74	33.17	52.01
1907	3.79	5.03	6.15	7.28	8.80	10.32	11.84	13.36	18.17	27.79	36.72	54.57
1907H	17.99	25.12	32.70	40.27	46.92	53.58	60.23	66.89	83.21	115.87	160.02	248.32
1908	4.04	5.35	6.78	8.21	9.73	11.24	12.76	14.27	17.75	24.70	34.58	54.35
1909	2.52	3.66	4.29	4.92	6.29	7.66	9.03	10.40	13.11	18.54	25.46	39.30
1910	2.46	3.46	4.17	4.89	5.68	6.47	7.26	8.04	10.73	16.10	23.67	38.81

## DTS AVERAGE • 1¢ COIN RETAIL PRICES

George V Large 1¢	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	2.02	2.77	3.52	4.28	5.13	5.98	6.84	7.69	10.23	15.29	21.20	33.02
1912	1.95	2.66	3.39	4.12	4.83	5.55	6.26	6.97	9.67	15.08	21.56	34.52
1913	1.87	2.63	3.15	3.67	4.46	5.24	6.03	6.81	9.56	15.06	23.74	41.09
1914	2.04	2.97	3.55	4.13	5.04	5.95	6.85	7.76	11.86	20.05	28.75	46.15
1915	2.11	2.97	3.55	4.14	5.19	6.24	7.30	8.35	12.20	19.89	27.66	43.21
1916	1.70	2.39	2.77	3.15	3.75	4.35	4.95	5.55	7.12	10.27	15.21	25.08
1917	1.61	2.20	2.55	2.89	3.39	3.89	4.38	4.88	6.09	8.51	12.02	19.06
1918	1.61	2.20	2.55	2.89	3.39	3.89	4.38	4.88	6.09	8.51	11.91	18.73
1919	1.61	2.20	2.55	2.89	3.38	3.86	4.35	4.83	6.07	8.56	11.96	18.78
1920	1.62	2.25	2.64	3.03	3.56	4.10	4.64	5.17	7.39	11.83	16.94	27.16

George V Small 1¢	VG 8	F 12	F 16	VF 20	VF 25	VF 30	VF 35	EF 40	EF 45	AU 50	AU 55	MS 60
1920	1.26	1.84	2.26	2.68	3.14	3.60	4.06	4.52	5.94	8.79	12.53	20.03
1921	1.43	2.35	2.99	3.62	4.76	5.91	7.05	8.19	10.63	15.50	30.12	59.36
1922	19.32	24.11	30.44	36.76	42.71	48.66	54.61	60.55	84.29	131.76	188.51	302.01
1923	36.75	43.99	49.83	55.68	62.83	69.99	77.15	84.31	117.72	184.56	260.06	411.07
1924	8.93	11.43	13.84	16.25	18.98	21.71	24.44	27.17	40.95	68.50	103.36	173.07
1925	32.05	36.73	42.19	47.66	52.07	56.48	60.89	65.30	82.90	118.11	179.41	302.01
1926	5.81	7.59	9.58	11.58	13.86	16.13	18.41	20.69	33.58	59.36	87.11	142.62
1927	2.09	3.22	4.37	5.52	6.85	8.18	9.51	10.84	15.62	25.17	38.59	65.44
1928	0.95	1.42	2.10	2.79	3.28	3.78	4.27	4.77	7.02	11.52	16.93	27.75
1929 - Low 9	0.94	1.41	2.09	2.76	3.24	3.71	4.19	4.67	6.47	10.09	15.84	27.34
1929 - High 9	20.53	31.92	38.50	45.08	50.64	56.21	61.78	67.35	78.17	99.83	145.08	235.59
1930	2.70	3.85	5.18	6.52	8.19	9.87	11.55	13.22	18.90	30.27	45.24	75.18
1931	1.54	2.16	3.16	4.17	5.30	6.43	7.56	8.69	14.20	25.23	38.78	65.88
1932	0.90	1.40	2.01	2.62	3.09	3.57	4.04	4.52	5.63	7.86	11.92	20.03
1933	0.90	1.40	2.01	2.62	3.09	3.57	4.04	4.52	5.68	8.01	12.18	20.53
1934	0.96	1.39	2.03	2.67	3.00	3.34	3.68	4.01	5.27	7.78	13.10	23.74
1935	0.95	1.38	1.97	2.57	2.92	3.27	3.62	3.96	5.27	7.89	12.87	22.84
1936	0.93	1.37	1.96	2.54	2.88	3.23	3.57	3.91	5.21	7.81	11.98	20.32
1936 - Dot obv King	69.27	126.26	173.33	220.40	270.17	319.93	369.69	419.46	573.26	880.87	1,427	2,519

George VI 1¢	VG8	F12	VF20	VF25	VF30	VF35	EF40	AU50	AU55	MS60	MS63	MS64
1937	0.49	0.79	1.61	1.83	2.06	2.28	2.51	4.47	5.10	6.35	23.42	29.12
1938	0.31	0.54	1.25	1.54	1.84	2.14	2.44	4.43	5.11	6.45	25.98	32.49
1939	0.31	0.54	1.25	1.54	1.84	2.14	2.44	4.43	5.04	6.25	14.99	17.90
1940	0.25	0.46	0.95	1.25	1.56	1.86	2.16	3.32	4.18	5.90	16.28	19.73
1941	0.31	0.58	1.08	1.42	1.76	2.09	2.43	5.07	7.85	13.42	70.19	89.12
1942	0.25	0.47	1.08	1.41	1.74	2.07	2.40	4.69	6.96	11.51	68.59	87.61
1943 - Round colon dots	0.25	0.47	1.08	1.40	1.72	2.05	2.37	4.43	5.74	8.35	39.07	49.32
1943 - Oval colon dots	3.02	5.22	10.78	13.41	16.05	18.68	21.32	35.44	42.87	57.73	122.25	143.75
1944	0.30	0.53	1.18	1.50	1.81	2.13	2.45	5.03	9.56	18.62	108.79	138.85
1945	0.26	0.47	0.98	1.33	1.68	2.03	2.38	4.34	5.69	8.39	40.09	50.65
1946	0.25	0.46	0.94	1.24	1.53	1.83	2.13	3.93	5.08	7.39	22.71	27.81
1947	0.25	0.46	0.94	1.24	1.53	1.83	2.13	3.43	4.93	7.92	17.78	21.07
1947ML - Pointed 7	0.26	0.47	0.98	1.27	1.57	1.87	2.16	3.69	5.17	8.15	24.88	30.45
1947ML - Blunt 7	0.28	0.53	1.04	1.39	1.73	2.08	2.42	4.86	6.59	10.05	45.46	57.26
1948 - A to LRG denticle	0.28	0.52	1.01	1.32	1.63	1.94	2.26	4.26	6.19	10.05	52.96	67.26
1948 - A to SML denticle	1.58	4.29	8.17	10.39	12.61	14.82	17.04	31.39	45.55	73.87	240.83	296.48
1948 - A off denticle	0.33	0.63	1.25	1.54	1.84	2.13	2.42	4.68	6.72	10.81	71.29	91.45
1949 - A off denticle	0.25	0.47	0.96	1.27	1.58	1.89	2.19	3.92	4.48	5.59	15.80	19.20
1949 - A to denticle	8.96	16.52	25.08	29.82	34.56	39.30	44.04	63.17	77.01	104.70	362.50	448.43
1950	0.26	0.47	1.20	1.51	1.82	2.14	2.45	4.26	4.78	5.83	15.63	18.90
1951	0.26	0.47	1.20	1.51	1.82	2.14	2.45	4.26	4.94	6.30	27.13	34.07
1951 - Dot obv King	6.42	11.40	27.56	34.14	40.72	47.29	53.87	89.53	101.52	125.50	438.05	542.23
1952	0.26	0.47	1.20	1.51	1.82	2.14	2.45	4.26	5.07	6.69	16.20	19.37



## DTS AVERAGE • 1¢ COIN RETAIL PRICES

Elizabeth II 1¢	VG8	F12	VF20	VF30	EF40	AU50	MS60	MS61	MS62	MS63	MS64	MS65
1953 - NSF	0.05	0.10	0.15	0.25	0.35	0.55	3.17	5.47	7.77	10.07	12.37	42.38
1953 - SF	1.56	3.24	5.98	8.02	10.07	14.51	25.19	75.45	125.71	175.97	226.23	974.97
1954 - NSF	472.30	584.76	764.68	925.86	1,087	1,526	2,300	-	-	-	-	-
1954 - SF	2.19	3.28	4.37	5.46	6.56	7.92	10.93	16.13	21.32	26.52	31.72	141.90
1955 NSF Business Strike	157.70	195.24	255.32	309.14	362.95	509.55	1,153	-	-	-	-	-
1955 SF Short Denticles	0.50	0.75	1.01	1.26	1.51	1.76	4.57	7.50	10.42	13.35	16.27	50.06
1955 SF Long Denticles	0.73	0.97	1.37	1.62	1.88	2.09	5.02	8.77	12.52	16.28	20.03	56.32
1956	0.06	0.11	0.17	0.28	0.39	0.61	3.52	5.40	7.27	9.14	11.02	39.04
1957	0.06	0.11	0.17	0.28	0.39	0.61	3.33	5.25	7.18	9.10	11.02	35.04
1958	0.06	0.11	0.17	0.28	0.39	0.61	3.33	5.25	7.18	9.10	11.02	29.83
1959	0.06	0.11	0.17	0.28	0.39	0.61	3.33	5.13	6.93	8.73	10.53	28.83
1960	0.06	0.11	0.17	0.28	0.39	0.61	3.33	5.13	6.93	8.73	10.53	28.83
1961	0.06	0.11	0.17	0.28	0.39	0.61	3.33	5.51	7.68	9.85	12.02	26.83
1962	0.06	0.11	0.17	0.28	0.39	0.61	3.33	5.51	7.68	9.85	12.02	26.83
1962 - Harp	4.44	5.56	6.67	7.78	8.89	10.06	16.67	21.27	25.88	30.48	35.09	103.51
1962 - Guitar	7.78	10.00	12.22	14.44	16.67	19.61	27.78	36.78	45.78	54.77	63.77	190.32
1963	0.06	0.11	0.17	0.28	0.39	0.61	3.33	5.25	7.18	9.10	11.02	24.82
1964	0.06	0.11	0.17	0.28	0.39	0.61	3.33	5.19	7.05	8.91	10.76	24.42
1965 - SB B5	0.06	0.11	0.17	0.28	0.39	1.67	5.51	7.17	8.84	10.51	12.17	28.81
1965 - SB P5	0.06	0.11	0.17	0.28	0.39	1.94	7.76	10.68	13.60	16.52	19.44	60.54
1965 - LB B5	0.06	0.11	0.17	0.28	0.39	1.67	5.44	6.96	8.48	9.99	11.51	27.81
1965 - LBP5	2.83	3.52	5.53	7.50	9.47	13.91	25.27	48.98	72.69	96.41	120.12	356.36
1966	0.06	0.11	0.17	0.28	0.39	0.61	3.33	4.86	6.39	7.91	9.44	24.10
1967	0.06	0.11	0.17	0.28	0.39	0.61	3.33	4.96	6.59	8.21	9.84	26.11
1968	0.06	0.11	0.17	0.28	0.39	0.61	3.33	4.91	6.49	8.06	9.64	23.18
1969	0.06	0.11	0.17	0.28	0.39	0.61	3.33	5.22	7.11	9.00	10.89	24.18

Elizabeth II 1¢	VG8	F12	VF20	VF30	EF40	AU50	MS60	MS61	MS62	MS63	MS64	MS65
1970 thru 1979	0.04	0.07	0.09	0.13	0.17	0.28	1.11	4.26	7.40	10.54	13.69	27.55
1978 - Date doubling	0.28	0.57	1.14	1.71	2.28	2.85	5.70	10.24	14.78	19.32	23.86	49.10
1979 - Date doubling	0.21	0.43	0.86	1.29	1.72	2.15	4.29	7.39	10.48	13.58	16.68	34.31
1980 thru 1989	0.04	0.07	0.09	0.13	0.17	0.28	1.11	3.53	5.95	8.37	10.78	25.88
1983 - Near Beads	0.28	0.56	1.11	1.67	2.22	2.78	5.56	9.98	14.41	18.84	23.26	47.87
1985 - Pointed 5	2.14	3.17	4.44	6.39	8.33	11.11	17.54	23.95	30.36	36.77	43.18	75.76
1990 thru 1999	0.04	0.07	0.09	0.13	0.17	0.28	1.11	3.17	5.23	7.29	9.35	22.54
2000 thru 2012	0.04	0.07	0.09	0.13	0.17	0.28	1.11	3.09	5.06	7.04	9.02	17.53
2006P	0.26	0.52	1.05	1.57	2.09	2.62	5.08	7.98	10.89	13.79	16.69	33.39



**The ENS is  
on the web**

**[www.EdmontonCoinClub.com](http://www.EdmontonCoinClub.com)**

- get updates on coming events
- find out about us
- useful links

**Edmonton Numismatic Society**





**Buying/Selling Canadian Coins/Notes Free Appraisals**

**BU Year Sets And BU Rolls Available**

Box 82  
St. Michael, Alberta  
T0B 4B0  
Tel/Fax(780) 896-2238

*Lonnie S. Whitrow*

[lwhitrow@hotmail.com](mailto:lwhitrow@hotmail.com)



# DIVERSE EQUITIES<sup>INC.</sup>

Stan Wright



- Bullion
- Coins
- Jewelry
- Diamonds
- Rare Coins
- Coin Sets
- Watches
- Paper Money

## Diverse Equities, Inc.

Box 61144 Kensington P.O.

Calgary, AB, Canada T2N 4S6

Phone: (403) 230-9321

Fax: (403) 274-3828

Email: [stan@diverseequities.com](mailto:stan@diverseequities.com)

Web: [diverseequities.com](http://diverseequities.com)



# 1¢ 1881 Varieties

**by Dean Silver**

Photos: Dean Silver



**1¢ 1881 Repunched Ns**



**1¢ 1881 Triple N Regina**





# 1¢ 1882 Varieties

**by Dean Silver**

Photos: Dean Silver



**1¢ 1882H Obverse 2 Double Serif N's**

---



**1¢ 1882H Obverse 2 Double Serif N's**  
Reverse side

---



**1¢ 1882H Obverse 1 Double Serif N**

---



**1¢ 1882H Obverse 1 Single Serif N**

---



# Be Careful What You Wish For

by **Marc Bink**

*"I'll tip my hat to the new constitution,  
Take a bow for the new revolution,  
Smile and grin at the change all around.  
Pick up my guitar and play;  
Just like yesterday.  
Then I'll get on my knees and pray...  
...We don't get fooled again"*

*The Who, 1971, "Won't Get Fooled Again"*

*"Oh, those Russians..."*

*Boney M, 1977, "Rasputin"*

The other day I had another coin "talk to me". I most certainly wasn't looking for anything. This was another unloved, and unappreciated thing left lying around that for some reason just "called" to me and "found" me. Just to be clear; I haven't lost my mind. I fully realize that coins are inanimate objects that cannot talk any more than horses can. However, like the TV show with the talking horse, what would happen if...the mind boggles...

It caught my eye because I'd never seen one so early, and this coin didn't look like it was in bad shape. It was an early Soviet piece; a 50 Kopeck coin in silver. What was even more interesting was the legend; it wasn't a coin from the Soviet Union or "CCCP" as we knew the later ones to be, it was from the "Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic". But it had the same hammer and sickle made famous by the Soviets and a big red star on it. The legends, even with my feeble attempt at understanding the Cyrillic script, had something

on it about "Proletariat" on it. So if it wasn't Soviet, what was it?

As with most of my articles, a coin usually starts a journey. This one was no exception. And it was a fascinating and bloody journey this time. The Russian Revolution of 1917 to 1922 was a very complex and messy story. I'll attempt to make some sense of it here, hopefully it won't be too long-winded. Just a spoiler though, if you get queasy about death, misery and mayhem, you might want to quit reading now and just look at the pictures.

An old Chinese curse goes something like this; "May you live in interesting times". On the surface, it appears harmless and even complimentary. Dig into it, and a whole different animal comes to light, and it isn't a nice one either. This is one such case.

In a nutshell, the Russian Revolution can be summed up like this; everyone understood that the Old Regime was creaky, oppressive and corrupt. Everyone

knew that at some point there had to be a better way. A group of high-minded "progressive" intellectuals had studied and interpreted Karl Marx and his Socialist theories and felt that Communism was a natural progression of things and a better situation than living under money-hungry capitalists. They had split off from the moderate Social Democratic party and radicalized. They wrote scads of material that only a few people in Russia could understand and even less cared about, yet they claimed to speak for the "majority". They were narrow-minded and because of this, incapable of believing that they could be wrong and that they actually had no clue as to how to run a country. The Russian Revolution is a classic case of "Be careful what you wish for, you just might get it".

It started off with a series of misunderstandings. The First World War wasn't going well for the Russians. It was hemorrhaging cash and while there weren't

too many shortages, life for the average Russian wasn't getting any easier. Some foodstuffs were getting scarce, but people still had something to eat and weren't digging up turnips and tree roots like the Germans were in Allied blockaded Germany. However, there was a blockade on, and things weren't getting out. The Tsar, never popular, was still bumbling around in splendid isolation taking advice from a half-mad monk who had unduly influenced his German born wife. Here's where the first of the cracks started appearing.

Rasputin was a rather unsavory fellow. He was crude, lewd and obscene. He called a spade a spade, and he had no use for the useless class of nobles that hung around the Tsar's court. He did however, like their money and their women. He also had a bit of a drinking issue and enjoyed a good party. Unlike here in Canada where drinking is considered a problem, in Russia drinking is considered a necessary social skill. It was also one he mastered well. A group of these nobles had more than their fair share of Rasputin and were envious and suspicious of just how much power he had over the government. The nobles felt it was time to knock him down a few notches. He was advocating that Russia sue for peace, since the war was destroying the country. The Tsarina, who was German born, was listening and advising her shallow and not-too-bright husband. Rasputin had one other card up his filthy sleeve; through some sort of sorcery or luck he was able to stop the bleeding and heal her son who suffered from hemophilia. This also didn't endear him to too many people.

Long story short, he was invited to a party and murdered. And rather gruesomely too; he refused to die quietly. He ended up getting poisoned, stabbed, beaten, drowned and shot.



**A colourized picture of Tsar Nicolas II and his family, circa 1913**

There are no such things as half measures in Russia. He honestly didn't see this one coming when he got the invitation. But one of the things he prophesized was the fact that if he got murdered, the regime wouldn't last another year. He was right.

The Tsar then decided to purge all of the "Germanic" elements of his high command. Then his Chief of Staff more or less quit. So the Tsar decided he'd run his own army. That didn't work out too well. On the eastern front, the only place where the Russian Army was making any progress or headway was against the hapless Austrians in Galicia. Otherwise, they were in full retreat and the Germans were getting uncomfortably close to St. Petersburg. The Germans had already taken most of the Ukraine and were making noises about letting the Ukraine have its independence from Russia. The Tsarist government was reeling, and while canvassing for a general who could actually do something except organize a retreat, they

were losing control of the populace in St. Petersburg.

The moderates finally saw their chance. The Social Democrats organized and started putting plans into play. They were working with elements of the army to try and gain control and depose the Tsar. And they were starting to make some headway. By early 1917, they'd holed up the Tsar in Tsarskoe Selo and marginalized him. He decided to head to the front and do a sort of a "progress". It was a fatal mistake. As soon as he left, the social democrats made their move and isolated the government. They kick-started the Duma and issued proclamations that they were now in charge. The Tsar essentially was powerless. He had had enough anyway; he knew he was in over his head and he conceded to abdicate in favour of his young son and a regency governed by his brother. Prince Michael would have no part of it and fled. The Tsar, not knowing what to do, waffled long enough for the army to side with the social





**A colourized picture of Lenin speaking to the masses in Petrograd at the start of the Revolution**

democrats. After a quick succession of useless leaders, one man finally had the gumption to stand up and be counted, and that was Alexander Kerensky.

Kerensky was a 36-year-old firebrand. He started off as a moderate social democrat, and then through the course of his short regime morphed into something else. But at least he

was willing to try and govern the country and keep things going. He made commitments to the Allies that he would continue the war against Germany and he would tie up a sizeable contingent of German armies allowing the Allies to break out in the west. But first, he had to find a general and an army that would agree to work with him, and that was proving difficult.

While Kerensky was duelling with the Tsarists and the military, Vladimir Ilyich Lenin<sup>1</sup> was cooling his heels in Geneva Switzerland. He was not happy, as he was forced to watch the chance of a lifetime evaporate from afar. Vladimir Lenin was the de-facto leader of the Bolshevik party, the radical left wing social democrats. He was an avowed Marxist, prolific writer, and a flaming coward. At the first sign of Tsarist repression, he fled and had been living abroad on whatever donations and fees the Bolsheviks could scrape together. Lenin had not been in Russia for about 17 years by that point. He had spent most of his exile in Munich, London and Bern or Geneva, and along with his comrades Trotsky and Stalin, they all had rotated in and out of Vienna prior to the First World War. In fact, for a couple of months in 1909, if someone would have had the foresight and was able to nuke Vienna they would have prevented most of the evil that happened in the 20th century as Lenin, Trotsky, Stalin<sup>2</sup> and Hitler all lived within a few blocks of each other. They all would have never been together, but imagine for a minute if a down and out Hitler had run into Stalin or Lenin while he was selling his postcard art on a street corner in Vienna, as that could have actually happened. Stalin would

<sup>1</sup> Vladimir Ilyich Lenin, (Ulyanov) 1870-1924, leader of the Bolshevik faction of the Russian Social Democrat Labour Party. He was nominally trained as a lawyer but never practiced law, but entered into revolutionary politics after the execution of his brother. Sentenced to exile in 1893, he escaped Siberia and went to Western Europe, where he remained until the revolution in 1917. Physically small in stature, he was a horrible little man, hot tempered and impatient with any who disagreed with him. His marriage was also interesting, it was probably platonic, due to medical issues with his wife. As a result he had plenty of mistresses. He had a series of strokes which first incapacitated him in 1921, and then eventually lead to his withdrawal from active life and death. There are rumours that Stalin helped Lenin's demise along, he apparently was present and watched as the last stroke killed Lenin.

<sup>2</sup> Josef Stalin, (Josif Vissarionovich Dzughashvili) 1878-1953, Stalin was the consummate thug. He was vicious, vindictive and had no conscience. He initially studied to be a monk, but was drilled out of the monastery. He became radicalized and was involved in quite a few actions that earned him the attention of the Ohkrana and exile in 1903. He escaped, bummed around Western Europe for a while returning just before the revolution. He whipped the Red Army into shape along with Trotsky and quickly rose to be Lenin's #3 man. After Lenin's death, he started a power struggle that marginalized Trotsky which eventually got him exiled and killed in 1940. The Supreme Soviet ruler after 1925, Stalin went on to become one of the most bloody and ruthless dictators the Russians had ever experienced since Ivan the Terrible. He created the Soviet Empire and modernized Soviet industry turning it into a superpower after WW II. He died in 1953 probably from an alcohol induced stroke.

have probably robbed the unfortunate Hitler, while Trotsky would have ignored him and walked by, and Lenin would have tried to convert him and probably in the end paid him to go away.

So Lenin was fuming, and broke. Enter the German High Command, who sensed a golden opportunity. They offered to put Lenin and his associates Karl Radek and Grigory Zinoviev, (along with Lenin's wife and his mistress) on a train for Petrograd. They of course had a price; once Lenin seized power, they wanted him to quit the war at terms favourable to the Germans. They offered a train and 5 million Gold Marks to help grease the wheel. Lenin jumped at the deal and couldn't get on the train fast enough. Leon Trotsky was also in exile, but was already agitating and making noise and stirring things up for the Bolsheviks even though he was still considered

a Menshevik. (He considered himself "non-aligned".) Soviet histories have claimed that the split between Mensheviks and Bolsheviks was theoretical, it was actually racial/religious; the Mensheviks were the old Jewish "Bund", a wing of the radical social democrats. That put them at an instant disadvantage in Russia. Trotsky was determined to bridge that gap and had been cultivating favor with the Bolshevik majority. First off, he changed his name from Lev Bronstein to Leon Trotsky, something a little more "Russian" than Jewish, and the next he sought to assert himself; he was nothing if not an opportunist. But he was a brilliant propagandist and an avowed Marxist. He had this knack for motivating people by telling them exactly what they needed to hear at exactly the right time. Trotsky could also lie with a straight face and would stop at nothing to get what he wanted. He also had no fear; going to the front and whipping

people up when they started to flag. He would be very instrumental in making the Bolshevik revolution happen.

Trotsky had arrived in May, just after Lenin did. Lenin proceeded to throw some of the German money around, the first thing he did was buy a printing press. He bought a state-of-the-art one and started "Pravda". The next thing he did was organize – through the creative use of propaganda – some disaffection and strife in the army. He used deserters, criminals, and whoever came to him and destabilized the army. His printing press could get leaflets out faster than the Duma could counter them. He also paid people to stand on railway platforms that the army used and hand out brand new 10 Rouble notes to anyone and all coming by, in the hopes they'd stop long enough to talk and pick up a leaflet or two. This was a very effective campaign. It only started to come apart when it

## Classic Cash

- We BUY and SELL high end, condition rare and rare Canadian Coins and Currencies.
- We BUY complete collections or part if agreeable
- We buy Gold and Silver coins and bars
- Best prices paid upon mutual agreement of purchase
- Visit us at the Edmonton, Calgary, Saskatoon and RCNA shows
- Friendly, courteous and professional service with 21+ years experience
- Please contact us to set up an appointment today!

**Morris and Kathy Kosowan**  
**Box 8928**  
**Sylvan Lake, AB T4S 1S6**

**Telephone: 403-887-4470**  
**Cell: 403-597-5002**  
**Email: KHL1993@shaw.ca**



was discovered that the notes being handed out were counterfeits made in Germany. But for most, they were accepted and used without question. The Bolsheviks were on the cusp of making it; they had destabilized and demoralized the army, and had thrown the Kerensky government into disarray. And then it all came apart...Kerensky had "grown a set", to use a modern expression.

Kerensky finally got his act together and used some ex-Okhrana employees to finally get the goods on Lenin and the Bolsheviks. A few dedicated officials had finally waded through all the laundering, blind fronts into Helsinki or Stockholm, and had put together enough to indict Lenin and the major Bolshevik players on charges of high treason. Lenin immediately shaved off his trademark beard and fled to Helsinki. Trotsky remained behind and agitated, as did Stalin. There were arrest warrants issued for all of them, but the army by this point was starting to fracture. And some of the factions were starting to be a problem to the Kerensky government. So Kerensky did the unthinkable; he dumped the treason charges and buried the evidence. He wanted to deal with the Bolsheviks, and he thought he could subvert and control them easier than he could the army. Besides, these people really had some support amongst the peasants and they could be useful. Trotsky seized the advantage, locked out the

government and seized power until Lenin could get there. He wasn't about to let the government sit back and think about things, he moved in and reorganized immediately. He fired the Okhrana officials and burned the evidence. Only then did Lenin think it was safe enough to come home.

And this was largely Kerensky's biggest problem; he was too young and immature not to recognize the seriousness of what was going on. He misinterpreted the military faction's goals and totally underestimated the Bolsheviks. It's assumed he thought he could hold the threat of the treason charges over their heads in order to get them to cooperate. He didn't realize that the Bolsheviks were playing for keeps.

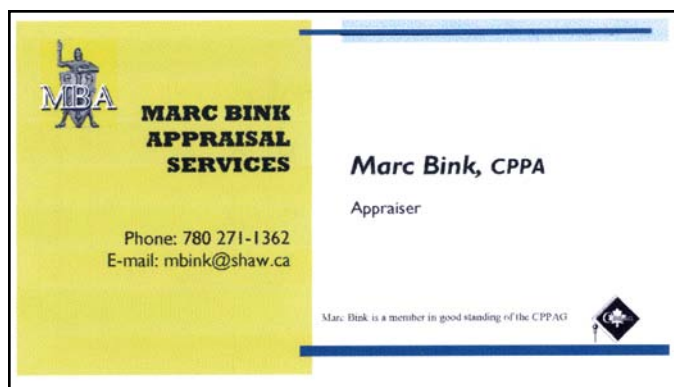
Long story short, it was his undoing. The Bolsheviks couldn't believe their good fortune, and they quickly moved in and weren't about to make the same mistake; they eradicated the Tsarists and the Republicans. By now the lines were starting to be drawn, the Bolsheviks on one side, everyone else on the other. And in the middle, was the German army who helped make it all happen.

The Germans had fought back against the offensive launched by Kerensky's troops and had driven them back deep into Russia. The Bolshevik's plans to ruin the army had worked, there was no fight left in them. The

only group that demonstrated that there was still some competence and fight left were the troops in Galicia. They had succeeded in driving the hapless Hapsburg Austrian army back and were almost into Austria proper. But it wasn't to last; the Austrians got some German support and started fighting back. In the south, other states that were nominally on the fence decided to join the Germans and declared war on Russia. It looked like it was the beginning of the end.

Kerensky by this time realized he didn't have what it took to be a military commander. Trotsky had already manoeuvred the Bolsheviks into a majority position by taking over the Duma. Lenin had been convinced to come back and take on the lead role of this new Provisional Government. The first order of business was to deal with the Germans. They met at Brest-Litovsk and started dealing. The Germans figured they had the upper hand, which militarily they did. They decided to renege on a few points of the initial deal they had made with the Bolsheviks.

The Bolsheviks had delivered. There was no army, no economy, no food and no people left in the German's way; they could go up to Petrograd if they wanted. The Germans decided they wanted to really put Russia on her knees, and so offered to push on. The Bolsheviks decided to pull out of the negotiations. The Germans

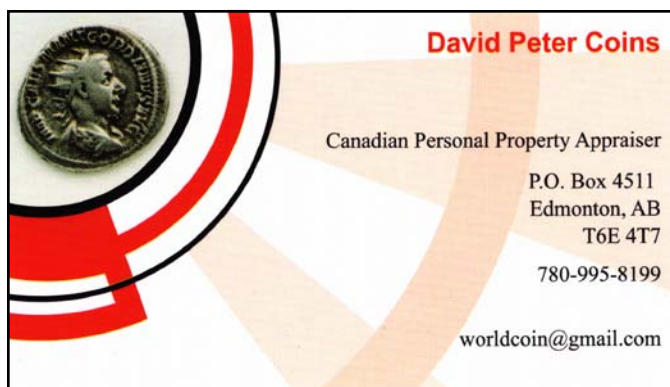


**MBA**  
**MARC BINK**  
**APPRAISAL**  
**SERVICES**

Phone: 780 271-1362  
E-mail: mbink@shaw.ca

**Marc Bink, CPPA**  
Appraiser

Marc Bink is a member in good standing of the CPPAG



**David Peter Coins**

Canadian Personal Property Appraiser

P.O. Box 4511  
Edmonton, AB  
T6E 4T7  
780-995-8199

worldcoin@gmail.com

went on, unimpeded towards Petrograd. Kerensky and allies were threatening in the east, but blowing it each and every time due to incompetence and petty bickering.

The Tsar and his family had outlived their value as hostages when the British government refused to turn over seized assets in London to the Bolsheviks. The British Royal family was also seemingly uninterested and had not inquired after their health or well-being. And of course, the Americans wanted nothing to do with yet another European exile who'd eventually become a public liability when they couldn't support themselves. It seemed the Tsar didn't have any marketable skills. By this point in time, Lenin couldn't have cared less what happened to the Tsar, and did nothing to protect the family. The poor forgotten Tsar and his family were gruesomely machine-gunned in a basement and hastily tossed into pits as the "White Russian" armies threatened to overrun the Bolsheviks in the east.<sup>3</sup>

The Czech foreign legion was getting away with a bulk of Tsarist gold, until it realized it was effectively trapped. And the government it supported now called for its arrest and disarmament. So the Czechs dealt with the Bolsheviks, handed over the last Provisional general to the Bolsheviks to get shot, and high-tailed it back for home. They left the gold to the Bolsheviks.

Lenin was preparing to run away again when Trotsky pulled out a masterstroke in propaganda by turning the Germans into the true villains and put the Bolsheviks in a good light. The Germans couldn't believe

what they were hearing, and when they heard it they realized they'd overestimated their position. They decided to deal. The Bolsheviks, who were by now also at wit's end, decided to play their hand. In the end, they more or less came to the same deal they had earlier. Except that in the interim the Ukraine was independent for all of about 20 minutes, with its territories consisting of (in Trotsky's words) the "square footage of the hotel rooms the Germans had rented for their negotiators". The Reds were now fully in control.

And with them assuming full control, the "Red Terror" also began.

Shortly after assuming power, the Bolsheviks realized that they weren't very popular and that the number of groups or organizations that wanted to overthrow them outnumbered any allies they might have

had. As with any good socialists, the Bolsheviks were first and foremost social engineers and academics. They felt that they alone could understand the plight of the worker, and that they understood what he needed. The problem though, was that none of the Bolsheviks was actually a "worker" or had a clue what a worker actually does. Most of them were either sons of nobles or academics who had never worked a day in their lives. The Bolsheviks also didn't tolerate any opposition to their plan. They could not understand how some people could actually oppose their viewpoints. They wouldn't stand for it. These people were either "wrong" or required re-education. Lenin himself had little patience for dealing with people, and certainly didn't have the physical courage to do anything about it. Lenin found an ally in Feliks Dzerzhinsky, a displaced Polish noble who converted to the cause. Dzerzhinsky had a



**Dzerzhinsky and Cheka**

<sup>3</sup> An interesting sidebar to this is what happened in Germany a short while later when the Army was preparing to surrender. Hindenburg told Kaiser Wilhelm that he too could befall the same fate if he didn't go into exile. Hindenburg then came up with the "stab in the back" myth to cover up his duplicity where he blamed the Communists and Socialists for abandoning the army in its hour of need when it actually was the other way around.



ruthless streak about him and had no compunction about ruining or destroying lives. He went after people finding bogeymen everywhere and as far as he was concerned, everyone was guilty regardless of what he eventually found out. This was a man who would have shot his own mother for the cause.

Inside a few months in 1919-1920, the "Cheka" as they were known, shot more people than the Tsarist Okhrana had ever arrested during the entire 19th century. They would have shot more but Russia's cities were running out of people to shoot. In the countryside, the Bolshevik Red Army was quickly

running out of ammunition. Tuhkachevsky was writing edicts about using gas and clearing whole villages. Trotsky's "war communism" meant that the Party could use any means at its disposal to get things done, and it frequently exercised that rule.

But without money, supplies for the factories could not be bought, food could not be made and shipping and transport had all but stopped. The internal transportation system had completely stopped, and locomotives were idle for want of coal, which was no longer getting delivered. At first the disruption was caused by a general strike against the Bolshevik seizure and then it was for lack of money. People surprisingly enough wanted to get paid to do work, they wouldn't do it willingly or for the betterment of the Party. This shocked the Bolsheviks whose romantic notions assumed that people loved to work and give their lives to the cause. The Bolsheviks responded by first issuing copious amounts of scrip, and then when the effectiveness of that stuff stopped being effective, they put the screws to their own people. Utilizing the ever resourceful Cheka, the Bolsheviks first plundered banks and insurance companies, then private companies, and then finally, individuals. Ironically, Lenin and his Revolution needed money, and they'd stop at nothing to get it.

Eventually they got the gold reserves from the Czech expeditionary force. With that, the shopping spree started over again, but it was very short lived as the Bolshevik's Swedish contacts decided to fleece the increasingly desperate Bolsheviks. The Bolsheviks bought more guns and ammunition and stocked up the Cheka and the Red Army. They spent nothing on the starving masses. Rather than securing raw materials with which to fire up the now



### One of the first Soviet issued Rouble notes.

This was the start of the hyperinflation in 1918. No coins were needed anymore, as banknotes lost value immediately as they were being issued.



### 100,000 Rouble note from 1921.

The Bolsheviks didn't like or understand how money worked. Therefore, as the economy collapsed and as there was no new revenue being generated, hyperinflation and the debasing of the Tsarist rouble began and went unchecked until the introduction of the gold based Chervonetz Rouble in 1921.

idle factories, they proceeded to sell the equipment off in a fire sale once the gold started to run out. It was not a good time to be a middle-class Russian in business. Labourers were standing around idle, making speeches and "collectivizing", but without anyone around who knew how to make it all run, it was all a waste of time. People began to starve, and with starvation comes militancy and disruption. It was becoming a question whether the Bolsheviks could wait until starvation would decimate the opposition, or if the opposition could get close enough to kill the Bolsheviks before they starved to death. Either way it was a race to a bad finish.

It was finally in 1921 when Lenin started to realize it wasn't going to work. By this point, the Red Army had secured enough of Russia and the Ukraine to be reasonably "peaceful". The problem now became one of getting the peasants to work and give their produce to the State. The peasants, while happy about the enforced land reform, were not happy about working for nothing and the ever-increasing quotas that were cutting into their ability to survive. So they began hoarding food and produce. The Red Commissars had quotas to achieve, and were not able to meet them because of hoarding. They also had no understanding of what it means to be a farmer and that next year's crop requires that some of this year's crop be held back for seed. They assumed every kernel belonged to the state. So Lenin sent in the Cheka, who promptly shot anyone who was withholding produce. It was now becoming apparent that they were running out of farmers who knew how to work the land; the remaining hostile population that

was left was either incapable or unmotivated to continue. The Red Army spent most of its time putting down peasant rebellions and shooting the survivors. The cities started to empty out and the landscape was littered with bodies over barren fields. The one thing the Bolsheviks had accomplished with alarming efficiency was the total destruction of the Russian state. Even the Germans that came through 24 years later in the Second World War didn't do as much damage to the Russian people as the first few years of Bolshevism had.<sup>4</sup>

After the Bolsheviks had pillaged the state treasuries, the population, and gone after the churches, they discovered that the "haul" they had obtained was pretty meagre and wouldn't go very far. In fact, what the Bolshevik treasury ended up with was far less than Lenin's most conservative estimate. The Bolsheviks decided they had to do something to free up whatever capital was holed up internationally. The Bolsheviks went on an extensive PR campaign; they invited western "socialists" and communist writers to see the new "Workers and farmers paradise". They paraded a bunch of gullible western "useful idiots" around from one "Potemkin Village" to another in order to get these people to write favorable articles and influence western thinking and politicians. It was largely successful. The success of the Communist Revolution led to revolutions in other countries, and was a major contributor to the ideology and rise of Fascism. But that was all later on.

The Bolsheviks also went to the other pariah of Europe, Germany. They then capitalized on German greed and need for economic partners

and money and double-crossed the Germans with the treaty of Rapallo. It was a masterstroke of diplomacy on the Bolshevik part and a disaster for an already weakened Germany. It didn't bode well for future relations with the fledgling regime. The Germans, surprisingly enough, delivered on all the promises made at the treaty, even though they never really did get paid. The Bolsheviks had turned the relationship with their former masters around; they had started by being German puppets, and now they were being treated as equals and had actually outmanoeuvred them.

Lenin then had a brain wave, and it must have been one of his last. He and some others in his party had come to the realization that the implementation of communism was impossible in a country that wasn't even capitalist. Russia was still a subsistence economy that was largely agrarian in nature. Communism was written with a decaying and oppressive capitalist society in mind and not for a bunch of peasants who could care less about dialectic materialism. So Lenin realized that he must allow for the foundation of a capitalist society to exist in order for it to move forward to the next phase. So he decided to reintroduce solid money and a competitive structure back to Russian society. He brought back some of the old bankers and reopened the mint.

The "New Economic Policy" created a stable gold-based currency that replaced all forms of scrip and Tsarist remnants. The inflation and cash haemorrhage had finally stopped. It established pricing structures and set a formal basis for international trade. In short order the Bolsheviks did manage to get

---

<sup>4</sup> The Germans of course destroyed and looted Russian cities and killed millions during WWII. But in terms of liquidating large groups of people, no one beats the Cheka with the possible exception of Stalin's NKVD. These people brought massacres to a whole new level.



some factories started again, and they did manage to (with the help of Herbert Hoover's organization) get some crops in and arrest the starvation. Peasants thought that the new regime had finally come to its senses and soon things would be back to normal again. Factory bosses were selected from workers and soon some of them were working, albeit at a quarter of their wartime capacity. But it was a start, and it was a positive one. And then Lenin had a stroke, and then another. Within a year he was out of the picture and in 1924 he died. With his demise a power struggle ensued that resulted in Josef Stalin becoming the overall dictator in a newly reorganized Russian State, now called the Soviet Union.

And no one had even a clue of just how brutal Stalin was or could be, but that's another story for another time.

## Collecting Russian Revolutionary-era Coins

There wasn't much in the way of coinage minted in between the years of 1915 and 1921. There was a "White Russian" issue from the Russian Caucasus that was struck locally in 1918. There aren't many of those left and they were all made from thin copper planchets that are quite crude. The Provisional Government under Kerensky didn't strike anything either. They used whatever Tsarist issues remained. Inflation had rendered most small change useless by 1917 anyway. The Bolsheviks first did away with money, making it all but illegal after seizing power. By 1921 they had decided to re-institute the Rouble and the 10 Rouble "Chervonetz" gold trade-coin. The new Rouble was similar in specification to the old Tsarist issues; in fact they were identical

in purity and weight. This was ostensibly designed to flush out whatever Tsarist precious metals that might be remaining into state coffers. The new coins were made in the 10, 20, and 50 Kopeck denominations, as well as the Rouble. They all featured similar motifs; they had the Hammer and Sickle surrounded by a wreath and the legend "пролетарии всех стран соединяйтесь" meaning "Proletarians of all countries Unite" which is a quote from Marx. The country is listed as "РСФСР" which stands for "Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic". On the reverse side, the denomination is alpha-numeric and the year is numeric. There is usually a 5-pointed star somewhere on the reverse depending on denomination. The 50 Kopeck and



**The new reissue and a new start for the Russian economy, 50 Kopecks from 1922.**

Coin from the author's collection



**1924 50 Kopeck.**

It is pretty in a way, but typically Soviet in its execution.

**The very pretty and somewhat chilling 1924 Rouble**

Where is the man gesturing?

the 1 Rouble coin have the star in the front and centre position while on the others it's in the legends.

The coins from this first series were only made from 1921 to 1923. The Rouble and the 50 Kopeck were not made in 1923. Two mint officials gave their initials to the coins; "АГ" is for A.F. Hartman and "ПЛ" is for P.V. Latishev, both of the Leningrad mint. The initials are in the edge inscription. There's no word as to what happened to either of these officials but knowing the Bolsheviks it probably wasn't nice. Latishev was also responsible for making the gold 10 Rouble Chervonetz coins in 1923.

Prices and values for these coins are about the same as for the last Tsarist issues. They aren't cheap. Condition is paramount, the better grade coins command much higher prices than the worn out and circulated examples do. As for the Chervonetz gold coins, only the 1923 issue has a numismatic premium on it. The Soviets re-issued the Chervonetz during the mid-seventies. Coins with dates later than 1975 are only worth their weight in gold, there is no premium attached to them.

This issue was only used for 2 years and then replaced after Lenin's death by the Soviet coinage in 1924–25. With the exception of the 1924 issue of the Rouble and the 50 Kopeck (Poltinnik), the subsequent Soviet issue is a true "fiat" coinage, it had no intrinsic value whatsoever and was worthless the day it was issued.


A quick look around the internet shows that these coins are not that common, but they aren't really all that rare either. Generally the 50 Kopeck seems to go anywhere from \$20 to \$100 in EF, and the Rouble coin about \$50 more.

Surprisingly enough, most of these coins seem to be coming out of Eastern Europe and not Russia. The subsequent issues, the first Soviet 50 kopeck and Rouble are what I would consider transitional and are quite interesting. The 50 Kopeck features a "New Soviet Man" wielding a sledgehammer and preparing to hit something on an anvil. (Typical Soviet answer to anything; beat it to death.) The Rouble coin features two figures on it, a sad looking bearded peasant with a hammer and a sickle in his hands with a younger man gesturing him forward. (Probably to his doom just out of the picture.) Either way, they are prettier than the issues that followed them and are essentially "one-offs". The rest of the Soviet coinage (except for the commemoratives) is rather boring.

So there you have it; it's amazing which coins will "find" you, especially when you're aren't really looking for anything.

Even more amazing is the story these coins have to tell if they could talk. As I said in the beginning, this coin practically "screamed" at me. To me a coin

is a window into a different time. It starts a movie – if you will – one that if viewed dispassionately and with a degree of impartiality can teach us things about ourselves and our society that we would otherwise never take the time to consider. The one thing we don't do enough of in our society anymore is observe and question the lessons that history can teach us and how they relate to things going on today. We are quick to condemn, shame and call into account the intelligence of those that don't see eye-to-eye with our current viewpoints. We are also quick to reinforce that sentiment with statements like "the past is a place that a person can never travel to" or that in this case "things are different now" and "we're smarter now and won't make those mistakes"... but are we really? Did we learn anything, or is history going to constantly repeat itself? Sure, the names may be different and the circumstances slightly modified but the end result is the same thing as before, as it has been since the dawn of recorded history if we don't pay attention.

A little slightly worn Russian coin did that for me. 

---

## Bibliography

McMeekin, Sean, "The Russian Revolution, a New History", Basic Books, NY, 2017

Radzinsky, Edvard, "The Last Tsar, the Life and Death of Nicholas II", Doubleday, NY, 1992

DeJong, Alex, "Stalin and the Shaping of the Soviet Union", Collins, London, 1986

Pearson, Michael, "Lenin's Mistress, the life of Inessa Armand", Random house, NY, 2001

Various Wikipedia articles based on the individuals mentioned within the article.



# Coin Slang

by Joe Kennedy

O H A L F I S H S C A L E E A B  
Z D C C L Y O B L A C K O U T D  
F D J A Q P Q U A R T E R C E L  
L Q O B S D O G B T W O O N I E  
Y D O U G H R C O W F Q M I B W  
S R Z G B J U N K H C A S C O H  
P R O O F L I K E E B U C K D I  
E V E S T P O C K E T B L E Y Z  
C O P P E R S O S L H M A L B Z  
K G N T N A B U N D L E O G A E  
P O C H E R R Y P I C K I N G D  
J D I P P E D O U T E A D K E Y  
R L F M O O L A H E A D S D M Y  
P E N N Y L N C L T O O N I E N  
L S L I D E R B R E A D J M N D  
P S T A I L S A S F I L L E R O

Answer to the Puzzle Page  
from the December 2017  
issue of THE PLANCHET

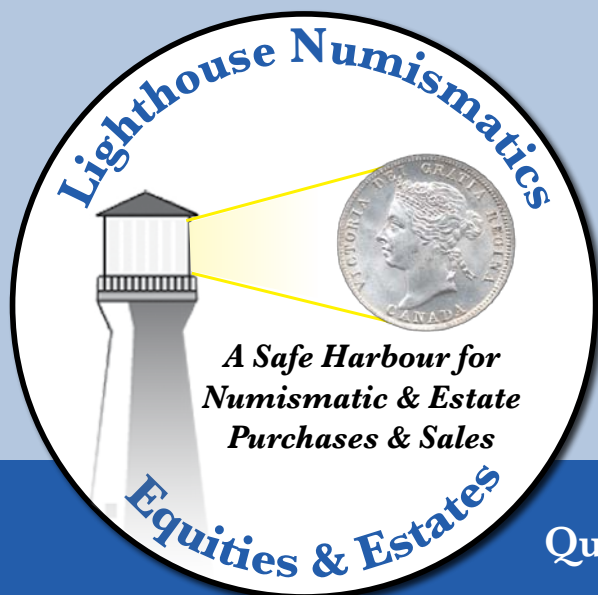
PKEYDATEZMLCHOICESF  
RKGPONPCYGRIGHTBHC  
OQPEDIGREGLUSIVERAO  
OZCRFOUWRAAMIRRO  
FHXFWCNESPZSELECT  
HFDEPTHGFITPECAMEO  
MDCROXANXSLEBSFWJ  
DZNTIESPECIMENNAE  
NQTCMPFVCARTWHEELORM  
JIFALIMPORTANTCOPJR  
PUNSDRPPASSEDRCOUBU  
ACOHMSSEVENTEENMLRM  
FNUWLTSUPERBOOKMSAIL  
ORALSTFULSTRIKEOLLI  
HALLITJOMARKFREELBP  
FRILIPRESENTATIONOILP  
FETOXITOMEEXCEPTIONAL  
NCYOBKFULLREDSMUVNV  
LHIGHESTSGMINTSTATE

baggy	cull	godless	prooflike
blackout (nickel)	dime	half	quarter
bodybag	dipped out	heads	slab
bread	dog	junk (silver)	slider
buck	doubloonie	key	tails
bundle	dough	loonie	toonie
cartwheel	face	moolah	twoonie
cash	filler	NCLT	vest pocket (dealer)
casino (quarter)	fish scale	nickel	whizzed
cherry picking	fly speck	penny	
coppers	gem	pocket money	

*It's your coin... your collection!*



*Look in the mirror and ensure  
that you make the right decision  
when buying and selling.*



PO Box 27084 Fenwick PO, Halifax,  
NS B3H 4M8

Tel: 902-452-8131

eBay Store:

Lighthouse-Numismatics

E-mail: [the1936dot@hotmail.com](mailto:the1936dot@hotmail.com)

OUR SPECIALTY:

Quality Canadian Decimal Coinage

OUR PLEDGE: Honest, Fair and Explained Service

**Greg Jones, Owner**

Member: CAND, RCNA, APNA, ANA