# Manhattan Coin Club Minutes <br> April 12, 2016 

President Doyle called the meeting to order at the American Legion.

Treasurer Dave reported that the club has a balance of $\$ 2,666,00$ and we made a profit of $\$ 229.93$ on the coin show. This is the usual amount of profit from the cub's annual show.

A new attendee was present; John, and the club welcomed him.
Old Business:
The club will be setting up a display at the Kaw Valley Bank in Wamego for National Coin Week, which runs from April 17 through the $22^{\text {nd }}$. Doyle will display his Kansas bank bills and Ray will display a collection of Kansas Tate University Open House collectables. Dave and Dennis will actually be setting up the display.

A sympathy card and memorial had been sent to Guy on the loss of his wife. A card and memorial contribution will also be sent to Jerry whose father recently passed.

New Business:
No new business.

Auctions:

Doyle announced a Wilson auction coming up, 601 S. Broadway, Salina, KS, Sunday April 17, 2016 at 2 pm Selling: Lots of Silver Coins, Small and Large Currency. Proof Sets, un-circulated sets, Uncirculated rolls of dimes, quarters and Halves. Silver Dollars, 1938-D Walking Liberty Half Dollars, http://www.soldbywilson.com/20160417\ Smith\ coin\ auction.pdf

Doyle and others talked about the upcoming final auction for RJ's Auction, 15767 S. Topeka Ave ~ Scranton, KS, as the auction building has been sold. The auction will be coins and currency on April $29^{\text {th }}$ and starting at 6:00 pm. http://www.rjsauctionservice.com/upcoming_auctions.htm

Allan presented the program on ERROR COINS.
In this presentation, I will attempt to define, describe, and assign values to many types of errors that made the journey from mint to collector without government detection. These examples were all regular mint issues and therefore the federal government may not legally confiscate them from sellers or collectors.

## THE MODERN MINTING PROCESS

Most modern coins are made from flat, circular metallic blanks called planchets. Before the advent of high-speed coinage presses, coins were either made one at a time by hand-operated screw presses or slow-moving, steam-powered presses. Blank planchets were cut from sheets of metal to the
correct dimensions, placed into coin presses, and stamped on both sides simultaneously. Collars surrounding each planchet created reeding, edge-lettering, or other counterfeit-deterring devices. Nowadays, planchets are often purchased from vendors under contract to the mints. The creation of clad (two-metal) blanks has been refined since 1965 to a point where separation of the layers is nearly impossible.


Quality controls before and after actual minting have improved to where coins minted after 1992 almost never get released into circulation with striking errors present. Error coins discovered by mint employees are now destroyed by a process called waffling and sometimes offered for sale to the public. Even so, mistakes made in the minting of coins continue to turn up and stimulate widespread searches by collectors and dealers.

## MINTING ERRORS-DEFINED AND DESCRIBED

Minting errors (misstrikes) may occur anywhere within the process of manufacturing coins. Collecting mint errors has become a special part of numismatics, while some errors are now reserved places within coin albums, price guides, and labels inserted into coin grading company slabs. The value of errors is directly related to their scarcity, with some errors being promoted by major coin sellers and sold at high prices. Two or more varieties (having the same date, mint mark, and physical characteristics) have been issued intentionally by mint officials for many reasons. Varieties are much different from errors and they may include intentional overdates, repunched dates and mintmarks, and intentional changes to improve striking qualities, prolong wear, or deal with controversial (political) issues.
(Examples include LL \& SL Flying Eagle Cents, 1909 Lincoln Cents (with and without "VDB" on reverse), 1913 Types I and II Buffalo Nickels, 1917 Types I and II Standing Liberty Quarters, etc.)
> Common types of minting errors:
$>$ Defective planchets (blank. clipped, edge-reeding omitted)
$>$ Off-center strikes (with date intact most sought after)
$>$ Lamination- metal fragments peeled from coin's surface (cents, nickels most often)
> Multiple struck coins (doubled die strikes, strike doubling) DDO 1955/1955 Cent
$>$ Defective die use (cracked, filled, over-polished, or otherwise damaged) 1937-D Nickel with 3Legged Buffalo
$>$ Foreign matter impacting results (stuck through pieces of cloth bags)
$>$ Broadstrikes (struck outside retaining collar) increased coin diameter results
$>$ Brockage - when a mirror image of the coin appears on the opposite side of the coin
$>$ Wrong planchet used (size and composition incorrect)
> Over-mintmarks (Dover S, S over D, 0 over CC, etc.)
$>$ Missing mintrnarks, design details (1922 "No D" Lincoln Cent)
> "Mules" - most common in British Mint issues
"Fantasy coins" are curiosities created outside the mint, which would have been impossible to mint under normal circumstances. The best examples are "2-headed" or "2-tailed" coins.

Sources: Red Book by R.S. Yoeman; Cherrypicker 's Guide by Fivaz, Stanton, and Ellis.

Allan also informed us of CONECA, which stands for Combined Organizations of Numismatic Error Collectors of America, is the coin collectors club, which focuses on error coins and dies varieties. CONECA, as its name states, was formed in 1983 by combining the clubs CONE (Collectors of Numismatic Errors) and NECA (Numismatic Error Collectors of America) into one organization. Prior to this, the two clubs had two fairly different philosophies regarding cataloging and describing error coins and minting (and die) varieties.

The program for the May $10^{\text {th }}$ meeting will be Australion Silver coins Minted in America by Mike McDermott.

The meeting then concluded with the silent auction and the drawing of door prizes. Paul won the door prize that was a collection of error coins.

