

## Animated GIF...of this Error

<http://beperrors.com/2/2.gif>

We are now exploring the Provenance of an error note produced by the United States BEP

(BEP= Bureau of Engraving & Printing)



In 1935-E, the BEP was asked by the main office to make some \$1 USA Silver Certificates.

At the time, the main office shipped the Plates. These plates represented the Secretary of the Treasury and the current Treasury.

### **SERIES 1935E \$1**

Signatures: Priest-Humphrey. Delivered January 1953 through December 1957.

Blocks: 52 regular + 3 star = 55. Complex blocks: 52 regular + 3 star = 55.

Groups: 52 regular + 53 star = 105. Print runs: 19381 regular + 909 star = 20290.

Total notes printed: 5,134,056,000 regular, 239,952,000 star (4.67% star rate).

**5 billion, 134 million, 056 thousand**

Begin serial	End serial	Type	Length	Runs
N 469 44001 G	- N 999 99999 G		53,056,000	327-695 <sup>c</sup>
P 000 00001 G	- P 999 99999 G		100,000,000	1-695
Q 000 00001 G	- Q 999 99999 G		100,000,000	1-695
R 000 00001 G	- R 999 99999 G		100,000,000	1-695 <sup>d</sup>
S 000 00001 G	- S 999 99999 G		100,000,000	1-695
T 000 00001 G	- T 999 99999 G		100,000,000	1-695
U 000 00001 G	- U 999 99999 G		100,000,000	1-695 <sup>e</sup>
V 000 00001 G	- V 999 99999 G		100,000,000	1-695
W 000 00001 G	- W 999 99999 G		100,000,000	1-695
X 000 00001 G	- X 999 99999 G		100,000,000	1-695 <sup>f</sup>
Y 000 00001 G	- Y 999 99999 G		100,000,000	1-695
Z 000 00001 G	- Z 999 99999 G		100,000,000	1-695
A 000 00001 H	- A 720 00000 H		72,000,000	1-500 @8K <sup>g</sup>
A 720 00001 H	- A 999 99999 H		28,000,000	201-278 @20K
B 000 00001 H	- B 999 99999 H		100,000,000	1-278
C 000 00001 H	- C 999 99999 H		100,000,000	1-278
D 000 00001 H	- D 999 99999 H		100,000,000	1-278
E 000 00001 H	- E 999 99999 H		100,000,000	1-278
F 000 00001 H	- F 999 99999 H		100,000,000	1-278
G 000 00001 H	- G 999 99999 H		100,000,000	1-278
H 000 00001 H	- H 999 99999 H		100,000,000	1-278

Also 100,000,000 around 1935-e

The first purely cosmetic change to the small-size currency came with the introduction of the Series 1935 \$1 SC. None of the legal wording on these notes differed from that of their predecessors in Series 1934, but their appearance was substantially different. The back design of one of the small-size notes was changed for the first time. The new back design featured the Great Seal of the United States; to make room for the seal, the large word "ONE" in the center of the note was reduced in size. The face design was also rearranged: The large "ONE" on the right side of the note was deleted, and the words "Washington, D.C." were moved up to take its place. On the left side, the blue overprinted numeral "1" was replaced by a gray numeral engraved in the printing plate. The blue Treasury seal and the serial numbers were reduced in size, while the signatures were made larger. Additionally, the signatures were no longer engraved into the intaglio printing plates but were instead overprinted along with the seal and serial numbers. As a result of these changes, the \$1 SC now had a substantially different look than the other currency of the period. Still, fifteen years would pass before any of the other denominations would experience a similar redesign.

#### MICRO AND MACRO PLATE NUMBERS

However, a much smaller change was soon made, which affected all denominations and types: The plate numbers on all notes were larger. The new larger, or "macro", plate numbers began with Series 1935A on the \$1 SC, Series 1934A on the other SCs and all FRNs, Series 1928D on the \$2 USN, and Series 1928C on the \$5 USN. During the changeover from the smaller (or "micro") to macro plate numbers, the BEP made no attempt to pair only face and back plates of the same style; therefore, many notes were produced with different-sized plate numbers on the two sides. These notes printed from mismatched plates are referred to as "mules". On the higher denominations, old back plates with micro numbers remained in use for years, creating mules all the way into Series 1950.



SERIES 1935A \$1 SC FACE LAYOUT

The \$1 SCs' changeover from Series 1935 to Series 1935A also brought one additional tweak to the new designs. The notes of Series 1935 had carried the series designation twice, in opposite corners, and it had been engraved in the printing plates. But the notes of Series 1935A instead had the series designation overprinted along with the signatures, in a somewhat larger font, and it appeared only once, close to the portrait on the right side of the note. This change meant that none of the series-specific portions of the \$1 note design were engraved in the printing plates; thus, it eliminated the need for the BEP to create a new \$1 master plate for every subsequent series. But again, it would be over a decade before the same alteration was made to the other denominations.

Beginning with Series 1934B, the word "The" was removed from the black Fed seals on the FRNs of all denominations so that the seals read "Federal Reserve Bank of..." instead of "The Federal Reserve Bank of..."

From Series 1935A onward, the series designation and signatures were part of the overprinting logotype, not the printing plate. Still, again, older logotypes continued to be used alongside current ones until they wore out. The first serial number printed for Series 1935A was M 076 68001 A, and the last for Series 1935 was R 815 52000 A. Similarly, Series 1935B and 1935A were both in production between serials

C 933 84001 D and D 456 24000 D; and Series 1935C and 1935B were both in production between serials K 999 96001 D and M 006 48000 D. The first serial number printed for Series 1935D was R 881 04001 E, but the last serial for Series 1935C does not seem to have been recorded. With the introduction of Series 1935E, the use of old logotypes was ended, and series transitions became sharp, with no mixing of serial numbers between successive series. (In the star notes, the first serial printed for Series 1935A was \* 170 76001 A, but none of the other high and low serials seem to have been recorded.)

Numbering in Series 1935D skipped serials M 981 28001 G through M 999 99999 G and \* 070 44001 C through \* 999 99999 C. This is due to the BEP's transition from 12-subject to 18-subject printing plates: Production from the new 18-subject plates began in the N..G and \*..D blocks while the old 12-subject plates were still being used for the M..G and \*..C blocks, and the last of the old plates wore out before the M..G and \*..C blocks were completed. (The 18-subject plates had earlier been used to print the entire G..G block. So blocks G..G and N..G were printed simultaneously with, and separately from, blocks H..G through M..G.)

For the same reason, from the \*..D block onward there are many small gaps of 64,000 or 280,000 missing numbers in the serial numbering of the 1935-series star notes, just as occur in the FRN stars printed in 18-subject sheets. The tables above do not attempt to show all these gaps; I do not have complete information on where they fall in the serial ranges.

The 360,000 Series 1935F Silver Certificates with serial numbers B 716 40001 J to B 720 00000 J, in the middle of the Series 1935G range, were involved in a test of new automated inspection equipment at the BEP. It is unclear exactly why this test affected the series designation of these notes.

The motto "In God We Trust" was added to the backs of the \$1 Silver Certificates in the middle of Series 1935G, beginning at serial numbers D 489 60001 J and \* 190 80001 G. 1934B AND 1934D

In 1948, a modified back design was adopted for the \$20 denomination; the vignette of the White House was updated to show the balcony which had been added to the building. The new back also shows the White House from a slightly closer vantage point, includes more of the surrounding shrubbery, and has the title "The White House" at the bottom where the old back had had simply "White House." The change was made during the production of the Series 1934C \$20 FRN, which exists with both back designs.



U.S. Treasurer	Secretary of the Treasury	Terms of office	Series of:																
			Federal Reserve Notes						Silver Certificates			U.S. Notes							
			\$1	\$2	\$5	\$10	\$20	\$50	\$100	\$1	\$5	\$10	\$1	\$2	\$5	\$100			
Clark		6/49-1/53			34D,50	34D,50	34D,50	34D,50	34D,50	34D,50		35D	34D	34D			28G	28F	
Priest	Humphrey	1/53-7/57			50A	50A	50A	50A	50A	50A		35E	53	53			53	53	
	Anderson	7/57-1/61			50B	50B	50B	50B	50B	50B		35F,57	53A	53A			53A	53A	
Smith	Dillon	1/61-4/62			50C	50C	50C	50C	50C	50C		35G,57A	53B	53B			53B	53B	
Granahan		1/63-3/65	63		50D,63	50D,63	50D,63	50D,63	50D,63	50D,63		35H,57B	53C				53C,63	53C,63	
	Fowler	4/65-10/66	63A		50E,63A	50E,63A	50E,63A	50E,63A	50E,63A	50E,63A							63A		66

Silver Certificates		
Series	Regular Notes	Star Notes
<u>1928</u>		
<u>1928A</u>	A 000 00001 A & X 000 00001 B	
<u>1928B</u>	J 557 96000 B & X 107 28000 B	
<u>1928C</u>		* 000 00001 A
<u>1928D</u>	& Y 000 00001 B & Z 000 00001 B	* 375 60000 A
<u>1928E</u>	& Y 102 48000 B & Z 102 48000 B	
<u>1934</u>	A 000 00001 A G 821 76000 A	* 000 00001 A * 076 80000 A
<u>1935</u>		
<u>1935A</u>		* 000 00001 A
<u>1935B</u>	A 000 00001 A & N 000 00001 G	* 070 44000 C
<u>1935C</u>	M 981 28000 G & N 469 44000 G	& * 000 00001 D
<u>1935D</u>		* 050 40000 D
<u>1935E</u>	N 469 44001 G P 810 00000 I	* 050 40001 D * 572 40000 F
<u>1935F</u>	P 810 00001 I & B 716 40001 J	* 572 40001 F
	B 540 00000 J & B 720 00000 J	* 104 40000 G
<u>1935G</u>	B 540 00001 J & B 720 00001 J	* 104 40001 G
	B 716 40000 J & D 802 80000 J	* 201 60000 G
<u>1935H</u>	D 802 80001 J	* 201 60001 G
	E 108 00000 J	* 215 96000 G

Out of 5 Billion 134 million 56 thousand – Silver Certificate One Dollar notes with a very unusual error.

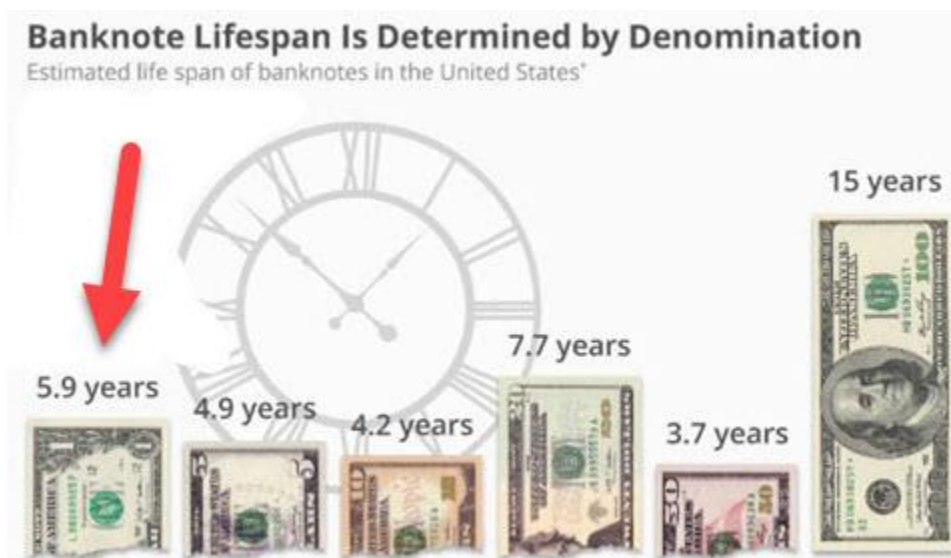
### The Serial Number was Upside Down



## REVERSE

In God We Trust wasn't printed on this note which makes it Special until 1935-G

This just might be a story about how a \$1 bill existed in 1935 before being captured by a Currency Collector. Since we are looking at the life of a \$1 dollar note, we have to have a way to measure that life. Our Government has documented that life of a one-dollar bill!



**5.9 years is the Typical LIFE of a \$1 USA NOTE in America.**

**With that lifespan, we need to move forward.**

The story started when a bank teller gave to note to someone who came into the bank to take money out of their account. The lady with two little children following behind her asks the teller for 3.65 cents. A teller who was smiling at the children counted off 3.65. The little lady headed directly to the grocery shop across the street. The lady bought some food and paid the shopkeeper \$1.75. She still had \$1.90 left.

**She went home in time for her husband to get home and needed .75 cents for gas in their truck. The women put the NOTE, the change in the bowl, and the lid back on. The next day the husband went to work, and the little children went to the park with the mom. They stayed there for most of the day. On the way home, the mom bought a loaf of bread for .15 cents and handed the \$1 note to the person; she quickly gave her change of .85 cents, and "the \$1 bill's life was started."**

**The Note went from person to person for a few years, with people paying little attention to the Condition of the Note. It ended up in wallets that folded in half, Pockets with other change, and women's purses where it gets folded in half at least 25 times. The dirt on the Note isn't that bad, but it hid its' Condition..... Its serial numbers are upside down. Weeks, then months, and suddenly a guy in a bar is handed the Note and tells the customer is this FAKE..... The customer says, no way, it's fake; what's the problem?**

**The bartender says the serial numbers are upside down. So the customer reaches in and gives the bartender a different note. The man goes home with the Note, mesmerized! How did a government note come to have serial numbers printed upside down? He puts the Note in a jar with change, nickels, dimes, and half dollars, where it stayed for years with piles of coins on top of it.**

**A few years later, a child empties the jar, sorts all the coins, and finds the \$1 note with upside-down serial numbers. He is preparing to take the coins to the bank and trade them for CASH. He asked his dad about the NOTE, and his dad said, "I think it might be Fake," and didn't touch it. Coins were exchanged, and just as the child was leaving, he asked the teller, is a \$1 note with serial numbers fake? The teller says no! "Who would make a FAKE one-dollar bill?" His answer was wisdom! It was a mistake by the BEP where notes are created. A new adventure was about to start for this "dollar note with serial numbers stamped on this upside down."**

**A few weeks passed, and the kid was going to college when he spied a Coin shop. He stopped in and asked the keeper about error notes! A 1935-a Silver Certificate with the serial number stamped upside down. The keeper said he had seen one before but wanted to know if he had any others. The kids asked how much it was worth. The guy hemmed & hawed and said it was about**

**THE Condition, but the date was 1965, and it would be worth \$55 bucks. The kid said thanks and left the store.**

**About a few years later or so..... The man (no longer a kid) remembered the Silver Certificate. He asked his dad about it, and his dad said he didn't know what happened to that Note. The man went to his home and found that Note. It was crumpled up and dirty in the confines of a large glass jar with pennies, nickels, dimes, quarters, and half dollars. The rest is history! Until NOW 2023.....**

**So what do you think about the WORTH of a 1935-A Silver Certificate that was printed with the third printing Upside down?  
\$750, \$900 or \$1000, or \$1350 or more???? 88 years later....**

**This is the PROVENANCE of an ERROR made by the BEP when they made a 1 dollar note 88 years ago. Give or take a few years...**

<http://beperrors.com/2/2.pdf>