



Palm Beach Coin News

THE MONTHLY NEWSLETTER OF THE PALM BEACH COIN CLUB

March 2020

Volume 30, Number 3

March 2020 Events

March 1

Gold Coast Coin, Stamp & Collectible Show
Hollywood Rotary Club, Hollywood

March 8

Melbourne Coin - Stamp & Collectible Show
Azan Shrine Center, 1591 W Eau Gallie Blvd,
Melbourne

March 11

PBCC Meeting: Doors open at 5:00PM
Meeting Begins at 7:00PM

March 15

Coin and Stamp Show
Volunteer Park Community Center, Plantation

March 22

PBCC Coin Show
American Polish Club,
4725 Lake Worth Rd., Greenacres

March 25

PBCC Meeting: Doors open at 5:00PM
Meeting begins at 7:00PM

SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31				

Presidents Message

Wednesday, March 11th will be Estate Auction #41-2. The auction will include a few US coin sets and lots of single world coins. Wednesday, March 25th, Mark Trout, President of the Ocala Coin Club will speak on US Nickels, "60 Cents Worth of History for 5 Cents", Shield nickels through Jefferson's. The 25th you can put your coins in the auction, limit eight lots. We will be celebrating the clubs 60th anniversary with a cake on Wednesday April 8th.

It will be "Free Food Night" and Special Slab Auction #7. Consignments are now being taken by Tony. April 22nd is open, and you can put your lots in the auction. Limit eight lots. The new 2021 Red Books should be in by the second meeting. They will be available at our cost.

Saturday, May 16th is our annual club picnic at John Prince park in Lake Worth. Tony is collecting the \$5 per person. This is a fully catered picnic. The club has to pay ahead of time \$18 for every member signed up. So, no-shows hurt the club. Don't be a no-show.

The bus trip to Summer FUN will be Friday, July 10th. Tony is taking the money. It will be \$30 per club member, \$20 refundable on the bus. If you pay and don't go and don't call at least one week ahead of time, you lose the \$30. This new amount is due to 17 no-shows on the January bus. We had six people that could not go on the bus because it was full (on paper). So, they lost a seat because of the no-shows.

Here's how you tell what your silver coins melt value is. Take .715 X Spot silver (\$17.81) = 12.73 times face value, or for every dollar's worth of silver coin, 4 quarters, 2 halves, or 10 dimes, melt would be \$12.73 for your \$1 worth of silver coin.

Dues are due for 2020. Please pay your \$15 or Life membership of \$150. If your membership card says, "Good thru 2019" then your dues are due. 232 have paid, 99 have not.

In the News-

\$900 million in counterfeit \$1 bills Series 2006, was seized by customs authorities December 14, 2019 in International Falls,

MN. The most counterfeited notes domestically is the \$20 bill, and internationally it's the \$100 bill.

Wayne Miller, "King of the Silver Dollars" is still alive and kicking at 78 years old. He wrote the first comprehensive book on Morgan & Peace Dollars in 1976 and then followed it up with another book in 1982. He lives in Helena, Montana. He opened a coin shop in 1981, 100-200 feet from where gold was discovered in 1864 at Last Chance Gulch.

U.S. Mint products are going up this year across the board. Do you really want to buy direct from the Mint? Remember, "Buying from the Mint is like buying a new car, once it leaves the showroom it depreciates and depreciates, and depreciates."

A hoard of Iron Age coins was found on the island of Jersey. 69,347 gold & silver coins from about 50 BC were discovered by metal detectors three feet deep under a hedge, in clay. The Roman and Celtic coin hoard is the largest ever found in the British Isles.

An auctioneer entered an old cottage in Gloucestershire England and found \$80,000 pounds worth of gold and silver coins. Coins were hidden all over the house.

Loose Change

Carole Marshall - marshalldg@aol.com

First of all, I was soundly corrected regarding my stating that Susan B. Anthony was the first woman on an American Coin. I should have written the first American Woman, on a circulating coin, with Queen Isabella being the first woman on an American coin.

In 1893, to commemorate the Columbian Exposition in Chicago, Illinois, the first US. Commemorative coins were minted. The most popular is that with the visage of Christopher Columbus on the half dollar that later became a circulating coin. Queen Isabella was on the quarter dollar and was not a circulating coin. Queen Isabella, of course, was instrumental in finding the funds to send Christopher Columbus on his first voyage. The coin sold for one dollar and was not too popular. It was sold on a card for the same price as the half dollar. Queen Isabella died in 1504 and reigned from 1474 to her death in 1504.

Coincidentally, it was at the insistence of Susan B. Anthony, that Queen Isabella appeared on the first commemorative coin. Ms. Anthony called for greater representation of women on the commemorative coins minted for the Exposition. There was a board of Lady Managers and they pushed for a coin with a woman with Queen Isabella being a natural choice. Ms. Anthony was, in 1979, the first woman honored on a circulating coin.

Queen Isabella, was additionally honored by being the first woman on a United States Postage stamp in 1893, but not

solo. She was on the stamp with Christopher Columbus. So, a little more to the story in December's issue, but I am heartened that the members actually read my column and got to talking about it.

Tony wrote of our long time member Ed Polyanchek's moving to be with his son in North Carolina. Ed, we will miss you greatly. Ed was a member of this club for over 50 years and we all teased him about being there during the civil war, or even occasionally on the ark with Noah. Ed has a great sense of humor and Ed, we are going to miss you, your great smile and generosity to the youngsters who came to your table.

Little bird whispered that a certain Steve Rubenstein tied the knot last November. From what Steve told me, "SHE FINALLY SAID YES!! Best wishes to you and your bride Steve.

And finally, I wrote a few months ago about Bob LeNeve and Larry Siehl getting Indian Head pennies in their change at McDonalds. Well, we now know that Larry Deese is the one who has been salting the tillers. He asks if anyone has any of the old coins hanging around to bring them in to put into circulation again. His son made posters to tell people to check their change. So, either exchange them with Larry or start your own neighborhood treasure hunt.

The "Story" Behind the 1922 No-D Lincoln Cent

By Aaron Handler

Unlike most members of our club, I only collect Lincoln wheat cents that have been graded by PCGS.

In 1922 Lincoln cents were only to be produced by the Denver mint since a majority of members of the U.S. Congress were of the opinion that enough pennies were already in circulation. I always wondered what caused the 1922 No D variety penny to be rare and highly sought after. I found my answer in the 363 page book entitled, "The Complete Guide to Lincoln Cents" by David W. Lange, 2005. Portions of the pertinent sections of this book are reproduced below:

RARITY: The several varieties of "no-D" and "partial D" cents of this date range from scarce to rare in all grades, though their relative values vary with their perceived desirability. Most coins of these varieties were pulled from circulation between the mid 1930s and the early 1950s; as a consequence, nearly all are quite worn, a condition exacerbated by their poor quality as made. Examples grading VF and higher are rare and in constant demand.

Since the normal 1922-D cents are already scarce in Mint State, the no-D and partial-D varieties, forming a minority of the total mintage, are that much more so. Choice uncirculated examples are very rare, while true gems are probably non-existent; nevertheless, one specimen has been certified MS65 RD. The mintage amount for each of the three die variants described below is unknown.

VARIETIES: There are three recognized die pairings for the no-D and partial-D varieties, and the absence of the D mintmark has been attributed to either a worn die or a filled die, depending on which of the three die pairings is being described. The second die pairing bears a sharp reverse and is considered far more desirable than the other two.

Attribution of 1922 no-D cents is handled differently by the major grading services. PCGS will certify all varieties, but it distinguishes them on its labels with the qualifiers WEAK D, WEAK REVERSE or STRONG REVERSE. NGC and ANACS will certify only the second die pairing as "No-D", the one having a sharp reverse.

COMMENTS: The significance and great value attached to the 1922 cent without mintmark D is based entirely on the curious coincidence of no cents being coined at the Philadelphia Mint during 1922. There's no telling how many other times that cents were issued from the branch mints without a visible mintmark: such pieces are automatically branded as P-Mint coins, though the generally poor state of the dies would be a clue to their real status. Since this variety has been faked by removal of the mintmark from normal 1922-D cents, authentication by a reputable service should be included as a provision in any purchase.

The most popular variety of no-D cent is the one coined from Die Pair 2. This is the one which commands the high prices while the less desirable Die Pairs 1 and 3 are valued lower in proportion. The no-D variety of the Die Pair 2 resulted when normal dies clashed (came together with no planchet between them), leaving both dies with shallow and inverted impressions of one another. The obverse die was then abrasively polished to remove these clash marks leaving it without a mintmark and several low-relief elements (including the date) noticeably weakened. The reverse die, however, was removed altogether and replaced with a fresh one. Thus, Die Pair 2 is the mating of a damaged and partly obscured obverse with highly-detailed reverse; this is the variety most sought by collectors for its overall attractiveness.

Die Pairs 1 and 3 are similar to that both feature severely worn obverse and reverse dies. The condition of these dies accounts in part for the absence of a

mintmark, but the real culprit is believed to have been grease and other contaminants filling the mintmark cavity in the obverse dies. As coins were struck from these die pairs, the grease gradually lifted from the mintmark cavity, restoring a partial or "ghost" mintmark which was very shallow and indistinct. Unlike Die Pair 2, from which no partial-D variety is known, Die Pairs 1 and 3 have provided collectors with both no-D and partial-D varieties. The generally poor condition of these dies resulted in coins which, while qualifying as no-D cents, are of lesser aesthetic and market value than those coined from Die Pair 2.

Some additional diagnostic features exist for the no-D and partial-D varieties. On the reverse of Die Pair 1, a crack runs from Letter L in PLURIBUS through letter O in ONE, terminating at the base of letter O. This crack does not follow a straight course, but rather it shifts to the left after passing downward through the upper part of letter O. This crack is diagnostic for the reverse of Die Pair 1, but as it exists for both the no-D and partial-D varieties, it cannot be used as proof of the more valuable no-D variety. A similar crack is found on some normal 1922-D cents, but this crack follows a straight course through the top of letter O and continues onward after passing through the bottom of the letter. The presence of this straight crack may be used to detect the alteration of a normal coin to simulate the no-D variety.

Most collectors of the 1920s took little notice of current coins of the regular types, a fact made quite obvious when no mention of this variety appeared until late in the decade. Ten years later, readers of *The Numismatist* were still writing in to announce their "discovery" of 1922 cents seemingly made at the Philadelphia Mint. Little was known about the coining process, leading to all manner of imaginative explanations for such irregularities. It wasn't until the 1960s that errors and varieties in general were studied with a more scientific approach and the real explanation of this popular oddity became known.

Authors Note: My 1922 Plain cent was graded XF-40, Strong Reverse by PCGS. I purchased it at the Winter FUN show about 5 years ago.

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