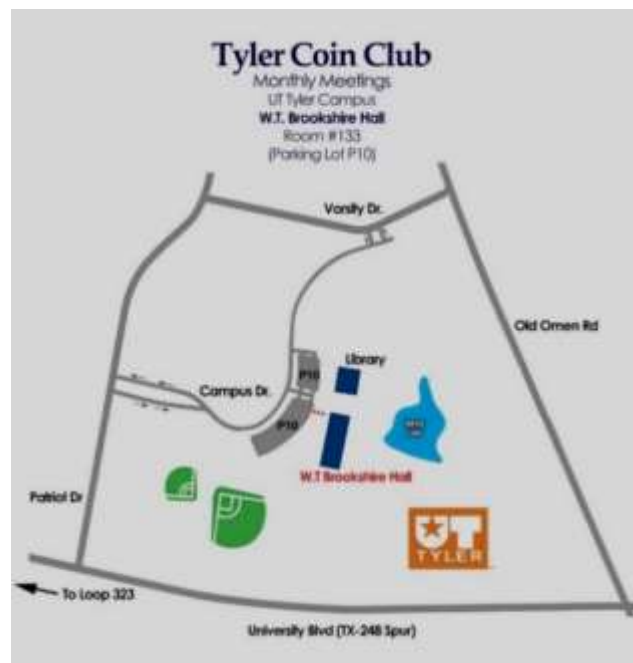


YOUR TWO CENTS WORTH SEPTEMBER 2021



(Visit the Tyler, Texas Coin Club in person and on the internet at: tylercoinclub.org)

The Tyler, Texas Coin Club (TCC) meets on the second Tuesday of each month at 7:00 p.m. Please consider yourself welcome. Meetings include great fellowship, numismatic education, a brief business session, and a spirited numismatic auction. The TCC meets on the campus of the University of Texas Tyler in room 133 of the W. T. Brookshire Hall. Enter the campus via the identified “west entrance” off University Boulevard. Turn toward campus onto Patriot Dr. Enter campus and proceed on Campus Dr. to Parking Lot P10. (See map below) The W. T. Brookshire Building is in full view from the parking lot just to the right of the library.





NUMISMATIC NOTES

Thoughts from Our President

Lane B.

Our Annual Tyler Coin Show was held last month and was a lot of fun to chat with the visitors and make new friends. Although our venue was smaller than the prior year at Harvey Hall, the UT Tyler Ornelas Activity Center turned out to be a lovely location with easy access and excellent parking. Although I don't have the official attendance numbers as of this writing, I think we received a lot of traffic and quite a bit of attention from non-collectors and those relatively new to the hobby. There were lots of smiling faces on both sides of the bourse tables!

I wish to convey a special thank you to all the club members (and their friends) who helped set up and take down the show. Everything seemed to go so smoothly with minimal wait times. The volunteers were smiling and looking for ways to make the show a better experience. Without our volunteers, our show experience would not be as favorable. No wonder our tables sell so quickly! Thank you so much!

From what has been reported in the trade press and online coin forums, the big summer coin shows were very active, with lots of buying and selling nice, original coins. And there were strong buyers in nearly every collector niche, from "fill in the set" to acquiring top registry coins. Interestingly, a common complaint from a few of the larger national dealers was there weren't enough coins to buy, and they left the shows still wanting to locate nice coins for their clients. I hope this buying intensity indicates what the coin market will be like moving forward this fall and winter.

Travel safe and be careful out there!

MINUTES OF THE August 10, 2021 MEETING **OF THE TYLER COIN CLUB** by Carl S.

Meeting called to order by President Lane Brunner with Pledge to the Flag

New

Attendance Members: 38 Members: 1 Guests: 3 Total: **42**

Discussion of Agenda Items (Lane)

- The club was lead in prayer by Allen.
- Introduction/recognition of guests, visitors, and new members.

- Recognition of members with birthdays and anniversaries in month of August.
- Royce presented a brief Treasurer's report.
- David gave an update on preparations for the 2021 coin show (August 13-14). New location is Ornelas Activity Center. Dealer tables are sold out with waiting list. Dealer setup is Thursday, August 12th. Show volunteers are needed; please contact David.
- Larry V. gave a presentation on distribution of Morgan dollars by the United States government including silver certificate redemption in the early 1960's through the General Services Administration sales in the 1970's.
- Next regular meeting is September 14, 2021 at W.T. Brookshire Hall (room #133) on the UT Tyler campus.

Club Auction (Richard G.)

- 24 items sold

Door Prize Winners

- Allen, Carl, Larry, and Randy

A VISIT WITH DR. COYNE

Questions for Dr. Coyne

1. When was the first appearance of the motto "E Pluribus Unum" on coins struck for circulation in the United States? It is longer ago than you think!
2. I found this Buffalo Nickel in a dealer's junk box. Could it be the famous and valuable 1916 Doubled Die variety?



3. When did the U.S. Mint most recently make coins from aluminum as U.S. patterns?
4. When was Q. David Bowers an active dealer in Pennsylvania?



5. When was the most recent issue of a 6-coin proof set by the U.S?
6. Why are U.S. coins struck with the dies aligned nose to tail (180 degrees) while U.S. currency is printed “medal turn” (with the reverse right side up when the note is turned over like pages in a book)?

Dr. Coyne responds:

1. Although the earliest-dated use of the motto on a federal coin was on the Heraldic Eagle Reverse gold \$5 Half Eagle of 1795, the first use on a circulating coin came on the New Jersey coppers of 1786. Under the Articles of Confederation, states had the right of copper coinage, and several former colonies issued their own coins until 1789. New Jersey coppers feature a horse head and plow and a large shield on the reverse.
2. This 1916 Buffalo Nickel is the ordinary variety. The notable doubling along the left side of the date figures is “machine doubling”, created by accident at the moment of striking by loose pieces in the press. Note the flat, shelf-like projection from the main date features. The true doubled-die figures are fully rounded. On the true doubled die 1916, the spread is wider and more obvious on the 6.
3. As discussion has raged recently on the cost of production of the U.S. one cent coin exceeding its face value, cheaper alternate materials have been proposed to replace the copper coated zinc in use since mid-1982. But these discussions are not new. In 1974, the mint produced some sample 1974 cents in aluminum. They were displayed to a Congressional committee. Most, but not all of those pieces were gathered up and presumably melted. Since 1974, there have likely been experimental pieces produced in the mint, but no examples have reached the numismatic market.
4. Q. David Bowers got his start in the numismatic trade in Forty Fort, PA in 1953. He was shortly

thereafter joined by Jim Ruddy with the pair forming Empire Coin Co. by 1958. The same firm was later Bowers & Ruddy, then Bowers & Hathaway. His firm's house publications (Empire Topics and later the Rare Coin Review) set a new standard for scholarship and interesting marketing ideas. Mr. Bowers has become the most important numismatic author of our time, and is still active as a dealer (at Stacks-Bowers in New York) and author today.

5. Annual proof sets made for sale to collectors began with the issues of 1858. The modern era of 5-coin annual sets began with the 1936 issue, and the dollar coins were included beginning with the Eisenhower issues of 1973. With the start of the state quarters in 1999, regular clad proof sets also contained an Anthony dollar and then a Sacagawea dollar beginning with 2000. The final regular 6 coin set was that of 1981 (issue price \$11.00, but available on the secondary market today for less).

6. It has been a tradition since 1793 that all regular issue coins have been intended to show "coin turn" die alignment. When a U.S. coin is rotated along its horizontal axis, the second side appears right side up. British coins, at least since the coming of "milled coinage" (machine struck rather than hammered) have traditionally been "medal turn". A few exceptions exist on both sides of the Atlantic, and there are many cases where dies rotated in service to various intermediate (not 0 degrees and not 180 degrees) alignments. Federal paper money has since 1863 always been "medal turn". This follows naturally from the usual way of printing pages in a book. Dr. Coyne does not know "why" these alignments came to be the way they are, so he speculates: Perhaps the young U.S. wanted differentiate their coins from those of the former mother country. Perhaps with U.S. currency printed as it is, a peek at a stack of bills in a wallet can reveal the denomination of each note right side up without the owner having to place all the notes into the wallet with their face side against the fold of the wallet. Both the faces and the backs are visible right side up.

EDUCATIONAL BLASTS FROM THE PAST

Early Days at the Mint

The work at the first Mint was done entirely by hand or horse power; existing bills of the establishment showing that hay and pasture were provided evidently for horses, and rum and cider also bought, certainly for the men. During 1797-1798 and '99, also in 1802-03, all operations were at times suspended on account of the prevalence of yellow fever in Philadelphia, - The U.S. Mint, by A.M. Smith, 1885

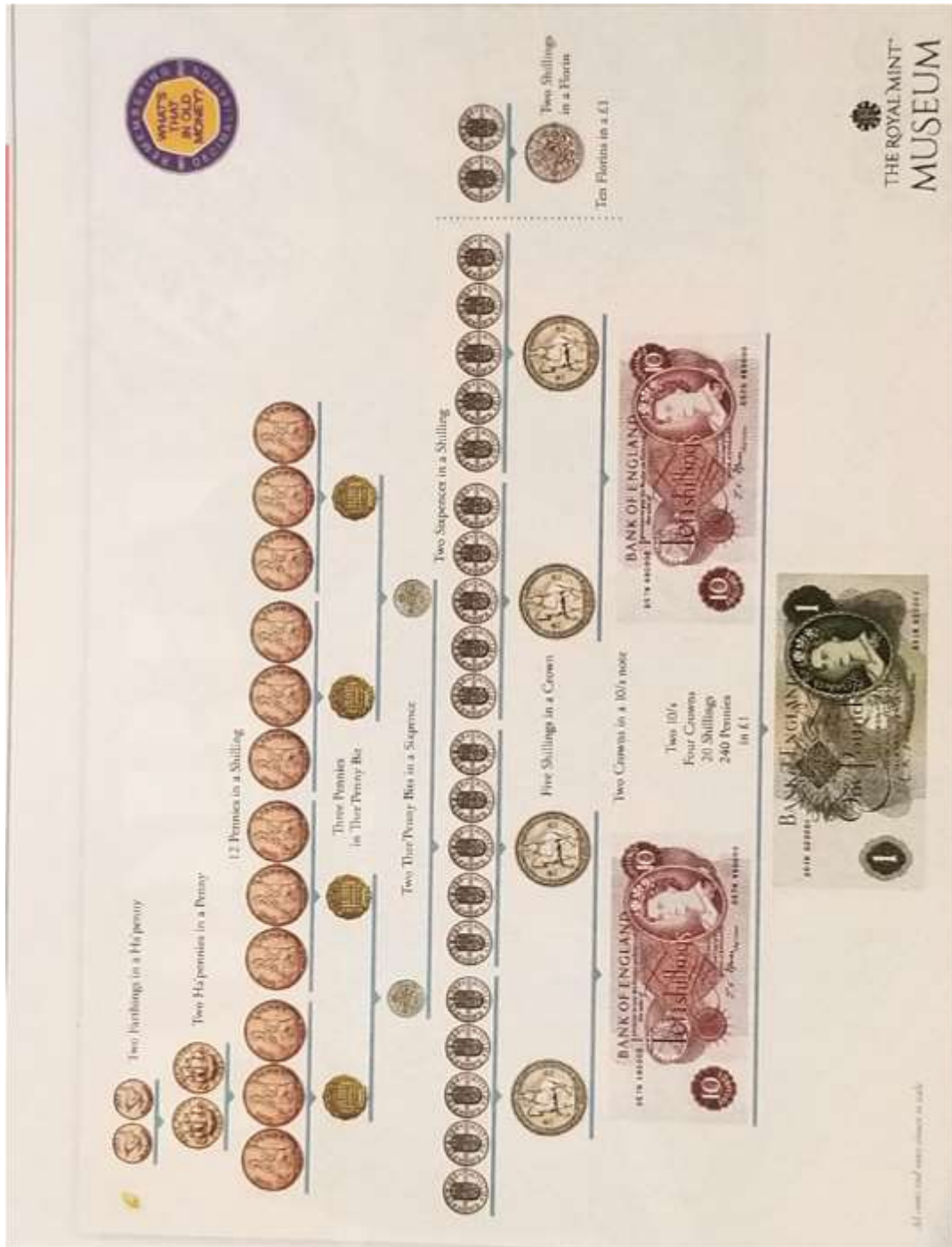
UPCOMING COLLECTOR OPPORTUNITIES

Paris Coin Club Show – November 13 ...Church of Christ, 3535 Lamar St., Paris Texas

Texarkana Coin Club Show – November 19-20 ... Texarkana Convention Center, 4610 Cowhorn Creek Road, Texarkana, Texas

NUMISMATIC EDUCATION

How long has it been since you gave some thought to how the old British Money system worked (pence, shillings, crowns, etc.). Well, that's too long. Here is a quick refresher course in the form of a chart.



A VISIT TO “THE COIN CABINET”

by Richard Laster

My interest in good old fashion, classical U.S., commemoratives is relatively limited. I do enjoy viewing the acquisitions of others, but my own set is limited to only one series, the famous and often debated Texas Commemorative Half Dollar minted from 1934 to 1938. In recent years I have completed four sets ranging in condition to higher grade and starting at a more difficult to gather set, one in which all of the coins are circulated, a couple even severely, but honestly worn.

Even though my interest in these is satisfied, I still look for something different. It was with some pleasure that I “discovered” the coin featured below. As the reader can see it is of a moderate uncirculated grade. Unfortunately the best photo I can create has a major reflection covering the fact it is NGC 64. Honestly, I didn’t purchase it because of the grade, as I already have fulfilled that set, but grabbed it owing to two errors which combine to make an interesting piece of numismatic history. If I ever decide to exhibit my Texas Half sets, this one will be a touch of lagniappe because of the above stated two errors, definition of which follows.

First off, it is easy to discern the markings in NGC’s descriptive comments. The arrow looking strip which runs almost completely across the center of the Eagle is not wear, or extra but is a major section of lamination. As we know, a “lamination error” in numismatics results from a defective planchet. The imperfection on the pre-strike will cause, during the striking of the coin, a spot where the coin has some imperfection such as discoloration, cracking, or peeling. This coin has a combination of cracking which has over time become discolored. Can’t say the difference in value. I am sure lamination errors on Commemorative coins are not common, but then again does anybody care?

Now for the second error. This one I am not going to share in writing but leave to your observation. It is not a standard “mint error,” but is instead “human” error. You’ll see it with little challenge. Again, some like this sort of adjustment, but most don’t really care, unless the value of the coin is involved. This coin gives me some minor enjoyment. It affirms that even the most seasoned and experienced numismatist will occasional err.

Here ya’ go ... the lamination is an easy one. How about the second?

