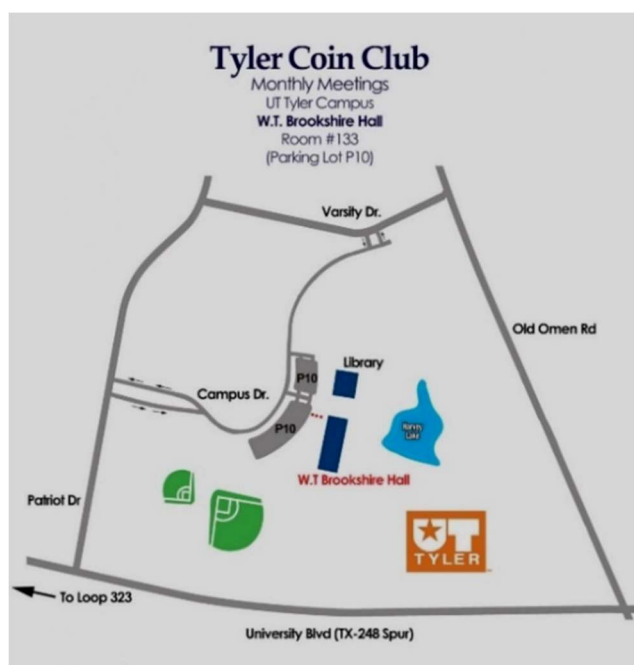


## YOUR TWO CENTS WORTH OCTOBER 2022



(Visit the Tyler, Texas Coin Club in person and on the internet at: [tylercoinclub.org](http://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 Building. 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**

Richard G.

Hello fellow members of the great Tyler Coin Club:

I am still hearing great things about our coin show last month. One dealer said that he would rather come to the Tyler show than to go to the big show in Dalton, Georgia and another dealer told me that if he had to choose between the TNA and Tyler, that we could expect to see him in Tyler.

I am very proud to be the President of the club. Tyler Coin Club and its members have truly made a mark on the numismatic community in the state of Texas.

For those of you who don't know:

Adam Spikes has volunteered to take on the role of newsletter editor for our club. I am excited to have him onboard with us and believe he will bring more great things to our club. Please welcome him and let him know that we are for him. If you have something of interest that you think may be newsletter worthy, please send it to him at:

[agandaucollector@gmail.com](mailto:agandaucollector@gmail.com).

(I am encouraging this because I think it may be helpful to him).

THANK YOU — LARRY VANN

For all your work and dedication on the past newsletters. You have done our club a great service. Thank You!!!!!! Larry is also our Vice President (doing a tremendous job) and I am grateful that he is one of our leaders.

In our October meeting we we'll be taking nominations for our next year's officers, if you would like to put your name in the hat for any position, please feel free to put your name on the ballot.

May God bless you and keep you until we meet again.

Richard

## MINUTES OF THE SEPTEMBER 13, 2022 MEETING

by Carl S.

Meeting called to order at 7pm by President Richard Graham with Pledge to the Flag

<b>Attendance</b>	Members: 34	New Members: 1	Guests: 2	Total: 37
-------------------	-------------	----------------	-----------	-----------

### **Discussion of Agenda Items (Richard)**

- The club was lead in prayer by Richard.
- Allen gave an update on the passing of Lane Brunner as well as some thoughts on his friendship with Lane.
- Richard read a thank you note that Molly Brunner sent to the club and shared thoughts on his friendship with Lane.
- Recognition of members with birthdays and anniversaries in month of September.
- Royce presented the Treasurer's report including show expenses, concession, and raffle. Royce announced the club Christmas dinner would be Tuesday, December 13<sup>th</sup>. Howard made a motion that *Fresh* cater the Christmas event again this year, seconded by Dudley; motion was approved by members present.
- David gave some dealer insight on the show. By far, the biggest compliment from dealers was the amount of assistance they received from club members unloading inventory for the show and loading after the show. The club also received positive feedback from visitors on the educational display and club information table. Attendance was just over 1,200. Larry noted that attendee demographics were different this year with a lot of new faces. Charles noted the number of families that attended the show was really impressive. David believed new advertising techniques were likely the source of demographic changes.
- Larry recognized and awarded club members that entered educational displays at the show.
- Larry asked members interested in assuming production of the monthly newsletter to please contact him. As Larry stated, participation from new club members makes the club stronger.
- Don gave a show and tell on a "Bitcoin."
- The next regular club meeting is October 11, 2022 at W.T. Brookshire Hall (room #133) on the UT Tyler campus.
- Meeting adjourned.

### **Club Auction (Kern)**

- 36 auction items sold - \$1815

### **Door Prize Winners**

- Chuck, John, Kern, and Martin

## QUESTIONS FOR DR. COYNE

- 1) What was the first U.S. coin struck showing the “W” mintmark?
- 2) Do real U.S. coins ever come on cast planchets?
- 3) When did the New Orleans Mint begin striking coins for circulation?



- 4) What Morgan silver dollar varieties of 1896, 1900 and 1902 disappeared from Red Book editions after 2005?
- 5) Is this an example of “machine doubling” (a nearly worthless striking error)?



- 6) The British Royal Mint boasts a history of over 1000 years of coin making at its principal site (branch mints excluded) in only three locations (two are in London). Can you name them?
- 7) Some Canadian coins carry a “KN” mintmark. Where is the “KN” mint located?



## DR. COYNE RESPONDS

1) ***What was the first U.S. coin struck showing the “W” mintmark?*** The first “W” mintmark appeared on the \$10 (face value) Olympic gold piece of 1984. The West Point (New York) facility was opened in 1937 and was used as a bullion storage depository before coinage facilities were installed in 1974. Even before full Mint status was granted in 1988, the W mint produced millions of one cent coins (indistinguishable from Philadelphia coins, as they had no mintmark). The W mint was also used to make Bicentennial quarters and regular Washington quarters in 1977-79. The Olympic gold coin, commemorating the 1984 Los Angeles Games, became the first legal tender U.S. gold coin since circulating gold was called in during 1933. The first year’s (1986) American Gold Eagle bullion pieces were also produced there. Today, production continues on AGEs, American Buffalo gold pieces, and other gold commemoratives. The facility has done several silver commemorative coins as well.



2) ***Do real U.S. coins ever come on cast planchets?*** The U.S. Mint has never used cast planchets for circulating coinage. The regular coinage has always been done on rolled strip, with blanks cut out using a blanking press (sometimes by outside contractors). In the pre-1850 era, the mint had a lively medals business and sometimes found it expedient to use a cast blank as the basis for striking low-issue and large medals.

3) ***When did the New Orleans Mint begin striking coins for circulation?*** The New Orleans mint was the first of our nation’s branch mints to begin production, though Dahlonega and Charlotte mints (gold only) began turning out coins later the same year. Although about 10 1838-O half dollars exist, it was the 1839-O that represents first volume production.





4) **What Morgan silver dollar varieties of 1896, 1900, and 1902 disappeared from Red Book editions after 2005?** Following a decade of routine slabbing of 1896, 1900, and 1902 “Micro O” variety Morgan Dollars by the Third-Party Grading services, it was shown that these issues were all counterfeit. The fake coins were so well made that they were not discovered until perhaps 100 years after their production. As PCGS put it: What was most suspicious about this group of micro-O Morgan dollars was that three years shared a common reverse! The micro-O dollars of 1896, 1900, and 1902 all used the exact reverse die. This is beyond unusual. Although it was common practice at the various United States Mints to keep reverse dies (or obverse dies if the date side was the reverse die) that were still serviceable, using a die over such an extended period is unusual - and suspect. After examining the group of coins, it became apparent that these Morgan dollars were not struck in the New Orleans Mint in the years indicated by their dates. In fact, they were not struck in the mint at any time. These coins are among the most deceptive copies of United States coins seen. Legitimate “Micro O” varieties do exist for 1880 and other early-1880’s dates, and for 1899.

5) **Is this an example of “machine doubling” (a nearly worthless striking error)?** No. This is an example of the famous 1942 Over 41 Mercury dime. The error came in the preparation of the working die which struck this coin and some thousands just like it. In the hubbing process to create the working die, two different hubs were used: one from 1942 and one from 1941. The images of the two hubs in the new working die were carefully aligned, so little doubling shows except at the date. Machine doubling is not a result of faulty die making, but rather looseness in the press at the moment after coin striking, in which the withdrawing die leaves a flat, shelf-like ledge alongside devices or lettering.

6) **The British Royal Mint boasts a history of over 1000 years of coin making at its principal site (branch mints excluded) in only three locations (two are in London). Can you name them?** The thousand-year tradition of the British Royal Mint was started at the Tower Mint (within the walls of the Tower of London). After contracting with Matthew Boulton for some steam-powered presses, and needing more space for far greater production, a new mint was built on Tower Hill in 1810, not far from the original site within the Tower of London. Production continued there for the better part of two centuries until the opening in 1968 of the current British Royal Mint in Llantrisant, Wales (near the city of Cardiff).

7) **Some Canadian coins carry a “KN” mintmark. Where is the “KN” mint located?** Canadian and British coins carrying a “KN” mintmark were struck at the King’s Norton Mint in Birmingham under contract with the British Royal Mint. The BRM did not always have sufficient capacity (particularly for bronze coins) and arranged to have certain mintages privately struck. King’s Norton became part of Imperial Chemical Industries (ICI) in 1926, which in turn became part of Imperial Metal Industries Limited in 1962. The current company does not produce coins.





What do you collect? In the picture below are three jars of coins and paper money that I've found on the ground since 2017. How much did I collect? The person with the closest guess that I receive by Monday, October 10<sup>th</sup>, will win a prize! Please include your name with your guess so that I can keep up with everyone who participates.

**Send guesses to:**

**[agandaucollector@gmail.com](mailto:agandaucollector@gmail.com)**



# THE TEXARKANA COIN SHOW

**NOVEMBER 18-19, 2022**

**FRIDAY 12 PM - 6 PM**

**SATURDAY 9 AM - 5 PM**

Texarkana Convention Center  
4610 Cowhorn Creek Rd. • Texarkana, TX

★ FREE Parking ★

★ FREE Admission ★

★ Hourly Door Prizes ★

**Vendor and Display Booths *featuring:***

U.S. coins & currency • world coins & currency • commemoratives • proof sets •  
mint sets • bullion • supplies • jewelry • sports cards & memorabilia

For more information, contact:

Texarkana Coin Club, Inc.

Frank McFarrin (903) 824-4167

Larry Vann (903) 570-1516



# World Currencies

Find and circle all of the world currencies that are hidden in the grid.  
The remaining letters spell a secret message - a John Paul Getty quotation.

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

AFGHANI  
ARIARY  
BAHT  
BALBOA  
BIRR  
BOLIVAR  
BOLIVIANO  
COLON  
DALASI  
DENAR  
DINAR  
DIRHAM  
DOLLAR  
DRAM  
ESCUDO

EURO  
FORINT  
FRANC  
GOLD CORDOBA  
GOURDE  
GUARANI  
GUILDER  
HRYVNIA  
KINA  
KORUNA  
KRONA  
KRONE  
KROON  
KUNA  
KWACHA

KWANZA  
KYAT  
LEMPIRA  
LEONE  
LILANGENI  
LIRA  
LITAS  
LOTI  
MANAT  
METICAL  
NAIRA  
NAKFA  
NEW CEDI  
NEW DONG  
NEW KIP

NEW SHEKEL  
NGULTRUM  
OUGUIYA  
PATACA  
PESO  
POUND  
PULA  
QUETZAL  
RAND  
REAL  
RIAL  
RINGGIT  
RIYAL  
RUBLE  
RUFYAA

RUPEE  
RUPIAH  
SHILLING  
SOM  
SUCRE  
SYLI  
TAKA  
TALA  
TENGE  
TOLAR  
VATU  
WON  
YEN  
YUAN RENMINBI  
ZLOTY

# Assembling a Type Set of Nickels

By Mitch Sanders (from *The Numismatist*, July 2003)

Edited and updated by Adam Spikes

Building a type set is a terrific way to explore numismatics. A type set includes single representative examples of many different coin designs, organized around a unifying theme. Comprehensive in scope but compact in size, type sets allow you to cover a lot of numismatic ground with an economy of effort. To illustrate this method of collecting and to introduce an interesting American coin, here are some suggestions for assembling a type set of nickels.

The nickel originated in the economic chaos following the Civil War. Inflation and hoarding had caused gold and silver coins, including the silver half dime, to be replaced with paper currency. Small-denomination notes were especially inconvenient, so a copper-nickel 5-cent piece was introduced in 1866. The nickel actually is composed of 75-percent copper and only 25-percent nickel, but its nickname is justified because from 1890 to 1964 no other American coin contained nickel.



The Shield nickel, coined from 1866 to 1883, features a shield on the obverse with the numeral "5" surrounded by stars on the reverse. Coins made in 1866 and part of 1867 have rays alongside the stars, but the rays were removed to improve the striking of the hard nickel alloy.



An even more serious design problem plagued the first Liberty Head nickels in 1883. A Roman numeral "V" on the reverse indicated the coin's denomination, but the word CENTS was absent.



The ambiguous denomination and the coin's similarity in size to the \$5 gold piece meant that nickels could be gold-plated and presented as \$5 coins. The problem of these so-called "Racketeer" nickels was swiftly corrected with the addition of the word CENTS for most of the 1883 mintage and continuing through 1912.







The Buffalo nickel debuted in 1913 as part of an early 20th-century movement toward more artistic coinage. A Native American appears on the obverse and a bison on the reverse. Designer James Earle Fraser described the themes as “purely American.” The words FIVE CENTS on a raised mound were prone to quick wear, so they were recessed on coins made from mid-1913 to 1938.



Since 1938, the nickel has honored our third President, Thomas Jefferson. His Virginia home, Monticello, appears on the reverse. From 1942 to 1945, the traditional alloy was replaced with a blend of copper, manganese and silver to conserve nickel for the war effort. In 1966 the design was slightly modified with the addition of designer Felix Schlag's initials.



Thus, a basic nickel type collection includes representatives of each design — Shield, Liberty, Buffalo and Jefferson. An expanded set of nine coins accounts for changes within each series. Shield nickels with and without rays begin the set, followed by Liberty nickels with and without the word CENTS. There also are two Buffalo nickels, with raised and recessed FIVE CENTS. Finally, eight Jefferson nickels complete the set: the original design, the wartime silver issue, the design with initials, the four Westward Journey designs, and the Return to Monticello.

Whatever the scope of your collection, one major advantage of type collecting is that each is represented by only one coin. This allows you to choose coins that are affordable in the grades you are seeking. Uncirculated specimens will be nicest, but also the most expensive. For some types, well-preserved circulated coins, with some wear but a much lower price, may be a better value. It's a good idea to consult price and grading guides to find the pieces best suited to your interests and budget.

However you proceed, collecting nickels by type is a great way to get a compact set of interesting and diverse coins. With the more recent designs alongside their predecessors, your type set will showcase the changing designs and historical development of the nickel 5-cent piece.