

MINT ERROR NEWSTM MAGAZINE



Bringing the latest mint error news to the collector. Also featuring Die Trials, Test Pieces, Numismatic Rarities, Currency Errors and Discoveries from the U.S. Mint & the BEP.



minterrornews.com

Special Edition: The Best of Mint Error News 2003-2018



A Mike Byers Publication

MINT ERROR NEWS MAGAZINE

Issues of Mint Error News Magazine are available for you to read online at:

mintererrornews.com



Mike Byers is the Publisher & Editor of Mint Error News Magazine

MINT ERROR NEWS MAGAZINE

Bringing the latest mint error news to the collector.



Special Edition 2003-2018

Publisher & Editor
Mike Byers

Production Editor
Sam Rhazi

Contributing Editors

Andy Lustig

Fred Weinberg

Jeff Ylitalo

Advertising

The ad space is sold out. Please e-mail editor@minterrornews.com to be added to the waiting list.

Subscriptions

We are not offering a paid subscription at this time. Issues of Mint Error News Magazine are mailed to our regular customers and coin dealers that we are associated with. Issues can be downloaded for free at minterrornews.com

Mint Error News is the official publication of minterrornews.com. All content Copyright 2017 *Mint Error News*. All rights reserved. No part of this magazine may be reproduced in any form without the expressed written permission of the publisher. Opinions expressed in this publication do not necessarily represent the viewpoints of *Mint Error News*. This publication is distributed with the understanding that the information presented herein is from various sources for which there can be no warranty or responsibility by the publisher as to accuracy, price or completeness. *Mint Error News* accepts unsolicited manuscripts, artwork, and photographs for publication. Direct editorial submissions to editor@minterrornews.com. All unsolicited material will not be returned.
PRINTED IN THE U.S.A.

Mint Error News Magazine

Special Edition 2003-2018

- Table of Contents Page 1 -

PCGS Certifies Unique Jefferson Nickel Die Trial	13
ANACS Certifies Unique "Two Tailed" Euro Set	15
PCGS Certifies Incredible Canadian "Two Tailed" Die Cap	19
Unique Pair of 1806 Draped Bust Quarters	21
Unique NGC Set of Paraguay Overstrikes	23
Two-Headed & Two-Tailed Coins	30
The Amazing Broken CC and Other Errors on Display	32
1846 PROOF \$2½ Overstruck by 1846 PROOF \$5	33
One-of-a-Kind Pieces	35
Photos From The Mint	36
Martha Washington Test Pieces	40
1795 Flowing Hair Dollar Overstrike	44
2000-P "Mule" Sac Dollar Reverse with States Quarter Obverse	48
Double Struck \$2 ½ Indian Sells for \$66,125 at FUN	50
Set of (5) 1999 Experimental State Quarters Certified by PCGS	52
1853 United States Assay Office of Gold \$20 Double Struck	54



Contributing Writers

Heritage Auctions

NGC

David J. Camire

Jaime Hernandez

Henry Hilgard

David W. Lange

Gregory Mirsky

Dennis O'Reilly

Rich Schemmer

Bill Snyder

Jon Sullivan

Fred Weinberg

Martin Wettmark

Jeff Ylitalo

Mint Error News Magazine

Special Edition 2003-2018

- Table of Contents Page 2 -

America's first Double Denomination	55
Mint Tour Photos	58
3 Decade Old Catalog Found	62
A Study of Canadian Mis-Struck Coins	70
Unique 1920 Standing Liberty 25¢ Struck on Peru 20C Planchet	90
Banana Note Sells for \$25,300	92
Braided Hair Large Cent Struck 35% Off-Center	93
Unique 1838 \$5 Die Trial Splasher J-A1838-6	94
ANACS Certifies Sacagawea \$1 Struck on a 5¢ Planchet	96
MISSTRUCK UNITED STATES GOLD COINS	97
PCGS Certifies 1806 \$5 Capped Bust Triple Struck Mint Error	100
NGC Certifies Double Struck 1873 \$20 J-1344	104
A Collection of Off-Metal Mint Errors Surfaces	105
NGC Certifies 1804 \$2½ Capped Bust Double Struck Off-Center	111
Coin Punch Presses	114
1864 2¢ Obverse Die Cap Mated with Brockage	117



Contributing Writers

Heritage Auctions

NGC

David J. Camire

Jaime Hernandez

Henry Hilgard

David W. Lange

Gregory Mirsky

Dennis O'Reilly

Rich Schemmer

Bill Snyder

Jon Sullivan

Fred Weinberg

Martin Wettmark

Jeff Ylitalo

Mint Error News Magazine

Special Edition 2003-2018

- Table of Contents Page 3 -

Mated Pair of U.S. \$1 Silver Eagles Certified by PCGS	119
The Milt Cohen Collection	121
Rare Kennedy Mated Sets Surface After Forty Years	140
Sacagawea Dollars with an Experimental Finish	144
PCGS Certifies 1965 English Penny Struck on a Gold Planchet	147
NGC Certifies 1875-CC \$20 Liberty Partial Collar	150
1851 3¢ Obverse & Reverse Die Trial Struck on Cardboard	151
Washington Dollar Mint Error Special Section	155
Director of U.S. Mint Autographs NGC Certified "Missing Edge Lettering" Presidential Dollar Mint Error	156
NGC Certifies Presidential Dollar with No Edge Lettering and Reverse Clad Layer Missing	159
Fascinating Mint Errors	160
Mint Error Prices: Then & Now	162
Unique 1866 \$2.5 Struck on 3 Cent Nickel Planchet Certified by NGC	164
Presidential \$1 Error Coins: George Washington	166
NGC Certifies Double Struck 1884 Carson City Morgan Dollar	174
Unique NGC Set of Three Paraguay Gold Overstrikes	177



Contributing Writers

Heritage Auctions

NGC

David J. Camire

Jaime Hernandez

Henry Hilgard

David W. Lange

Gregory Mirsky

Dennis O'Reilly

Rich Schemmer

Bill Snyder

Jon Sullivan

Fred Weinberg

Martin Wettmark

Jeff Ylitalo

Mint Error News Magazine

Special Edition 2003-2018

- Table of Contents Page 4 -

1825 Great Britain Pattern Farthing Mule, Struck in Platinum	180
The Only Known Certified Gold Die Cap	181
NGC Certifies 2008 Monroe Dollar Edge Lettered Planchet	185
Triple Struck 1891 \$5 NGC Proof 64	188
PCGS Certifies Walking Lib 50¢ D/S 50% O/C on a Silver 25¢ Planchet	190
1983 China Mint Tour	193
1903 Louisiana Purchase Three-Piece Cardboard Die Trial Certified by NGC	195
From the Grading Room: 1973-S Dollar on a Copper-Nickel Planchet	197
NGC Certifies Previously Unaccounted 1943-S Bronze Cent	200
PCGS Certifies Unique Set of SPECIMEN Silver Certificates	203
1915 Panama-Pacific Half Dollar Struck in Gold Sells for \$345,000	215
Fred Weinberg's 1984 Mint Error Catalog	219
PCGS Certifies The Finest Known Indian Head Cent Struck in GOLD	242
World's Greatest Mint Errors Published	252
PCGS Certifies Washington Dollar Struck on 5¢ Planchet	256



Contributing Writers

Heritage Auctions

NGC

David J. Camire

Jaime Hernandez

Henry Hilgard

David W. Lange

Gregory Mirsky

Dennis O'Reilly

Rich Schemmer

Bill Snyder

Jon Sullivan

Fred Weinberg

Martin Wettmark

Jeff Ylitalo

Mint Error News Magazine

Special Edition 2003-2018

- Table of Contents Page 5 -

Walking Liberty Half Dollar Off-Metals	259
Variety vs. Mint Error	260
Proof Paper Impressions	263
PCGS Certifies 1905 Indian Cent Struck on a \$2½ Gold Planchet	269
5 Crowns Struck in Gold	272
USA Coin Album: It's an Error to Call a Variety an Error	278
NGC Certifies Proof Canadian \$15 STRUCK IN GOLD (Should be STRUCK IN SILVER)	280
NGC Certifies 1976-S 5C Obverse Impression Struck Into Center of \$1 Planchet (Proof Nickel/Dime Mule)	285
Foreigners in the Mint	292
PCGS Certifies Unique 1990-D Lincoln Cent TRANSITIONAL Struck on a 3.1 gram Copper Planchet (Pre-1983 Cent Planchet)	303
A Collection of American Eagle Errors	307
1943-S Bronze Cent, Second-Finest Known, AU58 From the Bob Simpson Collection Sells For \$282,000.00	314
(16) Proof 40% Silver Ike Dollar Planchets Including PCGS Discovery Coin Discovery Group of 15 NGC Certified Blanks From The San Francisco Hoard	318
(12) Proof Clad Ike Dollar Planchets Including 2 NGC Discovery Coins Discovery Group of 10 NGC Certified Blanks From The San Francisco Hoard	325
PCGS Certifies Unique Proof \$100 Canada National Parks Commemorative Gold Coin Reverse Die Cap & Brockage Obverse	332
NGC Certifies Unique Pair of Proof Quarters Struck on a Silver Barber Quarter and a Silver Canadian Quarter	336



Mint Error News Magazine

Special Edition 2003-2018

- Table of Contents Page 6 -

Contributing Writers

Heritage Auctions

NGC

David J. Camire

Jaime Hernandez

Henry Hilgard

David W. Lange

Gregory Mirsky

Dennis O'Reilly

Rich Schemmer

Bill Snyder

Jon Sullivan

Fred Weinberg

Martin Wettmark

Jeff Ylitalo

NGC Certifies Colombia Pattern Oddity	344
PCGS Certifies Unique SPECIMEN Canada ½ oz Maple Leaf \$20 Brass Uniface Die Trials	348
Highest Prices Realized for World Mint Errors in Heritage Auctions	354
NGC Certifies First Foreign Gold Pattern Ever Struck by United States	361
NGC Certifies Unique Double Denomination	365
PCGS Certifies Unique Proof Canadian \$15 Struck on a \$50 Maple Leaf 1 oz. Gold Planchet	369
From the Grading Room: 1964 Lincoln Cent Struck on a Coin of India	374
Unique Double Struck Peace Dollar	379
NGC Certifies Unique 1943 Lincoln Cent 13-Piece Set Including an Experimental Antimony Test Piece	385
NGC and PCGS Certify Previously Unknown Experimental Blanks and Planchets	396
A Collection of State Quarters Struck on Elliptical Planchets	399
Unique "Two Tailed" Off-Metal	413
Brockages on World Coins From The September 2016 Long Beach Expo Heritage Auction	416
PCGS Certifies Unique TWO-HEADED Nickel	424
Building an Error Type Set	428



Contributing Writers

Heritage Auctions

NGC

David J. Camire

Jaime Hernandez

Henry Hilgard

David W. Lange

Gregory Mirsky

Dennis O'Reilly

Rich Schemmer

Bill Snyder

Jon Sullivan

Fred Weinberg

Martin Wettmark

Jeff Ylitalo

Mint Error News Magazine

Special Edition 2003-2018

- Table of Contents Page 7 -

Doubled Dies vs. Machine Doubling	436
NGC Certifies Unique GOLD Belgium Franc Obverse Die Trial (1904 Design Overstruck on 1903 Design)	441
NGC Certifies Unique Cent	446
MINT ERRORS: Sales Prices for the Top 100	450
The Unique Roosevelt Dime Two-Tailed Mule	461
A Collection of U.S. Mules	468
NGC Certifies Mexico 60 Pesos Struck on U.S. \$10 Liberty	476
NGC Certifies Rare 1942 and 1943 Wrong-Planchet Cents	483
Special Section: An Incredible Collection of World Mint Errors	502
PCGS Certifies Unique "Two Headed" Off-Metal	502
PCGS Certifies Unique "Casino Token" Mule	504
PCGS Certifies Unique "Two Headed" Bi-Metallic	506
Mysterious "King Tutankamun" Error	508
Rare "Dual Country Dual Denomination"	509
Struck Through "Feeder Finger" Errors	512



Contributing Writers

Heritage Auctions

NGC

David J. Camire

Jaime Hernandez

Henry Hilgard

David W. Lange

Gregory Mirsky

Dennis O'Reilly

Rich Schemmer

Bill Snyder

Jon Sullivan

Fred Weinberg

Martin Wettmark

Jeff Ylitalo

Mint Error News Magazine

Special Edition 2003-2018

- Table of Contents Page 8 -

“Off-Metal” World Coins Struck on Other Country Planchets	523
Bi-metallic Coins Struck by Different Denomination Dies	529
Off-Metal Ring & Off-Metal Core Errors	533
Large Clips on Bi-Metallic Coins	536
Unique 2 Euro Error	538
Off Center & Misaligned Core Errors	539
Malaysian Assisted Errors	542
Fascinating Canadian Gold Mint Errors	549
Famous 1943 Bronze Lincoln Cent Wrong Planchet Error Sells For \$282,000	554
NGC Certifies 17 Experimental Glass Cents and Tokens	562
PCGS Certifies 1999-P Georgia State Quarter Broadstruck on Experimental Planchet	573
NGC Certifies 1904 \$20 Double Struck Rotated 180 Degrees in Collar	576
PCGS Certifies Unique Proof Canadian National Parks \$100 Struck in Platinum	580
PCGS Certifies 1904 \$20 Struck 15% Off-Center	586
NGC Certifies Unique 1874 \$1 U.S. Gold Type 3 With Mirror Brockage on Obverse	588
PCGS Certifies Unique \$1 U.S. Gold Type 2 Full Brockage Reverse	590

MINT **ERROR** NEWSTM MAGAZINE

Bringing the latest mint error news to the collector.



Mike Byers, Publisher & Editor, Welcomes You!

Welcome to Mint Error News Magazine, bringing the latest mint error news and information to the collector. This is our 15th year bringing you both an online PDF magazine and the Mint Error News website. There are over 1,200 articles, features, discoveries, news stories with mint error related info from the United States and around the World. Our website, minterrornews.com, has become the most popular and informative Internet resource for mint errors and is read by thousands of dealers and collectors.

Over the last 20 years with the advent of the internet millions of collectors have flocked to online auctions and dealer websites. Many people connect to various online forums and clubs to share knowledge and learn about Mint Errors. Everyone, including dealers, collectors and even investors have instant access to information as never before. The Mint Error market has experienced an explosion in collector interest over the last 20 years.

Time and again, rare and unique Mint Errors in the numismatic market have made headline news. Authentication and certification of Mint Errors is now commonplace. In 1991, ANACS was the first to authenticate, grade and encapsulate major Mint Errors. In 1999, PCGS and NGC began certifying Mint Errors. Major Mint Errors are now pursued, collected and traded just like patterns, territorial Gold, colonials and other interesting segments of numismatics.

In 1975, I purchased a 1900 Indian Head Cent struck on a \$2 1/2 Indian Gold blank planchet for \$7,750 at a major coin auction. That price ranked among the top five ever realized for a Mint Error that few dealers or serious collectors would even consider. At that time price guides for Mint Errors were nonexistent and today that Indian Head Cent struck in Gold is certified MS65 by PCGS and is valued at six figures.

With this being our 50th issue of Mint Error News, we are proud to present you with this Special Edition: The Best of Mint Error News 2003-2018.

MINT **ERROR** NEWSTM MAGAZINE

Bringing the latest mint error news to the collector.



Mike Byers (mikebyers.com) is president of Mike Byers Inc. He has been a professional numismatist for over thirty-five years. He is one of the largest dealers handling U.S. Gold Coins, Patterns and Rarities certified by PCGS and NGC. He has handled major coin collections and attends every major coin convention. Mike Byers carries an extensive inventory as well as solicits want lists and is always looking to purchase fresh inventory and collections. You can visit Mike Byers and view his rarities at the ANA, Central States, FUN show and the Long Beach Coin Expo.



Mike Byers was a consultant to ANACS for Mint Errors from 2000 to 2006. He is also the Owner, Publisher and

Editor of Mint Error News Magazine and the Mint Error News Website that was founded in 2003. In 2009, Mike Byers published his first book, *World's Greatest Mint Errors*, which received the NLG Award for Best World Coin Book and is available on Amazon.



Jeff Ylitalo has collected Mint Error coins since 1993. He has avidly researched & written about this area of numismatics since 2006 contributing dozens of articles to CONECAs bi-monthly publication "ErrorScope" and Mike Byers "Mint Error News". Jeff is the former editor for the "ErrorScope" 2008-2017. Jeff's research and collecting focus is now primarily centered on World Error coins. Jeff can be reached via e-mail at: jylitalo@yahoo.com



Fred Weinberg is a highly respected numismatist, with 40 years of full time experience in the rare coin marketplace. He deals in numismatic United States Gold & Silver coinage, as well as specializing in buying & selling Major Mint Error coinage of all types. He is one of the original 31 dealers selected as an authorized P.C.G.S. (Professional Coin Grading Service) dealer at it's inception in 1986.



Andy Lustig has been dealing in U.S. and World Coins since 1975 and has attended more than 2,000 coin shows and auctions. Andy is the co-founder of the Society of U.S. Pattern Collectors (uspatterns.com). He has been a member of the Professional Numismatists Guild (PNG #614) since 2005. He is a member of NGC and was also a former grader and authenticator for PCGS.

PCGS Certifies Unique Jefferson Nickel Die Trial

by Mike Byers



This recently discovered and certified Jefferson Nickel Reverse Die Trial is unique and also the only known die trial for the entire Jefferson Nickel series.

It is a reverse die trial of a design for the Monticello that was not adopted. It was struck in copper with a diameter of .854 inches and the weight is 109.4 grains.

This die trial was designed by Anthony De Francisci, who also designed the Peace Dollar which replaced the Morgan Dollar in 1921. De Francisci's models including this reverse design are in the Smithsonian and were donated by Teresa De Francisci.

This recent discovery was unknown to the numismatic community and is not listed in Judd, Pollock nor any other numismatic reference book. It was discovered in an estate including coins and other numismatic items. I immediately purchased this die trial from another dealer upon certification by PCGS. Uspatterns.com has given this piece the designation of JC1938-1.

I am proud to share this unique discovery with the readers of Mint Error News Magazine.



ANACS Certifies Unique “Two Tailed” Euro Set

by Mike Byers



This incredible “Two Tailed” Euro Set was just certified by ANACS. Mike Faraone, one of the graders and finalizers at ANACS, stated that “this is one of the most exciting mint error discoveries that I’ve examined and authenticated at ANACS. It is amazing that these new Euro coins were all struck by two reverse dies.”

Since twelve member countries use the same reverse dies, it is impossible to determine the origin of these mint errors. This is one of the most dramatic and unique mint error discoveries in modern times. My personal favorite is the 50c Euro / 20c Euro Mule struck by two reverse dies. I am very excited to debut this amazing set in Mint Error News Magazine.

ANACS Certifies Unique “Two Tailed” Euro Set

On January 1, 2001 the Euro officially became the first common European Currency, replacing the individual National Currencies of the 12 Member Countries of the European Monetary Union. These countries are: Austria, Belgium, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal and Spain.

Every Euro Coin carries a common reverse design. Each of the 12 Member Countries strike the Euro with its own unique obverse design. Regardless of which Country is depicted on the obverse of a Euro Coin, it is accepted in any of the 12 Member Countries.

Euro Coins were minted starting in 1999. Not every country struck every denomination of Euro Coins in the first year. By the beginning of 2001 each country had a sufficient supply of Euro Coins on hand. Euro coins were then distributed and released into circulation.

There are approximately thirty genuine two-headed or two-tailed coins that have been authenticated by ANACS, PCGS or NGC. There are only three known “Two Tailed” U.S. coins: two Quarters and one Dime. One of the Quarters recently sold for \$80,000.





ANACS Certifies Unique “Two Tailed” Euro Set

An incredible error:

A 50c Euro / 20c Euro Mule
Struck By Two Reverse Dies



PCGS Certifies Incredible Canadian “Two Tailed” Die Cap

by Mike Byers (mikebyers.com)

Although struck over 25 years ago, this new discovery was just certified at PCGS. It is the only known certified two headed or two tailed coin that is also a die cap. The odds of this combination occurring are extremely rare.

There are approximately thirty genuine two-headed or two-tailed coins that have been authenticated by ANACS, PCGS and NGC. There are only three known “Two Tailed” U.S. coins: two Quarters and one Dime. One of the Quarters recently sold for \$80,000.

I have handled most of the world coins that were struck with either two obverse or two reverse dies. Two of these are Canadian Copper Cents that were struck with two reverse dies and authenticated by PCGS. I purchased these in a Canadian Mint Error Collection and they have since been featured in a front page Coin World article.





Unique Pair of 1806 Draped Bust Quarters Obverse & Reverse Brockages

by Mike Byers (mikebyers.com)

These two mirror brockages of 1806 Draped Bust Quarters are spectacular and are among the rarest U.S. type errors that I have ever handled. I just purchased these from a old time mint error collection and was very pleased since it took months of negotiations to buy them. PCGS just certified them and I am proud to offer them for sale since they have not been available for decades.

They are unique and the only known brockages in the Bust Quarter Series (1796-1838). These are the earliest known brockages on any U.S. Silver denomination. The obverse brockage was matched to the reverse die of the 1806 B-2. The reverse brockage was matched to the obverse die of the 1806 B-1 (1806/5 overdate).

Fred Weinberg, the mint error authenticator for PCGS, examined and authenticated these two brockages. He stated that “this pair of 1806 Draped Bust Quarters is unique, spectacular, incredible and has not been seen in 25 years.”

For comparison purposes, although not in the same class as the two Draped Bust Quarter brockages, the only early U.S. Silver brockage that even comes close is a Cap Bust

Dime Brockage that sold for \$20,700 in the Bowers and Merena Auction of the Logan Collection. It subsequently graded VG at NGC and is being offered for considerably more. These two brockages are from an early and rarer series, are larger denominations, are graded considerably higher and are unique for the series.

There really is no U.S. early type coin mint error that compares to the rarity, status, importance and excitement of this unique pair of Draped Bust Quarter brockages.





Unique NGC Set of Paraguay Overstrikes

by Mike Byers (mikebyers.com)

This is a unique set of nineteenth century Paraguay patterns that were overstruck on previously struck gold, silver and copper coins. NGC recently certified this spectacular discovery set which is now being published for the first time for the numismatic community in this Mint Error News Magazine cover story.

Throughout history, some overstrikes were intentionally produced for several reasons. Sometimes overstrikes occur due to a coinage shortage. Another factor is the lack of available planchets to strike a new design.

In modern times, overstrikes are considered mint errors. Overstrikes are coins that have been struck over a struck coin. Generally speaking, there are two major types of overstrikes. The first type would be a double denomination (a Lincoln Cent struck over a struck Dime). Although these are overstrikes, they are referred to as double denominations and are known on many denominations of coins from many countries.

The second type of overstrike is a coin which is struck (either deliberately or as a mint error) on a previously struck coin from a different era and country. In ancient times, it was not uncommon to strike coins over previously struck coins with portraits of earlier Kings. In Colonial times, coins circulating were sometimes struck using other coins that

were in circulation, regardless of whether they were from the country striking the coin or from a different country.

An example of a rare overstrike is a 1915 Panama Half Commemorative which was struck in Proof over a cut down St. Gaudens \$20 gold piece. Another example is a rare overstrike from Mexico. It is a gold 8 Escudos struck over an earlier type and is listed in Krause as rare. The Panama Half and 8 Escudos were intentional overstrikes. There are also examples of unintentional overstrikes which are classified as mint errors.

The fascinating aspect of this unique set of Paraguay overstrikes is the fact that the dies used were unfinished pattern dies which had incomplete dates and that four of these patterns in this set were struck over struck gold coins. These gold coins were from Paraguay, Chile and Argentina and are on different denominations with different dates. Several of the gold coins that were overstruck are either rare dates or rare types and were in spectacular condition when they were hand selected. There is no doubt that this was a presentation set that was struck in the Mint and preserved to this day in mint state condition. This set is one of the most historic, dramatic and unusual numismatic rarities ever struck by an official Mint.

18XX Paraguay Peso Struck Over a Chile 1849 8 Escudos

The largest gold overstrike was a Pattern for the Paraguay Peso. The unfinished die only had the first two digits of the date. It was struck over an already struck Chile 1849 8 Escudos and is in magnificent condition. There is considerable detail of the 8 Escudos visible on both the obverse and reverse under the design for the Paraguay Peso. This is the most fascinating gold overstrike in this set due to its large size, condition of preservation, detail present from both designs and its status as being unique.



18XX Paraguay 50 Centavos Struck Over a Chile 1853 10 Pesos

The next gold overstrike was a Pattern for the Paraguay 50 Centavos. Once again the unfinished die only had the first two digits of the date. It was struck over an already struck Chile 1853 10 Pesos and is also in magnificent condition. There is considerable detail of the 10 Pesos visible on both the obverse and reverse under the design for the Paraguay 50 Centavos. Since the Chile 10 Pesos was larger than the Paraguay 50 Centavos, the original Chile 10 Pesos design is visible around the peripheral. This pattern overstruck in gold is also unique.



18XX Paraguay 50 Centavos Struck Over a Chile 1859 10 Pesos

This gold overstrike was also for the Paraguay 50 Centavos Pattern. Using the same unfinished die as the gold overstrike described above, it was struck over an already struck Chile 1859 10 Pesos and is in gem condition. Since the size of the Chile 10 Pesos was very close to the diameter of the Paraguay 50 Centavos, some of the design of the understrike is visible on both sides. This pattern overstruck in gold is also unique.



18XX Paraguay 20 Centavos Struck Over an Argentina 1887 5 Pesos

The fourth gold overstrike was created when an Argentina 1887 5 Pesos was used instead of a blank planchet to strike this Paraguay 20 Centavos. Once again, the unfinished die was used to strike this coin. There is considerable detail of the Argentina 5 Pesos on both the obverse and reverse under the design of the Paraguay 20 Centavos. It is also in gem mint state condition. This pattern overstruck in gold is also unique.



18XX Paraguay Peso Struck Over an Argentina 1882 Peso

The largest silver overstrike was a pattern for the Paraguay Peso. As with all of the gold overstrikes, the unfinished die only had the first two digits of the date. It was struck over an already struck Argentina 1882 Peso and is in choice mint state condition. There is considerable detail of the understrike visible on both sides. Even though it is not struck in gold, or over a struck gold coin, it is still a spectacular overstrike since it is on a large silver Peso from another country.



The remaining four overstrikes in this unique set also used the same unfinished Paraguay Pattern Dies and were overstruck on struck silver and copper coins from Argentina with various dates.

18XX Paraguay 50 Centavos Struck Over an Argentina 1883 50 Centavos



18XX Paraguay 10 Centavos Struck Over an Argentina 1882 10 Centavos



18XX Paraguay 5 Centavos Struck Over an Argentina 1883 10 Centavos



18XX Paraguay 50 Centavos Struck Over an Argentina 2 Centavos



18XX Paraguay Peso Struck Over a Chile 1849 8 Escudos



18XX Paraguay 50 Centavos Struck Over a Chile 1853 10 Pesos



18XX Paraguay 50 Centavos Struck Over a Chile 1859 10 Pesos



18XX Paraguay 20 Centavos Struck Over an Argentina 1887 5 Pesos



Two-Headed & Two-Tailed Coins

by Mike Byers (mikebyers.com)

There are approximately twenty known genuine two-headed or two-tailed coins that have been authenticated and certified by ANACS, PCGS and NGC.

There are four known “Two Tailed” U.S. coins: three Quarters and one Dime. One of the Quarters recently sold for \$80,000.

Most of these world coins that were struck with either two obverse or two reverse dies have been handled by Mike Byers of Byers Numismatic Corp. (mikebyers.com). Two of these are Canadian Copper Cents that were struck with two reverse dies and authenticated by PCGS. A few others from this collection of two headed and two tailed coins are featured below.





The Amazing Broken CC and Other Errors on Display



An interesting array of dollar errors is currently available to be viewed on Northern Nevada Coin's website brokencc.com. The gallery includes several off-center Morgan dollars, a broadstruck Morgan, a spectacularly broadstruck Peace dollar, an example of a rotated reverse, a blank silver dollar planchet, and the Amazing Broken CC. The theme of the error collection is Carson City errors, but also spans any error of dollars made 1935 or before.

Center stage in the collection is the Amazing Broken CC. This coin is the most dramatic error ever heard of on a Morgan dollar, and beyond that it has the rare Carson City mintmark. If you go and visit brokencc.com, the Amazing Broken CC will be displayed right on the front page.

The Amazing Broken CC is also displayed at all major shows that Northern Nevada Coin attends. Allen Rowe, of Northern Nevada Coin, stated that "the reason for displaying the Amazing Broken CC is twofold. First, it is to share with the numismatic community such a treasure, even if it is not for sale. And second, it is in the hopes of buying more Carson City errors for the collection."

Allen Rowe also stated that "although we have more error dollars than we display, you may enjoy viewing our favorites in the online gallery." If you have Carson City and/or dollar errors and would like to sell, please contact Allen Rowe at Northern Nevada Coin: (888) 836-5527.

1846 PROOF \$2½ Overstruck by 1846 PROOF \$5 PCGS PROOF 62 Brown Judd 110A Unique

by Mike Byers (mikebyers.com)

This is the unique and famous 1846 PROOF \$2½ overstruck by an 1846 PROOF \$5 Obverse Die in Copper. This spectacular Pattern Die Trial is also a Major Mint Error.

There were only a few PROOF 1846 Quarter Eagles and Half Eagles struck in Gold. There are no Patterns or Die Trials that were struck between 1840 and 1849 for any denomination other than this Unique PROOF Pattern/Mint Error struck by 1846 PROOF Gold Dies of two different denominations.

After being struck as a Proof Die Trial in copper by 1846 Proof \$2½ Dies, it was overstruck by an 1846 PROOF Obverse \$5 Die. In addition, it is a flipover double denomination. The overstrike by the Proof \$5 Obverse Die was struck over the reverse of the \$2½ design. The reverse of this overstrike, which was not struck by the reverse of the Proof \$5 Die, expanded in size because it was positioned on top of a \$5 Gold blank.

Not only is this unique in its own right as being a double

denomination gold piece struck on a copper planchet, it is also struck by Proof Dies with two obverses. This unique and spectacular double denomination two-headed proof gold error in copper has been researched and documented in the following reference books:

Judd 110A. It is listed in Judd as the only pattern struck in 1846 and the only known pattern between 1840 and 1849. It is described as “regular Die of 1846 Quarter Eagle. Reverse overstruck with Obverse Die of 1846 (Large Date) Half Eagle. Copper-reeded edge trial piece. Unique.”

Plate coin in Pollock’s United States Patterns and Related Issues, #124. “Copper-reeded edge. The reverse is overstruck using an 1846 Half Eagle Obverse Die. Taxay plate coin, #EP 124.

This unique piece is also featured on coinfacts.com as the “Coin of the Week” and is described as a “unique coin [that] is both a die trial and an intentional mint error.”

Also featured on uspatterns.com and is listed as “the unique 1846 quarter eagle trial struck in copper. This famous trial is also a mint error - one of only 3 or 4 known pattern mint errors known in the entire pattern series.”

After residing in several major collections it was offered in auction at the 1952 ANA (Lot #4478). Almost a decade ago it reappeared in a Bowers and Merena auction and was subsequently placed in a private collection. Mike Byers of mikebyers.com purchased this unique pattern mint error and is offering it for sale.

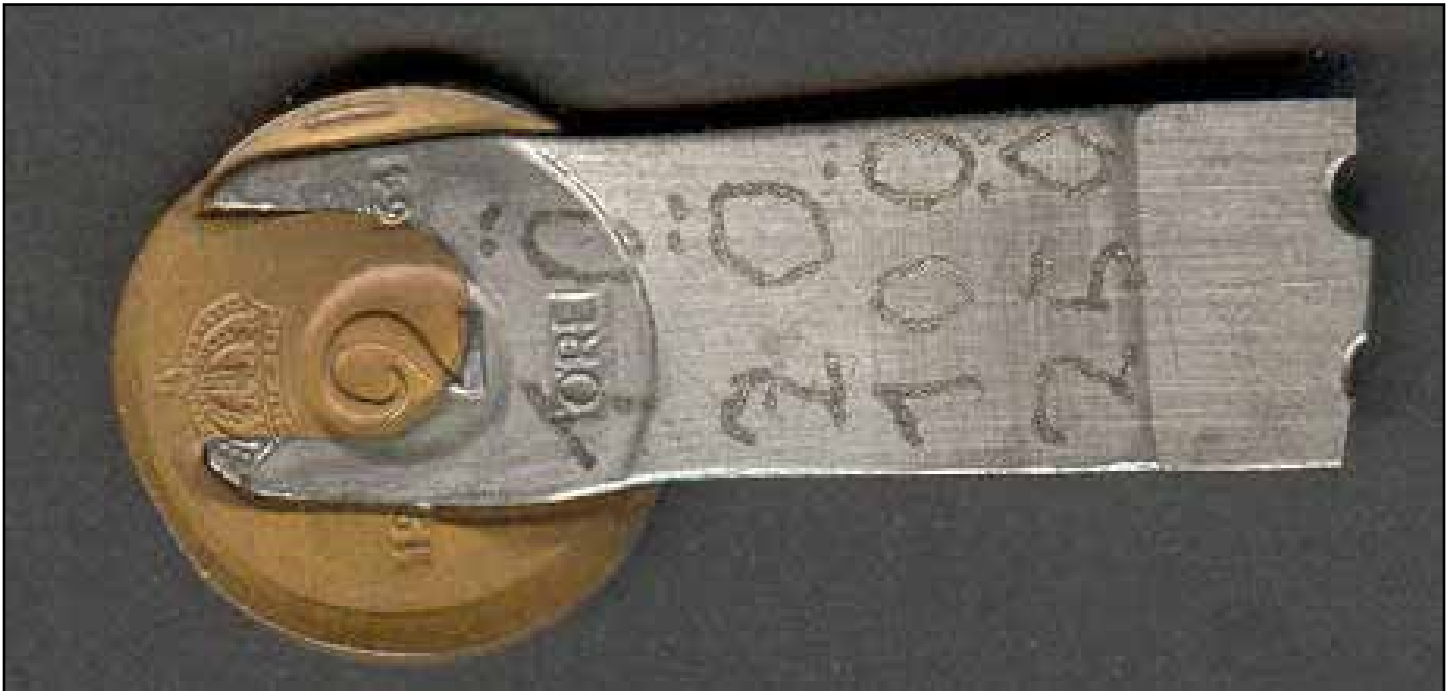




One-of-a-Kind Pieces

by Martin Wettmark

The finest error in my Swedish error collection is this 2 Ore 1964 with a struck in tool. How could such a coin came out from the Mint? The story behind this coin is quite interesting. The tool was used by the Mint employees to remove coins that were jammed in the die and the collar. A Mint employee tried to loosen a particular coin and the dies struck the blank with the tool, bonding it with the coin. This is a unique and spectacular mint error. I found this item at a coin-dealer in Stockholm. He told me that it came from a former Mint Director.



Photos From The Mint

by Fred Weinberg (fredweinberg.com)

I recently toured the U.S. Mint in Philadelphia. Here are some of the photos that were taken during the tour. They show different stages of the minting process. I wanted to share the tour with the readers of Mint Error News Magazine.

**Blanks stuck at bottom of “trap door” bin
How Off-Metals can be struck**



Feeder Finger with State Quarter



Cent Blank Planchets being fed up into Feeder Mechanism to be struck



Coin bin with freshly struck State Quarters



Riddler “bouncing” coins to filter out errors



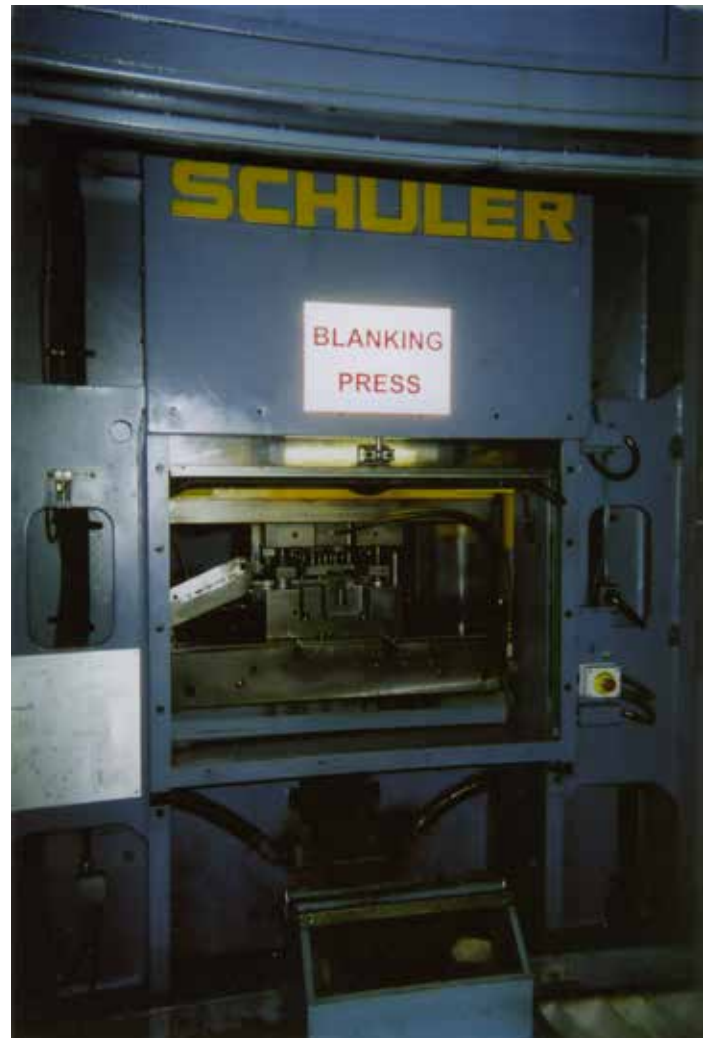
Ballistic Bag Operation



Quarter Planchet Strip before punching operation



Schuler Press



Martha Washington Test Pieces

by Mike Byers (mikebyers.com)



The U.S. Mint conducted metallurgical tests in 1999 on the golden colored manganese-clad planchets which would later be used for the Sacagawea Dollar.

For the first time, the U.S. Mint included representatives from Industry because the new Sacagawea Dollar would have to be completely interchangeable with the existing SBA Dollar. The electromagnetic fingerprint had to be identical. All of the metals combined changed the alloy's electromagnetic properties. Many tests were conducted including those at IDX Inc., Olin Brass and PMX Industries.

In a Coin World article on July 16th, 2001, James Halsey, President of IDX Inc. was

interviewed. IDX Inc. is one of the firms contracted by the U.S. Mint to test prototypes. Mr. Halsey said "numerous samples in different alloys bearing the Martha Washington obverse and Mt. Vernon reverse dies - special designs used for experimental coinage - were shipped to IDX Inc. for testing. Some of the packages were insured for as high as \$250,000, with the recipients required to return any and all pieces supplied by the Mint for tests."

Two other firms under contract by the U.S. Mint include Olin Brass and PMX Industries. Both of these companies supply the U.S. Mint with the manganese-clad strips from which the Sacagawea Dollars are struck. Olin Brass is a leading U.S. copper alloy producer

and is located in East Alton, Illinois. PMX Industries is located in Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

According to a Coin World article in the June 24, 2002 issue, “anti-tarnish tests were conducted at the Philadelphia Mint on January 8, 2000, on Sacagawea dollar blanks struck with the experimental Martha Washington obverse, Mount Vernon reverse experimental dies, according to Mint e-mails.” The article continued: “Seven processes were explored: one on circulation quality strikes, three on Uncirculated [Mint set] quality coins, and three on Proof quality strikes. The coins were struck on at least four different kinds of presses, with the blanks subjected to one of five burnishing methods.”

I discovered one of the two Martha Washington Test Pieces struck on a Sacagawea Dollar blank planchet. It was certified by NGC as a dollar-sized test piece weighing 8.0 grams and was graded MS 66. It is listed as Judd #2185 on page 294 of eighth edition of United States Pattern Coins, Experimental and Trial Pieces.

Martha Washington Dollar



A Martha Washington Half Dollar struck on a clad Quarter blank planchet sold for \$29,900 in a Heritage Auction at the 2003 Mid-Winter ANA.

Martha Washington Half Dollar



I discovered the first Martha Washington Test Piece struck on a clad Quarter blank planchet. This coin is the plate coin for Judd #2115 on page 290 of the eighth edition of United States Pattern Coins, Experimental and Trial Pieces. Recently a second Martha Washington Quarter has been discovered.

Martha Washington Quarter



The only Martha Washington Dime Trial Piece in private hands recently sold for \$51,750 at the 2003 Baltimore ANA. NGC authenticated and encapsulated this Martha Washington Dime in April of 2000.

Martha Washington Dime



According to United States Pattern and Related Issues, by Andrew W. Pollock III, “the only trial pieces purported to have survived metallurgical testing in 1965 were the Dime, Quarter Dollar, and Half Dollar equivalent strikes in copper-nickel clad over copper.” There is one set of a Dime, Quarter and Half struck by the Martha Washington dies that are permanently housed in the Smithsonian Institute, embedded in blocks of lucite.

I also discovered a Martha Washington Test Piece struck on a copper-zinc Cent blank planchet. This Martha Washington Test Piece might have been used to test the new copper-zinc planchets for the U.S. Mint in 1982. This coin is the plate coin for Judd #2180 on page 294 of the eighth edition of United States Pattern Coins, Experimental and Trial Pieces. Starting in 1982 the composition and weight of the Cent planchet changed. Instead of weighing 3.11 grams and having a composition of 95% copper and 5% zinc, the weight is 2.5 grams with a composition of 97.5% zinc and 2.5% copper.

Martha Washington Cent



In August of 2000, I discovered a Martha Washington Test Piece on a copper-zinc Cent planchet that was struck 10% off-center with a uniface reverse. This discovery was a front page Coin World article on August 7th, 2000. In a response to the Martha Washington Test Piece that I discovered, the Mint announced that “the dies are available to the Mint’s metal and blank vendors for testing.” This die trial piece was discovered by a Brinks employee. It is in gem mint state condition with red and brown toning. The obverse design of the die features a bust of Martha Washington facing right. In the right field is the inscription MARTHA WASHINGTON. Above the portrait is VIRGINIA and below the date 1759.

Martha Washington Cent/Uniface



The evolving story about the Martha Washington Dies, test strikes and the discovery of these pieces is among the most interesting Numismatic stories in decades.

CoinWorld

www.coinworld.com
\$1.95



August 7, 2000

"Enriching coin collecting through knowledge"



Martha Washington 'error' may not be Mint product

Mint lends dies to private firms for tests

By Victoria Stone Moledor

COIN WORLD Staff

A recent discovery of a current Lincoln cent planchet with the off-center image of the U.S. Mint's trial Martha Washington dies led to an announcement from Mint officials: The dies are made available to the Mint's metal and blank vendors for testing, and therefore any item with the image of the trial pieces may not have been struck by the U.S. Mint.

The dies are not regulated by the U.S. Mint, said Michael S. White. Therefore, it is not outside the bounds of reason that the dies may at times be used in an "uncontrolled" manner, meaning that any item with the image of the Martha Washington pattern dies may have been struck outside the U.S. Mint, and would therefore not be considered a U.S. Mint product.



A WEAKLY struck cent planchet struck with the Mint's Martha Washington pattern test die may not be a genuine Mint product.

Please see **MARTHA** Page 16

MARTHA from Page 1

By press time, the Mint could not confirm for *Coin World* how many years it has made the Martha Washington dies available to outside vendors for metallurgical testing, how many companies may have the dies and how many pairs are outside the Mint. The Mint also could not confirm if the pattern dies were employed recently for use in the U.S. Mint.

The item that drew comment from the Mint was submitted to ANACS by Michael S. Byers of Byers Numismatic Corp. Byers told *Coin World* the item was found in a Mint-sewn bag of 1999 Lincoln cents when it was opened in a Brink's Inc. counting room.

In light of the information provided by the Mint, said Michael Fahey, senior authenticator with ANACS, the coin was returned as a "no decision" item since it could not be verified as an official U.S. Mint product.

The item is uniface with a weak, 10 percent off-center strike. "There is a marked difference in coins that are struck on an ordinary machine press vs. a U.S. Mint coinage press," Fahey said. "This item could have easily been created with an ordinary machine press," he added.

The piece was struck on a copper-plated, zinc planchet of the type first used for the 1982 Lincoln cent and for all cents since 1983.

According to *United States Patterns and Related Issues* by Andrew W. Pollock III, the only trial pieces purported to have survived metallurgical testing in 1965 were the dime, quarter dollar and half dollar equivalent strikes in copper-nickel clad over copper. They are embedded in a block of Lucite displayed at the Smithsonian Institution.

According to an April 22, 1975, letter to pattern researcher Abe Kosoff from Eva

Adams, Mint director from October 1961 to August 1969, "... to be certain no coins were 'lost' while being viewed at official hearings, etc., we had them embedded in a large plastic 'block' which no one certainly could 'pocket' accidentally or otherwise. One of these was presented to the Smithsonian Institution. ..."

Coin World readers will recall that in April 2000, the Numismatic Guaranty Corporation of America authenticated and encapsulated a Martha Washington "dime." Eagle Numismatics submitted the dime trial piece to NGC, which graded the piece Mint State 65.

Readers will also recall that in 1999 as the Sacagawea dollar alloy was tested, Martha Washington pattern dies were used to test the alloy's suitability for coining. The dies were the size of the dollar, and *Coin World's* photo files dating from 1965 confirm that dies also exist in the half dollar, quarter dollar and dime size. The dies were used in testing potential replacement compositions for the 90 percent silver alloy

used for those three denominations since the 19th century.

Given the size of the image reproduction on the latest item, both the owner and ANACS staff surmised that an obverse dime die struck the coin.

Edward R. Grove, a sculptor, medallist and bank note engraver, is credited with preparing the Martha Washington obverse design. The test designs were used because of "the technical avoidance by the government of forging their own coins before they were passed into law," according to *The Numismatist* article.

Grove's design features a bust of Martha Washington facing right. In the right field is inscribed MARTHA WASHINGTON, with VIRGINIA above and 1759 below.

Another Mint engraver, Philip Fowler, is credited with executing the designs for the Mount Vernon reverse. The design features a three-quarters view of the Washington's Virginia mansion with MOUNT VERNON below. Inscribed around is HOME OF THE WASHINGTON FAMILY. **CW**

1795 Flowing Hair Dollar, Two Leaves Struck Over Previously Struck 1794 Silver Dollar

by Heritage Galleries & Auctioneers (heritagecoin.com)

To the best of our knowledge, no similar specimen has ever been located or identified. With today's interest in early Silver Dollars and especially in special items such as the 1795 silver plug dollars, and with the publicity of the recently identified "First 1794 Silver Dollar," we believe that this is arguably one of the most important historical opportunities to be presented to collectors of the early dollars - ever. It has been 44 years since this dollar was discovered, and to date no others have been identified. We believe that any others, if they exist, would most likely have been discovered during that period of time.

The Overstrike

Walter Breen discussed this coin in the very first issue of *The Metropolitan Numismatic Journal*, which we believe was the only issue ever produced. Breen's prototype magazine, Vol. 1, No. 1, was dated May-June 1961, and published for his intended audience of advanced numismatists. Paul Weinstein was the proprietor of the Metropolitan Coin Company, which operated in Lafayette Hill, Pennsylvania for a very short period of time. The unique 1795 over 1794 dollar was the subject of a featured article in this first issue. Breen provided a physical description of the overstrike and the undertype features:

"On the obverse of the 1795 can be plainly seen the eagle, a wreath, and parts of UNITED (at 1 of date and first and second stars) and AMERICA (at eleventh to fourteenth stars). On the reverse of the 1795 are visible the profile and part of the back of Liberty's head. Behind AT are two stars; behind ES OF are letters of LIBERTY, and behind AME are two more stars. And that is all, and it is highly significant. Proof that the undertype is in fact a 1794 is easy. No other dollar reverse of this design except the 1794 has positions

of U and final A in AMERICA as shown here. On all others, leaves at bottom left and right extend much farther under U and A, and the placement of leaves and berries is different; on this, all details that are visible match the 1794 exactly. The obverse is a more difficult problem because the date and most stars are not visible; but the position of letters in LIBERTY with respect to each other and to the border (the outer of the two visible on the coin above ES OF is the border of the undertype) again exactly match those of the 1794. And the weakness at stars and date and left reverse is exactly as one expects of a 1794."



The 1794 date, were it visible, would be located in the vicinity of the left ribbon end from the 1795 dies. The key to attribution of the undertype, as Walter Breen discussed, is the relationship between wreath stems and lower leaves, compared to the letters U of UNITED and final A of AMERICA. There is an entire leaf pair visible between the final A and the right stem end. Note that the tip of the right stem is visible on the top surface of star 15 at lower right, while the right base of the final A is visible on the top surface of star 14. Between these, in the field just right of Liberty's bust point, can be seen the entire outer leaf of the lowest leaf pair in the right branch. This is the single key point of attribution, as there is not a single known variety of 1795 Flowing Hair dollar with a leaf pair between the other design points.

Historical Context

The existence of this remarkable 1795 over 1794 silver dollar begs the numismatist to ask one very simple question that remains, as yet, to be answered: Just what were the circumstances at the Mint in 1795 that led to the production of this overstrike?

Walter Breen continued, in his article, to explain the historical importance of this overstrike. He explained that coinage press runs at the early mint were always in even quantities of one or more thousand coins, and that the mint most likely intended a production of 2,000 of the first silver dollars in 1794. Breen noted: "The normal press run for a day in the mint at this period consisted of an even number of thousands of specimens, although sometimes several presses would be in operation at the same time. This is confirmed over and over in the Bullion Journals and Bullion Ledgers, preserved in the National Archives. For what it may be worth, then, I suggest that the intention was to mint 2,000 1794 dollars that day, and that the odd couple of hundred unissued were instead used as planchets for 1795 dollars." After discussing the weakness of the date and lower left stars, mint officers withheld the release of a couple hundred coins, with a reported mintage (released) of 1,758 coins. The remaining 242 examples, according to Breen, were simply restruck with 1795 dies, rather than being remelted. Further, Breen commented: "In any event, an easy alternative to throwing these weakly struck dollars back into the melting pot was to use them as

undertypes for later silver dollars; as planchets, in short. I [Breen] am firmly convinced that this was the reason for the manufacture of this particular overstrike. It is certainly logical, and no alternative readily suggests itself."

Later in the same article, Breen seem to contradict himself, suggesting that the 1794 dollars may have actually been released to circulation prior to the restriking in 1795: "Of course, if the coins are too worn, weak undertypes might not be visible; but then, there may not have been even 200 made to start with, perhaps only a few dozen or even less - there is no way of knowing now."

These comments by Breen would suggest that the unreleased silver dollars had been set aside after being minted on October 15, 1794, were held until the first coinage of 1795 silver dollars on May 6, 1795. The intervening period of nearly seven months seems highly unusual, especially considering that other silver coins were made in the months preceding the dollars, and that the mint was supposed to coin bullion as it was deposited. Breen's comments regarding the number of coins included in each press run do not hold up for these early silver coins, or for gold coins. In fact, the first 52 delivery warrants of gold and silver coins, from half dimes to gold eagles, and representing 57 separate press runs, record only 13 instances of individual press runs consisting of an even number of thousands of pieces. In addition, the first production of silver half dollars took place on December 1, 1794, just six weeks after the 1794 dollars were struck. If the additional 242 coins were struck, they would most certainly have been melted with the metal recoined into half dollars. Over 200,000 half dollars were minted before the first 1795 silver dollar coinage. Doing anything else would have created considerable problems according to the procedures set in place by Congress.

The existence of this overstrike can be attributed to several different possibilities, including the scenario discussed by Walter Breen. Another possibility, although seemingly unlikely, is that this was truly a simple mint error, much like the double date and double denomination coins of modern times. In 1795, the Mint employed one or more screw-presses to strike coins. Although feeding planchets was somewhat mechanized, production was very slow and

1795 Flowing Hair Dollar, Two Leaves Struck Over Previously Struck 1794 Silver Dollar

methodical, especially in relation to the high-speed presses employed today. It seems rather improbable that the mint workmen, in 1795, would have missed a previously struck 1794 silver dollar being introduced to the coining chamber.

In their offering of this same dollar in 1987, Kagin's wrote: "There is another possible viewpoint to this in that various other coins were consistently overstruck in the early days of the mint, as a money-saving method. For instance ruined large cent impressions were regularly overstruck with half cents, and certainly the wide occurrence of 1797 half cents struck over Talbot, Allum and Lee coins is legion. Even the Type II 1804 dollar was struck over a Swiss thaler, but for a different purpose [and produced in the late 1850s]. Whether this coin exists due to 'propaganda' usage [as Breen suggested in his article], or merely a money-saving method is perhaps academic. The importance of this piece exists on either basis."

A further possibility is that this was a sort of die set-up piece, or die trial. Then as now, there would have been a need to test the placement of new dies in the coinage press, or more likely, to have an impression from newly created dies to insure the design was properly engraved. Normally, this die trial would have been accomplished through the placement and striking of a blank planchet. Assuming all was well, the set-up piece would have been included in the press run and simply included in the next coinage delivery. It seems likely that the dies may have been placed in the coinage press at the same time that a new batch of blank planchets were being prepared. Remember that the planchet preparation process not only included cutting the planchets out of strip, but also of lettering the edges, which was done prior to striking. Had the coiner needed to test his setup of the dies, and not had a blank planchet available to him, he might have used an already struck 1794 dollar as his planchet to test the positioning of the dies. As such, we suggest that this overstrike could bridge the gap between early dollars and pattern coins, perhaps representing one of the very few pattern issues of the first mint.

There may be other scenarios that our readers will share, and perhaps someone will be able to

substantiate just why this coin exists. Until such documentation is discovered that directly answers the question, and the presence of such documentation is highly unlikely, we will never know for certain what circumstances allowed this coin to be minted.

Rarity and Value

This 1795 over 1794 silver dollar is UNIQUE. There is only one known and we doubt that any others will be found. Being unique, it is comparable to very few other numismatic items. The silver plug dollars of 1795, so highly prized by early dollar collectors today, are known in significant quantities. The unique BB-17 silver dollar of 1795, graded XF45 and of similar quality to this coin, sold for \$52,800 as part of the Eliasberg Collection in April 1997. At the time, this was only a little less than the auction prices of XF 1794 silver dollars. Today, XF 1794 silver dollars are selling for well in excess of \$100,000, and are perhaps worth closer to \$200,000. It is difficult to determine what this unique silver dollar is actually worth, however, it would not surprise us at all to see a price realized in the vicinity of that higher value, and perhaps it will bring even more! Recently, 1795 Flowing Hair dollars with silver plugs have been selling for significant five figure prices with some finer examples approaching or exceeding six figures. The silver plug dollars, while important, are not nearly as historically desirable as this overstrike.

The Physical Coin

This is a lightly worn Silver Dollar, yet with pristine surfaces and attractive grayish-gold surfaces. Any weakness of detail is as much a result of difficulties in striking this specimen than of actual wear. In the past, this overstrike has been described as grading anywhere from XF40 to full Mint State. In our opinion, the AU53 grade assigned by NGC is an accurate reflection of the actual appearance. The coin is very slightly larger diameter than other 1795 dollars, having spread very slightly during the overstriking process. The edge lettering is that of other 1794 silver dollars, and is slightly different than the lettering found on 1795 dollars. Specifications: 414.4 grains; 39.95 mm.

Pedigree

From an unidentified West Coast dealer; sold to Walter Breen at the Numismatic Association of Southern California (NASC) convention in Los Angeles, March 1961; Empire Coin Company (Q. David Bowers and James F. Ruddy); sold back to Walter Breen; sold to Art Kagan at the April 1961 Central States Numismatic

Society (CSNS) convention in Milwaukee; presumably owned by the Kagan's; The Atlanta Sale (Kagan's, 8/67), lot 3221; later in the Stephen Richter Collection; Julian Leidman; sold to Bowers and Merena Galleries at the August 1992 American Numismatic Association (ANA) convention; Bowers and Merena (1/94), lot 1274; later sold to Sheridan Downey; unidentified collector; current consignor.



2000-P “Mule” Sacagawea Dollar Reverse With States Quarter Obverse

by Fred Weinberg (fredweinberg.com)



There are now ten (10) confirmed specimens of the Sacagawea Dollar/Quarter Mule. The ten confirmed specimens are:

Mule #1. The “Discovery” specimen, found in Mountain Home, Arkansas by Frank Wallis. Originally sold by Bowers & Merena Auction Galleries at the 2000 ANA Philadelphia Millennium Sale for \$29,900. Purchased from Dwight Manley by Fred Weinberg in late June 2001 and then sold to Tommy Bolack for \$67,000.

PCGS MS-66 (Die Pair #1)

Mule #2. The “eBay” specimen, sold by Delaware Valley Rare Coin Co., in Bromall Pennsylvania for \$41,395 in July 2000. Purchased at the Heritage Numismatic Auctions Signature Sale held June 1, 2001 at the Long Beach Coin Expo for a then record price of \$56,350, by Tommy Bolack.

NGC MS-67 (Die Pair #2)

Mule #3. The “Heritage Auction” specimen, sold in the Heritage Numismatic Auction Pre-ANA Sale August 6, 2000 for \$31,050. Then into a private collection, after being purchased off an eBay Auction in October 2000. Currently owned by Tommy Bolack.

NGC MS-66 (Die Pair #2)

Mule #4. The “Margolis” specimen, originally from Fred Weinberg of Encino, CA.

Sold by Arnold Margolis to a private collector in September 2000 for \$47,500.

PCGS MS-65 (Die Pair #1)

Mule #5. The “Greg Senske” specimen, found in Cape Girardeau, Missouri. This coin was discovered Sept. 2000 in change from a cashier at a cafeteria, and was in a 25-coin roll of Sacagawea \$1, wrapped in a U.S. Mint designated paper wrapper. This piece is not on the market at this time.

NGC MS-67 (Die Pair #3)

Mule #6. The “Fred Weinberg” specimen, discovered on the East Coast in June 2000 and sold by Fred Weinberg at the Long Beach Coin Expo October 5, 2000 for \$50,000 to an anonymous collector. Purchased in May 2003 for \$75,000 by Tommy Bolack.

PCGS MS-66 (Die Pair #1)

Mule #7. The “Philadelphia” specimen, purchased by Tommy Bolack from Maryland Coin Exchange in early February 2001 for \$48,000. MCE purchased this piece from the man who discovered it in a roll of dollars in July 2000 in Pennsylvania.

NGC MS-64 (Die Pair #2)

Mule #8. The “Tommy Bolack-1” specimen, purchased in June 2001. The purchase price was not disclosed.

PCGS MS-66 (Die Pair #1)

Mule #9. The “Tommy Bolack-2” specimen purchased in July 2001. The purchase price was not disclosed.

PCGS MS-65 (Die Pair #1)

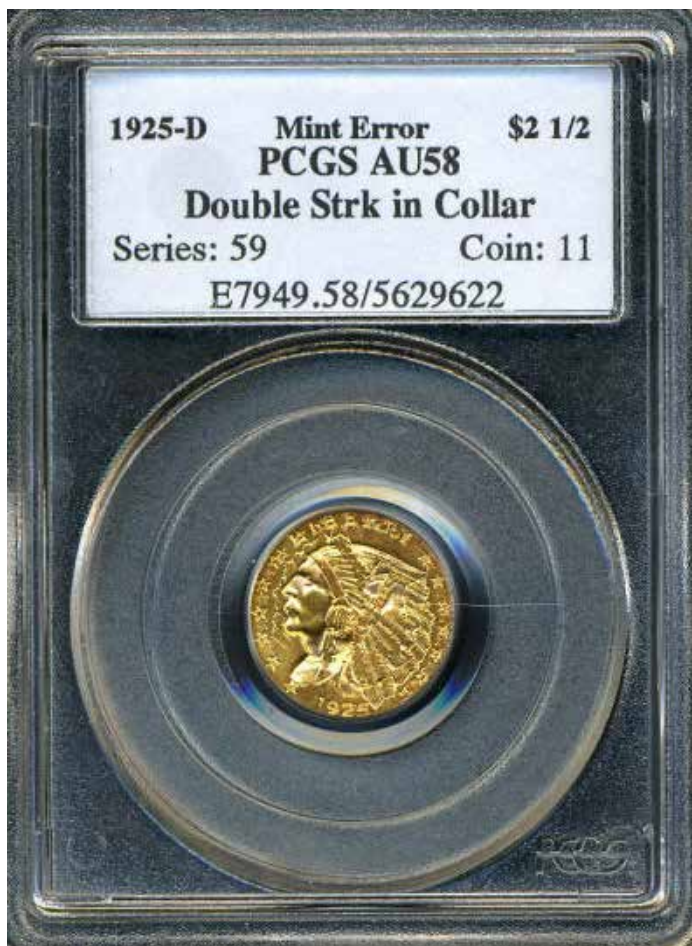
Mule #10. The “Treasury” specimen, first reported in August 2001 by a convenience store owner who received it in payment in his downtown Philadelphia store in summer 2000. It was taken by Treasury Dept. officials in August 2001 to verify authenticity and to examine the piece at the Philadelphia Mint. It was returned by the Treasury Department in October 2001 and subsequently purchased by Fred Weinberg, who sold it in November 2001 to Tommy Bolack for \$70,000.

NGC MS-65 (Die Pair #3)

Double Struck \$2 ½ Indian Sells for \$66,125 at FUN in Heritage Galleries Auction

Editor's Note: After spirited bidding this dramatic and unique double struck \$2 ½ Indian set a record price for a \$2 ½ Indian Gold mint error. Below is the description from the Heritage Galleries listing:

Error gold coins, especially as dramatic as this example, are quite rare and always bring significant prices. The two strikes are almost exactly inverted, the first strike upside down in relation to the second. This is a sharp impression with excellent definition on both sides. The Indian's entire profile from the first strike is visible among the feathers at the lower right. Much of the lettering on the reverse overlaps other (upside down) lettering from the first strike, creating a confusing array of text. Given the incuse design of the Indian Head gold coinage, errors such as double struck coins, doubled dies, and related types have a much different appearance than their normal look.





Set of (5) 1999 Experimental State Quarters Certified by PCGS

Front Page Coin World Article - Nov. 26, 2001.

by Mike Byers (mikebyers.com)

There are approximately 15 known 1999 State Quarters struck on Experimental Planchets. All five states in the 1999 series (DE, PA, CT, GA and NJ) have been discovered. These Experimental State Quarters have sold for as high as \$10,000 each, depending on which state, the coin's condition and which type of experimental composition was used.

There are four known types of experimental compositions which have been discovered so far on 1999 State Quarters.

Type #1 - This type has the "color" of a Sacagawea Dollar and has the copper center core.

Type #2 - This type has the "color" of the Sacagawea Dollar but does not have the copper center core.

Type #3 - This type has a slight "green" color and has the copper center core.

Type #4 - This type has a slight "green" color but does not have the copper center core.

Here are a few "telltale" signs to determine if you have discovered a State Quarter on an EXPERIMENTAL PLANCHET in circulation:

WEIGHT - The weight on ALL of these discovered so far is OVERWEIGHT - varying from 5.9 grams to 6.3 grams.

SIZE - It is slightly THICKER than a regular State Quarter, due to the heavier planchet.

COLOR - So far, the pieces discovered are either the same "color" of the Sacagawea Dollar, or have a slight "green hue" to them.

LOOK - The edge is slightly rough and may have a higher rim around part of the edge.

EDGE - Some of these do NOT have the center COPPER CORE.

STRIKE - None discovered so far are proof-like in the fields.

REEDING - Some of these have incomplete reeding.

These coins were analyzed by scanning electron microscopy with energy-dispersive x-ray spectroscopy (SEM-EDX) to determine alloy composition. The predominant metal is copper, followed by zinc. There are also small percentages of manganese and nickel.

PCGS and NGC have both authenticated and certified these 1999 State Quarters as being struck on experimental planchets.

In a recent Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) request for copies of any reports and test results, the Department of the Treasury acknowledged that "the U.S. Mint conducted engineering and metallurgical tests as part of its development of an alloy for the Golden Dollar", but would not release any information.



Dealers identify four experimental planchets

By Paul Gilkes
COIN WORLD Staff

Four different types of experimental planchets have been identified so far from 1999 State quarter dollars struck on blanks purportedly to have been tested for the Sacagawea dollar.

The latest example acquired by Michael S. Byers of Byers Numismatic Corp., Lake Forest, Calif., is a 1999-P Delaware quarter dollar that has the golden color of the Sacagawea dollar and the copper center core. Professional Coin Grading Service certified the coin as Mint State 63.

According to Byers, there are approximately 15 known 1999 State quarter dollars struck on experimental planchets. All five states are represented — Delaware, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Georgia and Connecticut — with New Jersey represented by a single specimen.

All of the specimens identified are Philadelphia Mint strikes, since it was at the main U.S. Mint production facility that the majority of the experi-



Images courtesy of Byers Numismatic Corp.

THIS 1999-P Delaware quarter dollar may have been struck on an experimental planchet being tested for the Sacagawea dollar coin.

mental testing for the Sacagawea dollar took place. Byers indicates that PCGS and Numismatic Guaranty Corporation of America have authenticated and certified at least one specimen to date.

Byers said the coins have been identified and classified by four types:

Please see **QUARTERS** Page 20

QUARTERS from Page C1

Type 1 — This type has the "color" of a Sacagawea dollar and has the copper center core.

Type 2 — This type has the "color" of the Sacagawea dollar but does not have the copper center core.

Type 3 — This type has a slightly "green" color and has the copper center core.

Type 4 — This type has a slightly "green" color but does not have the copper core.

"These coins were analyzed by scanning electron microscopy with energy-dispersive x-ray spectroscopy (SEM-EDX) to determine alloy composition," according to Byers. "The predominant metal is copper, followed by zinc. There are also small percentages of manganese and nickel."

The adopted composition for the Sacagawea dollar consists of the alloy layers on each side of the center copper core of manganese-brass, a golden-colored alloy composed of 77 percent copper, 12 percent zinc, 7 percent manganese and 4 percent nickel.

Taking into account the copper core, the overall composition of the dollar is 88.5 percent copper, 6 percent zinc, 3.5 percent manganese, and 2 percent nickel.

"In a recent Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) request for copies of any reports and test results, the Department of the Treasury acknowledged that 'the U.S. Mint conducted engineering and metallurgical tests as part of its development of an alloy for the Golden Dollar,' but would not

release any information," Byers said.

Byers noted the experimental State quarters have sold for as high as \$10,000 each, depending on which state, the coin's condition and which type of experimental composition was used.

Byers outlined diagnostics to determine if you have discovered in circulation a State quarter on an experimental planchet:

Weight — The weight on all of these discovered so far is overweight for a dollar, varying from 5.9 grams to 6.3 grams. The adopted weight for the Sacagawea dollars is 5.67 grams.

Size — It is slightly thicker than a regular State quarter dollar, due to the heavier planchet.

Color — So far, the pieces discovered are either the same "color" of the Sacagawea dollar or have a slight "green hue" to them.

Look — The edge is slightly rough and may have a higher rim around part of the edge.

Edge — Some of these do not have the center copper core.

Strike — None discovered so far are proof-like in the fields.

Reeding — Some of these have incomplete reeding.

For more information or to view the latest discovery, go to Byers' Web site at www.byersnc.com. Byers can be reached at Michael S. Byers/Byers Numismatic Corp., Box 687, Lake Forest CA 92609. Telephone (949) 859-3981. **CW**

1853 United States Assay Office of Gold \$20 Double Struck - NGC AU 55

All Major Mint Errors on U.S. Gold Coins are extremely rare. The fact that this is a U.S. Territorial Gold Piece with a Major Error is unbelievable. This is a double struck \$20 Assay. The reverse is slightly rotated. Both the obverse and the reverse are double struck.

The United States opened this Assay Office as a provisional Government Mint to accommodate the Gold from the California Gold Rush until there was an establishment of a permanent Branch Mint. In 1852, this provisional Government Mint was reorganized and the Principals were Curtis, Perry and Ward. \$10,

\$20 and \$50 denominations were struck. The \$10 and \$20s were round and the \$50 were octagonal shaped.

This piece is 900 THOUS. Kagin-18, Breen-7723. Rarity-2. It is struck with a slight greenish-gold hue to it and has considerable luster remaining on both the obverse and reverse.

This incredible Double Struck U.S. Assay \$20 Gold piece would be the centerpiece of a Territorial Gold Collection, U.S. Gold Collection or a Collection of Exceptional Major Mint Errors.



America's first Double Denomination

-- an Oak Tree Sixpence struck over an Oak Tree Shilling --
With a New Kind of Error ("Slipped Die") from the Rocker Press

by Henry Hilgard (hhilgard@aol.com)

The first coins that were both designed and struck in North America were the Massachusetts silver pieces that were minted from 1652 to 1682.¹

These came in denominations of twopence, threepence, sixpence and shilling (1 shilling = 12 pence). The first pieces struck were of the New England type, stamped with an NE monogram on one side. These were followed in order by the willow tree, oak tree, and pine tree pieces, all of which utilized trees as the central obverse motif. The willow tree, oak tree, and early pine tree pieces were struck using a rocker press, but most of the later pine tree pieces were struck using a screw press.²



Figure 1. Obverse of Oak Tree Sixpence (Struck over an Oak Tree Shilling)

The screw press dominated coinage technology in the Colonies and was the only kind of press used in the United States Mint from its humble beginnings in 1793 until the introduction of the steam press in 1836. As a result, most students of early American mint errors are familiar with the types of errors produced using the screw press, but are unaware of errors from the earlier era of the rocker press. The coin to be discussed here is from the era of the rocker press.

This coin (Figures 1 and 2) is an oak tree sixpence struck over an oak tree shilling, one of the so-called



Figure 2. Reverse of Oak Tree Sixpence (Struck over an Oak Tree Shilling)

"6-over-12" pieces. All Massachusetts silver coins are known by their Noe varieties, and this particular piece is a Noe 20 Oak Tree Sixpence struck over a Noe 10 Oak Tree Shilling. These 6-over-12's are of interest to the error collector because they are the earliest double denominations known among American coins.

The reverse of this sixpence (Figure 2) is relatively normal, showing the date (1652), the denomination (VI) and NGLAND of the legend NEW ENGLAND. The obverse, however, is more unusual, especially because most of the tree that should be in the center of the piece is missing, as are major parts of the legend that should read "IN MASATHVSETS". In Figure 3 the missing parts of the obverse are drawn in based on photographs of other sixpences of the Noe 20 variety.



On this coin the right side of the obverse was very weakly impressed by the sixpence dies, and so was the left side of the reverse (which lies directly behind the weak obverse area). These weak areas allowed some of the undertype of the oak tree shilling to show through, including on the obverse much of the 1652 date, some of the inner circle of dots, and the bottoms of the letters LAN in ENGLAND. On the reverse, some of the inner circle of dots and the bottoms of the letters TH in MASATHVSETS are clear. The shilling undertype detail is highlighted by the darkened areas in Figures 4 and 5.



Figure 4. Obverse with shilling undertype highlighted

Enough of the shilling undertype shows to allow it to be attributed as the Noe 10 variety, as follows. The date side of the shilling (on the obverse of the sixpence, Figure 4), with its sloping down “5”, and its arrangement of dots under the LAN in ENGLAND, matches exactly the one die that was used, with minor modifications, for 5 shilling varieties, Noe 10 through Noe 14.



Figure 5. Reverse with shilling undertype highlighted

The critical factor in determining the variety is that the bases of TH from the other side of the shilling (Figure 5) show no serifs at all, as only on Noe 10. (Serifs were added when the dies were recut to produce varieties 11 through 14). An excellent illustrated sequence of Noe 10 through Noe 14 can be seen in Stack’s auction

catalog of the Hain Family Collection (January 15, 2002).

Knowing that the underlying shilling type is Noe 10 may provide a clue as to why this overstriking was carried out. Noe 10 is a variety that has been called the “ghost tree” variety (2), because on all known specimens the tree is softly struck to invisible. Thus the overstriking may have been done because the original shilling was found to be unsatisfactory due to the extreme weakness in its central detail.

Another challenge is to determine how the central portion of the oak tree could simply be omitted from this coin’s obverse. Referring back to Figures 1 and 3, it is clear that the top of the tree is very close to the tree’s roots. It is as if the obverse die had no center section! In order to understand this kind of error we need to take a look at how a rocker press works.

In a rocker press, the dies are curved rather than flat (Figure 6), and each die has a stem.³

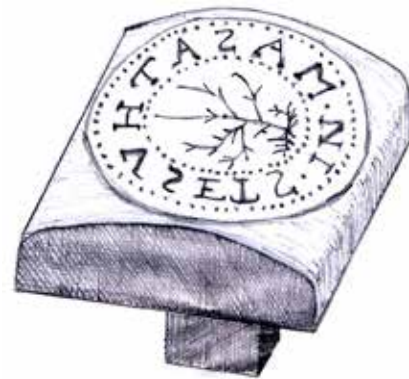


Figure 6. Shape of a typical rocker press die

Obverse and reverse dies are inserted via their stems into the 2 axles on the press. At the ends of the axles are gears that maintain the correct relationship between the dies. When the operator of the rocker press turns the crank, the dies rotate and are brought together (Figure 7) with a coin blank in between. The detail of the dies is “squeezed” onto the blank.

Because of the way the dies come together in the rocker press, it becomes apparent that the missing tree detail can be accounted for by a slip of one of the dies while the coin was passing through the press. If the obverse die (tree side) slipped ahead relative to the reverse die while the coin was being held firmly on the reverse die, a portion of the obverse die simply

wouldn't contact the blank. Slippage could be caused either by improper securing of a die stem in an axle, or by improper meshing of the gears. A "slipped die" error of this kind could not happen to a coin struck in a screw press.

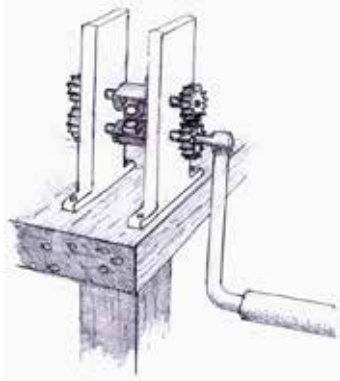


Figure 7. Sketch showing principle of rocker press operation

Thus this Oak Tree sixpence from the 17th century not only represents the first known American double

denomination; it also provides an opportunity to investigate a new type of mint error produced by rocker press technology.

References:

- (1) R. S. Yeoman, A Guide Book of United States Coins, 58th Edition, Whitman Publishing, LLC, Atlanta, 2005, pp. 22-24
- (2) Stack's, Public Auction Sale of Americana, The Hain Family Collection of Massachusetts Silver Coins, January 15, 2002, pp. 20-21.
- (3) Denis R. Cooper, The Art and Craft of Coinmaking, Spink & Son, London, 1988, figure 73a, p. 71.

comments may be directed to hhilgard@aol.com

SUBMIT YOUR ARTICLE TO MINT ERROR NEWS MAGAZINE

Please make sure you have copyrights to any content that you submit. Your article may be subject to revision. If you include images with your article, please use a minimum resolution of 300 DPI.

Please submit all content to:

editor@minterrornews.com

Mint Tour Photos

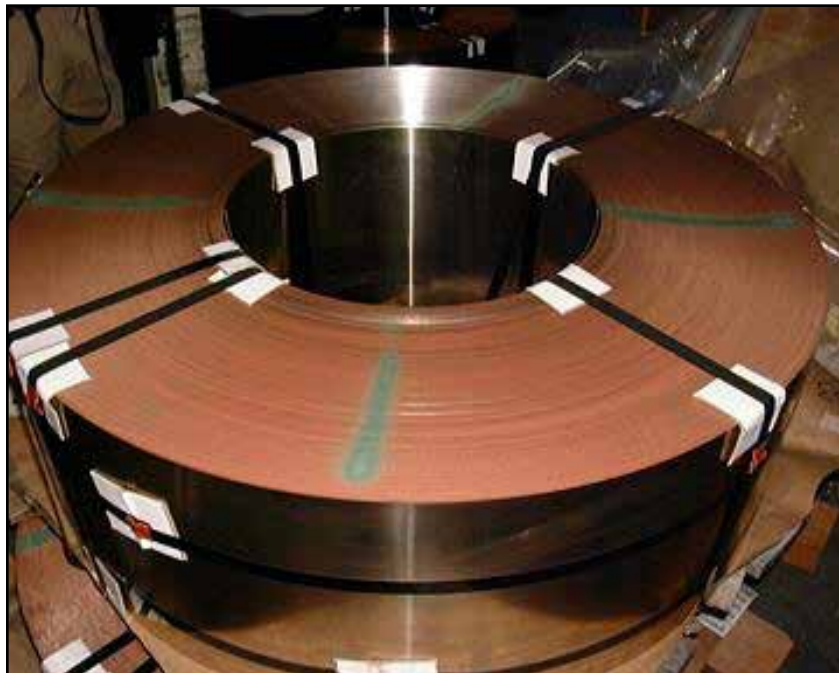
Courtesy of Rich Schemmer

Clad Quarter Coils



Clad coils for quarter blank planchets.

Clad Quarter Coil (close-up)



Closer view of a clad coil strip.

Upset Mill



Where type 1 planchets become type 2 (raised edge).

Upset Mill (close-up)



Just a closer view of the upset mill.

Feeding the Upset Mill



Feeding planchets into the upset mill.

N.H. Quarters Being Struck



This coin press is striking N.H. quarters.

Close-Up View of Coins Struck



A closer view as coins (quarters) come out after being struck.

Blank Among N.H. Quarters



Here is a blank planchet sitting among some struck N.H. quarters.

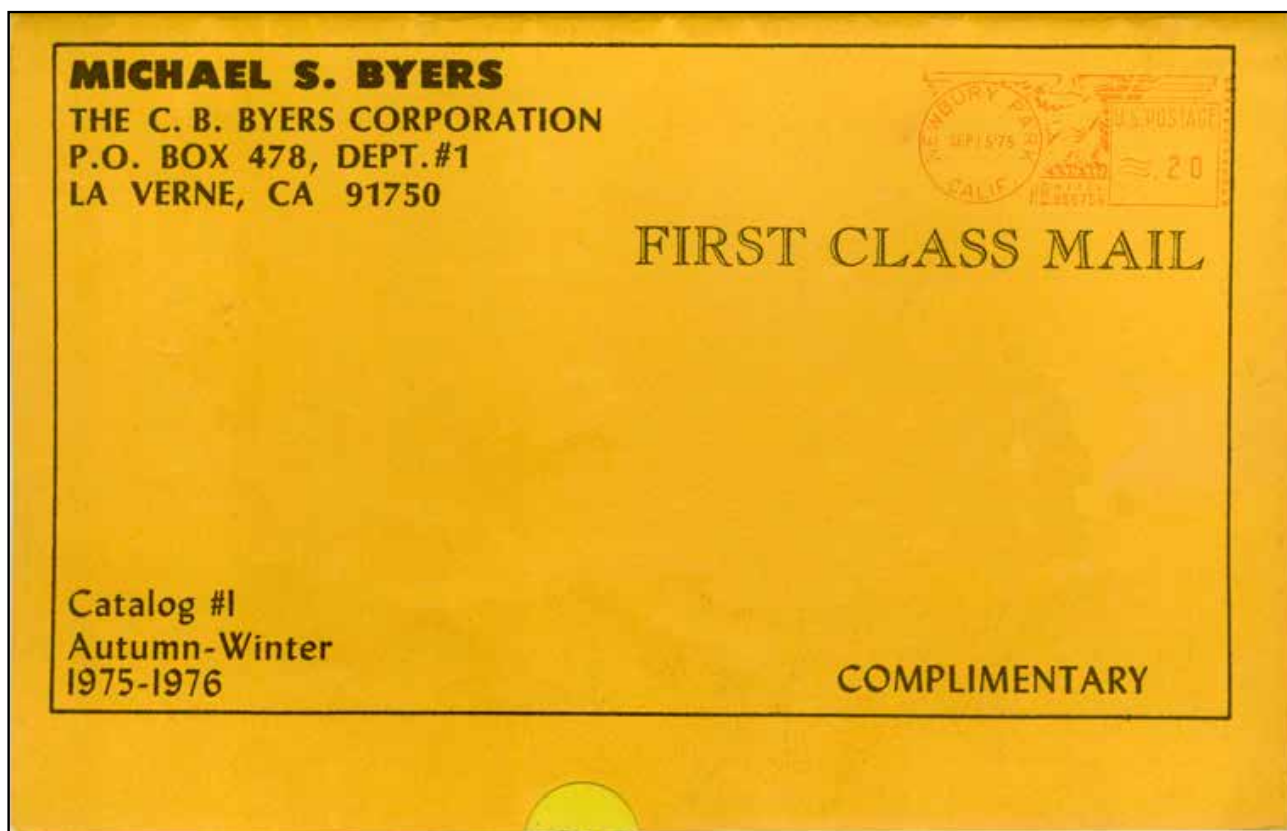
Double Struck N.H. Quarter



A double struck N.H. quarter lying on the mint floor near the press.

3 Decade Old Catalog Found

by Mike Byers (mikebyers.com)



From 1974 - 1978 I mailed out over 25 price lists of major mint errors. My all time favorite was my first catalog which was photographed, printed and distributed in 1975 by John Devine (Lonesome John) from Newbury Park, CA. It was a 26 page catalog containing the finest major mint errors with photographs, descriptions and prices.

One example is a 1900 Indian Head Cent struck in gold that I purchased from the Beck Collection in 1974 for \$7,750. Today, this mint error would easily bring \$75,000!



1975 Mint Error Catalog

CATALOG OF RARE MINT ERRORS

AUTUMN-WINTER 1975-1976

This is the first catalog that we've ever sent to our customers. Choice and desirable numismatic errors continue to grow in both price & popularity. Rarity and a growing awareness, of the ravages of inflation, have all combined making quality errors a sound investment as well as an increasing popular area of coin collecting. I hope that you will find something of interest in this catalog. We are constantly in the need of purchasing choice and rare major errors. You'll be surprised at the extremely strong prices that we are willing to pay. Feel free to ship choice errors for our firm cash offer. Thank you.

TERMS OF SALE:

1. Please enclose a check or money order with your order. An air mail check will be sent for any order or partial order that cannot be filled. Coins can be sent on approval.
2. All orders sent air-mail registered.
3. California residents please add 6% sales tax on all orders.
4. All errors are unconditionally guaranteed & your satisfaction is assured.
5. Full 7 day return privilege for refund.
6. Feel free to call in order to confirm your order. The number is (714) 622-5714
7. Call collect on orders over \$200.00
8. Please send us your want lists. We attend most of the major conventions throughout the country and we might be able to assist you.

2.



UNC TRANSITIONAL QUARTER 1967

Struck on a silver quarter planchet from 1964. Recently a 1965 silver quarter was advertised at slightly under four thousand dollars. **RARE \$3,250**



BU LIBERTY HEAD NICKEL ND

50% Incuse brockage obverse at K-6 from struck coin. Gen strike w/ partial collar on reverse **\$75**

3.



BU SILVER FOLD OVER ND

Struck on edge and folded over. It is struck slightly off center. This enables you to see the fold at any angle. This Roosevelt silver dime is one of three known that are folded.

\$350



BU WRONG PLANCHET 1974

A Kennedy half struck on a clad quarter blank planchet. A gen strike w/ a full date. **CHOICE \$75**

4.



UNC TRIPLE STRUCK OFF METAL (1971)

There are only two triple struck Ike dollars in existence. This one also happens to be struck on a copper cent blank planchet. The only IKE triple struck on any other planchet. **UNIQUE \$1,950**











BU TRANSITIONAL 1964

Kennedy Half struck on a clad quarter planchet intended for striking coins in 1965. Not only is this a transitional since it is struck clad instead of silver, but also an off-metal. This is a very under rated transitional off-metal. Much rarer than the 1965 50¢ on a clad 25¢. I should think that this error will be popular. **\$850**

5.

1975 Mint Error Catalog

 <p>BU <u>DOUBLE STRUCK GOLD ERROR</u> 1919</p> <p>Columbia 5 Pesos double struck in the collar. 1st strike normal. 2nd off center and rotated a few degrees. Double rim. Design partially obliterated on 1st strike. All gold errors are rare and this one is no exception. There are not more than two other double struck gold coins</p> <p style="text-align: right;">\$850</p>	 <p>(PROOF) <u>CENT ON DIME</u> 1968S</p> <p>Struck on a proof clad dime blank planchet. Full frosted obverse. Gem mirror finish. Very scarce</p> <p style="text-align: right;">\$750</p> <hr/>  <p>BU <u>50c/10c CLAD</u> 1969D</p> <p>Struck on a clad dime blank planchet. The rev is uniface since it was struck through a blank. This off-metal has a rim that is extremely high @ kollit 6. Scarce w/ date</p> <p style="text-align: right;">\$200</p> <hr/>  <p>BU <u>TRIPLE STRUCK</u> ND</p> <p>This Jefferson nickel is larger than a Kennedy half dollar. It is triple struck w/ one date. Tremendous broadstruck uniface reverse</p> <p style="text-align: right;">SCARCE \$150</p>
 <p>BU <u>IKE OFF METAL</u> 1974D</p> <p>Identical to the Ike off metal photographed on page #9. The date on this one is 1974D. Most known are dated 1972D. Partial date is visible.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">\$1,250</p> <hr/>  <p>BU <u>GOLD ERROR</u> 1975</p> <p>A one ounce Kruggerand gold coin with a full partial collar around the rim. Very rare. GEM</p> <p style="text-align: right;">\$300</p> <hr/>  <p>BU <u>SMALL DATE SILVER CENT</u> 1960D</p> <p>Cent struck on a silver dime blank planchet. A very rare date from the Denver Mint. Clogged 6</p> <p style="text-align: right;">\$300</p>	 <p>UNC <u>OFF CENTER LARGE CENT</u> 1849</p> <p>Also out of the BOLT Collection. Struck 50% off center @ K-2. Full date. GEM strike UNC</p> <p style="text-align: right;">\$600</p> <hr/>  <p>BU <u>QUADRUPLE STRUCK CAP</u> ND</p> <p>Saddle struck Lincoln Cent over a double struck obverse capped die. Reverse is uniface. Very broadstruck. Obv rim folded over where saddled.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">\$500</p>

1975 Mint Error Catalog



BU OFF CENTER 1¢/10¢ 1960P

Small date Lincoln Cent Struck 60% off center on a silver dime blank planchet. Listed in a book by Michael Kolman. Close inspection reveals it is double struck, over U.C. 1¢ date! UNIQUE \$1,000



BU BROCKAGE NICKEL ND

Incuse brockage obverse 90% with a broadstruck design. As large as a half dollar. FANTASTIC \$75

10.



BU IKE OFF METAL 1974D

Ike Struck on a Commemorative silver Philippine 1 Piso planchet. Weight is 222.2 grains. The content is 90% silver, 10% copper. VERY RARE All of the others are on the regular piso blank \$1,500



BU FRANKLIN ON A DIME ND

Franklin Half dollar struck on a silver dime blank planchet. Partial date is visible. The strike is so strong that you can see the lines on the Liberty Bell. Nice centering. CHOICE \$350

11.



PROOF TRANSITIONAL 1968S

Jefferson Nickel struck in proof on a 1967 10¢ blank from Costa Rica. Weight is 25.5 grains. The only known transitional off metal in proof. \$650



UNC OFF CENTER LARGE CENT ND

Mint State Large Cent Struck 40% off center at kolit 7. Out of the Bolt Collection of Error Coins. This is one of three known mint state off center large cents. Proof like surface. \$500

12.



BU OFF CENTER IKE 1972D

Struck 50% off center at kolit two. Under 10 are known to exist. A strong strike, and with a full date. Dollar errors are very popular. \$750



BU SILVER CENT 1943S

One of the most famous dates since they were in steel instead of copper. This is the nicest cent on dime that I have ever seen. GEN BU \$250

13.

1975 Mint Error Catalog



DOUBLE EAGLE STRUCK ON A CENT

1851 Twenty Dollar Gold Piece struck on a large cent blank planchet. In 1914 it was recorded in the ANS Exposition as part of William Woodin loan display of pattern pieces. Later, it was in the Newcomer collection, and after his death in 1933 it was purchased by Col. Green or Virgil Brand. Eventually it was sold to B. G. Johnson, and then to Dr. J. Hewitt Judd. Judd listed it, with illustration in Appendix B of his pattern book as a mint error. It was Lot #160 in the Catalog of the Judd Collection in 1962 (Kosoff). This American Rarity is conservatively priced.

UNIQUE

\$12,500

14.



INDIAN HEAD CENT STRUCK IN GOLD

One of the most important and famous United States Mint Errors. Struck on a quarter eagle blank. Formerly in the B. G. Johnson and the Col. Green Collections. We purchased the coin as lot #609 of the John A. Beck Collection, auctioned by the Abner Kreisberg Corporation, on January 25, 1975. Dr. Judd lists this coin as one of four known. We paid \$7,750 for the coin and have turned down four firm offers since, the last for \$15,000. This Error is the highlight of any collection of United States Gold Coins. We are proud to offer this extremely rare coin.

\$20,000.00

15.



PROOF

MATCHED SET

1972S

There are 3 pieces to this unique matched set. A) Indent half dollar w/ capped rim B) Obverse elliptical fragment w. incuse brockage reverse C) Clipped proof half dollar from another coin. All three pieces struck together at same time. Frosted obverse with mirror surface on coin A. They fit together perfectly. May I add that unfortunately this beautiful set does not fit into a proof set. The rim on coin A is too high and the clip on coin C is at a 45 degree angle. RARE \$3,500

16.

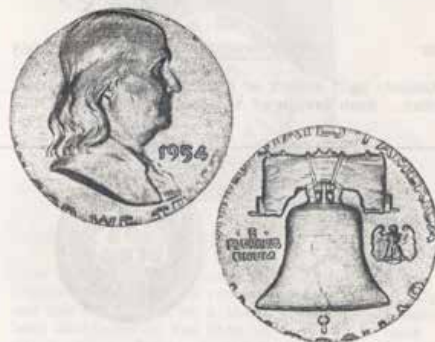


BU

BARBER DIME OFF METAL

1901

A Barber Dime struck on a silver Venezuela $\frac{1}{4}$ bolivar planchet. It's weight is 19.29 grains. There are only three known. It is weakly struck giving the appearance of being circulated. RARE \$400



BU

FRANKLIN OFF METAL

1954

50¢ struck on silver 25¢ blank planchet. CHOICE \$100

17.

1975 Mint Error Catalog



BU DOUBLE DENOMINATION 1965

Kennedy half struck on a struck clad dime planchet. Much design of the dime shows. BEAUTIFUL \$350



TONED BU BROADSTRUCK 1901

This beautifully broadstruck Barber Dime was in the Bolt Collection of error coins. Blue toning \$75

18.



PROOF GERMAN DIE TRIALS 1949

This pair of obverse and reverse die trials are struck in brass. The reverse is uniface as only one die was tested at a time. These should have been destroyed at the Mint in Germany. I have heard of one other pair but have never seen it. Actual size is approximately one square inch. We are pleased to offer this very unusual set. \$400

19.



BU SHIELD NICKEL OFF METAL ND

One of the rarest type off-metals to obtain in any condition. Struck on a three-cent planchet. \$850



BU ENGLISH 6 PENCE SET 1964

This matched set contains two coins. The first is a partial incuse brockage, the 2nd off center with a brockage reverse. A lovely matched set. \$75

20.



BU OFF METAL TRANSITIONAL 1964

This Lincoln Cent was struck on a CLAD dime planchet instead of a silver dime planchet. Not only a transitional (clad instead of silver) but also an off metal (1¢/10¢) Extremely rare & popular. \$1,250



BU ONE PENNY BROCKAGE ND

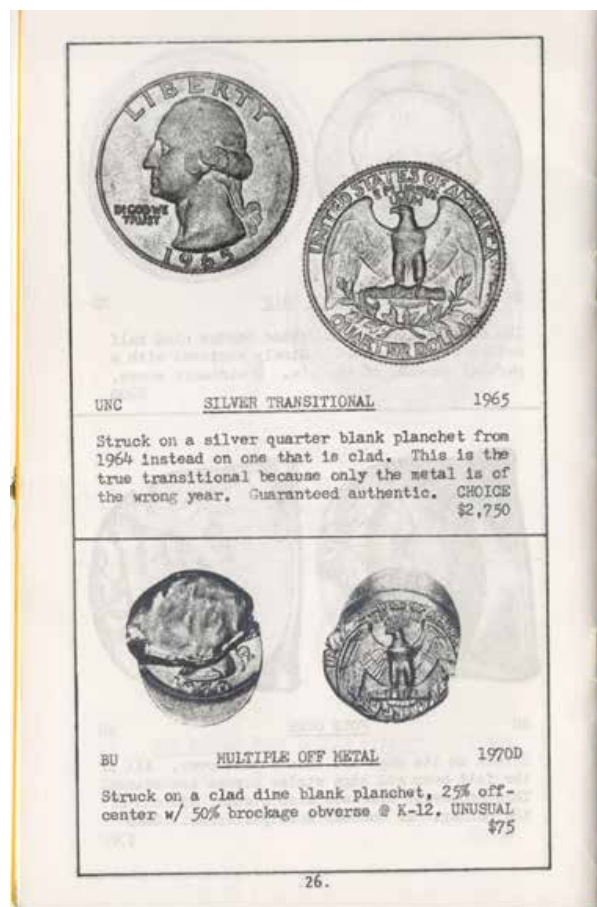
English double brockage and broadstruck. COPPER \$75

21.

1975 Mint Error Catalog

 <p>BU <u>REV CAP DIE</u> 1964</p> <p>The most fantastic reverse capped die that I've ever seen. The obverse is an incuse brockage. The third photograph shows the extremely high rim that entirely capped the die. Beautifully shaped like a bowl. It has 12 sides. Quite a few round caps are known to exist, but this is the first out-of-round cap that I have ever had the pleasure of owning and selling. There is no question that it is UNIQUE.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">\$100</p> <p style="text-align: center;">22.</p>	 <p>BU <u>IKE OFF METAL</u> 1972D</p> <p>Struck on a Philippine One Piso planchet, 222.2 grains and specific gravity of 8.9 70% copper, 18% zinc, and 12% nickel. The diameter is 33.5 mm. A very popular off-metal. Under 10 known.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">\$1,250</p> <hr/>  <p>PROOF <u>LINCOLN CENT CUD</u> 1972S</p> <p>10% obverse cud @ K-11, 1 of 2 known. Frosted and unfortunately taken out of the proof set.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">\$400</p> <p style="text-align: center;">23.</p>
 <p>UNC <u>INDIAN SILVER CENT</u> 1899</p> <p>Struck on a 1899 Barber Disc. There are about ten Indian silver cents known, but this is the only double denomination. Obliterated design.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">\$1,750</p> <hr/>  <p>BU <u>OFF CENTER FIVE DOLLAR LIBERTY</u> 1900S</p> <p>This beautiful off center gold error recently sold for \$4000.00 Struck 10% off center @ K12 and also slightly broadstruck on type 1 blank.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">\$5000</p> <p style="text-align: center;">24.</p>	 <p>BU <u>IKE ON A HALF</u> ND</p> <p>Ike dollar struck on a United States clad half dollar blank planchet. Nicely centered with a partial showing of the rim. D mintmark shows.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">\$900</p> <hr/>  <p>BU <u>FOLD OVER</u> ND</p> <p>Struck on its edge and then folded over. All of the fold over and edge strike errors are scarce. This Roosevelt dime was also struck 25% out of the collar. An unusual multiple error. CLAD</p> <p style="text-align: right;">\$300</p> <p style="text-align: center;">25.</p>

1975 Mint Error Catalog



A Study of Canadian Mis-Struck Coins

by Bill Snyder - worlderrors.com

Editor's Note: The chart below covers Canadian striking errors from 1740 to 1997. This is the second in a series of charts to be published in Mint Error News Magazine which were compiled by Bill Snyder of worlderrors.com. He undertook a study to painstakingly research and compile a list of known errors from major world countries.

Bill states that "this study will determine which types of mis-strikes were common or rare, by country and time period. The study was limited to major striking errors such as double strikes, off-centers, brockages, etc."

TYPE OF ERROR	DATE	AMT	DENOM	SPECIFICS
Brockage-O	1740	1/2	Marque	billon. Louis XV.
Brockage-O	1832 ca	1/2	Penny	Nova Scotia. "Needle-sharp incuse impression".
Brockage-O	1856	1	Cent(s)	Nova Scotia.
Brockage-O	1856	1/2	Cent(s)	Nova Scotia. (1 of 3 of these in this auction).
Brockage-O	1856	1/2	Cent(s)	Nova Scotia. Late state. (1 of 3 of these in this auction).
Brockage-O	1856	1/2	Cent(s)	Nova Scotia. (1 of 3 of these in this auction).
Off Center	1858	1	Cent(s)	Lot 1535, pictured. (Again offered in 1992 CICF auction).
Brockage-R	1858	1	Cent(s)	"Full rev brockage VF-20; test cut on rim."
Brockage-R	1858	1	Cent(s)	"Full rev brockage VF-20." (another in this sale).
Brockage-R	1858	1	Cent(s)	
Off Center	1858	10	Cent(s)	"o/c @ K-4. "Rare."
Brockage-R	1858	20	Cent(s)	Lot 386. "EF cleaned."
Broad Strike	1858	5	Cent(s)	"Fine, or so."
Off Center	1858	5	Cent(s)	65% o/c K-5. "Spectacular o/c with reeded edge."
Brockage-O	1858-1859	1	Cent(s)	Cracked planchet - K10 through nose.
Brockage-O	1858-1859	1	Cent(s)	
Brockage-O	1858-1859	1	Cent(s)	
Brockage-O	1858-1859	1	Cent(s)	
Brockage-R	1859	1	Cent(s)	"Prov of Canada, normal date, strong incuse." lot 1130
Off Center	1859	1	Cent(s)	
Off Center	1859	1	Cent(s)	"o/c to K-4, cleaned."
Off Center	1859	1	Cent(s)	"15% o/c K-7 + plan. crack K9 - center, sm hole K6:30."
Off Center	1859	1	Cent(s)	15% o/c K-8; rev rotated 45 degrees CW.
Brockage-R	1859	1	Cent(s)	"1859 N9, large dot in C of CENTS, in Capital holder.
Off Center	1859	1	Cent(s)	"22% o/c K-1:30."
Brockage-R	1859	1	Cent(s)	
Off Center	(1861)	1	Cent(s)	New Brunswick. 16% o/c K-10
Off Center	1861	1	Cent(s)	New Brunswick. 20% o/c. (1 of 3 coins in lot).
Off Center	1861	1	Cent(s)	New Brunswick. 20% o/c K-11

TYPE OF ERROR	DATE	AMT	DENOM	SPECIFICS
Off Center	1861 ca	1	Cent(s)	New Brunswick. "16% o/c K-2, well worn at date".
Brockage-O	1861 or 64	1	Penny	New Brunswick. "Semi-glossy AU."
Off Center	1864	1	Cent(s)	New Brunswick. 7% o/c. (1 of 3 coins in lot).
Off Center	1864	1	Cent(s)	New Brunswick. 7% o/c K-3:30
Off Center	1872	25	Cent(s)	40% o/c K-12.
Multiple Strike	1872	25	Cent(s)	"Struck 5 times". 2nd strike is 10% o/c K-1. Nice error.
Double Strike	1872	50	Cent(s)	50% o/c K-11.
Double Strike	1872	50	Cent(s)	2nd strike 15% o/c K-1:30. (Valued in 1967 at \$1200).
Off Center	1872-H	25	Cent(s)	Lot 387.
Double Strike	1875	10	Cent(s)	2nd strike 23% o/c K-12.
Brockage-O	1880 ca	1	Cent(s)	"on split planchet. Coin is blank on 1 side, striation marks
Brockage-R	1881H	1	Cent(s)	"slightly bent, punch marks"
Brockage-R	1881-H	1	Cent(s)	"slightly bent, punch marks."
Double Strike	1885	25	Cent(s)	1st strk 10% o/c K-5 (rev). 2 full dates show.
Brockage-R	1899	5	Cent(s)	
Quadruple Strk	1901	5	Cent(s)	Strks over, under, & rt of centered one, ca one digit's height apart.
Off Center	1902	10	Cent(s)	10% o/c K-3, rev. (Looks VF).
Clamshell	1902	5	Cent(s)	
Clamshell	1908	5	Cent(s)	"Clamshell date side K-7 to K-9 1/2 hinged."
Struck Through	1919	5	Cent(s)	Rev struck thru scrap metal 3/16" long @K-7.
Wrong Planchet	1921	1	Cent(s)	On a 10 Cent planchet.
Double Strike	1926	5	Cent(s)	"Flip-over double strike in collar."
Double Strike	1926	5	Cent(s)	Flip D/S. FIVE CENTS appears at 30 degree angle across King's head.
Struck Through	1929	1	Cent(s)	"Struck in rim burr 5 mm at K-5."
Double Strike	1934	5	Cent(s)	Flip strike. "ANADA" appears before King's bust.
Brockage-R	1936	1	Cent(s)	"Brockage Incused". (shows regular rev over rotatd incuse rv
Double Strike	1943	1	Cent(s)	Flip strike. "43" shows upside-down over King's ear.
Wrong Planchet	1943	5	Cent(s)	A Tombac nickel (KM 40) struck on a cent (KM-32) planchet.
Indent	1944	1	Cent(s)	"10% indent K-12:30 obv."
Double Strike	1944	1	Cent(s)	"Flip strike."
Double Strike	1945	1	Cent(s)	Flip strike. (obv shown)
Double Strike	1945	1	Cent(s)	Flip D/S. Date runs down King's face (90 deg rot).
Brockage-O	1945 ca	1	Cent(s)	
Struck Through	1946	1	Cent(s)	"Rev struck thru crescent shaped object on edge."
Brockage-O	1946-1947	5	Cent(s)	
Triple Strike	1947	1	Cent(s)	1st normal; 2nd flipped; 3rd flipped again.
Double Strike	1947	1	Cent(s)	"Flip Strike w/clear dates on obverse and reverse".
Double Strike	1947	5	Cent(s)	Beaver shows strongly in front of George VI.
Broad Strike	1947	5	Cent(s)	Centered.
Struck Through	1950	1	Cent(s)	"Obv struck thru a laminated strip" (w1965 struck thru cent)
Double Strike	1950	1	Cent(s)	Flip D/S. "950" appears at 160 deg CW on King's head..
Struck Through	1951	1	Dollar(s)	Crown. Struck thru thread. Squiggly line across reverse.
TYPE OF ERROR	DATE	AMT	DENOM	SPECIFICS

Double Strike	1953	1	Cent(s)	"double struck in collar (2 dates clearly visible)
Double Strike	1953	1	Cent(s)	"double struck in collar (170 deg rotation)."
Brockage-O	1953	1	Cent(s)	Evidence of centered obv brockage/then "it began capping".
Double Strike	1953	1	Cent(s)	"D/S in collar"
Off Center	1953	5	Cent(s)	40% o/c K-6, reverse.
Brockage-R	1953-1964	1	Cent(s)	"enlarged reverse".
Brockage-Partl	1954	5	Cent(s)	25% partial brockage shows on rev at K-11 to K-1:30.
Indent	1955-1962	5	Cent(s)	40% indent at K-5:30 (rev).
Off Center	1956	1	Cent(s)	15% o/c K-9, reverse.
Off Center	1956	10	Cent(s)	20% o/c K-8
Off Center	1957	10	Cent(s)	10% o/c K-7, rev.
Off Center	1959	1	Cent(s)	
Brockage-Partl	196(2)	1	Cent(s)	Partial brockage,50% o/c K-5 (rev).
Off Center	1960	1	Cent(s)	10% o/c K6. Gem BU.
Struck Through	1960	1	Dollar(s)	Crown."Struck thru tiny percision washer front of eye obv".
Brockage-Partl	1960	1	Cent(s)	Partial brockage, 85% o/c K-1 (rev).
Double Strike	1960	1	Cent(s)	Flip-strike, also a D/S reverse.
Brockage-Partl	1960	1	Cent(s)	25% at K-5:30 (rev).
Off Center	1960	1	Cent(s)	o/c K-11. Sold w/1968 broad strike.
Off Center	1960	10	Cent(s)	10% o/c.
Off Center	1960	10	Cent(s)	15% o/c.
Clamshell	1960	25	Cent(s)	Wide split from K6:30 to 11:30.
Off Center	1960	5	Cent(s)	45% o/c K-12.
Broad Strike	1960	5	Cent(s)	
Wrong Planchet	1960	5	Cent(s)	On a 10 Cent planchet.
Off Center	1960	5	Cent(s)	"offcentre interesting square edge effect."
Indent-Obv	1960 ca	1	Cent(s)	"85% indented obv at K-10. Big UN."
Off Center	1961	1	Cent(s)	
Double Strike	1961	1	Cent(s)	Flip strike ("1 of 3 known of this year")
Double Strike	1961	1	Cent(s)	2nd strike is 95% o/c.
Double Strike	1961	1	Cent(s)	"Flip-over DS, toned BU."
Broad Strike	1961	1	Cent(s)	Selling with five other modern 1 cent o/c's(?)..
Off Center	1961	1	Cent(s)	10% o/c K-10.
Off Center	1961	1	Cent(s)	10% o/c.
Double Strike	1961	1	Cent(s)	2nd strk (rev) is 90% o/c K-11.
Brockage-Partl	1961	1	Cent(s)	25% at K-7 (rev).
Double Strike	1961	1	Cent(s)	1st 10% o/c K-5 (rev), uniface, 2nd strk normal on both sides.
Off Center	1961	10	Cent(s)	Lot 34.
Off Center	1961	10	Cent(s)	10% o/c K-5
Wrong Planchet	1961	5	Cent(s)	Struck on a dime planchet.
Partial Collar	1961	5	Cent(s)	Level. " (courtesy E.A. Coyne)".
Off Center	1962	1	Cent(s)	
Broad Strike	1962	1	Cent(s)	
Indent	1962	1	Cent(s)	Partial indent (15% K-11) and partial collar.
Indent	1962	1	Cent(s)	10% indent K-1, rev.
TYPE OF ERROR	DATE	AMT	DENOM	SPECIFICS
Indent	1962	1	Cent(s)	Partial indent (35% K-6) and partial collar.

Off Center	1962	1	Cent(s)	"slightly cupped toned."
Indent	1962	1	Cent(s)	"15% K-7 toned."
Broad Strike	1962	1	Cent(s)	Centered, rim ding at K-7.
Broad Strike	1962	1	Cent(s)	Uncentered
Indent	1962	1	Cent(s)	15% indent K-7, rev. "Unc, but poor strike"
Indent	1962	1	Cent(s)	25% indent K-1, rev.
Off Center	1962	1	Cent(s)	2 pieces offered (1962 and 1963).
Off Center	1962	1	Cent(s)	"40% o/c". (mail bid sale).
Partial Collar	1962	1	Cent(s)	
Partial Collar	1962	1	Cent(s)	"15% o/c K-6"
Off Center	1962	1	Cent(s)	35% o/c; some scratches.
Double Strike	1962	1	Cent(s)	"Flip-over DS in collar"
Triple Strike	1962	1	Cent(s)	1 strk 90 % o/c K-10:30, 1 90% o/c K4:30; 1 on center.
Broad Strike	1962	1	Cent(s)	"(courtsey H.G. McGrandle)".
Off Center	1962	1	Cent(s)	25% o/c K-10:30 rev.
Brockage-Partl	1962	1	Cent(s)	20% at K-2 (rev).
Brockage-Partl	1962	1	Cent(s)	20% at K-11:15 (rev).
Brockage-Partl	1962	1	Cent(s)	20% at K-1:30 (rev).
Brockage-Partl	1962	1	Cent(s)	12.5% at K-1 (rev).
Off Center	1962	1	Cent(s)	o/c K-12:30. Sold w/1962 broad strike.
Broad Strike	1962	1	Cent(s)	Sold w/1962 o/c.
Struck Through	1962	1	Cent(s)	Something covered 1/4 of rev, K10 to K-1:30.
Triple Strike	1962	1	Cent(s)	"2nd strk shifted CCW; 3rd shifted CW back between 1st 2.
Partial Collar	1962	10	Cent(s)	
Off Center	1962	10	Cent(s)	15% o/c K-1; (burnish marks on both sides)
Off Center	1962	10	Cent(s)	10% o/c.
Broad Strike	1962	10	Cent(s)	"uncentered, looks 10% o/c."
Off Center	1962	5	Cent(s)	10% o/c K-7 (beaver side).
Broad Strike	1962	5	Cent(s)	Uncentered (K-4).
Off Center	1962	5	Cent(s)	10% o/c K-7 (beaver side).
Off Center	1962	5	Cent(s)	20% o/c K-4.
Broad Strike	1962	5	Cent(s)	Zoell says "rather scarce, but not rare."
Broad Strike	1962	5	Cent(s)	
Thin Planchet	1962	5	Cent(s)	" Struck on a split or rolled thin planchet".
Off Center	1962	5	Cent(s)	"12% o/c".
Broad Strike	1962 ca	10	Cent(s)	10% o/c K-12
Wrong Planchet	1962 ca	5	Cent(s)	Struck on a dime planchet.
Double Strike	1963	1	Cent(s)	"95% o/c K-1, uniface."
Double Strike	1963	1	Cent(s)	Rotated double strike.
Off Center	1963	1	Cent(s)	10% o/c K-11
Broad Strike	1963	1	Cent(s)	
Indent	1963	1	Cent(s)	10% indent K-1, rev.
Indent	1963	1	Cent(s)	"with 15% indent on date side K-12."
Partial Collar	1963	1	Cent(s)	"Level."
Double Strike	1963	1	Cent(s)	Rotated in collar ca 120 deg. (rev shows 2nd "963").
TYPE OF ERROR	DATE	AMT	DENOM	SPECIFICS
Cap-R	1963	1	Cent(s)	(The cap was on the obverse die). Late stage, dark spots.

Off Center	1963	1	Cent(s)	10% o/c K-7 and 20% indent K-7 rev.
Indent	1963	1	Cent(s)	Partial indent (25% K-5) and partial collar.
Broad Strike	1963	1	Cent(s)	10% indent K-1, rev.
Off Center	1963	1	Cent(s)	10% o/c K-1 (rev).
Off Center	1963	1	Cent(s)	2 pieces offered (1962 and 1963).
Broad Strike	1963	1	Cent(s)	Uncentered
Double Strike	1963	1	Cent(s)	"Double struck in collar. Rotation between strikes. NICE!"
Struck Through	1963	1	Cent(s)	"50% of rev struck thru scrap."
Indent-Rev	1963	1	Cent(s)	5% rev indent.
Off Center	1963	1	Cent(s)	10% o/c K-5
Indent	1963	1	Cent(s)	"5% by planchet".
Off Center	1963	1	Cent(s)	55% o/c K-10:30.
Broad Strike	1963	1	Cent(s)	"(courtesy L. Brousseau)".
Double Strike	1963	1	Cent(s)	"nice D/S with a 130 degree rotation".
Wrong Planchet	1963	1	Cent(s)	"struck on silver planchet".
Broad Strike	1963	1	Cent(s)	Centered.
Brockage-Partl	1963	1	Cent(s)	5% at K-6 (rev).
Off Center	1963	1	Cent(s)	Sold w/1969 broad strike.
Double Strike	1963	1	Cent(s)	2nd strk 90% o/c K-7, rev.
Broad Strike	1963	10	Cent(s)	
Broad Strike	1963	10	Cent(s)	
Off Center	1963	10	Cent(s)	P/L
Off Center	1963	10	Cent(s)	25% o/c K-11
Broad Strike	1963	10	Cent(s)	Uncentered.
Broad Strike	1963	10	Cent(s)	
Off Center	1963	10	Cent(s)	10% o/c K-11
Off Center	1963	10	Cent(s)	"15% o/c K4 Cameo P/L w hairlines."
Off Center	1963	10	Cent(s)	10% o/c.
Off Center	1963	10	Cent(s)	20% o/c.
Off Center	1963	10	Cent(s)	10% o/c K-5.
Off Center	1963	10	Cent(s)	25% o/c K-5.
Indented 2ndStrk	1963 ca	1	Cent(s)	2nd strk 90% o/c K-1 rev.
Wrong Planchet	1964	1	Cent(s)	"Struck on a silver dime planchet."
Mated Pair	1964	1	Cent(s)	"Both struck before mated strike."
Wrong Planchet	1964	1	Cent(s)	on a silver planchet.
Mated Pair	1964	1	Cent(s)	Bonded pair of planchets, struck only once.
Partial Collar	1964	1	Cent(s)	"Partial collar tilted."
Wrong Planchet	1964	1	Cent(s)	"Struck on a silver dime planchet."
Mated Pair	1964	1	Cent(s)	"Two coins Fused or cold welded together. Unique"
Wrong Planchet	1964	1	Cent(s)	"Struck on a silver dime planchet."
Off Center	1964	1	Cent(s)	
Off Center	1964	1	Cent(s)	
Wrong Planchet	1964	1	Cent(s)	"Struck on a silver dime planchet."
Wrong Planchet	1964	1	Cent(s)	"Struck on a silver dime planchet." "SIX KNOWN"
Wrong Planchet	1964	1	Cent(s)	"Struck on a nickel planchet intended for South Africa."
TYPE OF ERROR	DATE	AMT	DENOM	SPECIFICS
Wrong Planchet	1964	1	Cent(s)	Struck on silver 10 cent planchet.

Wrong Planchet	1964	1	Cent(s)	"struck on a silver dime planchet."
Thin Planchet	1964	1	Cent(s)	
Struck Through	1964	1	Dollar(s)	Crown. Charlottetown. Struck thru cloth(?) 10% K-4:30, rev.
Partial Collar	1964	1	Cent(s)	Tilted.
Wrong Planchet	1964	1	Cent(s)	"on a 10 cents planchet. (Sil)"
Wrong Planchet	1964	1	Cent(s)	"on a dime planchet."
Partial Collar	1964	1	Cent(s)	
Wrong Planchet	1964	1	Cent(s)	"struck on silver dime planchet."
Struck Through	1964	1	Cent(s)	"struck thru round & deep K-8.5 obv near edge."
Brockage	1964	1	Cent(s)	"early stage counter-brockage of rev by brocked capped die."
Wrong Planchet	1964	1	Cent(s)	"Struck on a 10 Cents Planchet silver 2.33 Grams"
Off Center	1964	1	Cent(s)	15% o/c.
Partial Collar	1964	1	Cent(s)	"tilted eject scratches rev"
Wrong Planchet	1964	1	Cent(s)	"struck on silver planchet".
Indentd 2ndStrk	1964	1	Cent(s)	2nd strk (rev) is 45% o/c K-6 and rotated ca 160 deg..
Broad Strike	1964	1	Cent(s)	Centered.
Double Strike	1964	1	Cent(s)	1st 40% o/c K-12, 2nd 40% o/c K-6. Also has large obv indent. A wow coin!
Multiple Strike	1964	1	Cent(s)	6 strikes, rotated sltly in collar.
Mated Pair	1964	1	Cent(s)	"Unc and mostly red)". (Both coins facing same way; one cupped...nice).
Off Center	1964	10	Cent(s)	10% o/c K-12
Off Center	1964	10	Cent(s)	10% o/c K-5:30 (rev).
Double Strike	1964	10	Cent(s)	2nd strk 10% o/c K-5 (rev).
Broad Strike	1964	10	Cent(s)	
Off Center	1964	10	Cent(s)	65% o/c K-3, rev.
Partial Collar	1964	10	Cent(s)	Type I planchet.
Off Center	1964	10	Cent(s)	"20% o/c K-11, superb."
Off Center	1964	25	Cent(s)	15% o/c K-12.
Broad Strike	1964	5	Cent(s)	"On type 1, unturned planchet (courtesy Roy Miller)".
Double Strike	1964	50	Cent(s)	2nd strike rotated about 30 degrees CW. .
Off Center	1965	1	Cent(s)	
Partial Collar	1965	1	Cent(s)	
Off Center	1965	1	Cent(s)	20% o/c K-1. (a 2nd specimen)
Off Center	1965	1	Cent(s)	20% o/c K-1.
Off Center	1965	1	Cent(s)	10% o/c K-5:30 (rev).
Double Strike	1965	1	Cent(s)	"2nd 98% o/c K-11."
Off Center	1965	1	Cent(s)	10% o/c K-12.
Struck Through	1965	1	Cent(s)	"Obv & rev, thin metal threads" (w1950 struck thru cent)
Off Center	1965	1	Cent(s)	"15% o/c K-12.5"
Uniface-O	1965	1	Cent(s)	Zoell says "2 blanks entered striking chamber at one time".
Double Strike	1965	1	Cent(s)	2nd strk 85% o/c K-10..
Off Center	1965	1	Cent(s)	10% o/c K-3 rev.
Off Center	1965	1	Cent(s)	15% o/c K-1 (rev).
TYPE OF ERROR	DATE	AMT	DENOM	SPECIFICS
Indent-Rev	1965	1	Cent(s)	rev indent 90% o/c K-7.
Indentd 2ndStrk	1965	1	Cent(s)	2nd strike 45% o/c K-2 (rev).

Off Center	1965	1	Cent(s)	15% o/c K-1:30 (rev)
Off Center	1965	1	Cent(s)	15% o/c K-2 (rev)
Broad Strike	1965	10	Cent(s)	Uncentered
Partial Collar	1965	10	Cent(s)	"full level partial collar tnd"
Broad Strike	1965	10	Cent(s)	Centered on a type I planchet, skid rev.
Off Center	1965	10	Cent(s)	10% o/c K-12
Off Center	1965	10	Cent(s)	10% o/c K-12 (ship side).
Off Center	1965	10	Cent(s)	"16% o/c K-6:30, superb cameo."
Off Center	1965	10	Cent(s)	"22% o/c K-7, counter rub & scratch obv."
Off Center	1965	10	Cent(s)	"silver dime struck 40% o/c, ANACS-64."
Off Center	1965	10	Cent(s)	10% o/c.
Double Strike	1965	10	Cent(s)	2nd strk 95%o/c K-12.
Double Strike	1965	10	Cent(s)	"1st strk normal, 2nd out of collar, a rare occurrence.
Double Strike	1965	10	Cent(s)	2nd strk 10% o/c K-4:30.
Broad Strike	1965	10	Cent(s)	"(courtesy Roy Miller)".
Double Strike	1965	10	Cent(s)	2nd strk is 70% o/c K-1, obv only. Coin is strongly protruding to K-1.
Broad Strike	1965	10	Cent(s)	Looks 10% o/c K-3.
Off Center	1965	10	Cent(s)	20% o/c K-6:30, cupped.
Wrong Planchet	1965	25	Cent(s)	"pattern struck on 25 Token Planchet. Only one ever discovered."
Off Center	1965	5	Cent(s)	10% o/c K-12.
Wrong Planchet	1965	5	Cent(s)	"on a type 1 silver planchet. (courtesy A. Lavriha)".
Broad Strike	1965	5	Cent(s)	centered
Off Center	1965 ca	5	Cent(s)	"35% o/c K-6. full beaver collar rev edge."
Cap-O	1965-1978	1	Cent(s)	"Displays at least 5 visible strikes; large than a quarter."
Triple Strike	1965-1980	1	Cent(s)	2nd strike is 60% o/c K-6.
Off Center	1966	1	Cent(s)	8% o/c K-3. Reported in Unusual Numismatic Objects, June '67
Partial Collar	1966	1	Cent(s)	"Slight, looks reeded on edge??".
Off Center	1966	1	Cent(s)	12% o/cK-8. Reported in Unusual Numismatic Objects, June '67
Off Center	1966	1	Cent(s)	10% o/c K-6, rev.
Cap-O	1966	1	Cent(s)	
Cap-O	1966	1	Cent(s)	Crown.
Broad Strike	1966	10	Cent(s)	
Double Strike	1967	1	Dollar(s)	Crown.
Indent	1967	1	Cent(s)	"5% indent at K-7 obverse."
Off Center	1967	1	Cent(s)	"Centennial dig (in) neck, toned."
Off Center	1967	1	Cent(s)	7% o/c K-6. Reported in Unusual Numismatic Objects, June '67
Double Strike	1967	1	Dollar(s)	Crown. "30 degree rotation between strikes. Choice proof."
Double Strike	1967	1	Dollar(s)	Crown. Rotated goose dollar.
Double Strike	1967	1	Dollar(s)	"Very rare, double struck obv & rev"
Triple Strike	1967	1	Dollar(s)	Crown. "Diving Goose", "triple struck"
TYPE OF ERROR	DATE	AMT	DENOM	SPECIFICS
Double Strike	1967	1	Dollar(s)	Crown. dollar, rot. 45 deg. CCW in collar. "Diving Goose"
Double Strike	1967	1	Dollar(s)	Crown. Goose is nosing down 15-20 deg. In set as issued.

Triple Strike	1967	1	Dollar(s)	Crown. "Diving Goose", double struck.
Off Center	1967	1	Cent(s)	"Offstruck."
Double Strike	1967	1	Dollar(s)	Crown. ANACS MS-65.
Double Strike	1967	1	Dollar(s)	"MS-63"
Double Strike	1967	1	Dollar(s)	"MS63 or better."
Double Strike	1967	1	Dollar(s)	"Diving goose."
Double Strike	1967	1	Dollar(s)	Crown. Diving Goose. 2nd strike "68 degrees anti-clockwise."
Partial Collar	1967	1	Dollar(s)	Crown.
Triple Strike	1967	1	Cent(s)	1st strk centered, 2nd 25% o/c K-12, 3rd w/ "capped obv die" 60% o/c K12
Double Strike	1967	1	Dollar(s)	Crown. 2nd strk rotated ca 20 degrees CCW.
Double Strike	1967	1	Dollar(s)	Crown. "ANACS 63; brilliant, w/trace of field haze, medium mirrors".
Off Center	1967	10	Cent(s)	"35% offstruck spectacular no milling."
Off Center	1967	10	Cent(s)	"offstruck no milling." (another in same ad).
Double Strike	1967	10	Cent(s)	2nd strk 20% o/c K-12.
Wrong Planchet	1967	25	Cent(s)	"Should be silver, is nickel, in ANACS slab."
Wrong Planchet	1967	25	Cent(s)	"Nickel planchet Charleton #DC34"
Off Center	1967	5	Cent(s)	"Centennial rabbit coin."
Struck Through	1967	5	Cent(s)	"1/4" struck thru wire like, K-3 in field."
Off Center	1967	5	Cent(s)	"15% o/c"
Wrong Planchet	1967	5	Cent(s)	"on a copper or bronze foreign planchet. 3.22gms"
Wrong Planchet	1967	5	Cent(s)	Struck on a copper or bronze foreign planchet. 3.22gms."
Broad Strike	1967	5	Cent(s)	Centered.
Double Strike	1967	5	Cent(s)	2nd strk rotated ca 90 degrees CCW.
Double Strike	1967	50	Cent(s)	"2 heads and 2 wolves struck 25% off from each other."
Double Strike	1967	50	Cent(s)	Wolf half dollar, rotated 45 degrees CCW in collar. "MS-64."
Double Strike	1967	50	Cent(s)	"MS-63" (in Capital plastic holder).
Double Strike	1967	50	Cent(s)	"MS63 or better."
Triple Strike	1967	50	Cent(s)	"ANA MS64."
Double Strike	1967	50	Cent(s)	Flip Strike, Mirror-like fields, MS-63".
Broad Strike	1968	1	Cent(s)	"uncentered."
Off Center	1968	1	Cent(s)	
Off Center	1968	1	Cent(s)	5% o/c.
Off Center	1968	1	Cent(s)	"10% o/c K-4."
Off Center	1968	1	Cent(s)	10% o/c.
Cap-O	1968	1	Cent(s)	
Brockage-Partl	1968	1	Cent(s)	70% o/c K-4:30 (rev).
Broad Strike	1968	1	Cent(s)	Sold w/1960 o/c.
Struck Through	1968	10	Cent(s)	"struck thru string? Curved from K-1 to K-7 obv."
Wrong Planchet	1968	10	Cent(s)	"struck on a 1 gm silver planchet gm Unc & rare."
Off Center	1968	10	Cent(s)	Silver, 10% o/c.
Off Center	1968	10	Cent(s)	10% o/c K-12.
TYPE OF ERROR	DATE	AMT	DENOM	SPECIFICS
Double Strike	1968	10	Cent(s)	2nd strike 85% o/c K-9. Only "196" shows but author proves it a 1968.
Wrong Planchet	1968	25	Cent(s)	"On a silver (4.77gms) flawed planchet, w/high rims.)"

Brockage-R	1968	25	Cent(s)	"Full 1st strike brockage". Weighs 32.5 grains."
Partial Collar	1968	25	Cent(s)	Tilted partial collar.
Broadstrike	1968	25	Cent(s)	Uncentered broadstrike.
Wrong Planchet	1968	25	Cent(s)	On a 10 Cent planchet.
Brockage-Partl	1968	25	Cent(s)	
Off Center	1968	25	Cent(s)	"25% o/c."
Wrong Planchet	1969	1	Cent(s)	"on struck dime, flipover too."
Broad Strike	1969	1	Cent(s)	Also partial collar.
Double Strike	1969	1	Cent(s)	"Rotated in the collar"
Double Strike	1969	1	Cent(s)	Double struck on center w/slight rotation between strikes.
Wrong Planchet	1969	1	Cent(s)	1969 cent struck over a 1969 dime.
Off Center	1969	1	Cent(s)	
Double Strike	1969	1	Cent(s)	"Flipover DS in collar date on Queen's head."
Wrong Planchet	1969	1	Cent(s)	Flipover strike of cent on struck 10 cents planchet.
Double Strike	1969	1	Cent(s)	"DS in collar. Two dates."
Off Center	1969	1	Cent(s)	10% o/c K-2.
Wrong Planchet	1969	1	Cent(s)	Lot 30. "struck on struck dime both dates show obv P/L"
Off Center	1969	1	Cent(s)	
Off Center	1969	1	Cent(s)	2 pieces, 10-20% o/c, sold w/ a "partially struck" 1975 dime
Wrong Planchet	1969	1	Cent(s)	Struck on a struck 10 cent piece. 90 degree CCW rotation.
Wrong Planchet	1969	1	Cent(s)	"Struck on struck dime ANACS slab MS64."
Off Center	1969	1	Cent(s)	2 pieces, 10-20% o/c, sold w/ a "partially struck" 1975 dime
Double Strike	1969	1	Cent(s)	"flip-over D/S in collar"
Double Strike	1969	1	Cent(s)	"Rotated in collar"
Double Strike	1969	1	Cent(s)	"Flip strike"
Wrong Planchet	1969	1	Cent(s)	"Struck over a 10 Cents coin."
Double Strike	1969	1	Cent(s)	"Flipover DS, in collar, 2 full dates, rot 15 deg CCW ."
Double Strike	1969	1	Cent(s)	130 degrees between strikes. 3.24g
Double Strike	1969	1	Cent(s)	2nd date appears in leaves.
Broad Strike	1969	1	Cent(s)	"Nice."
Wrong Planchet	1969	1	Cent(s)	"struck on a struck Canadian dime!".
Double Strike	1969	1	Cent(s)	"Flip-over DS. Full 2nd date shows"
Wrong Planchet	1969	1	Cent(s)	"Double denomination. Struck on a struck dime and flipped over"
Double Strike	1969	1	Cent(s)	"DS in collar"
Off Center	1969	1	Cent(s)	10% o/c.
Double Strike	1969	1	Cent(s)	rotated in collar.
Double Strike	1969	1	Cent(s)	rotated in collar. (a 2nd one)
Double Strike	1969	1	Cent(s)	"DS in collar, 20 degrees between CW strikes."
Off Center	1969	1	Cent(s)	"25% o/c K-10.5"
Double Strike	1969	1	Cent(s)	Struck on a struck dime. Cent rotated ca 75 deg CW.
Broad Strike	1969	1	Cent(s)	Sold w/1963 o/c.
Wrong Planchet	1969	1	Cent(s)	struck on a flipped-over struck dime.
TYPE OF ERROR	DATE	AMT	DENOM	SPECIFICS
Double Strike	1969	10	Cent(s)	"in collar"
Off Center	1969	25	Cent(s)	Lot 35. "just the beads off planchet."
Wrong Planchet	1969	25	Cent(s)	"Struck on slag foam or ?? Weird full of holes."

Wrong Planchet	1969	25	Cent(s)	On a 1 Cent planchet.
Wrong Planchet	1969	25	Cent(s)	"Transitional overstrike.Struck over a silver 1965 25 Cents"
Wrong Planchet	1969	25	Cent(s)	"Struck over a 1965 silver 25 cents coin - Transitional Overstrike"
Wrong Planchet	1969	25	Cent(s)	"struck on Silver Planchet. Proof finish.."
Double Strike	1969	5	Cent(s)	
Wrong Planchet	1969-1990	25	Cent(s)	"on a ten cents planchet"
Wrong Planchet	1972	1	Cent(s)	"Struck on a New Zealand cent planchet"
Wrong Planchet	1972	25	Cent(s)	On a 5 Cent planchet.
Wrong Planchet	1972	25	Cent(s)	"Struck over a 5 Cents coin."
Wrong Planchet	1972	25	Cent(s)	on a 5 cent planchet.
Wrong Planchet	1972	25	Cent(s)	on a nickel. Features of nickel weak but present.
Struck Through	1972	5	Cent(s)	"Struck through grease"
Wrong Planchet	1973	1	Cent(s)	"Struck in nickel"
Off Center	1973	1	Cent(s)	
Wrong Planchet	1973	1	Cent(s)	"Struck on struck Israel 5 Agorot coin, see top 5 K-10."
Wrong Planchet	1973	1	Cent(s)	"struck on a 10ct nickle planchet weak strike."
Off Center	1973	1	Cent(s)	15% o/c.
Brockage-Partl	1973	25	Cent(s)	Partial brockage covers 50 % of rev, K-9.
Off Center	1973	25	Cent(s)	15% o/c K-11.
Wrong Planchet	1973	5	Cent(s)	"on cent planchet toned choc color."
Wrong Planchet	1974	1	Cent(s)	"Struck in nickel"
Partial Collar	1974	1	Cent(s)	"Level."
Wrong Planchet	1974	1	Cent(s)	struck on a 10 cent planchet
Wrong Planchet	1974	1	Cent(s)	"on a 10 cents planchet. (Nic)"
Wrong Planchet	1974	1	Cent(s)	"Struck on a 10 Cents Planchet 2.1 Grams"
Bonded Pair	1974	1	Cent(s)	"a dime planchet on top of a cent planchet strk as a cent"
Off Center	1974	10	Cent(s)	
Off Center	1974	10	Cent(s)	10% o/c.
Wrong Planchet	1974	25	Cent(s)	"Struck on a nickel planchet."
Split Planchet	1974	25	Cent(s)	Struck on split planchet. 40.5 grains
Wrong Planchet	1974	25	Cent(s)	"25 Cents, struck over a 1974 Cent..showing the 1 cent date"
Broad Strike	1974	25	Cent(s)	
Brockage-O	1974	25	Cent(s)	"+ 3% misaligned dies."
Brockage-R	1974	25	Cent(s)	
Broad Strike	1974	5	Cent(s)	Lot 32. "uncentered."
Broad Strike	1974	5	Cent(s)	Uncentered.
Wrong Planchet	1975	1	Cent(s)	"Struck in nickel"
Wrong Planchet	1975	1	Cent(s)	"struck on a 10 Cent Planchet"
Wrong Planchet	1975	1	Cent(s)	"On a struck dime, 2 dates, flip over & rotated 180 deg"
Wrong Planchet	1975	1	Cent(s)	"struck on an already struck dime."
Wrong Planchet	1975	1	Cent(s)	struck on a ten cent planchet.
TYPE OF ERROR	DATE	AMT	DENOM	SPECIFICS
Struck Through	1975	1	Dollar(s)	Crown. "Struck through grease obv & rev all around edge."
Wrong Planchet	1975	1	Cent(s)	"Struck on a Ten Cent planchet of 2.16 grams."
Off Center	1975	10	Cent(s)	
Brockage-Partl	1975	10	Cent(s)	on obv at K6 to K-8.

Off Center	1975	10	Cent(s)	"25% o/c K-12 in collar, rare & a gem."
Brockage-Partl	1975	10	Cent(s)	Partial brockage on obv K6 to K8; also has partial collar.
Wrong Planchet	1975	25	Cent(s)	"on a nickel planchet; beauty; centering P/L."
Off Center	1975	25	Cent(s)	20% o/c K-2.
Wrong Planchet	1975	25	Cent(s)	"on a Ten Cent planchet."
Wrong Planchet	1975	25	Cent(s)	Struck on a 10 cent planchet."
Off Center	1975	25	Cent(s)	10% o/c K-8.
Cap-R	1975	25	Cent(s)	"15% o/c, uniface rev, cupped up as cap, just hint of Queen, thick edge"
Brockage-O	1975 ca	25	Cent(s)	"Multi brockaged strike deep dished like super neat."
Wrong Planchet	1975 ca	25	Cent(s)	"Struck on a dime planchet, nice centering."
Wrong Planchet	1976	1	Dollar(s)	"on half dollar planchet."
Brockage-R	1976	1	Dollar(s)	Crown.
Off Center	1976	1	Dollar(s)	Crown. 20% o/c.
Wrong Planchet	1976	1	Cent(s)	"struck on a dime planchet, very weak, scratch."
Off Center	1976	1	Dollar(s)	Crown. "15% o/c K-6."
Off Center	1976	1	Cent(s)	10% o/c.
Wrong Planchet	1976	25	Cent(s)	"On a 10 cent planchet."
Wrong Planchet	1976	25	Cent(s)	"on a 10 cents planchet. (Nic)"
Wrong Planchet	1976	25	Cent(s)	"Struck over a 5 Cents coin."
Wrong Planchet	1976	25	Cent(s)	"Struck on a dime planchet, super neat P/L."
Wrong Planchet	1976	25	Cent(s)	"Struck on a 10 Cent Planchet 2.1 Grams"
Wrong Planchet	1976	5	Cent(s)	"Struck on a dime planchet. Just tops of date show. P/L"
Off Center	1976	5	Cent(s)	"54% o/c K-2 'in collar edge'."
Wrong Planchet	1976 ca	25	Cent(s)	"on dime planchet."
Wrong Planchet	1976 ca	5	Cent(s)	"struck on dime planchet. A gemmy coin."
Wrong Planchet	1976 or 8	25	Cent(s)	"on dime planchet bottom of 6 or 8 last number shows."
Off Center	19765	10	Cent(s)	17% o/c K-11.
Wrong Planchet	1977	1	Cent(s)	On an unknown planchet. Weight 10.67 grains.
Wrong Planchet	1977	1	Cent(s)	"struck on a dime planchet not washed after annealing."
Off Center	1977	1	Cent(s)	10% o/c K-4.
Off Center	1977	1	Cent(s)	10% o/c.
Bonded Pair	1977	1	Cent(s)	"w/Costa Rica 10 cent bonded retained over queen. ANACS MS63RB".
Wrong Planchet	1977	10	Cent(s)	Struck on small copper planchet 17.4 grains
Wrong Planchet	1977	25	Cent(s)	"Struck on a nickel planchet, nice full date area."
Wrong Planchet	1977	25	Cent(s)	"Struck on a dime planchet, super gem P/L."
Wrong Planchet	1977	25	Cent(s)	Struck on a Canadian dime.
Wrong Planchet	1977	25	Cent(s)	"struck on nickel planchet."
Wrong Planchet	1977	25	Cent(s)	"struck on dime planchet."
Wrong Planchet	1977	25	Cent(s)	"on nickel planchet."
TYPE OF ERROR	DATE	AMT	DENOM	SPECIFICS
Wrong Planchet	1977	25	Cent(s)	"on 24 grain cent plan; plan crack on moose's nose; lite fingerprint."
Wrong Planchet	1977	5	Cent(s)	On a 10 Cent planchet.
Wrong Planchet	1977	5	Cent(s)	"struck on cent planchet, toned brown."

Wrong Planchet	1977	5	Cent(s)	"struck on an Israel 5 Agorot aluminum planchet ."
Wrong Planchet	1977	5	Cent(s)	on a dime planchet.
Wrong Planchet	1977	5	Cent(s)	"struck on an Israel 10 Agorot aluminum planchet, nice full strike ."
Wrong Planchet	1977 ca	25	Cent(s)	"on cent planchet, fingerprint."
Off Center	1978	1	Cent(s)	
Off Center	1978	1	Cent(s)	
Broad Strike	1978	1	Cent(s)	Uncentered.
Partial Collar	1978	1	Cent(s)	
Off Center	1978	1	Cent(s)	
Broad Strike	1978	1	Cent(s)	"large uncentered broad strike."
Off Center	1978	1	Cent(s)	
Cap-R	1978	1	Cent(s)	Late stage. (The cap was on the obverse die).
Brockage-Partl	1978	1	Cent(s)	"15% partial brockage at K-6".
Partial Collar	1978	1	Cent(s)	Tilted. Two obv scratches across head.
Off Center	1978	1	Cent(s)	15%
Broad Strike	1978	1	Cent(s)	Six uncentered broadstrikes.
Broad Strike	1978	1	Cent(s)	"Uncentered."
Off Center	1978	1	Cent(s)	
Partial Collar	1978	1	Cent(s)	
Double Strike	1978	1	Cent(s)	"2nd strike off center."
Brockage-Partl	1978	1	Cent(s)	
Wrong Planchet	1978	1	Cent(s)	"On a dime planchet."
Wrong Planchet	1978	1	Cent(s)	"Woweee! Cent struck on a struck nickel dated 1968."
Mated Pair	1978	1	Cent(s)	"One coin nestled inside the other, like a pair of cups."
Off Center	1978	1	Cent(s)	10% o/c K-1:30.
Wrong Planchet	1978	1	Cent(s)	"struck on struck 1973 dime, 5 year difference!."
Wrong Planchet	1978	1	Cent(s)	on a 1978 10 cent planchet.
Double Strike	1978	1	Cent(s)	2nd strk shows as edge, rim & denticles.
Double Strike	1978	1	Cent(s)	2 strk 95% o/c.
Brockage-Partl	1978	1	Cent(s)	25% partial brockage, K5 to K8, rev.
Double Strike	1978	1	Cent(s)	2nd 90% o/c K-12, uniface".
Wrong Planchet	1978	1	Cent(s)	"Struck on a 1973 dime, (a 5 year difference)."
Wrong Planchet	1978	1	Cent(s)	25% o/c on quarter planchet.
Capped Die	1978	1	Cent(s)	"Deep capped die. . . red BU"
Double Strike	1978	1	Cent(s)	"2nd strk o/c"
Wrong Planchet	1978	1	Cent(s)	Struck on an El Salvador 1 centavo cartridge brass planchet 1.5 Gms
Off Center	1978	1	Cent(s)	15% o/c.
Partial Collar	1978	1	Cent(s)	
Indent	1978	1	Cent(s)	"10% by coin".
Indent	1978	1	Cent(s)	"15% by coin".
TYPE OF ERROR	DATE	AMT	DENOM	SPECIFICS
Capped Die	1978	1	Cent(s)	"Deep Capped Die . . . red BU . . . ANAAB #4454
Brockage-R	1978	1	Cent(s)	
Off Center	1978	1	Cent(s)	"15% o/c K-6"
Wrong Planchet	1978	1	Cent(s)	"strk on 1973 struck dime, 5 year diff between strikes!"

Wrong Planchet	1978	1	Cent(s)	on a struck dime.. 2.05g
Mated Pair	1978	1	Cent(s)	1 coin appears 30% o/c K-7:30; other has 70% indent on rev.
Wrong Planchet	1978	10	Cent(s)	"Struck on a brass planchet."
Wrong Planchet	1978	10	Cent(s)	"struck on full size copper planchet. Weight 32.5 grains."
Wrong Planchet	1978	10	Cent(s)	"on an El Salvador 1 Centavo planchet. (brass)"
Wrong Planchet	1978	25	Cent(s)	"On an aluminum foreign planchet."
Wrong Planchet	1978	25	Cent(s)	"struck on a nickel planchet."
Wrong Planchet	1978	25	Cent(s)	"Struck on 5 cent planchet"
Wrong Planchet	1978	25	Cent(s)	Struck on 5 cent planchet.
Wrong Planchet	1978	25	Cent(s)	Struck on a 5 cent planchet. "gem BU"
Wrong Planchet	1978	25	Cent(s)	Struck on 5 cent planchet.
Wrong Planchet	1978	25	Cent(s)	25 cents on a 5 cent planchet. Lot #1618.
Wrong Planchet	1978	25	Cent(s)	"on a nickel-sized, non-magnetic planchet."
Wrong Planchet	1978	25	Cent(s)	Struck on a ten cent planchet.
Wrong Planchet	1978	25	Cent(s)	Struck on 5 cent planchet.
Wrong Planchet	1978	25	Cent(s)	Struck on a 5 cent planchet.
Wrong Planchet	1978	25	Cent(s)	"on a 5 cent planchet."
Wrong Planchet	1978	25	Cent(s)	"on a Nicaragua 10 Centavos planchet. (cu-ni)"
Wrong Planchet	1978	25	Cent(s)	"Struck on a cent planchet, minor toning."
Wrong Planchet	1978	25	Cent(s)	"Struck on a cent? planchet, 2.07gms, maybe N Zealand."
Wrong Planchet	1978	25	Cent(s)	"Struck on a dime planchet, super gem P/L."
Wrong Planchet	1978	25	Cent(s)	On 5 cents planchet with partial edge milling.
Wrong Planchet	1978	25	Cent(s)	on a 5 cent blank.
Wrong Planchet	1978	25	Cent(s)	on a 10 cent blank.
Wrong Planchet	1978	25	Cent(s)	on a 5 cent planchet. (photo of rev shows fingerprint).
Wrong Planchet	1978	25	Cent(s)	"on 10 cent planchet, ANACS-63."
Wrong Planchet	1978	25	Cent(s)	"Struck on a 5 Cent Planchet 4.54 Grams"
Wrong Planchet	1978	25	Cent(s)	"Struck on a 10 Cent Planchet 2.1 Grams"
Wrong Planchet	1978	25	Cent(s)	Struck on an Israel 10 agorot Al planchet 1.6 Gms
Wrong Planchet	1978	25	Cent(s)	Struck on a Nicaragua 10 centavos cu-ni planchet 3.05 gms
Wrong Planchet	1978	5	Cent(s)	"Struck on copper 1 cent planchet."
Wrong Planchet	1978	5	Cent(s)	"Struck on a New Zealand cent planchet toned."
Wrong Planchet	1978	5	Cent(s)	"Nickel struck on Canadian dime planchet".
Wrong Planchet	1978	5	Cent(s)	"on dime planchet almost complete date."
Wrong Planchet	1979	1	Cent(s)	"Struck in nickel"
Double Strike	1979	1	Cent(s)	
Wrong Planchet	1979	1	Cent(s)	"on dime planchet."
Wrong Planchet	1979	1	Cent(s)	"struck on dime planchet gemmy coin"
Wrong Planchet	1979	1	Cent(s)	Struck on a 10 cent planchet.
Wrong Planchet	1979	1	Cent(s)	"Struck on dime planchet."
Brockage-O	1979	1	Cent(s)	
TYPE OF ERROR	DATE	AMT	DENOM	SPECIFICS
Off Center	1979	1	Cent(s)	
Wrong Planchet	1979	1	Cent(s)	struck on a 10 cent planchet.
Mated Pair	1979	1	Cent(s)	"1st strike normal then DS on top of second coin."
Wrong Planchet	1979	1	Cent(s)	"struck on a dime planchet. Weighs 32.5 grains."
Wrong Planchet	1979	1	Cent(s)	"Struck on a New Zealand cent planchet."

Wrong Planchet	1979	1	Cent(s)	On a New Zealand cent planchet.
Wrong Planchet	1979	1	Cent(s)	"Struck on New Zealand 1 cent planchet. (struck at RCM)."
Wrong Planchet	1979	1	Cent(s)	"on a 10 cents planchet. (Nic)"
Wrong Planchet	1979	1	Cent(s)	"on a Barbados 10 Cents planchet. (cu-ni)"
Wrong Planchet	1979	1	Cent(s)	"on a New Zealand 1 Cent planchet. (Bronze)"
Wrong Planchet	1979	1	Cent(s)	"Struck on 10 cent nickel planchet"
Double Strike	1979	1	Cent(s)	"Massive flipover DS, 2nd 42% o/c deep uniface strk ."
Indent-Rev	1979	1	Cent(s)	"33% indent K-2 w/very high lip."
Off Center	1979	1	Cent(s)	40% o/c.
Brockage-Partl	1979	1	Cent(s)	15% prtl brockage on rev.
Broad Strike	1979	1	Cent(s)	Centered.
Broad Strike	1979	1	Cent(s)	"plus 50% rev brockage".
Wrong Planchet	1979	1	Cent(s)	"on undersized foreign planchet. 2.05g".
Wrong Planchet	1979	1	Cent(s)	"on dime planchet".
Wrong Planchet	1979	1	Cent(s)	"on undersized (about dime size dime planchet".
Wrong Planchet	1979	1	Cent(s)	on a Dime. (weak legend on rev, K-3 to K-6)
Double Strike	1979	1	Cent(s)	2nd 90% o/c K-11, uniface".
Wrong Planchet	1979	1	Cent(s)	"on sml CU planchet, 32.6 grains, New Zealand?".
Wrong Planchet	1979	1	Cent(s)	"on sml CU planchet, 31.7 grains, New Zealand?".
Wrong Planchet	1979	1	Cent(s)	"Struck on a smaller plan., 31.6 grains, New Zealand?".
Wrong Planchet	1979	1	Cent(s)	"Struck on a smaller plan., 31.6 grains, New Zealand?".
Double Strike	1979	1	Cent(s)	"2nd strk 82% o/c K-12."
Off Center	1979	1	Cent(s)	30% o/c; MS-63.
Wrong Planchet	1979	1	Penny	"on foreign planchet, ANACS-64RD."
Double Strike	1979	1	Cent(s)	"Massive flipover DS dated both sides."
Wrong Planchet	1979	1	Cent(s)	"on 10 cent planchet, ANACS-65."
Wrong Planchet	1979	1	Cent(s)	"struck on New Zealand cent planchet."
Capped Die	1979	1	Cent(s)	"Deep capped die struck on a NICKEL planchet. Gem BU"
Wrong Planchet	1979	1	Cent(s)	"Struck on a 10 Cents Planchet 2.1 Grams"
Wrong Planchet	1979	1	Cent(s)	Struck on a Barbadoes 10 cents cu-ni Planchet 2.28 Gms
Wrong Planchet	1979	1	Cent(s)	Struck on a New Zealand 1 cent bronze planchet 2.04 Gms
Broad Strike	1979	1	Cent(s)	on type 1 planchet.
Brockage-R	1979	1	Cent(s)	
Indent	1979	1	Cent(s)	"33% indent K-2, v high lip & strong doubling of date."
Bonded Pair	1979	1	Cent(s)	"Flip-over mated pair, full red ChBU."
Off Center	1979	1	Cent(s)	Part of a lot of 7 1 cent pieces, all at least 20% o/c & EF-Unc..
Off Center	1979	1	Cent(s)	Part of a lot of 7 1 cent pieces, all at least 20% o/c & EF-Unc..
Off Center	1979	1	Cent(s)	Part of a lot of 7 1 cent pieces, all at least 20% o/c & EF-Unc..
TYPE OF ERROR	DATE	AMT	DENOM	SPECIFICS
Triple Strike	1979	1	Cent(s)	"2nd strk 50% o/c, 3rd strk is an 80% o/c partial brockage".
Off Center	1979	1	Cent(s)	One of 3 of this date in this auction lot, all 40-60% o/c
Off Center	1979	1	Cent(s)	One of 3 of this date in this auction lot, all 40-60% o/c
Off Center	1979	1	Cent(s)	One of 3 of this date in this auction lot, all 40-60% o/c
Wrong Planchet	1979	1	Cent(s)	"on a cu-ni (non-magnetic) planchet, 17mm, 2.1gms".
Wrong Planchet	1979	10	Cent(s)	"Struck on a copper foreign planchet.)"
Wrong Planchet	1979	10	Cent(s)	on a New Zealand 1 cent planchet (KM31). "2 known"
Wrong Planchet	1979	25	Cent(s)	"On a 10 cent planchet."

Wrong Planchet	1979	25	Cent(s)	"Struck on a New Zealand planchet".
Wrong Planchet	1979	25	Cent(s)	On a cent planchet.
Wrong Planchet	1979	25	Cent(s)	"Struck on a dime planchet."
Wrong Planchet	1979	25	Cent(s)	On a Isreal 10 Agorot planchet. Weighs 24.4 grains.
Wrong Planchet	1979	25	Cent(s)	"on an Israel 10 Agorot planchet. (Alum)"
Wrong Planchet	1979	5	Cent(s)	"Struck on copper 1 cent planchet."
Wrong Planchet	1979	5	Cent(s)	On a Isreal 5 Agorot (KM-25b) planchet. Full date shows.
Wrong Planchet	1979	5	Cent(s)	On a Isreal 5 Agorot (KM-25b) planchet. Partial date shows.
Wrong Planchet	1979	5	Cent(s)	On a New Zealand cent planchet. Weight 30.5 grains.
Wrong Planchet	1979	5	Cent(s)	"on an Israel 5 Agorot planchet. (Alum)"
Wrong Planchet	1979	5	Cent(s)	on an Israel 5 Agorot planchet (KM25b).
Wrong Planchet	1979	5	Cent(s)	"on cent planchet, almost full coin strike, full red & P/L."
Wrong Planchet	1979	5	Cent(s)	"on Israel 5 Arg planchet Aluminum 13 gr."
Wrong Planchet	1979	5	Cent(s)	believed to be aluminum, ca 20mm, 0.7gms."
Wrong Planchet	1979	5	Cent(s)	"on a 10 cent planchet, 18mm, 2.1gms."
Indent-Rev	1979-1981	1	Cent(s)	80% rev indent.
Double Strike	1979-1981	1	Cent(s)	"1st strk 70% o/c, 2nd strk is a partial brockage".
Wrong Planchet	1979-1981	25	Cent(s)	"on a copper foreign planchet, 19mm, 1.7gms, rare."
Wrong Planchet	1979-1989	25	Cent(s)	"on dime planchet."
Off Center	197X	1	Cent(s)	"a superb 80% o/c, leaving only 'CANAD' visible on the raised.edge-strike
Struck Fragment	198(0)	1	Cent(s)	"Kidney shaped."
Wrong Planchet	1980	1	Cent(s)	"Struck on foreign planchet (CU-NI)"
Double Strike	1980	1	Cent(s)	"Dubl struck on center 180 degrees apart, 2 full dates obv."
Wrong Planchet	1980	1	Cent(s)	"Struck on a New Zealand cent planchet."
Off Center	1980	1	Cent(s)	
Off Center	1980	1	Cent(s)	
Broad Strike	1980	1	Cent(s)	"Off center."
Wrong Planchet	1980	1	Cent(s)	"Struck on a dime planchet."
Wrong Planchet	1980	1	Cent(s)	"struck over a cu-ni 1980 Bangladesh 25 Poisha (KM-12)."
Partial Collar	1980	1	Cent(s)	"Tilted."
Partial Collar	1980	1	Cent(s)	
Off Center	1980	1	Cent(s)	
Wrong Planchet	1980	1	Cent(s)	"on an Israel 10 New Agorot planchet. (Bronze)"
Wrong Planchet	1980	1	Cent(s)	"struck on 2.15 gm brass foreign planchet."
Wrong Planchet	1980	1	Cent(s)	"on foreign planchet ANACS MS63 red possibly New Zealand 10"
Mated Pair	1980	1	Cent(s)	1.10gm and 2.8gm planchet struck together, each uniface.
TYPE OF ERROR	DATE	AMT	DENOM	SPECIFICS
Off Center	1980	1	Cent(s)	15% o/c.
Indent-Rev	1980	1	Cent(s)	20% rev indent.
Indent-Rev	1980	1	Cent(s)	10% rev indent.
Indent-Rev	1980	1	Cent(s)	45% rev indent.
Brockage-R	1980	1	Cent(s)	
Brockage-Partl	1980	1	Cent(s)	15% prtll brockage on rev.
Brockage-Partl	1980	1	Cent(s)	45% prtll brockage on rev.
Brockage-Partl	1980	1	Cent(s)	30% prtll brockage on rev.

Mated Pair	1980	1	Cent(s)	"center broadstrike on split laminated planchet"
Double Strike	1980	1	Cent(s)	2nd strk 50% o/c, + 5% indent at K-12.
Wrong Planchet	1980	1	Cent(s)	"on undersized foreign planchet, prob New Zealand. 2.15g".
Double Strike	1980	1	Cent(s)	1st strk 10% o/c; 2nd 50% o/c".
Triple Strike	1980	1	Cent(s)	2 strks 15% o/c, rot. 30 deg + 3rd strk 10% o/c.
Cap	1980	1	Cent(s)	Fully strk rev, metal around 1/2 of circum. Weak obv.
Off Center	1980	1	Cent(s)	10% o/c.
Off Center	1980	1	Cent(s)	"15% o/c K-6, cupping nicely".
Wrong Planchet	1980	1	Cent(s)	"on a New Zealand cent planchet"
Wrong Planchet	1980	1	Cent(s)	Struck on an Israel 10 new agorot bronze planchet 2.12 Gms
Off Center	1980	1	Cent(s)	15% o/c.
Off Center	1980	1	Cent(s)	25% o/c.
Broad Strike	1980	1	Cent(s)	on type 1 planchet.
Broad Strike	1980	1	Cent(s)	on type 2 planchet.
Wrong Planchet	1980	1	Cent(s)	"on a New Zealand Cent planchet. Red BU."
Wrong Planchet	1980	1	Cent(s)	"on smaller New Zealand? planchet, 33.7 grains."
Mated Pair	1980	1	Cent(s)	"strk 1 on top of other, both w/some hi rims."
Off Center	1980	1	Cent(s)	ANACS RD 64.
Mated Pair	1980	1	Cent(s)	"rev has ding on edges pepper spots obv both have uniface side."
Off Center	1980	1	Cent(s)	Part of a lot of 7 1 cent pieces, all at least 20% o/c & EF-Unc..
Off Center	1980	1	Cent(s)	Part of a lot of 7 1 cent pieces, all at least 20% o/c & EF-Unc..
Wrong Planchet	1980	1	Cent(s)	"on a copper or brassforeign planchet, ca 17mm, 2.0gms".
Wrong Planchet	1980	1	Cent(s)	"on a Canadian (magnetic) ten cent planchet, 18mm, 2.1gms".
Wrong Planchet	1980	1	Cent(s)	"on a Canadian (magnetic) ten cent planchet, 18mm, 2.1gms. Weakly strk".
Wrong Planchet	1980	25	Cent(s)	On a 1 Cent planchet.
Wrong Planchet	1980	25	Cent(s)	"on a 1 cent planchet."
Wrong Planchet	1980	25	Cent(s)	"on a 5 cent planchet."
Wrong Planchet	1980	25	Cent(s)	"struck on a 10ct planchet partial date."
Wrong Planchet	1980	25	Cent(s)	"on copper cent planchet."
Wrong Planchet	1980	25	Cent(s)	"Struck on a 1 Cent Planchet 2.8 Grams"
Wrong Planchet	1980	25	Cent(s)	"Struck on a 5 Cent Planchet 4.54 Grams" (a 2nd one)
Wrong Planchet	1980	25	Cent(s)	"on a 10 cent planchet, 19mm, 2.1gms."
TYPE OF ERROR	DATE	AMT	DENOM	SPECIFICS
Wrong Planchet	1980	25	Cent(s)	"on a foreign copper planchet, 21mm, 2.7gms, a few toning spots".
Wrong Planchet	1980	25	Cent(s)	"on a foreign white metal planchet, 21mm, 3.0gms".
Wrong Planchet	1980	5	Cent(s)	"Struck on nickel 10 cent planchet."
Wrong Planchet	1980	5	Cent(s)	"on undersized foreign copper planchet. 2.05g".
Wrong Planchet	1980	5	Cent(s)	"on 10C planchet, It gold toning,ANACS 63; left side of coin is cut off".
Wrong Planchet	1980	5	Cent(s)	"on a white metal foreign planchet, 20mm, 2.8gms."
Wrong Planchet	1980	5	Cent(s)	"on a 10 cent planchet, 18mm, 2.1gms."
Brockage-O	1980-1981	1	Cent(s)	
Brockage-Partl	1980-1981	1	Cent(s)	15% prtll brockage on rev.

Brockage-Partl	1980-1981	1	Cent(s)	30% prtl brockage on rev.
Brockage-Partl	1980-1981	1	Cent(s)	60% prtl brockage on rev.
Off Center	1981	1	Cent(s)	"Small spot rev."
Off Center	1981	1	Cent(s)	
Wrong Planchet	1981	1	Cent(s)	"Struck on a dime planchet."
Brockage-R	1981	1	Cent(s)	"The brockage image is weak,ca 20% of design (w/date) showing
Broad Strike	1981	1	Cent(s)	Broadstruck and indent (rev, K-3:30 to K-5)
Struck Through	1981	1	Cent(s)	"Approx 70% obv is struck thru thin square layer cent."
Partial Collar	1981	1	Cent(s)	"Level."
Brockage-R	1981	1	Cent(s)	"Full early Brockage (very scarce)". (Photo shows late state
Wrong Planchet	1981	1	Cent(s)	"Struck on Israel 10 New Agora planchet."
Off center	1981	1	Cent(s)	"cupped edge"
Off Center	1981	1	Cent(s)	"10% o/c K-12."
Wrong Planchet	1981	1	Cent(s)	"on a 10 cents planchet. (Nic)"
Uniface-R	1981	1	Cent(s)	"blank obverse full reverse."
Capped Die	1981	1	Cent(s)	"also showing a partial brockage"
Broad Strike	1981	1	Cent(s)	"centered, w/38% indent K12:30 & struck thru obv."
Indent-Obv	1981	1	Cent(s)	indent K-11 to K-3, with struck thru-in indented area.
Indent-Rev	1981	1	Cent(s)	25% rev indent.
Brockage-Partl	1981	1	Cent(s)	"45% brockage K-10 rev of 50% o/c cent, high lip O & R".
Off Center	1981	1	Cent(s)	"15% o/c K-11".
Off Center	1981	1	Cent(s)	10% o/c.
Broad Strike	1981	1	Cent(s)	
Off Center	1981	1	Cent(s)	"10% o/c K96, cupping nicely".
Wrong Planchet	1981	1	Cent(s)	"on a dime planchet"
Wrong Planchet	1981	1	Cent(s)	"Struck on a 10 Cents Planchet 2.1 Grams"
Wrong Planchet	1981	1	Cent(s)	"Struck on a 10 Cents Planchet 2.1 Grams"
Off Center	1981	1	Cent(s)	10% o/c.
Broad Strike	1981	1	Cent(s)	on type 1 planchet.
Broad Strike	1981	1	Cent(s)	on type 2 planchet.
Wrong Planchet	1981	1	Cent(s)	"on a Dime planchet."
Brockage	1981	1	Cent(s)	"Dramatic and spectacular brockage"
Off Center	1981	1	Cent(s)	Part of a lot of 7 1 cent pieces, all at least 20% o/c & EF-Unc..
TYPE OF ERROR	DATE	AMT	DENOM	SPECIFICS
Off Center	1981	1	Cent(s)	Part of a lot of 7 1 cent pieces, all at least 20% o/c & EF-Unc..
Wrong Planchet	1981	1	Dollar(s)	"on a foreign (non-magnetic) white metal planchet, ca 24mm, 5.6gms".
Wrong Planchet	1981	25	Cent(s)	Struck on a scalloped Iraqi 5 fils stainless steel planchet.
Wrong Planchet	1981	25	Cent(s)	"on a foreign aluminum planchet, 23mm, 1.5gms".
Wrong Planchet	1981	25	Cent(s)	"on a foreign (non-magnetic) planchet, 18mm, 2.0gms".
Wrong Planchet	1981	5	Cent(s)	"on a 10 cent planchet, 18mm, 2.1gms".
Wrong Planchet	1981	5	Cent(s)	"on a copper foreign planchet, 21mm, 2.8gms".
Wrong Planchet	1981	5	Cent(s)	"on a copper foreign planchet, 21mm, 2.8gms".
Wrong Planchet	1981	5	Cent(s)	"on a foreign planchet (copper color), non-magnetic 18mm, 1.6gms".
Brockage-Partl	1982	1	Cent(s)	Prtl brock. on rev, struck by and w/an elliptical fragment.

Brockage-Partl	1982	1	Cent(s)	"45% brockage of obverse on reverse at K-5.
Broad Strike	1982	1	Dollar(s)	"uncentered, 2 planchet splits."
Wrong Planchet	1982	1	Dollar(s)	Confederation \$. Struck on a 25 cent planchet.
Wrong Planchet	1982	1	Dollar(s)	Confederation \$. Non-magnetic.
Wrong Planchet	1982	1	Dollar(s)	Confederation \$. Non-magnetic; on an unknown foreign planchet
Brockage-Partl	1982	1	Dollar(s)	"20% partial brockage K-10 obv + partial collar."
Off Center	1982	1	Dollar(s)	12% K-8 + planchet split 1/2 across coin.
Off Center	1982	1	Dollar(s)	Confederation \$. Struck 15% o/c K-8.
Off Center	1982	1	Dollar(s)	"1867-1982 Confederation Constitution dollar."
Wrong Planchet	1982	1	Dollar(s)	Confederation \$. Struck on a 25 cent planchet.
Off Center	1982	1	Dollar(s)	Crown. Constitution. 15% o/c K-3. Cupped, with die clash.
Wrong Planchet	1982	1	Dollar(s)	"Constitution \$ struck on 25 cent size, C-N planchet"
Wrong Planchet	1982	1	Dollar(s)	"Struck on quarter size planchet. Non-magnetic, C-N looking."
Double Strike	1982	1	Cent(s)	Elliptical clip DS, 2nd strk o/c w/uniface obverse.
Off Center	1982	1	Cent(s)	15% o/c at K-8.
Wrong Planchet	1982	1	Dollar(s)	"xx82 Constitution dollar struck on a 25 cent planchet."
Wrong Planchet	1982	1	Dollar(s)	"Parliament. . . on quar size foreign planchet."
Wrong Planchet	1982	1	Dollar(s)	"reg \$ coin. . . on quar size foreign planchet."
Off Center	1982	1	Dollar(s)	"12% o/c K-8 + planchet split K-10, half way across coin."
Brockage-Partl	1982	1	Dollar(s)	Constitution. 20% prtll brockage K-7; strk 50% out of collar.
Brockage-Partl	1982	1	Dollar(s)	Constitution. 20% partll brockage K6-8 + broadstruck.
Wrong Planchet	1982	1	Dollar(s)	Constitution. On a non-magnetic 25 cent-sized planchet.
Wrong Planchet	1982	1	Dollar(s)	Constitution. "on 25 cent size, non-mag planchet."
Wrong Planchet	1982	1	Cent(s)	Struck on a Canadian dime planchet. two-thirds tarnished.
Off Center	1982	1	Dollar(s)	10% o/c + high rim.
Wrong Planchet	1982	1	Dollar(s)	"on foreign quarter size planchet in ANACS slab AU58."
Struck Through	1982	1	Dollar(s)	"Saskatchewan struck through grease"
Wrong Planchet	1982	1	Cent(s)	on a dime planchet. 2.1g
Partial Collar	1982	1	Cent(s)	"Nice Unc".
Wrong Planchet	1982	10	Cent(s)	"10ct struck in bronze 2.00 gm."
Edge Error	1982	100	Dollar(s)	Gold. Plain, instead of lettered, edge. WCN article, 3/18/91.
Wrong Planchet	1982	25	Cent(s)	"Struck on a dime planchet"
TYPE OF ERROR	DATE	AMT	DENOM	SPECIFICS
Wrong Planchet	1982	25	Cent(s)	"RCM commemorative, on a 10 cent planchet, 18mm, rare."
Wrong Planchet	1982	25	Cent(s)	"on a foreign (non-magnetic) white metal planchet, 20mm, 3.0gms".
Wrong Planchet	1982	5	Cent(s)	"Struck on copper 1 cent planchet.)"
Wrong Planchet	1982	5	Cent(s)	"on cent planchet 1st yr multi sided cent rare."
Wrong Planchet	1982	5	Cent(s)	"on a 10 cent planchet, 18mm, 2.1gms."
Brockage-O	1982 ca	1	Cent(s)	"early strike, high wire rims with some scraping on them."
Brockage-R	1982 ca	1	Cent(s)	1st brockage strike 50% at K6; 2nd is 25% at K8.
Brockage-R	1982 ca	1	Cent(s)	75% brockage on rev at K2.
Wrong Planchet	1982 ca	25	Cent(s)	"Struck on a dime planchet."
Indent-Rev	1983	1	Cent(s)	10% indented strike on rev @K-8
Broad Strike	1983	10	Cent(s)	uncentered. Looks 5% o/c K-4 (rev).

Wrong Planchet	1983	5	Cent(s)	"Struck on a dime planchet"
Wrong Planchet	1983	5	Cent(s)	"Struck on a dime planchet."
Wrong Planchet	1983	5	Cent(s)	on a 1 cent blank.
Wrong Planchet	1984	1	Cent(s)	Struck on a Bangladesh 25 poisha planchet (KM-12).
Wrong Planchet	1984	1	Cent(s)	"on a Bangladesh 25 Poisha planchet. (St steel))"
Wrong Planchet	1984	1	Cent(s)	On Bangladesh 25 p (KM-12). "Gem."
Wrong Planchet	1984	1	Cent(s)	Struck on a Bangladesh 25 poisha planchet (KM-12).
Wrong Planchet	1984	1	Cent(s)	Struck on a Bangladesh 10 Piosha stainless steel Planchet 2.7 Gms
Wrong Planchet	1984	10	Cent(s)	"Struck on a copper foreign planchet."
Wrong Planchet	1984	10	Cent(s)	"on foreign copper planchet."
Wrong Planchet	1984	25	Cent(s)	"On an copper foreign planchet."
Wrong Planchet	1984	25	Cent(s)	"Struck on a nickel 71 grains."
Wrong Planchet	1984	25	Cent(s)	"Struck on a foreign, non-magnetic nick size planchet."
Wrong Planchet	1984	25	Cent(s)	"Struck on a nickel planchet."
Wrong Planchet	1984	25	Cent(s)	On a 1 Cent planchet. Only slight part of date shows.
Wrong Planchet	1984	25	Cent(s)	Struck on a New Zealand 10 cent cu-ni planchet 5.6 gms
Wrong Planchet	1984	25	Cent(s)	"on a 10 cent planchet, 19mm, 2.1gms."
Wrong Planchet	1984 ca	25	Cent(s)	"Struck on a cent planchet."
Wrong Planchet	1984 ca	25	Cent(s)	"Struck on a cent planchet"
Wrong Planchet	1985	25	Cent(s)	"on a nickel planchet."
Wrong Planchet	1985	25	Cent(s)	"on a New Zealand 10 Cents planchet. (cu-ni)"
Wrong Planchet	1985	25	Cent(s)	"on foreign copper planchet. 2.05g".
Wrong Planchet	1985 ca	25	Cent(s)	"struck on a Barbadoes dime planchet".
Wrong Planchet	1986	5	Cent(s)	"Struck on a dime planchet."
Wrong Planchet	1986	5	Cent(s)	"on an India 25 Paise planchet. (cu-ni)"
Wrong Planchet	1986	5	Cent(s)	on a foreign C-N planchet, 10 cent size, 2.5grams.
Wrong Planchet	1986	5	Cent(s)	Struck on an India 25 paise cu-ni planchet 2.5 Gms
Wrong Planchet	1987	1	Dollar(s)	Loon dollar struck on a 25 cent flan; obv struck thru grease
Thin Planchet	1987	1	Cent(s)	"Nice Unc, Struck on a Rolled Thin planchet".
Wrong Planchet	1987	5	Cent(s)	"on an under weight foreign planchet. 2.82gms"
Wrong Planchet	1987	5	Cent(s)	Struck on an under weight foreign planchet. 2.82gms."
Wrong Planchet	1987	5	Cent(s)	"on a copper planchet".
TYPE OF ERROR	DATE	AMT	DENOM	SPECIFICS
Wrong Planchet	1988	1	Dollar(s)	Loon. "On an over thick 8.42gms overweight planchet."
Wrong Planchet	1989	1	Dollar(s)	Loon Dollar, struck on a Dom. Republic 5 centavos planchet.
Off Center	1989	1	Dollar(s)	"Loon error."
Wrong Planchet	1989	1	Cent(s)	Struck on New Zealand 1 cent planchet (KM-58)
Struck Through	1990	1	Dollar(s)	Loon dollar w/large struck through, rev, K-1 to K-2:30.
Wrong Planchet	1990	1	Cent(s)	on a 10 cent planchet. "gem BU O/L"
Wrong Planchet	1990	25	Cent(s)	"25 cents on cent planchet, MS-63"
Wrong Planchet	1991	1	Dollar(s)	Loon. "On an over thick 9.40gms overweight planchet."
Struck Through	1991	50	Cent(s)	"Saskatchewan struck through grease"
Struck Through	1992	1	Dollar(s)	Obverse struck through at K-2.
Struck Through	1992	1	Cent(s)	"struck thru straight line foreign mattter K-1 - K-11."
Capped Die	1992	10	Cent(s)	"hugely cupped up at least 4 brockage images ship & date, flanged P/C".

Double Strike	1992	25	Cent(s)	Quebec. 2nd strike (rev) is 45% o/c K-9 (looking at rev).
Off Center	1992	25	Cent(s)	Northwest Territories. 15% o/c K-3.
Wrong Planchet	1992	25	Cent(s)	Coin World art. "a 1992 Canada 125 Newfoundland on cent plan
Wrong Planchet	1992	25	Cent(s)	"N.B comm. struck on on a 1ct copper 2.5 gm Unc & rare."
Struck Through	1992	25	Cent(s)	Nova Scotia type quarter. "Struck through lg sq matter on head."
Wrong Planchet	1992	25	Cent(s)	"Yukon struck on a 1 Cent Planchet 2.5 Grams"
Struck Through	1992	25	Cent(s)	"Quebec struck through grease"
Struck Through	1992	25	Cent(s)	"Saskatchewan struck through grease"
Struck Through	1993	10	Cent(s)	"Struck thru a dusting of for. matter all obv & rev."
Wrong Planchet	1993	25	Cent(s)	"On a 2.46gms copper foreign planchet."
Brockage-R	1994	1	Dollar(s)	Loon Dollar, full brockage of the Loon side. (pictured)
Wrong Planchet	1994	10	Cent(s)	Struck on a 2.7gm planchet.
Struck Through	1994	10	Cent(s)	"Struck thru lg retained matter at C,N,A of Canada."
Wrong Planchet	1994	25	Cent(s)	"4.69gms underweight undersized nickel planchet."
Struck Through	1995	1	Dollar(s)	"Gem. Multi strike thrus obv & rev."
Wrong Planchet	1995	1/2	Dollar(s)	"on Loon \$ Aurelite planchet.(7.10gms)..The Ultimate Error"
Struck Through	1996	2	Dollar(s)	"Struck thru foreign matter base of bust."
Struck Through	1996	2	Dollar(s)	"Struck through grease lower bust into field."
Off Center	1996	2	Dollar(s)	"Polar Bear. 15% o/c".
Off Center	1997	1	Cent(s)	Has no rim (Type I planchet which would not fit in collar). 15% o/c K-5.
Wrong Planchet	1997	5	Cent(s)	"Possibly unique . . on a foreign scalloped Bronze planchet."
Wrong Planchet	1997	5	Cent(s)	"on Israel 10 Agorot alum planchet, full size".

Unique 1920 Standing Liberty Quarter Struck on Peru 20C Planchet Certified by NGC

by Mike Byers (mikebyers.com)

This is the only known Standing Liberty Quarter struck on a foreign planchet for the entire series. Standing Liberty Quarter Off-Metals are so rare that there are only a handful known struck on any other planchet. This unique off-metal is a very recent discovery and was unknown to the numismatic community and not listed in any reference book or catalog.

It was struck on a Peru 20 Centavos planchet with a weight of 6.9 grams, a diameter of 24mm and a composition of 75% copper and 25% nickel.

In the reference Domestic and Foreign Coins Manufactured by Mints of the United States, 1793-1976 published by the U.S. Treasury, we find that in 1920, the Philadelphia mint struck 20 centavos pieces for Peru that were made of 75% copper, 25% nickel with a diameter of 24mm and a gross weight of 7 grams. This Standing Liberty Quarter off-metal has a copper-nickel look instead of silver, is full size and is considerably thicker than a silver quarter blank.

This is one of the most incredible and rare major mint errors that I've ever had the pleasure of offering for sale. It is an extreme rarity and would be the centerpiece of any mint error or Standing Liberty Quarter collection.



Unique 1920 Standing Liberty Quarter Struck on Peru 20C Planchet Certified by NGC



Banana Note Sells For \$25,300

From the Heritage Galleries Auction Listing:

Fr. 2084-H \$20 1996 Federal Reserve Note. PCGS Choice New 63PPQ. This colorful error is commonly referred by collectors in the numismatic fraternity as “The Del Monte Note,” simply because of the banana sticker that is a retained printed obstruction. Most obstructions fall off shortly after printing leaving a blank area of paper missing the design, but errors with objects that “stick” to the note are very rare. Objects seen on other obstruction errors include a Band-Aid, paper fragments, scotch tape, and wood shavings. United States Currency is essentially

printed in three stages: the first printing is the back of the note, the second printing provides the face devices, and the third, final printing includes the Treasury Seal and the serial numbers. When this note was printed at the Fort Worth facility of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, it went through first and second printings before the sticker found its way onto the surface. The sticker’s placement is ideal, as it covers part of the second printing details and is overlaid by part of the Treasury Seal and serial number from the third printing. Most would conjecture that this note was no accident and probably the result of some very bored or creative BEP employee. Its presence

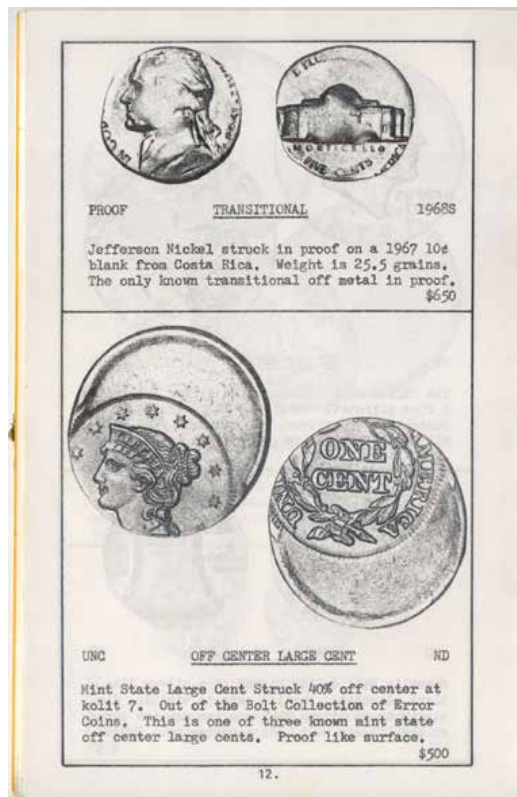
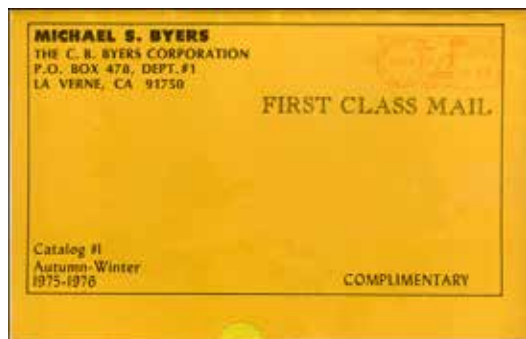
in the market place however is not dubious as it passed through the regular channels of the Federal Reserve before it was released in circulation. In the summer of 2004 a college student in Ohio received it as part of an ATM withdrawal and shortly there after posted it on eBay where it sold to the highest of 12 bids. The note was a bargain at around \$10,000 on eBay as news of the note had barely hit the collecting community. In subsequent weeks it was the cover story in Bank Note Reporter and Numismatic News. This fabled error is now looking for its third home, but we suspect it will take serious consideration and a very strong bid to be the successful bidder.



Braided Hair Large Cent Struck 35% Off-Center

by Mike Byers (mikebyers.com)

Although off-center Large Cents are available, they are generally 5% to 20% off-center and in an extremely low grade of preservation. This Braided Hair type Large Cent (1840-1857) was struck at least 35% off-center and is in gem mint state condition. It is one of the finest known off-center Large Cents. I purchased it in 1975 from the Bolt Collection of mint errors. I was fortunately enough to purchase it again after 30 years and it is still one of my favorite Large Cent errors.



Unique 1838 \$5 Die Trial Splasher J-A1838-6

by Mike Byers (mikebyers.com)

PCGS recently authenticated and certified this spectacular \$5 die trial. It was stuck in white metal in 1838. It is the reverse design for the regular No Motto with Small Letters, which was struck in 1839 and 1840. Technically it is a splasher since it was struck only on one side on oversized white metal. It is a dramatic die trial of an early design for the \$5 gold piece and is in gem mint state condition. It is the plate coin in the 9th Edition of Judd. Unique.



Unique 1838 \$5 Die Trial Splasher J-A1838-6



ANACS Certifies Sacagawea Dollar Struck on a Nickel Planchet

Editor's note:

Since the U.S. Mint changed to the new Schuller Presses, very few mint errors are escaping the Mint and are being discovered in bags or in circulation. It is amazing that this 2005 dated Sacagawea Dollar was discovered struck on a nickel blank. It is also the only known Sacagawea Dollar that is struck on a Cent, Nickel or Dime blank for any of the years that the Sacagawea Dollar was struck. It was authenticated and certified mint state 64 in the new ANACS holder.



MISSTRUCK UNITED STATES GOLD COINS

Compiled by Dennis O'Reilly, March 2006

1799		\$10	triple struck rotated obv
			Leon Goodman
			Herbert Melnick, Nov. 1982
			Heritage, Nov. 2004
1800		\$10	double struck rotated 150°
			ANR, Dec. 2004
1802/1		\$5	triple struck obv slight rotation
			Mike Byers, Spring 2003
1803/2		\$5	10% misaligned obv die K 5
			Conway Bolt
			Numismatics Ltd, Feb. 1975
			Kagin's
			Henry Hilgard
			Kagin's, 2005
1808		\$2½	double struck, first 10% off center K 10½
			Heritage, Aug. 1998
			Northeast Numismatics
			Bowers and Merena, May 2004
1813		\$5	double struck shifted rev
			Superior, May 2005
			Mike Byers, 2005
1825		\$2½	double struck, first 35% off center
			Harry Bass
			ANA (on loan)
1843	C	\$2½	5% brockage indent K 12 obv
			Superior, Oct. 2001
			Mike Byers, Spring 2003
1844	O	\$10	partial collar
			Mike Byers, 2005
1847	O	\$10	rev rotated 90°
			Lester Merkin, Sept. 1967
1849	D	\$1	5% off center K 1½
			Leon Goodman
			Herbert Melnick, Nov. 1982

1851	O	\$1	partial collar
			Numismatics Ltd, Summer 1984
1853		\$1	5% off center K 10
			Milt Cohen, 1981
			Mike Byers, 2005
1853	O	\$1	partial collar
			Mike Byers
1853	O	\$1	broadstruck partial collar
			Leon Goodman
			Herbert Melnick, Nov. 1982
			Heritage, May 2003
			Mike Byers, 2003
1853	O	\$20	assay double struck
			Mike Byers
1854	type2	\$1	clipped planchet
			Mike Byers, 2004
1854	type2	\$1	partial collar, holed
			ANR, Jan. 2005
1854	proof	\$2½	double struck rev rotated
			Harry Bass
			ANA (on loan)
1854	O	\$3	partial collar off center K 11
			Conway Bolt
			Numismatics Ltd, Feb. 1975
1855		\$1	5% off center K 10½
			Heritage, Aug. 1996
1855		\$2½	5+% off center K 5
			Ira and Larry Goldberg, Sept. 2002
1855		\$3	broadstruck partial collar off center K 6
			Superior, Oct. 2001
			Mike Byers, Fall 2003
1855		\$5	retained cud reverse
			Mike Byers, 2004

MISSTRUCK UNITED STATES GOLD COINS

1856		\$1	10% off center K 3
			Lester Merkin, Sept. 1967
			Milt Cohen, 1981
			Numismatics Ltd, Spring 1982
			ANR, Jan. 2005
			Jeff Munger
1856		\$1	10% off center K 12
			Numismatics Ltd, Spring 1979
			Mike Byers, 2005
1857		\$1	5% off center K 7
			ANR, Jan. 2005
			Mike Byers, 2006
1857		\$1	5% off center K 4½
			Numismatics Ltd, Spring 1981
1858	D	\$1	5% misaligned obv die K 12
			ANR, Jan. 2005
1861		\$20	Clark Gruber Double Struck
			Mike Byers
1865	proof	\$1	triple struck rev slight rotation
			Mike Byers, 2006
1869		\$2½	partial collar off center K 1
			Lester merkin, Sept. 1967
1873		\$20	partial collar off center K 7
			Mike Byers, 2004
1874		\$1	broadstruck
			Mike Byers, 2005
1874		\$1	full brockage of rev, partial collar
			Lester Merkin, Sept. 1967
			Fred Weinberg
			Mike Byers, Fall 2003
1875		25¢	uniface reverse
			Mike Byers
1877	S	\$20	10+% off center K 12
			Pine Tree, Aug. 1973
			Dennis Walker, June 1975
1881		\$5	broadstruck partial collar 5% off center K 1
			Stack's, Jan. 2006

1885	S	\$10	partial collar off center K 5
			Stack's, Jan. 2006
1886		\$1	broadstruck
			Mike Byers, 2005
1886		\$1	5% off center K 8
			ANR, Jan. 2005
1886		\$1	10% off center K 9
			Conway Bolt
			Numismatics Ltd, Feb. 1975
			Numismatics Ltd, Summer 1979
1887	proof	\$3	triple struck rev rotated 180°
			Mike Byers, 2004
1887	proof	\$3	triple struck rev rotated 165°
			Walter Breen was aware of 3 of these
			Lester Merkin, Nov. 1965
			Stack's, June 1972
			Superior, Jan. 2004
			Bowers and Merena, May 2004
			Mike Byers, Spring 2004
			Mike Byers, 2005
1892		\$5	broadstruck off center K 1
			Conway Bolt
			Numismatics Ltd, Feb. 1975
1893	O	\$10	broadstruck
			Mike Byers, Spring 2003
1895		\$5	20% off center K 11
			Conway Bolt
			Numismatics Ltd, Feb. 1975
1897		\$5	5% off center K 5
			Mike Byers, Spring 2003
1900	S	\$5	5% off center K 12
			Larry Hanks, 2005
1900	S	\$20	partial collar off center K5
			Superior, Oct. 2001
			Mike Byers, Spring 2003
1901/0	S	\$5	10% off center K 12
			Mike Byers, 2003

MISSTRUCK UNITED STATES GOLD COINS

1901/0	S	\$5	10% off center both from Wayne Freese Heritage, Aug. 1996 Mike Byers, Fall 2003 Larry Hanks, 2005
1901		\$10	double struck obv rotated 45° Leon Goodman Herbert Melnick, Nov. 1982 (withdrawn)
1901	S	\$10	5% off center K 4 Numismatics Ltd, Fall 1978
1904		\$2½	10% off center K 6, 5% brockage indent K 12 obv Numismatics Ltd, Fall 1978
1904		\$2½	double struck 50% off center K 11 at K 1½ Heritage, Dec. 1983 (counterfeit)
1904		\$20	double struck rotated 90° Harry Gordon, Num. Ltd Dennis Walker, June 1975
1904		\$20	triple struck slight rotation Mike Byers, 2003
1904		\$20	double struck slight rotation Kagin's, Nov. 1973 Heritage, Aug. 2004 Mike Byers, 2004
1904		\$20	10% off center K 4½ Fred Weinberg, 1998
1905		\$2½	broadstruck 10% off center K 1 Stack's, Jan. 2006
1906	D	\$10	broadstruck off center K 5 Ed Shapiro, 1970's Ira and Larry Goldberg, Feb. 2001
1906	D	\$20	broadstruck Leon Goodman Herbert Melnick, Nov. 1982 Heritage, May 2003 Mike Byers, 2003

1910		\$2½	5% off center K 6 Superior, Oct. 2001 Mike Byers, 2005
1911		\$2½	broadstruck 5% off center K 5 Numismatics Ltd, Spring 1979 Mike Byers, 2005
1911		\$2½	5% off center K 6 Mike Byers, 2005
1911		\$2½	5% off center K 7 Mike Byers, 2005
1912		\$2½	15% off center K 1 Conway Bolt Numismatics Ltd, Feb. 1975 Mike Byers, 2003
1912		\$2½	5+% off center K 2 Lester Merkin, Sept. 1967 Milt Cohen, 1981 Numismatics Ltd, Spring 1982 Heritage, Aug. 1996 Stack's, June 1999 Bowers and Merena, Aug. 2000 Heritage, Nov. 2000 Heritage, Feb. 2001 Mike Byers, Spring 2003
1912		\$2½	5% off center K 3 Mike Byers, 2005
1912		\$2½	5% off center K 6 Mike Byers, 2006
1913		\$2½	5% off center K 6 Stack's, Jan. 2006
1925	D	\$2½	double struck rotated 180° Heritage, Jan. 2005 Kagin's, 2006

PCGS Certifies 1806 \$5 Capped Bust Triple Struck Mint Error

by Mike Byers (mikebyers.com)



John Dannreuther is one of the founders and owners of PCGS. He is a well known professional numismatist, scholar, researcher, world class grader and has authored and co-authored many research books on coins. This 1806 \$5 Capped Bust to Right, Heraldic Eagle, Pointed 6, 8X5 Stars Gold Piece was actually struck four times. John Dannreuther's research and scans clearly illustrate the four strikes as this coin was struck off-center, rotated and then centered. With only six to ten pieces known of this rare die variety and considering that it is also struck four times, this discovery coin is a significant numismatic rarity. The following are his comments on the research he conducted regarding this discovery coin.

This is one of the rarest early gold varieties with an estimate of 6 to 10 known in my new book on early gold (covering the 205 known varieties of the three denominations from 1795 to the 1834 Motto coinage). This example is the earliest die state encountered and this fabulous error coin may explain the rarity of this early half eagle variety (Bass-Dannreuther 3, Miller 80, Breen unlisted). Both dies failed early with this variety, this unique obverse and reverse die pair's only use. This is unusual in the early half eagle series, as dies were used until they failed, sometimes paired with multiple dies to create several varieties. The BD-3 variety quickly developed the die crack that traverses from the edge through the top of the cap, meanders down through the head, and ends at the edge below the right side of the 0 of the date. On this error example only part of this eventually bisecting crack has developed, while neither the field break behind the head nor the crack from Star 6 through 8 to the rim have appeared. Thus, there seems to be a good explanation for the absence of these cracks on this coin.

It appears that this coin may have caused the cracks by stressing the dies! This coin first was struck in normal alignment about 10-15% off center. After this first strike it was rotated about 90 degrees and struck properly centered between the dies. It then appears to have been slightly rotated again and struck a third time. The fourth and final blow was in proper alignment, as well as centered, and results in an almost normal looking coin - at least at first glance.

PCGS Certifies 1806 \$5 Capped Bust Triple Struck Mint Error

Closer examination reveals the date at 9:00 on the obverse (second, and possibly a third, strike)



FOUR sets of stars (second, third, and fourth)

The first strike was off center so only a few left stars, but quite a few dentils



A mangle of lettering under UNITED on the reverse (second and third strikes)



The obverse die was in the lower position for this variety (this changed with the introduction of the 1806 Knobbed 6 half eagle later that year), so I believe the obverse and reverse dies of this coin were damaged with this striking, especially the obverse, which took a more severe blow. As noted, all examples of this very rare 1806 Pointed 6 (BD-3) variety seen until this point had the field break left of the head and the crack from S6-S8, so this coin is the likely culprit: Sherlock Holmes would arrest this coin!

It is the coin that “cracked” the dies. To find such an unusual coin of such a rare die variety is unusual, indeed!

PCGS Certifies 1806 \$5 Capped Bust Triple Struck Mint Error

Here is the excerpt from John Dannreuther's new book on this rare variety:

BD-3
1806 Pointed 6
Imperfect T Obverse, Leaf, R, and I Merged
Bass-Dannreuther 2-B
Estimated mintage 750-1,250 (64,093+ total for date)

R-7 ***** 6-10 Known

1990-2005 Auction Appearances: 3

Key Identifiers: Pointed 6, S1 touches or nearly touches curl, broken left foot of T of LIBERTY (keys); reverse with leaf wedged between R & I of AMERICA (key), "ghost" arrows without points are misplaced, thus not completed.

Equivalents: HBCC-3098 (I:14294, State b)/3097 (I:Q-357, State c)/3102 (I:18275-HBRF, State d); PCGS 8090; Breen unlisted or 2-B (should be 2-C); Breen Encyclopedia 6447; Miller 80 (3-B); Adams 2; Clapp unlisted; Newcomer 69

Die States: State a, no clashing, no lapping, no cracks either side.

●State b, now with faint vertical crack on cap, another S-5 - S-8, another S9 - S13; reverse same.

●State c, another crack, S1 - S3; reverse same.

●State d, terminal, now with heavy crack edge - cap - hair - through o - edge, another edge - field between S6 & S7, connecting to crack or clashing behind head, although cracks seem to run along the clashing; reverse with some unknown injury, as this is first and only use.

Bass notebook: "OBV: Pointed 6. Close date, 1806, with top of 1 imbedded in curl. Tip of 6 overlies drapery. 0 leans to left! Large letters LIBERTY, T without bottom left serif. REV: Large letters, except for A's in AMERICA." For HBCC-3097, Mr. Bass noted: "Vertical crack in hat. REV: Large D and A." The comments for HBCC-3102 also were short: "Obverse crack; 2nd known specimen."

The core collection retained all three varieties of this very rare variety, each in different states of the dies. As Mr. Bass noted, this is the only 1806 obverse die that used the T without its left foot. Thus, undoubtedly this was the last obverse die created before the letter punch set was replaced with the slightly smaller size one used for the Knobbed 6 variety (BD-6). It is uncertain where this variety belongs in the emission sequence, but it has been placed here in deference to Edgar Adams who listed it as his variety 2. This coin may belong elsewhere, possibly even after BD-6, the available Knobbed 6 variety.

Miller thought this variety was unique, but Harry Bass owned three examples! There are likely only a few other examples of this super rarity out there, as Breen did not even list this variety in his monograph on half eagles! However, Adams and Newcomer both recorded this very rare die variety. Adams noted: "Die crack through '0'; Leaf of olive branch and bases of 'R' and 'I' united." One can see that no other 1806 variety fits these criteria, save this one.

Harry Bass rediscovered this variety in 1970 when he bought the Gaston DiBello coin in the Stack's sale of that collection. This coin earlier appeared in S.H. Chapman's Wilson sale in 1907, likely the example noted by Adams and possibly the Newcomer specimen.

Another example appeared in the Bowers and Merena 12/2003 auction as Lot 2548, although no variety was noted in the catalog.

Since this was the only use of the obverse and reverse, we can surmise that the reverse suffered some injury like the obverse displays on HBCC-3102.

PCGS Certifies 1806 \$5 Capped Bust Triple Struck Mint Error



NGC Certifies Double Struck 1873 \$20 J-1344

by Mike Byers (mikebyers.com)

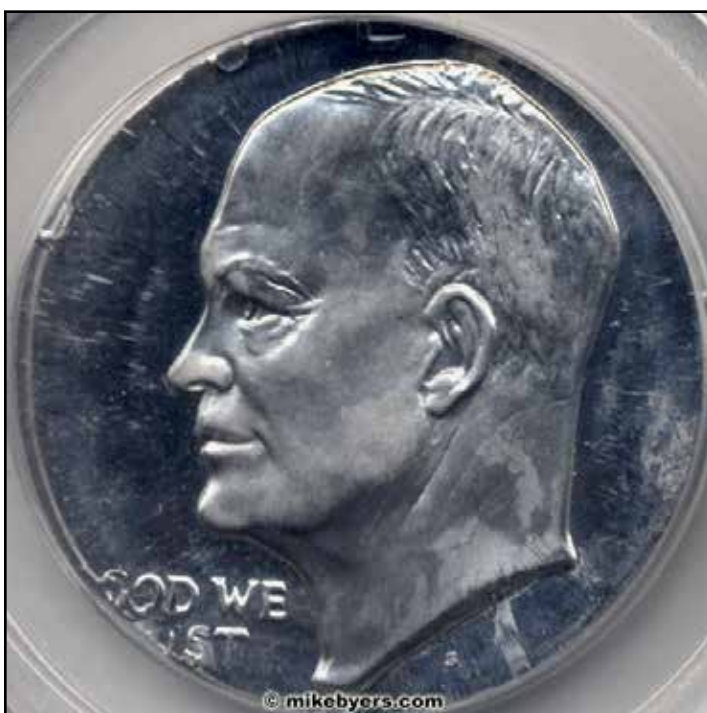
This is an extremely rare pattern which is also double struck. There are only two certified including this piece. It is a die trial of the regular design for the 1873 Closed 3 \$20 gold piece that was struck in copper. It was double struck in the collar with rotation between the two strikes. Considerable detail from the original strike is visible on the obverse, on the stars, date and portrait. The reverse also shows considerable detail remaining from the first strike as well on UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, TWENTY D. and the eagle. The close-up photos below show the rotation on this double struck \$20 pattern.



A Collection of Off-Metal Mint Errors Surfaces

Editor's Note: The following off-metal mint errors came out of an old mint error collection that was assembled over 35 years ago. I had the pleasure of purchasing this collection and was very excited about these pieces. Any one of these off-metal mint errors would be the centerpiece of any mint error collection.

Ike Dollar Struck on 2 Gram Aluminum Planchet



A Collection of Off-Metal Mint Errors Surfaces

1973-S Ike Dollar Struck on Clad Half Dollar Planchet



A Collection of Off-Metal Mint Errors Surfaces

Ike Dollar Struck on Dime Planchet



A Collection of Off-Metal Mint Errors Surfaces

Ike Dollar Struck on a Cent Planchet



A Collection of Off-Metal Mint Errors Surfaces

Ike Dollar Double Struck On A Dime Planchet



A Collection of Off-Metal Mint Errors Surfaces

1970-S Kennedy Half Dollar Struck on a 1.4g Aluminum Planchet



NGC Certifies 1804 \$2½ Capped Bust Double Struck First Strike Off-Center

by Mike Byers (mikebyers.com)



All major mint errors on U.S. Gold coins are very rare. This 1804 \$2½ Capped Bust To Right type is extremely rare with a mintage of 3,327. The reverse is the fourteen star variety. NGC just certified this discovery coin double struck first strike off-center and graded it Fine 15.

There are less than a dozen double struck U.S. Gold coins known. This piece is exciting for several reasons in addition to just being discovered. It is double struck on the first type of U.S. \$2½ gold coins (1796-1807)

and is a rare type coin which is seldom encountered. This type of double strike is also rare since the first strike was 25% off-center and then was centered and struck a second time with a 15° rotation. Much detail is visible from the original strike. The reverse is visually more dramatic than the obverse since much of the eagle and surrounding detail is visible (off-center) underneath the eagle from the second strike.

Several double struck U.S. gold coins which I have handled or currently own have a slight rotation be-

tween the strikes and were struck in the collar. This is only the second time I recall ever seeing another double struck U.S. gold coin where one of the strikes was off-center. The other piece is an 1806 \$5 Triple Struck Rotated 90° PCGS AU 50 which has one strike 10% off-center and is currently in my inventory.

This double struck \$2½ is a unique and spectacular mint error and would be the centerpiece of a U.S. Gold collection or a collection of major mint errors.

NGC Certifies 1804 \$2½ Capped Bust Double Struck First Strike Off-Center



NGC Certifies 1804 \$2½ Capped Bust Double Struck First Strike Off-Center



Coin Punch Presses

Here are photos of two different types of punches used at different times at the U.S. Mint.

COINING.

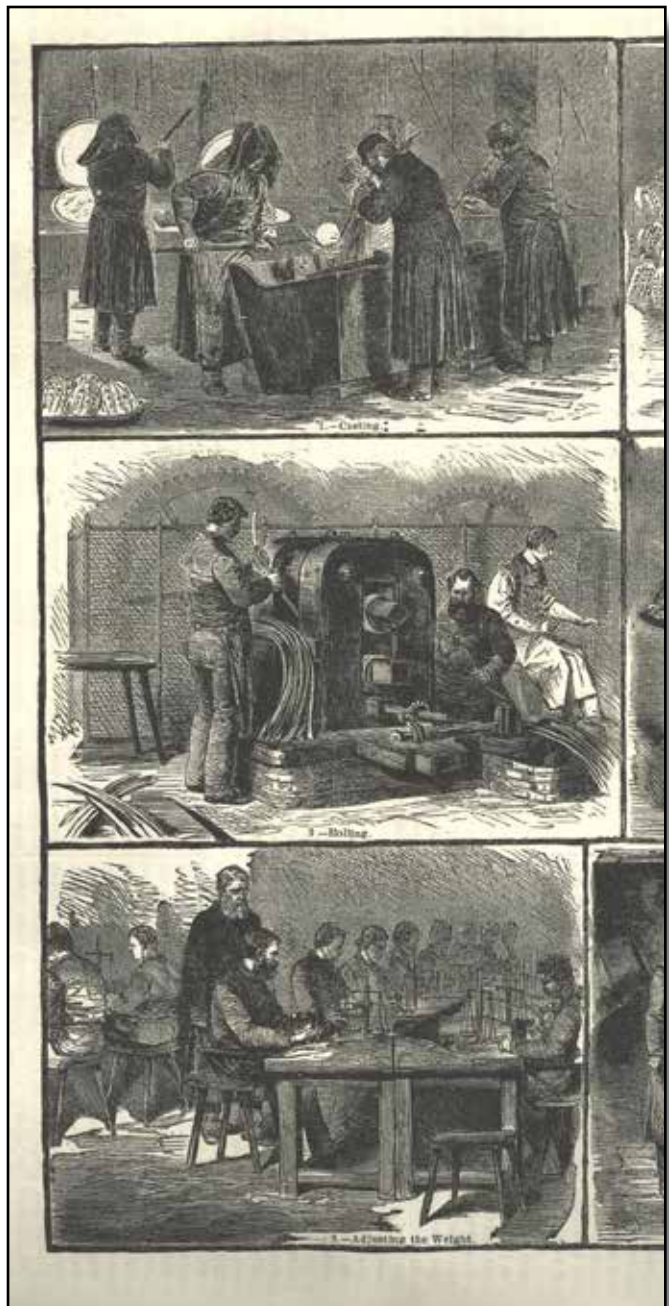
We publish on our previous page a series of engravings illustrating the various processes employed in the manufacture of money, a business which, being mostly in the hands of governments, is not in the category of ordinary manufacturing operations, but which is, nevertheless, a very extensive and important trade. The amount of money annually minted is prodigious; and the necessity for perfect accuracy in weight and fineness of every coin gives the business the peculiar interest attaching to all minute and delicate operations conducted on a very large scale.

The first step is the mixing of the alloy, which in this country consists of 9 parts pure metal to 1 part alloy. The alloy for silver coin is copper; for gold, a mixture of silver and copper, the proportion of silver in the mixture being not more than one half. In practice, but a small portion of the alloy for gold is silver. The silver is readily prepared for coining; but the gold frequently is found to be brittle when cast into ingots, owing to the presence of impurities. Many of these foreign matters are diminished by treating the molten metal with a stream of chlorine gas. When the standard of purity is accurately adjusted, the metal is cast into ingots, long enough in proportion to their thickness to be rolled into strips of the required thickness (see Fig. 1). The ingots are then heated (Fig. 2) and rolled into long strips (Fig. 3). In our Fig. 4 is shown the operation of punching out circular disks from these strips; and this process is one of great nicety, as the disks require to be so nearly correct in weight that the final adjustment can be readily made. In Fig. 5, is shown the weighing room, where any trifling overweight on each disk is removed with the file, care having been previously taken to make the pieces over rather than under the correct weight. Fig. 6 shows the coining presses, in each of which are a die and a countersink, engraved with the devices for the obverse and reverse sides of the coin respectively. This operation completes the coin, except as to its edge, which is finished by the machine shown in Fig. 7, which raises the circumferential rim which protects the embossed face of the coin from abrasion by friction in use. This machine rims from 800 to 900 coins per minute; and words or devices can be embossed on the rim, when required, by a straight steel die, against which the coins are pressed with great force, and rotated. Milled edges are made by this machine, the die being properly cut for the purpose.

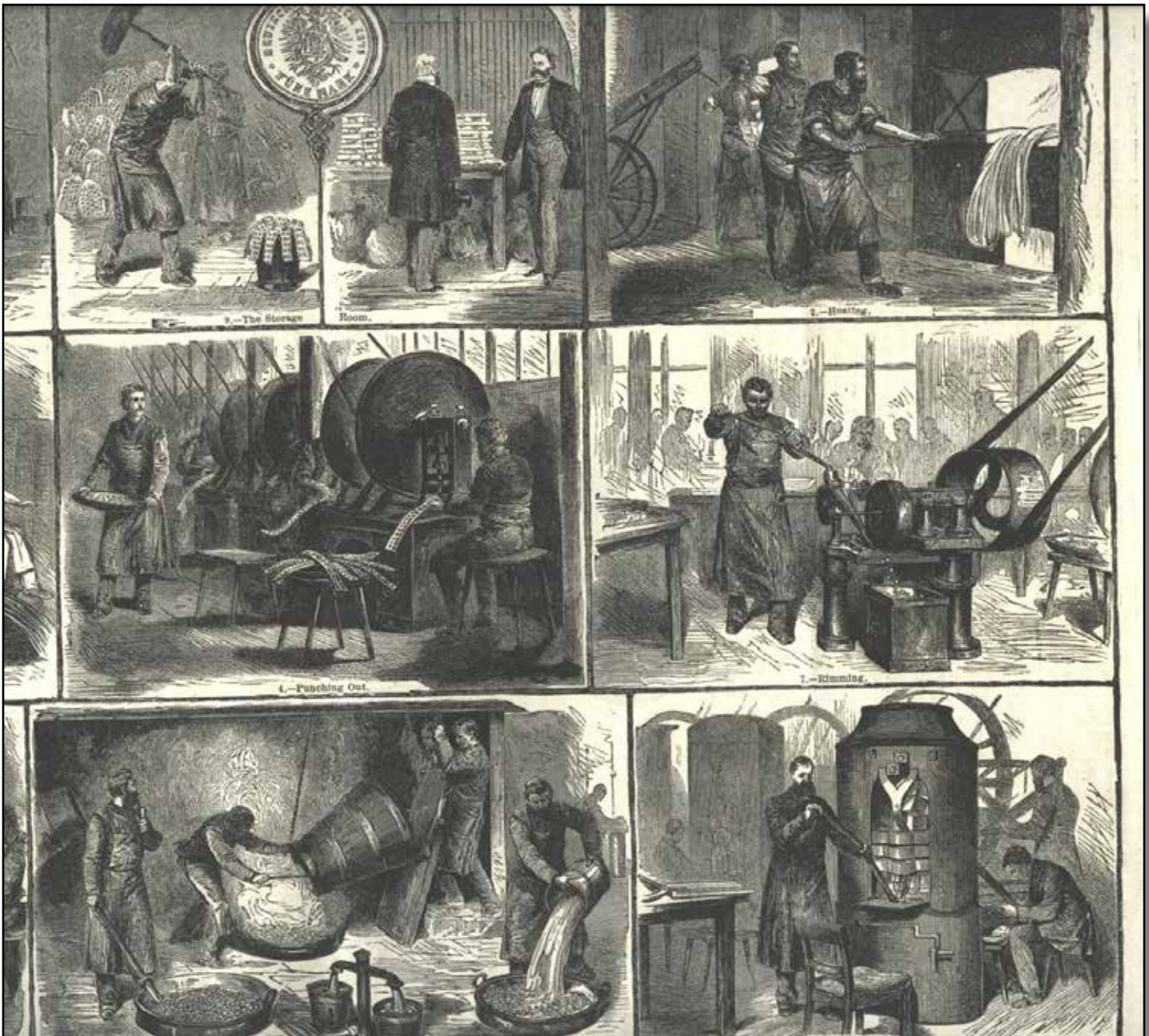
The coin is now finished, being perfect in value, weight, and form; and all that now remains to be done is to cleanse it from the dirt of the manufacturing processes, and give it the beautiful appearance which characterizes new money. This done by scouring and washing, as shown in Fig. 8; and the money is then put up in packages for storage, as shown in Fig. 9. The waste strips are readily beaten into ingots, as shown in the same engraving; and all filings and dust of the precious metals are carefully saved.

The series of illustrations gives a clear and accurate idea of the system generally in use; but of course the processes are varied in different establishments.

Article and photos from the Scientific American, January 29, 1873.



Coin Punch Presses



Photos provided by Allan Levy.

Coin Punch Presses

Nickel Gang Punch Press Unit from the San Francisco Mint



Photos courtesy of Fred Weinberg.

1864 2¢ Obverse Die Cap Mated With Brockage

by Mike Byers (mikebyers.com)

Major mint errors in the 2¢ series are very rare. This super deep obverse die cap mated set came from a major mint error collection that was assembled over 30 years ago. The obverse die cap is so deep it did not fit in a PCGS slab but was authenticated and has the official PCGS insert and photo proof.

It is amazing that this unique 2 piece die cap pair survived almost 150 years. Both coins are in original mint state condition. This is only one of three known die cap pairs on any U.S. denomination prior to 1940. It is a spectacular mated pair and it is exciting to see it again after 3 decades.



1864 2¢ Obverse Die Cap Mated With Brockage



Mated Pair of U.S. \$1 Silver Eagles Certified by PCGS

by Mike Byers (mikebyers.com)

This is a spectacular One Dollar Silver Eagle mated pair struck at the Philadelphia Mint in 1986. It was incredible that both pieces of this mated pair were released together and still survived. A 3M sanding disk adhered to the die and was struck into the reverse of the blank planchet. It has the same diameter as the struck coin, fits very snug and locks into place.

There are five or six U.S. Silver Eagles known to exist with either the obverse or reverse 100% struck through

a 3M sanding disk. Until this actual sanding disk was discovered struck by the reverse die and mated to this struck-through coin, it had not been determined what these Silver Eagles had been struck-through.

The strike on the sanding disk is incredibly sharp and has a surprising amount of detail considering that it is not metal. This dramatic mated pair is one of the most unusual major mint errors ever discovered.



Here is a letter from the Department of the Treasury relating to the discovery of a new type of mint error. In 1986 several Silver American Eagle coins were struck on emery discs and a few others were struck through the emery disc. PCGS has certified two of these mated sets. This letter is in response to the discovery coin twenty years ago.



DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY
UNITED STATES MINT
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20220
February 18, 1987

Ms. Marilyn Van Allen
Collectors' Clearinghouse
Coin World
P. O. Box 150
Sidney, Ohio 45367

Dear Ms. Van Allen:

In your January 20, 1987 letter you enclosed an unusual 1986 Silver American Eagle coin, your article about it, and a request for our authentication and explanation.

The coin is a genuine U.S. 1986 silver bullion dollar coin, struck and issued in error.

Normal production of these coins involves texturing of the dies, initially by wire brushing, and periodically by either removing and rebrushing or by a redressing in the coin press. Redressing is done by striking coins through circles of 400 grit emery paper. For an obverse die, such redressing involves placing an emery circle above the blank with its grit facing up, striking the coin, peeling the paper off the coin, discarding the paper, and condemning the coin. For a reverse die, the paper is placed under the blank with its grit facing down.

The coin you sent was struck on its reverse through an emery circle which had previously been used on the obverse. It did not have its emery peeled off, nor was the coin condemned.

We believe that the heavy overtime schedule required to meet the extraordinary year-end demand for Eagle coins contributed to this error. However, we are also investigating alternatives to the current die redressing technology to remove the possibility of any future recurrence.

Your coin is enclosed, registered mail.

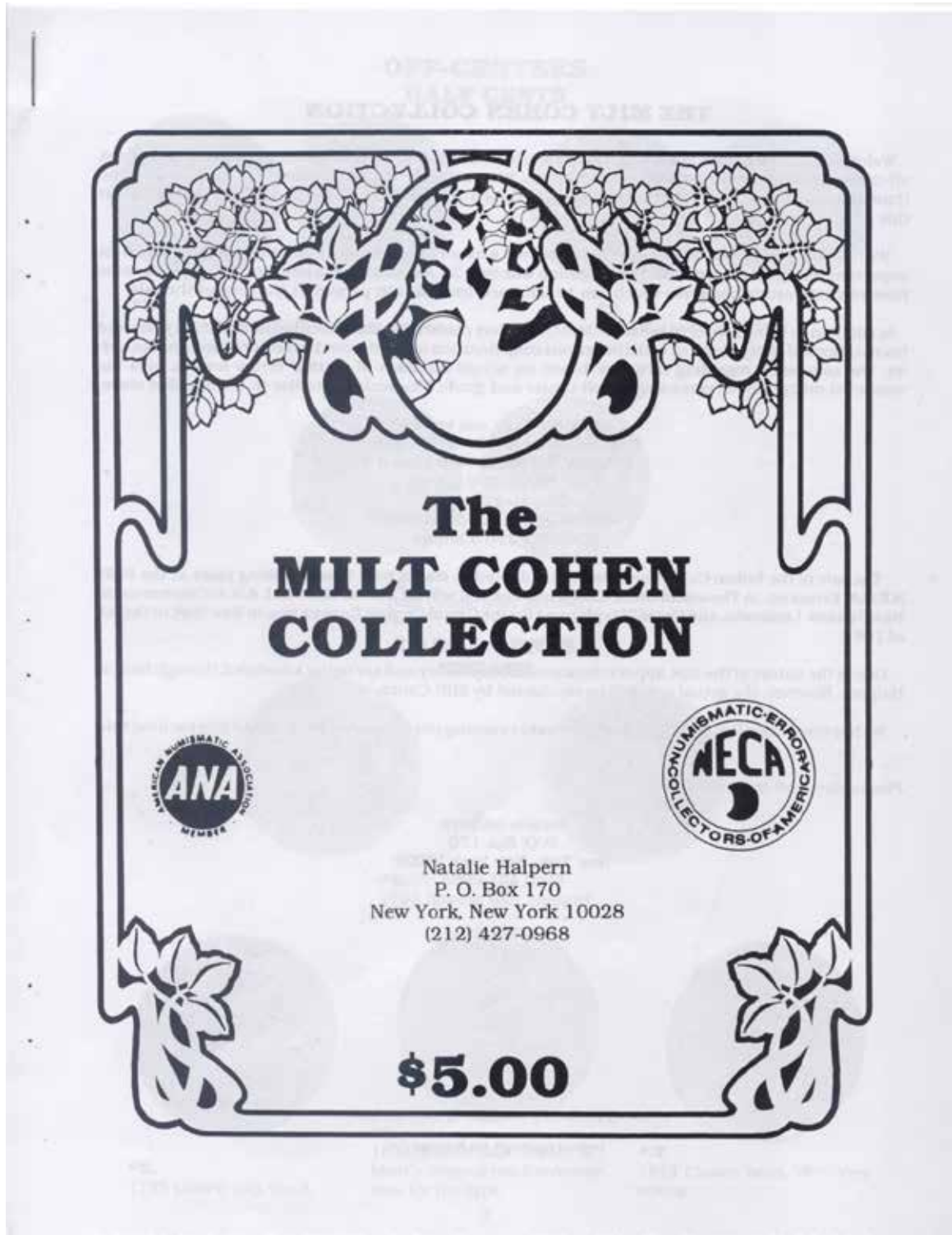
Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "George Hunter", is written over the typed name.

George Hunter, Ph.D.
Assistant Director
for Technology

Enclosure

The Milt Cohen Collection



Editor's Note: Natalie Halpern was a well known mint error dealer many years ago. She sold the Mint Cohen collection which included many unique and finest known mint errors. It is fascinating to not only view all of the rarities that were in his collection, but also to remember where some of them have gone over the years.

The Milt Cohen Collection

THE MILT COHEN COLLECTION

Welcome to the sale of the Milt Cohen Collection. Included is an extensive offering of off-centers by type, off-metals by type, gold and washer coin errors, plus some of the most amazing transitionals and transitional errors. Also included is a listing of the Cohen Cent on Dime Collection, though not for sale at this time.

We have the pleasure of offering serious collectors a major opportunity at obtaining some of the most important errors ever assembled. The collection was over 20 years in the making and many of the coins have very interesting pedigrees which can be obtained from Milt in person at the time of the sale.

In addition to being a devoted collector, Milt Cohen has researched his vast collection over the years and his notations of rarity are given with the serious consideration only a devoted collector/researcher can offer. The comments regarding rarity are based on actual numbers of similar errors known, plus the combined rarity of date, percentage of off-center and grade. The scale is similar to the Sheldon scale:

UNIQUE - Only one known
EXCESSIVELY RARE - 2-3 known
EXTREMELY RARE - 4-6 known
VERY RARE - 7-9 known
RARE - 10-12 known
VERY SCARCE - 13-30 known
SCARCE - 31-75 known

The sale of the Cohen Collection is being conducted in stages with Phase I taking place at the 1981 N.E.C.A. Errorama in Thousand Oaks, California. Phase II will be held at the 1981 A.N.A. Convention in New Orleans, Louisiana, and Phase III is planned for the Grand Central Convention in New York in the fall of 1981.

Due to the nature of the sale, appointments will be necessary and are being scheduled through Natalie Halpern. However, the actual sale will be conducted by Milt Cohen.

We hope you enjoy this catalog and look forward to seeing you if you choose to attend this exciting sale.

Please direct all inquiries to:

Natalie Halpern
P. O. Box 170
New York, New York 10028
(212) 427-0968

Catalog prepared and edited by Natalie Halpern

Printed by Helgh Ho Printing Co.

The Milt Cohen Collection

OFF-CENTERS HALF CENTS



#1.
1795 Liberty cap. F/VF. Possibly unique.

#2.
1803 draped bust. VF.



#3.
1829 Classic head. AU/UNC.
Rare.

LARGE CENTS WREATH



#4.
1793 flowing hair. Unique!



#5.
1795 Liberty cap. Good.

#6.
1803 draped bust, choice XF.
Mostly original red. Extremely
rare for the type.

#7.
1813 Classic head. VF+. Very
scarce.

The Milt Cohen Collection

LARGE CENTS



#8.
1817 Matron head, VF#. Very scarce.



#9.
1848 Mature head, choice XF with clip at K-12. Scarce.

SMALL CENTS



#10.
1858 Flying Eagle, UNC with original lustre. Very rare.



#11.
1859 Copper-nickel no shield, gem BU. One year type. Excessively rare.



#12.
1863 Copper-nickel, gem BU. Rare.



#13.
1903 Bronze, UNC.



#14.
(1943) steel. BU. Rare.

TWO CENTS



#15.
1864 Two cent piece, VF, cleaned long ago. Very rare this far off-center.



The Milt Cohen Collection

THREE CENT PIECES



#16.
N.D. 3¢ silver, Type I. BU. Excessively rare.

#17.
1856 3¢ silver, Type II. XF.

#18.
1865 3¢ nickel, BU. Rare/Very Rare.

NICKELS



#19.
1866 Rays shield, VG/F. Excessively rare.

#20.
N.D. No rays shield, BU. Excessively rare.



#21.
1897 Liberty. VF#.

#22.
1913 Buffalo, Type I, BU. Planchet split on off-center portion. Extremely rare.



#23.
1919 Buffalo, Type II. BU. Scarce.

#24.
N.D. P-mint Warnickel, BU. Extremely rare.

The Milt Cohen Collection

HALF DIMES



#25.
1803 Draped bust, VG. Excessively rare for the type.



#26.
N.D. Stars obverse, AU/UNC. Extremely rare.



#27.
1853 arrows, AU. Extremely rare.



#28.
1858 No arrows, VG.



#29.
1861 legend obverse, AU. Rare



DIMES



#30.
1821 capped bust (large size), vf+. Possibly unique.



#31.
1833 capped bust (reduced size), fine. Very rare.



#32.
1854-O Arrows, VG.



#33.
1857 no arrows, XF.



#34.
N.D. legend obverse, UNC. Scarce.



#35.
N.D. Barber dime, choice XF. Extremely rare.



#36.
1920 Mercury dime, gem BU. Full bands. Very scarce.



#37.
1953 Roosevelt dime, BU.

The Milt Cohen Collection

TWENTY CENT PIECE



#38.
1875 twenty cent piece, gem BU. Excessively rare.

QUARTERS



#39.
1820 capped bust (large size), G/VG. Excessively rare.



#40.
1838 capped bust (reduced size), Fine. Extremely rare.



#41.
1853-O arrows, good.



#42.
1857 no motto, choice AU. Split on reverse blank portion. Very rare.



#43.
1874 arrows, VF/XF.



#44.
N.D. with motto, F/VF. Very scarce.

The Milt Cohen Collection

QUARTERS



#45.
1901 Barber, UNC. Rare.



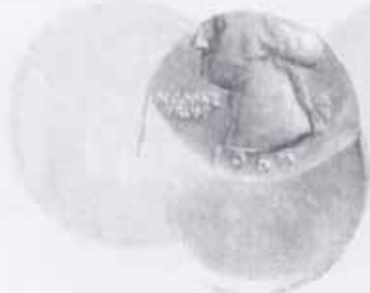
#46.
1917-S Standing Liberty, Type I, VG. Probably unique.



#47.
N.D. Standing Liberty, Type II, Gem BU. Rare.



#48.
1959 Washington, BU.



#49.
1965 Washington, BU



#50.
Bicentennial Washington, BU.

HALVES



#51.
1806 Draped bust, VF. Scarce.



#52.
1811 Capped bust, Choice AU. Excessively rare.



The Milt Cohen Collection

HALVES



#53.
1875-S No arrows, UNC. Extremely rare.



#54.
N.D. Barber. Gem BU. Excessively rare.



#55.
N.D. Walking Liberty, BU. Partially struck through a blank on reverse. Excessively rare.

#56.
N.D. Franklin, BU. Uniface reverse. Extremely rare.

The Milt Cohen Collection

HALVES



#57.
1964-D 90% silver Kennedy.
BU. Excessively rare.



#58.
1968-D 40% silver Kennedy.
BU. (Line in photo is toning
streak).



#59.
1971-D Clad Kennedy. BU.



#60.
Bicentennial Kennedy.
BU.



DOLLARS



#61.
1802 Bust, F/VF. Very rare.



The Milt Cohen Collection

DOLLARS



#62.
N.D. Morgan, major off-center, XF/AU.



#63.
1922 Peace dollar, Gem BU. Excessively rare as a type, this is the furthest off-center Peace dollar known.



#64.
1971-D Clad Eisenhower, BU.

The Milt Cohen Collection

GOLD ERRORS



#1.
1853 \$1.00 gold piece, Liberty head, UNC.

#2.
1856 \$1.00 gold piece, Indian head, XF.

#3.
1912 \$2.00 1/2 gold, Indian head, UNC.

TOM ELDER \$1.00 GOLD SIZE TOKENS



#4.
N.D. Gold off-center, BU.

#5.
1927 Gold double struck, Gem BU.

#6.
1927 Gold off-center, Gem BU.

WASHER COINS

Washers are integral parts of the mechanics in the mint as in any factory. As "Murphy's Law" would predict, these washers can fall prey to the coining presses, although it is a very rare occurrence. And while not struck on actual coinage metal, washer coins are a fascinating adjunct to an off-metal type set.



#1.
1968-S cent on steel washer (magnetic).

#2.
1967 nickel on steel washer (magnetic).

#3.
1969 quarter on steel washer (magnetic).

The Milt Cohen Collection

OFF-METALS

SILVER INDIAN

SILVER WHEAT

SILVER MEMORIAL

CLAD MEMORIAL



#1.
1909 Indian cent on
dime, gem BU.



#2.
1949D cent on dime.
Gem BU.



#3.
1964D cent on dime.
BU.



#4.
1970D cent on dime.
BU.



#5.
1865 two cent piece on Indian cent, gem BU
with prooflike surfaces. Extremely rare.



#6.
1871 two cent piece on shield nickel, VF±
Probably unique.



#7.
1883 nickel-copper Liberty nickel on Indian
cent, Gem BU, semiprooflike surfaces. Unique
one year type.



#8.
1892 WC Liberty nickel on cent, AU/UNC.



#9.
1921 Buffalo nickel on cent, fully struck, gem
BU.



#10.
1943-S Warnickel on steel cent, BU. Full date,
sattiny surfaces. Very rare.



#11.
N.D. Buffalo nickel on dime, BU.
Excessively rare.



#12.
1941 Jefferson on dime, UNC.
Earliest date known.



#13.
1942-S Warnickel on dime,
BU.



The Milt Cohen Collection

OFF-METALS



#14.
1903 Barber dime on Venezuelan 1/4 Bolivar, silver, BU. Excessively rare.



#15.
1936 Mercury dime on Venezuelan 1/4 Bolivar, silver, BU. Very rare.



#16.
1946 Roosevelt dime on Venezuelan 1/4 Bolivar, silver, BU. Excessively rare.



#17.
1956 Roosevelt dime on a struck copper Honduras one centavo, BU. Strong detail on reverse. Only dime on copper known, and a double denomination! Unique.



#18.
1970 Roosevelt dime on aluminum Philippine one centimo, BU. Rare.



#19.
1955 Washington quarter on cent, choice AU/UNC.



#20.
1967 quarter on struck cent, gem BU. Lots of detail.



#21.
Bicentennial quarter on cent, XF+. Extremely rare.



#22.
1939 quarter on nickel, gem BU. Earliest date known.



#23.
1944 quarter on Warnickel, UNC. Unique.



#24.
1967 quarter on struck nickel, flipover, BU.



#25.
Bicentennial quarter on nickel, BU.



#26.
1946 quarter on dime, BU. Earliest date known.



#27.
1963 quarter on struck dime, BU. Excessively rare.



#28.
1965 quarter on dime, BU.

The Milt Cohen Collection

OFF-METALS



#29.
N.D. Walking Liberty half on a steel cent, off-center. Positively unique! Overall, probably the most desirable off-metal, off-center known.



#30.
1954 Franklin on cent, brockage on reverse. BU. Excessively rare.

#31.
N.D. Kennedy on cent. BU.

#32.
1973S Kennedy on cent. Proof. Unique.



#33.
N.D. Walking Liberty on nickel, BU. Possibly unique.

#34.
1960-D Franklin on struck nickel (flipover), BU. Unique.



#35.
1964 Kennedy on nickel, BU.

#36.
1973-S Kennedy on nickel, proof. Unique.

#37.
Bicentennial half on nickel, gem BU.

The Milt Cohen Collection

OFF-METALS



#38.
N.D. Franklin on dime, BU.



#39.
N.D. Kennedy on clad dime,
BU.



#40.
1951-D Franklin on quarter,
BU. Probably earliest date
known.



#41.
1964-D Kennedy on quarter,
gem BU.



#42.
1968-D Kennedy on quarter,
gem BU.



#43.
Bicentennial Kennedy on quar-
ter, BU.



#44.
1979 Kennedy on Susan B.
Anthony dollar, BU.

The Milt Cohen Collection

NON-TRANSITIONALS



#1.
1943 Lincoln on copper cent,
AU.

#2.
1944 Lincoln on steel cent,
BU.



#3.
1965 Roosevelt on silver dime,
BU.



#4.
1965 Washington on silver
quarter, BU.

TRANSITIONAL ERRORS



#5.
1965 cent on silver dime, BU.



#6.
1964 cent on clad dime, BU.



#7.
1944-P Warnickel on steel
cent, BU.



#8.
1965 quarter on silver dime, BU.



#9.
1965 half on silver quarter, Gem
BU.



#10.
1964 half dollar on a previously
struck clad quarter, BU. Transi-
tional, off-metal, double denom-
ination, unique triple error!

The Milt Cohen Collection

THE MILT COHEN COLLECTION OF CENT ON DIME BY DATE

The following list includes all the dates and mintmarks in the Cohen Collection, plus all the related cent on dime errors. Photos of the related errors are on the following page.

1909 Indian	1956	1968
1920 Lincoln	1956 Clog 9	1968 D
1926	1956 Small Clip	1968 S
1928	1956 BIE	1968 S Proof*
1934	1956 Dbl. Denom.*	1969
1938 S	1956 D	1969 D
1941	1957	1969 S
1942	1957 D	1969 S Proof*
1943	1958	1970
1943 D	1958 D	1970 D
1943 S	1959	1970 S
1944	1959 D	1971
1944 S	1960 Small Date	1971 D
1945	1960 Large Date	1971 S
1946	1960 D Small Date	1972
1946 D	1960 D Large Date	1972 D
1946 S	1961	1973
1947 S	1961 D	1973 D
1949 D	1962	1974
1950	1962 D	1974 D
1050 D	1963	1975
1951	1963 D	1975 D
1951 D	1964	1976
1951 S	1964 Double Denomination*	1976 D
1952	1964 Clad*	1977
1952 D	N.D. Silver Brockage*	1977 D
1952 S	N.D. Silver Off-Center*	1978
1953	N.D. Silver Double Struck*	1978 D
1953 D	N.D. Clad Off-Center*	1979
1953 S	1965 Silver*	1979 D
1954	1965 Clad Mated Pair*	1980
1954 D	1965	1980 D
1954 S	1966	1981
1955	1966 Double Denomination	1981 D
1955 D	1966 Off-Center*	
1955 S	1967	
	1967 Clad Layer*	

(*Denotes Photo)

Additional reports of unlisted dates and mintmarks are solicited. Natalie Halpern will be conducting further research in order to provide the hobby with as complete a listing as possible. In most cases, to be considered a "verified" report it will be necessary to send the coin for photographing and weighing. Ms. Halpern will pay return postage and your name will be included (with your approval) in the updated listing to be published at a later date. All cents on dimes, including those listed, are solicited for purchase as well. Please write with a description first. Direct all inquiries to:

Natalie Halpern
P. O. Box 170
New York, NY 10028
(212) 427-0968

The Milt Cohen Collection

CENT ON DIME - RELATED ERRORS



1956 double denomination.

1964 double denomination.

1964 clad transitional.



N.D. silver - brockage.

N.D. silver off-center.

N.D. silver - double struck.

TOP COIN

BOTTOM COIN



N.D. clad off-center.

1965 silver transitional.

1965 Mated pair (two coins).



1966 Double denomination.

1966 off-center.



1967 Clad layer.

1968-S proof.

1969-S proof.

Rare Kennedy Mated Sets Surface After Forty Years

Editor's Note: These very rare mated silver Kennedy Halves came out of an estate from Philadelphia. These were unknown until this small group was discovered. They are very rare since the 1964 Kennedy Half was only struck for one year.

Bonded Two Piece Silver Kennedy Cap

This spectacular BONDED 2 piece cap is the only one known in the SILVER Kennedy series. A 1/3 inch high off-center obverse cap bonded to a multistruck reverse cap. This unique mint error was recently purchased from an old estate. Until this recent find, there were no known examples of 2 BONDED Kennedy Halves. This piece includes a letter of authentication from Fred Weinberg.



Fred Weinberg & Co.



Member: Professional Numismatists Guild; Professional Coin Grading Service; Industry Council for Tangible Assets.

To whom it may concern,

December 18, 2000

This 1964-P 90% Silver 2 pc. Bonded Cap Kennedy Half Dollar set is the only Bonded set that I am aware of. The bottom coin is multi-struck and together this Bonded set is almost 1/3" high. It will not fit into a P.C.G.S. holder.

This set has come on the market for the first time since 1964, and is probably unique.


Fred Weinberg
FW: kg

1964 Kennedy Half Dollar Die Cap Mated Pair

This is one of two known die cap pairs for the 1964 90% Silver Kennedy Half Dollars. The die cap is very deep and barely fits in the PCGS holder.



1964 Kennedy Half Dollar Die Cap Mated Pair

This is one of two known die cap pairs for the 1964 90% Silver Kennedy Half Dollars. Both of these die caps are so deep that they do not fit in a PCGS holder.

No Date Mint Error 50C
PCGS MS65
Matched Set-Coin #1
E14516.65/5839704



1964 Mint Error 50C
PCGS MS66
Matched Set-Coin #2
Series: 47 Coin: 1
E6706.66/5839705



1964 Kennedy Half Indent & Off-Center Mated Pair

This is one of a few known mated pairs for the 1964 90% Silver Kennedy Half Dollars. The off-center Kennedy Half Dollar is at a 90° angle and does not fit in a PCGS holder.



No Date Mint Error 50C
PCGS MS65
Matched Set-Coin #2
E14516.65/5839707



Sacagawea Dollars with an Experimental Finish



Editor's Note: The following article has not previously been published in Mint Error News. It is being included in this issue of Mint Error News and it was originally printed on Mike Byers' website (mikebyers.com). Mike Byers discovered the original hoard of these Sacagawea Dollars with experimental finishes and sold out when they were being offered on his website. Subsequently another small group has surfaced and was purchased by Fred Weinberg (fredweinberg.com). This latest group was certified by PCGS and are being offered on Fred Weinberg's website. In addition to the reprinted article on the original discovery there are photos from Fred Weinberg of one of his experimental rinses certified by PCGS.

We are very excited to announce that we have just purchased a small group of 2001-P Sacagawea Dollars that were struck with an experimental rinse by the U.S. Mint in Philadelphia.

This experimental rinse/finish attracted much attention when it was discovered on 2001-P Sacagawea Dollars.

Coin World attempted to contact the Mint to get the details on this experimental process, but Mint officials refused to comment. The June 25th Issue has a detailed article on this discovery.

This discovery is also featured in Numismatic News in their June 5th Issue. They were the first to report on these experimental Sacagawea Dollars. CoinFacts.com, one of most popular online coin references, is featuring the Experimental Sacagawea Dollar as their "Coin of the Week".

As everyone knows, the year 2000 Sacagawea Dollars, which was the first year of issue, were plagued with spots, discoloration, and tarnish, even when pulled from bags or rolls from the bank.

The Sacagawea Dollar has an alloy layer on each side of the copper core. These two layers are manganese bronze, a composition the U.S. Mint has not used since Wartime Nickels were being struck in the early 1940's. The Mint experienced many problems with the

Sacagawea Dollars with an Experimental Finish

Wartime composition, which peeled, laminated and was not mixed properly.

A similar situation occurred in 1999, when the Mint was experimenting with the composition, layers and finish for the alloy to be used for the Sacagawea Dollar. The end result was an overall composition of 88.5% copper, 6% zinc, 3.5% magnesium and 2% nickel.

There have been several articles in *Coin World* in the last year which have described in detail the problems that the U.S. Mint was having with the composition and finish of the new Sacagawea Dollar. In one of the recent articles, Michael Fahey of ANACS describes the finishing process for the burnished Sacagawea Dollars, explaining that the rinse was “used to remove any surface residue from the coins, and to prevent spotting.”

Recently on the Discovery Channel, there was a program exclusively devoted to the U.S. Mint and the production of United States coinage. In this film, viewers got a close up look at the entire minting process. This program included an interview with the Mint Director regarding the new Sacagawea Dollars. It also elaborated on the tests and experiments that were conducted by the Mint on this new alloy for the Sacagawea Dollar. Small quantities of blank planchets and struck coins were subjected to chemical testing, exposure to artificial sweat, mechanical wear and tear, artificial wear and electrical testing.

Knowing that the Sacagawea Dollar in its first year of production was plagued with these problems, the U.S. Mint continued to experiment and conduct tests on the surface with chemicals and rinses to ensure that future years of production would not have similar problems. This small hoard was discovered through the normal distribution channels by an alert employee/collector who instantly noticed that these were different in color, appearance and texture. This individual contacted David Hendrickson of Silver Towne, one of the largest coin dealers in the Mid-West, and subsequently sold these discovery pieces.

Silver Towne immediately contacted our firm, since we specialize in Major Mint Errors and are well

known throughout the industry. This group was then authenticated and certified by SEGS (Sovereign Entities Grading Service) as having an Experimental Rinse. SEGS is one of the leading certification and grading services. One of their specialties is Major Mint Errors. Larry Briggs, the owner of SEGS, is a highly respected numismatist. After an unsuccessful attempt at reaching the Mint for comment, Larry Briggs consulted with several Mint Error specialists and determined that “these coins were the result of an experimental rinse or finish.”

Another world-renowned Mint Error expert, Fred Weinberg, has examined some of these experimental pieces and agreed that they have “an experimental rinse or finish.” This rinse/finish was applied by the United States Mint to hopefully eliminate the spots and discoloration.

These Experimental Sacagawea Dollars are being sold exclusively by Michael S. Byers of Byers Numismatic Corp. and are available only through www.byersnc.com, the company’s website. These authenticated and certified experimental pieces have been graded Mint State 64 to Mint State 67.

This experimental dollar belongs in every collection of Mint Errors, Patterns and/or Dollars. It certainly belongs with other Sacagawea Dollars that were specially struck and/or have experimental/different finishes.

On November 18, 2000 the United States Mint struck approximately six hundred Sacagawea Dollars on a special press for dignitaries, collectors, and other invited guests. These special presentation strikes are referred to as VIP strikings and have sold on eBay for \$600.

Glenna Goodacre, who was the designer of the obverse for this new dollar, was paid by the U.S. Mint in the form of five thousand Burnished Sacagawea Dollars. These Burnished specimens were certified by ICG and sell on eBay in the \$500-\$600 range. ICG certified all five thousand of these Burnished Dollars with this special surface.

Sacagawea Dollars with an Experimental Finish

VIP Striking



Quantity Struck: 600
Selling Around: \$600 Raw

Burnished



Quantity Struck: 5000
Selling Around: \$500-\$600
Certified with No Grade

Experimental Finish



Quantity Struck: Limited Edition
Certified MS 64 to MS 67

This group of several hundred Sacagawea Dollars have been authenticated and certified by SEGGS as a limited edition, with an experimental rinse/finish. These are available exclusively through Byers Numismatic Corp. This discovery is significant because it represents a

third type of special Sacagawea Dollars struck by the U.S. Mint. These are priced at just a couple hundred dollars and compare favorably in rarity to the VIP and Burnished Sacagawea Dollars.



PCGS Certifies 1965 English Penny Struck on a Gold Planchet

by Mike Byers (mikebyers.com)

This is one of the most spectacular major mint errors of all time. It is a 1965 English Penny struck on a gold planchet weighing 18.3 grams instead of being struck on a copper planchet. This unique numismatic rarity first surfaced in 1975 when Fred Weinberg bought it in a deal. I was in his office a few days later and immediately purchased it after admiring and examining it. I then sold it to one of my customers.

It is a pleasure handling this Gold Penny again after 30 years. It has been authenticated and certified Mint State 62 by PCGS and is still the only one known. It is slightly larger than a U.S. Kennedy Half Dollar blank and is in choice mint state condition with spectacular luster.

Upon certifying this coin, Fred Weinberg stated that *“it was totally unexpected when I saw this ‘old friend’ cross my desk, since I authenticate the mint errors for PCGS. I bought and sold this unique English Penny struck in gold 30 years ago. After selling it to Mike Byers at that time, I remember the thrill of holding this heavy English gold Penny in my hand. It was just certified by PCGS in January 2007 and is still one of the neatest, exciting and most obvious ‘off-metal’ coins of any type that I have ever handled.”*

Recently in the ANR auction on 04/15/05 of the Eliasberg collection, a small group of coins struck in gold sold. Here are a few of the prices realized:

1902 English Pattern Crown in Gold by Spink NGC MS 62 - \$39,100

1845 2 Gulden Struck in Gold NGC PR 63 - \$23,000

1684 English 30 Florins in Gold NGC MS 61 - \$27,600

(1923) China Dollar in Gold NGC MS 64 - \$21,850

1818 German Thaler Struck in Gold NCS AU details - \$18,400



PCGS Certifies 1965 English Penny Struck on a Gold Planchet



PCGS Certifies 1965 English Penny Struck on a Gold Planchet



NGC Certifies 1875-CC \$20 Liberty Partial Collar

by Mike Byers (mikebyers.com)



Major mint errors on U.S. gold coins are very rare. This is only one of two major mint errors on a gold coin from the U.S. Branch Mint in Carson City, Nevada that I am aware of.

A slightly double struck Carson City Morgan Dollar recently sold for approximately \$30,000. There are many serious collectors who place special importance on mint errors from the Carson City Mint due to its history.

This Carson City \$20 Liberty has a full partial collar which is easily seen in the new NGC holder which displays the edge.

This date is also rare and in this condition is a five figure coin, even without the partial collar. This Carson City \$20 Liberty is a recent discovery and is very exciting since it combines the rarity of a major mint error on a gold coin with the popularity and history of the U.S. Branch Mint in Carson City.

1851 3¢ Obverse & Reverse Die Trial Struck on Cardboard

by Mike Byers (mikebyers.com)



This is a spectacular 1851 3¢ Obverse and Reverse Die Trial struck on cardboard. This glaze-surfaced card is .35mm thick and measures 85mm wide by 50mm tall. It is clearly embossed with lettering and design elements raised. After the dies struck the cardboard, a bronze-gold ink was applied to show the high relief.

This die trial is featured in the Judd 9th Edition of United States Pattern Coins on page 296 as the Plate Coin JA1851-1. There are two known examples, one in the Library Company of Philadelphia collection that includes a March 24, 1851 letter from James Longacre to the Secretary of the Treasury stating that “It is the first impression I have taken from the dies I have been preparing for the three cent piece ordered by congress.”

1851 3¢ Obverse & Reverse Die Trial Struck on Cardboard

This example includes an August 17, 1857 letter from George F. Nesbitt, who was contracted to supply imprinted postal stationery to the Post Office Department from 1853 until 1870. He was searching for a die that could be used to emboss postal stationery. Longacre, who designed the three cent piece, supplied him with the proof that had been produced in 1851. Nesbitt's letter to Third Assistant Postmaster General:

New York, August 14th 1857.

Hon John Mason,
Third Assistant P. M. Gen.
Dear Sir,

As per understanding,
I called at the United States Mint yesterday, but did not see Mr. Snowden; - he had left the city to be gone several days - I saw his representative who introduced me to the Chief Die Sinker - Mr. Longfield. Mr. Longfield informed me that there was no Head of Washington at the Mint that he thought suitable for the purpose, not could he tell me of any one capable of producing what I required. He thought that the death of Mr. C. B. Wright had left a vacancy in that branch of Art not easily filled. -

Mr. Longfield recommended the unaltered as a suitable mark for the Three Cent Envelopes, and suggested that if it was used he would like the credit of originating the idea. - I told him I would forward the card and his remarks to you. -

I shall make all diligent exertion to procure a head that will please, and will inform you as early as possible how I progress. -

Very respectfully,
Geo. F. Nesbitt

1851 3¢ Obverse & Reverse Die Trial Struck on Cardboard

Here is the content of the letter:

“I called at the United States Mint yesterday, but did not see Mr. Snowden. I saw his representative who introduced me to the chief Die Sinker = Mr. Longfield (error for James Barton Longacre). Mr. Longfield informed me that there was no Head of Washington at the Mint that he thought suitable for the purpose, nor could he tell me of any one capable of producing what I required. He thought that the death of Mr. C.C. Wright had left a vacancy in that branch of art not easily filled.

Mr. Longfield recommended the enclosed as a suitable mark for the three cent envelopes, and suggested that if was used he would like the credit of originating the idea. I told him I would forward the card and his remarks to you.

I shall make all diligent exertion to procure a head that will please and will inform you as early as possible how I progress.”

The March 3, 1851 Act of Congress reduced the postal rate for a single letter sent up to 3,000 miles to three cents. The 3¢ stamp was issued on July 1, 1851 for prepayment of this postal rate.

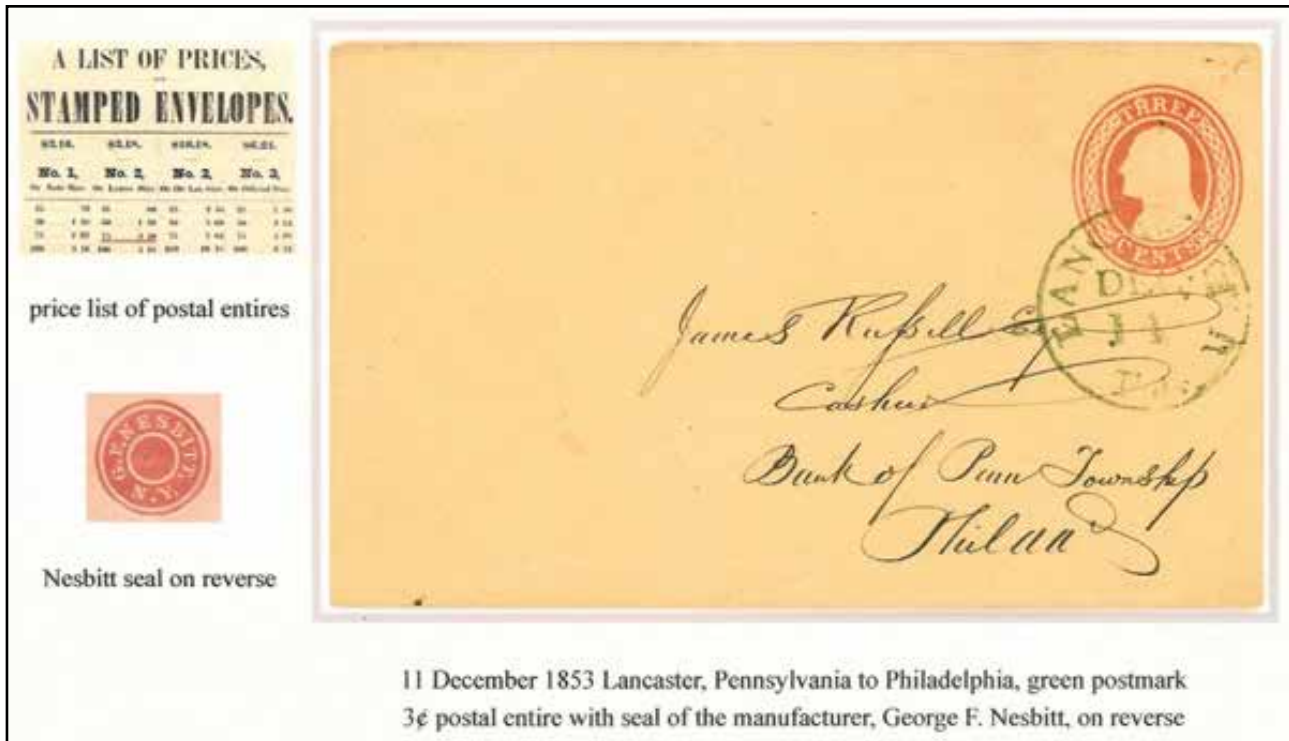


This same act of March 3, 1851 also authorized the first issuance of a three cent coin. This is the first instance of a coin being issued directly to aid in the payment of a postal rate in the United States.

The three cent envelopes issued in 1853 were the first postal stationery of the United States.

1851 3¢ Obverse & Reverse Die Trial Struck on Cardboard

These were manufactured by George Nesbitt & co. and he placed his embossed seal on the reverse until ordered to discontinue the practice on July 7, 1853. These were intended to be purchased in bulk by business users at a slight advance over the imprint stamp value. A quantity of 75 of these would have cost the purchaser \$2.39.

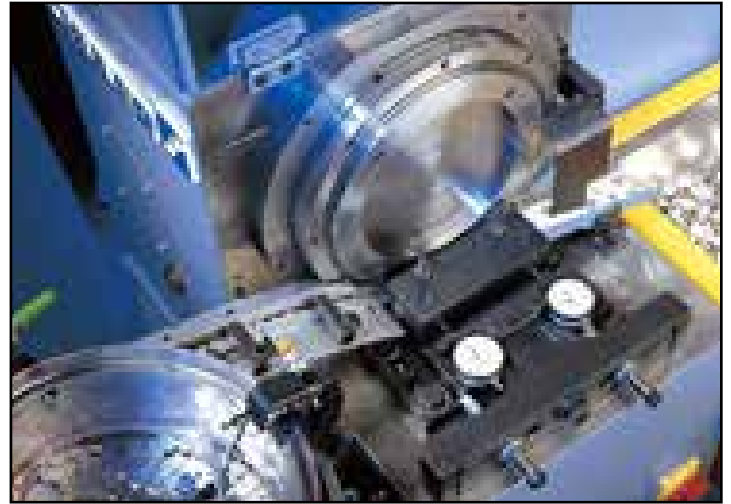


Very few patterns and die trials illustrated in the Judd book include pedigree dating back to when they were originally struck.



Washington Dollar Mint Error Special Section

Editor's Note: Below are photos of a coin edge lettering machine. The new Presidential Dollars features edge lettering that includes the date, Mint mark, IN GOD WE TRUST and E PLURIBUS UNUM. Due to the minting process used on the circulating coins, the edge-incused inscription positions will vary with each coin. The chances of getting upside down rims are about 50/50. This is not a mint error.



After the minting process is completed, the Presidential Dollars leave the U.S. Mint in huge containers called “ballistic bags,” which hold 140,000 dollars in each bag. These dollars are then counted and rolled by several companies that have contracts with the U.S. Government. Eventually the Federal Reserve Banks distribute these coins to banks across the country.

A Statement from the United States Mint:

“The United States Mint has struck more than 300 million George Washington Presidential \$1 Coins. We have recently learned that an unspecified quantity of these coins inadvertently left the United States Mint at Philadelphia without edge-lettering on them. It is unknown how many of these coins without inscriptions on the edge have been placed into circulation.

The United States Mint understands the importance of the inscriptions ‘In God We Trust’ and ‘E Pluribus Unum,’ as well as the mint mark and year on U.S. coinage. We take this matter seriously. We also consider quality control a high priority. The agency is looking into the matter to determine a possible cause in the manufacturing process.

Production of the Presidential \$1 Coin, with its unique edge-lettering, is a new, complex, high volume manufacturing system, and the United States Mint is determined to make technical adjustments to perfect the process. As we adjust this new process, we intend to eliminate any such defects.

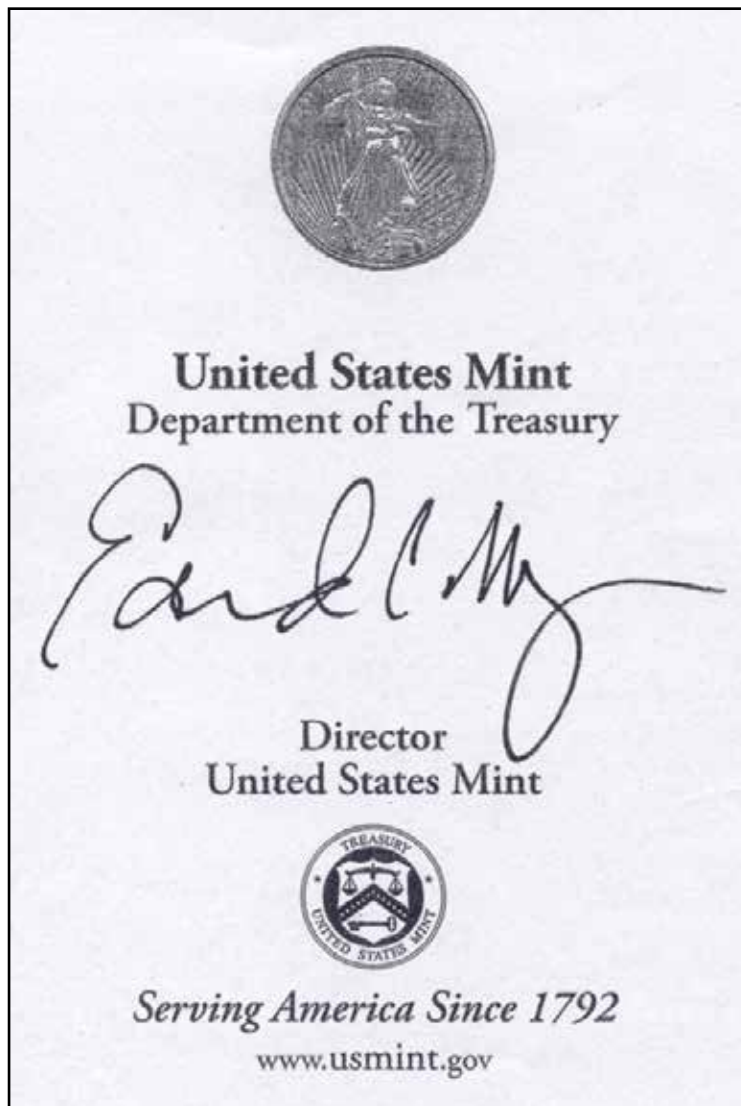
Consistent with the agency’s practice in such situations, the United States Mint has informed the Office of Inspector General of the U.S. Department of the Treasury about this matter.”

Washington Dollar Mint Error Special Section

Director of U.S. Mint Autographs NGC Certified “Missing Edge Lettering” Presidential Dollar Mint Error



Washington Dollar Mint Error Special Section



Washington Dollar Mint Error Special Section

Fred Weinberg & Co.



Member: Professional Numismatists Guild; Professional Coin Grading Service; Industry Council for Tangible Assets.

March 16th, 2007

2007-DENVER George Washington Presidential Dollar Missing Edge Lettering Mint Error

The enclosed "Plain Edge" 2007 George Washington Dollar came directly from an original roll of 2007 Denver coins.

These Mint Error coins were purchased by Fred Weinberg and Company between March 9th and March 15th, 2007 from either the local coin shop that bought them from the person who found them in the original paper wrapped rolls, or by myself directly from another party who found them at a local bank on Ventura Boulevard in Sherman Oaks, California (San Fernando Valley).

The most noticeable difference between these Denver "Plain Edge", and the Philadelphia "Plain Edge" errors is that the Denver coins show very little of the copper core on the edge, and in fact show only a very light "copper tint" on the edge in most cases. The reason for this anomaly is currently being researched.


Fred Weinberg
Fred Weinberg & Co.
Encino, California



16311 Ventura Blvd., Suite 1298 • Encino, CA 91436
(818) 986-3733 • (800) 338-6533 • FAX (818) 986-2153
Email: Fred@FredWeinberg.com www.FredWeinberg.com

Washington Dollar Mint Error Special Section

NGC Certifies Presidential Dollar With No Edge Lettering and Reverse Clad Layer Missing

This fantastic multiple error Washington Dollar was discovered by Eric E. Beers. It was found among some other Washington Dollar “missing edge lettering” errors and weighs approximately 5.8 grams.



©minterrornews.com



Missing Clad Layer (top)
Regular Coin (bottom)



Submitted by:
ERIC E. BEERS
E.E.BEERS JEWELERS
5501 GULF BLVD SUITE 106
ST. PETE BEACH FL 33706

Fascinating Mint Errors

Editor's Note: Although these unique and dramatic mint errors have been featured in previous issues of Mint Error News Magazine, we feel that the new error coin collector would enjoy viewing these spectacular pieces.

Chile 10 Pesos Double Struck on Feeder Finger



Double Struck French 5 Francs on Spoon!!



Canadian 1978 Cent Multi Struck Over 1974 \$10 Olympic Commemorative



Fascinating Mint Errors

1983-P Washington Quarter Struck Over Arcade Token NGC MS 65



Token says:
"THIS IS MY
LUCKY DAY"



Proof Ike Dollar Struck on a 2 Gram Aluminum Planchet PCGS Proof 64 Cameo



2000-P Sacagawea Dollar Double Struck on Feeder Finger Tip PCGS MS 65



Connecticut Quarter Unique Fold-Over Gem BU

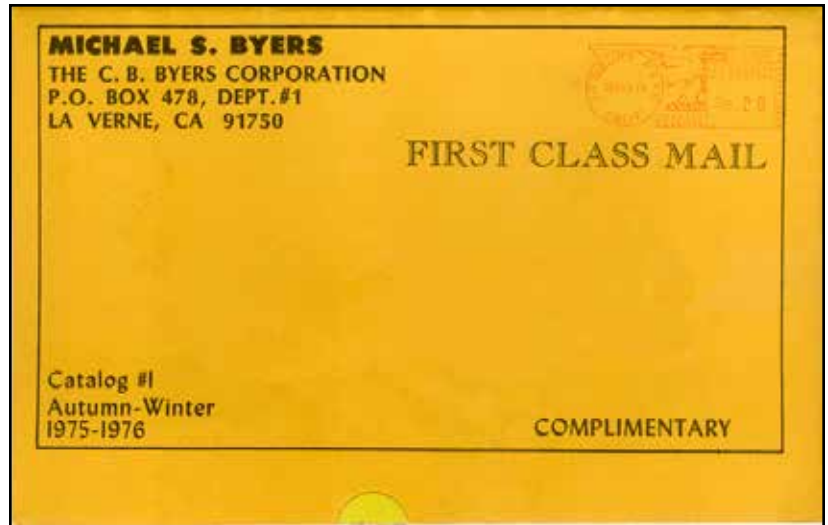


Mint Error Prices: Then & Now

by Mike Byers (mikebyers.com)

From 1974 - 1978 I mailed out over 25 price lists of major mint errors. My all time favorite was my first catalog which was photographed, printed and distributed in 1975 by John Devine (Lonesome John) from Newbury Park, CA. It was a 26 page catalog containing the finest major mint errors with photographs, descriptions and prices.

Readers who are starting to collect mint errors will find it interesting to compare today's prices of major mint errors with those of 1975. It is amazing to see what these coins sold for and what they are worth today!



UNC TRIPLE STRUCK OFF METAL (1971)

There are only two triple struck Ike dollars in existence. This one also happens to be struck on a copper cent blank planchet. The only IKE triple struck on any other planchet. **UNIQUE \$1,950**

BU TRANSITIONAL 1964

Kennedy Half struck on a clad quarter planchet intended for striking coins in 1965. Not only is this a transitional since it is struck clad instead of silver, but also an off-metal. This is a very under rated transitional off-metal. Much rarer than the 1965 50¢ on a clad 25¢. I should think that this error will be popular. **\$850**

Today's value:
\$30,000

Today's value:
\$15,000

UNC OFF CENTER LARGE CENT 1849

Also out of the BOLT Collection. Struck 50% off center @ K-2. Full date. GEM strike UNC **\$600**

BU QUADRUPLE STRUCK CAP ND

Saddle struck Lincoln Cent over a double struck obverse capped die. Reverse is uniface. Very broadstruck. Obv rim folded over where saddled. **\$500**

Today's value:
\$10,000

Today's value:
\$750

Mint Error Prices: Then & Now

Editor's Note: Here are four more pages from the catalog with comparative values at today's prices.



Today's value:
\$4,000



Today's value:
\$6,000


BU IKE OFF METAL 1974D

Ike Struck on a Commemorative silver Philippine 1 Piso planchet. Weight is 222.2 grains. The content is 90% silver, 10% copper. **VERY RARE** All of the others are on the regular piso blank \$1,500

BU FRANKLIN ON A DIME ND

Franklin Half dollar struck on a silver dime blank planchet. Partial date is visible. The strike is so strong that you can see the lines on the Liberty Bell. Nice centering. **CHOICE** \$350

11.



Today's value:
\$150,000


DOUBLE EAGLE STRUCK ON A CENT

1851 Twenty Dollar Gold Piece struck on a large cent blank planchet. In 1914 it was recorded in the ANS Exposition as part of William Woodin loan display of pattern pieces. Later, it was in the Newcomer collection, and after his death in 1933 it was purchased by Col. Green or Virgil Brand. Eventually it was sold to B. G. Johnson, and then to Dr. J. Hewitt Judd. Judd listed it, with illustration in Appendix B of his pattern book as a mint error. It was Lot #160 in the Catalog of the Judd Collection in 1962 (Kosoff). This American Rarity is conservatively priced.

\$12,500

UNIQUE

14.



Today's value:
\$500,000

INDIAN HEAD CENT STRUCK IN GOLD

One of the most important and famous United States Mint Errors. Struck on a quarter eagle blank. Formerly in the B. G. Johnson and the Col. Green Collections. We purchased the coin as lot #609 of the John A. Beck Collection, auctioned by the Abner Kreisberg Corporation, on January 25, 1975. Dr. Judd lists this coin as one of four known. We paid \$7,750 for the coin and have turned down four firm offers since, the last for \$15,000. This Error is the highlight of any collection of United States Gold Coins. We are proud to offer this extremely rare coin.

\$20,000.00

15.



Today's value:
\$40,000



Today's value:
\$20,000

UNC INDIAN SILVER CENT 1899

Struck on a 1899 Barber Dime. There are about ten Indian silver cents known, but this is the only double denomination. Obliterated design. \$1,750

BU OFF CENTER FIVE DOLLAR LIBERTY 1900S

This beautiful off center gold error recently sold for \$4000.00 Struck 10% off center @ K12 and also slightly broadstruck on type 1 blank. \$5000

24.

Unique 1866 \$2.5 Struck on 3 Cent Nickel Planchet Certified by NGC

by Mike Byers

This numismatic discovery was just certified in 2007 by NGC. It is one of two known U.S. Liberty gold coins struck on wrong planchets and certified by either NGC or PCGS as a mint error. The other known piece is a unique 1851 \$20 Liberty struck on a cent planchet and certified by NGC.

Coincidentally, in 1975 I bought the 1851 \$20 Liberty on a Large Cent planchet from Fred Weinberg. It was one of the highlights from the famous Dr. J. Hewitt Judd Collection. Judd listed it with illustration in Appendix B of his pattern book as a mint error. Until the discovery of this 1866 \$2½ struck on a 3 Cent Nickel planchet, it was the only known U.S. gold coin struck on a wrong planchet. The \$20 struck on the Large Cent planchet now resides in an East Coast collection of mint errors and is valued by many mint error specialists at over \$150,000 should it ever become available.

This unique 1866 \$2½ is an incredible discovery for many reasons. An 1866 \$2½ has an extremely low mintage with only 3,080 struck and is one of the rarest dated \$2½ Liberties known. It is a five-figure coin in just mint state 60 and a true gem, if it existed in this grade, would be worth well into six-figures.

This mint error is in gem condition. It was fully struck and has pristine fields and a flawless portrait. I would describe this coin as struck. It weighs 2.04 grams since it was accidentally struck on a 3 Cent Nickel blank planchet. It is incredible that this coin was preserved in this condition.

There are other U.S. gold coins struck as patterns and die trials on different alloys and/or with different designs. These are listed in Judd in the regular section along with the patterns. It is possible that one of these listed may actually be a mint error struck by mistake on a wrong planchet. But until one is authenticated and certified by PCGS or NGC as a mint error, only the



\$20 on a Large Cent blank and this 1866 \$2½ on a 3 Cent Nickel planchet have been verified. I've handled patterns, die trials, splashers and other numismatic rarities since 1975 and I've never come across a U.S. gold coin which I genuinely believe was struck by mistake (mint error) on a wrong planchet other than the two I mention above.

In his 1975 reference book *United States Gold Coins - An Analysis of Auction Records Volume II - Quarter Eagles 1796-1929*, David Akers states that he has not seen a strictly uncirculated 1866 \$2½ and that it is very underrated in all grades.

Unique 1866 \$2.5 Struck on 3 Cent Nickel Planchet Certified by NGC

I'm proud to announce that I recently purchased (via private treaty) the finest known mint state 1866 \$2 1/2 struck in gold. It is certified MS 65 by PCGS. It was previously in an NGC holder with the same grade. Current population reports published by PCGS and NGC, as well as the auction archives on the Heritage Auction Galleries website, clearly show that this piece is the finest known and the only one certified mint state 65 by both PCGS and NGC.

Without exaggeration, this major discovery is one of the most exciting and breathtaking mint errors that I have ever handled since 1975. To have a unique combination of an extremely rare dated gold coin, with a six figure value in superb condition, that is also a mint error (struck on a 3 Cent Nickel planchet) is a once-in-a-lifetime opportunity. This numismatic rarity is unique, spectacular and would be the showpiece of any collection of U.S. gold coins or major mint errors.



Presidential \$1 Error Coins: George Washington

by David J. Camire (NGC & NCS)

This is the first in our new article series featuring Presidential \$1 Error Coins that have been submitted to NGC for certification. Most collectors of U.S. coins are already well familiar with the Presidential \$1 Coin program. Each year, four U.S. Presidents are honored as their likeness appears on the obverse of a circulating dollar coin. The coins are issued approximately every three months in the order that the Presidents served, and the coin series is expected to extend until 2016.

The size, weight, and metallic composition of these new dollar coins are identical to the Sacagawea dollars (which are being minted concurrently). New to this series is the use of edge lettering. Some of the standard U.S. coinage legends as well as date and mintmark have been moved to the coin's edge.

This novel edge lettering is the source of many of the error coins which have surfaced. The edge lettering is not placed on the coins as they are struck, but in a

separate post-striking process. Struck coins are moved in large tote bins from coin presses to edge lettering machines. Once moved, the coins are run through an edge lettering machine. By design, the coins enter the machine randomly so the placement of the lettering on the edge as well as the orientation to the obverse and reverse is entirely random. These variations therefore are not errors. As the struck coins are forced through the edge die, many possible scenarios exist for variations to the inscriptions including improperly spaced edge lettering, partial or missing edge lettering, and doubled edge lettering (if the coins should happen to run through this process twice). The enormous quantity of coins produced, hundreds of millions, by this new minting process means that all of these iterations are likely to exist. Thus far we have seen literally dozens of variations in the spacing and amount of inscriptions appearing on the coins' edges. To start, this is what the edge of the coin should look like:

• 2007 P E PLURIBUS UNUM • IN GOD WE TRUST



Photo #1a: George Washington \$1 Coin, obverse with exploded view of edge lettering.



Photo #1b: George Washington \$1 Coin, reverse with exploded view of edge lettering.

Presidential \$1 Error Coins: George Washington



Photo #1c: Two George Washington \$1 Coins, edge view, showing opposite orientations of edge lettering. At left the edge is read with obverse up, at right the edge lettering is properly oriented with reverse facing up.



Photo #1d: A closed up view of date and mint mark on the edge of the George Washington \$1 Coin.

Now here is a sampling of the Washington \$1 error coins that we have seen to date. The first group of errors show improperly spaced edge letters and partial edge letters. This occurs when the coins “slip” as they are run through the edge lettering machine. In some cases these errors are accompanied by Mint caused damage as the coins “slip” in the edge die.



Photo #2a: Improperly spaced edge lettering. Note the wide gap between TRUST and the date preceding the date. The mint mark overlaps the start of E PLURIBUS UNUM.



Photo #2b: Improperly spaced edge lettering. Note the irregular gaps between legends.



Photo #3a: Partial edge lettering. The motto IN GOD WE TRUST is missing.

Presidential \$1 Error Coins: George Washington

Since the edge lettering is applied in a second step after the coins are struck, it is possible for a group of coins can skip this critical step and go straight to bagging. These coins will display a blank edge, which NGC describes as MISSING EDGE LETTERING. Many thousands of Washington \$1 Coins did, in fact, miss this step and were released without the edge lettering.



Photo #3b: Partial edge lettering. E PLURIBUS UNUM is missing.



Photo #4a: Missing Edge Lettering, obverse with exploded edge view.



Photo #3c: Partial edge lettering. IN GOD WE TRUST and UNUM missing.



Photo #4b: Missing Edge Lettering, reverse with exploded edge view.



Photo #3d: Partial Edge lettering. Several portions of the edge legends are missing, and mint caused damage is evident.

Please be aware that since all of these error coins currently have a numismatic value greater than the face amount on the coins, "alterations" made to deceive collectors are being made. For more information about edge alterations please refer to the article Altered Washington Dollars Surface posted on the NGC website.

Presidential \$1 Error Coins: George Washington

In addition to edge lettering errors, other error types have also surfaced. The Washington dollars are composed of the same three-part clad layers as the Sacagawea dollars, and similarly missing clad layers exist. Planchets missing layers are thinner than normal planchets and, therefore, these errors show a noticeable

weakness in the design especially along the edge of the coin. These errors can be dramatic because the pure copper center of the coin is exposed. This bright red is a sharp contrast to the “golden” appearance on the other side of the coin. Here are photos of missing clad layers:



Photo #5a: Obverse missing clad layer.



Photo #5b: Reverse missing clad layer.

Presidential \$1 Error Coins: George Washington

Alterations to make a Presidential \$1 Coin appear to be missing a clad layer will involve plating the coin to give it a copper appearance. A simple weight test will reveal the added metal, as the weight of an altered piece will exceed Mint tolerances.

A planchet may also pick up a coating if it is improperly annealed. This is a somewhat common error but one that is very difficult to authenticate. Improper annealing is often confused with toning coins. Unfortunately, improperly annealed planchets can take on a variety of colors from black to copper red. They are caused by over heating the planchets.

Since these coins are struck on presses that use lubricants such as oil and grease, it is common for dirt and grime to inadvertently adhere to the dies. This causes the dies to be clogged or filled. The struck coin will bear weakness on the devices. Again since this is a fairly common occurrence to some degree, NGC only recognizes those that show a major portion of missing detail. (Photo #7a, #7b.)



Photo #6a: Improperly annealed George Washington \$1, obverse.



Photo #7a: Obverse filled die.



Photo #6b: Improperly annealed George Washington \$1, reverse.



Photo #7b: Obverse filled die.

Presidential \$1 Error Coins: George Washington

This next error is caused by the dies becoming improperly oriented in the press. This results in what we call rotated dies. We call them rotated dies and not rotated die as there is no way to tell if one or both dies moved in the press. (Photo #8.)



Photo #8: Rotated dies.

Since Presidential dollar blanks (type 1 and 2) and planchets are indistinguishable from those of Sacagawea's, we do not make a distinction. Blanks or planchets without edge lettering that are submitted will be labeled as follows: (2000-2007) \$1 blank or planchet. (Photo #9.)



Photo #9: (2000-2007) \$1 planchet.

A new type of error that is possible with this series is an edge lettered blank or planchets. NGC has certified this new error. (Photo #10). NGC has also certified a similar lettered edge planchets with weakly lettered edge. (Photo #11a., 11b.)



Photo #10: Lettered edge planchet from Denver.



Photo #11a: Weakly lettered edge planchet.



Photo #11b: Weakly lettered edge planchet, top, compared with regular edge lettering on bottom.

Presidential \$1 Error Coins: George Washington

Clipped planchets are another relatively common error often seen on coins, but are encountered far less frequently on the dollar coins. Thus far curved clips on the Washington dollars are rare. It is interesting to note that there is no lettering not only, as expected, at the area of the clip, but also directly across from the clip (in what is known as the Blakesley effect area). This is because the clipped area does not provide sufficient pressure to have the lettering applied by the edge die.

Coins showing multiple errors are usually very rare and this one is no exception. Not only is this Washington dollar missing the reverse clad layer, it also did not pass through the edge lettering machine.



Photo #12a: 5% curved clip, obverse with exploded edge view.



Photo #13a: Missing reverse clad layer and missing edge lettering, shown in NGC EdgeView™ Holder.



Photo #12b: 5% curved clip, a close up of the clipped arc. Note how the metal on the letters 'NGT' flows toward the clipped area.



Photo #13b: Missing reverse clad layer and missing edge lettering, detail of the coin's edge as seen in the EdgeView™ Holder.

Presidential \$1 Error Coins: George Washington

Another intriguing error in this series shows doubled edge lettering. This occurs when a coin passes twice through the edge lettering machine. Because this error appears to occur more frequently on the John Adams

\$1 than the Washington \$1, detailed information can be found in our article on the second coin in the series, the Adams \$1.



Photo #14a: Obverse and edge view of a Washington \$1 with overlapping doubled edge lettering.



Photo #14b: A close up of the edge showing two sets of edge lettering. Here a portion of the date and mintmark, '07 P,' are seen to overlap with 'URIBU' of E PLURIBUS UNUM.



Photo #14c: A second close up of the doubled edge lettering.

NGC Certifies Double Struck 1884 Carson City Morgan Dollar

by Mike Byers (mikebyers.com)

Although there are a few double struck Morgan Dollars known to exist, they were slightly rotated between strikes.

This double struck Carson City Morgan Dollar is a significant rarity for several reasons. The fact that it is a major mint error struck by the Carson City Mint alone places it on the want lists of many serious collectors, whether their

interests are Morgan Dollars, coins from Carson City or major mint errors.

In addition, it is rare as a mint error since the first strike was struck 25% off-center. It is exciting since it is still in the original GSA holder and has subsequently been certified by NGC as a MS 63 Proof-Like.



NGC Certifies Double Struck 1884 Carson City Morgan Dollar



NGC Certifies Double Struck 1884 Carson City Morgan Dollar



SUBMIT YOUR ARTICLE TO MINT ERROR NEWS MAGAZINE

Please make sure you have copyrights to any content that you submit. Your article may be subject to revision. If you include images with your article, please use a minimum resolution of 300 DPI.

Please submit all content to:

editor@minterrornews.com

Unique NGC Set of Three Paraguay Gold Overstrikes

by Mike Byers (mikebyers.com)

This is a unique set of nineteenth century Paraguay patterns that were overstruck on previously struck gold coins. NGC recently certified another set which was published for the first time as a Mint Error News Magazine cover story.

Throughout history, some overstrikes were intentionally produced for several reasons. Sometimes overstrikes occur due to a coinage shortage. Another factor is the lack of available planchets to strike a new design.

In modern times, overstrikes are considered mint errors. Overstrikes are coins that have been struck over a struck coin. Generally speaking, there are two major types of overstrikes. The first type would be a double denomination (a Lincoln Cent struck over a struck Dime). Although these are overstrikes, they are referred to as double denominations and are known on many denominations of coins from many countries.

The second type of overstrike is a coin which is struck (either deliberately or as a mint error) on a previously struck coin from a different era and country. In ancient times, it was not uncommon to strike coins over previously struck coins with portraits of earlier Kings. In Colonial times, coins circulating were sometimes struck using other coins that were in circulation, regardless of whether they were from the country striking the coin or from a different country.

An example of a rare overstrike is a 1915 Panama Half Commemorative which was struck in Proof over a cut down St. Gaudens \$20 gold piece. Another example is a rare overstrike from Mexico. It is a gold 8 Escudos struck over an earlier type and is listed in Krause as rare. The Panama Half and 8 Escudos were intentional overstrikes. There are also examples of unintentional overstrikes which are classified as mint errors.

The fascinating aspect of this unique set of Paraguay overstrikes is the fact that the dies used were unfinished pattern dies which had incomplete dates and that these patterns were struck over struck gold coins. These gold coins were from Peru, Chile and Argentina and are on different denominations with different dates. Several of the gold coins that were overstruck are either rare dates or rare types and were in spectacular condition when they were hand selected. There is no doubt that this was a presentation set that was struck in the Mint and preserved to this day in mint state condition. This set is one of the most historic, dramatic and unusual numismatic rarities ever struck by an official Mint.



Unique NGC Set of Three Paraguay Gold Overstrikes

18XX Pattern Paraguay Peso KM-PNE37 Gold
Struck on Peru 1863 8E - NGC MS 65



©mikebyers.com



Unique NGC Set of Three Paraguay Gold Overstrikes

18XX Pattern Paraguay 50C KM-PND37 Gold
Struck on Chile 1852 10P - NGC MS 65



18XX Pattern Paraguay 20C KM-PNC37 Gold
Struck on Argentina Arg. - NGC MS 66



From the Grading Room: 1825 Great Britain Pattern Farthing Mule, Struck in Platinum

Editor's Note: This article and others can be found on the NGC website, ngccoin.com

This highly unusual pattern coin dates from the late 1820's, when the British Royal Mint was exploring the use of platinum for coinage. The hardness of the metal proved difficult for striking, and thus some details are not full struck up. This is most apparent on the obverse legend, which shows some softness. Whether because of the technical challenges or some other reason, no platinum was used for coinage in Great Britain until 2007, when it was introduced as part of the Britannia bullion series.

Adding to the interest of this pattern is the unusual selection of dies. No dies were made especially for its production; instead two expired or discarded dies were chosen, perhaps because there were concerns that the hardness of platinum could cause a die to break or splinter during striking. The obverse die belongs to the 1812 Pattern 9 Pence Bank Token (S3773A), and the reverse is from an 1825 Farthing.

A coin struck from obverse and reverse dies intended for different coins is called a mule. Incorrect pairings of this type can occur as error coins, in the case of the widely publicized States Quarter/Sacagawea Dollar mule, or as pattern coins, as in the case of the 1860 Transitional Half Dime, J-267.

This example is one of just a few known, and it has been assigned its catalog number P-1419, from English Copper, Tin and Bronze Coins by C. W. Peck. It was graded MS-61 by NGC.



The Only Known Certified Gold Die Cap

by Mike Byers (mikebyers.com)

This is the only known obverse or reverse die cap struck in gold. It was recently certified and authenticated by NGC. It is an English Half Sovereign dated 1824 of King George IV. This happens to be an extremely rare date in the English Half Sovereign series and is also in gem mint state condition.

After being struck, this gold coin adhered to the obverse die and became an obverse die cap. It subsequently struck several blank planchets, creating brockages on the obverse of each coin. The reverse design of this die cap expanded with each strike. As with any obverse die cap, the shape resembles a thimble or bottle cap depending on the number of strikes.

This unique gold obverse die cap has an incredible pedigree including Eliasberg. The Eliasberg coin collection is world famous and many records were set when it hit the auction block.

I consulted many of the recognized mint error experts and dealers and none of them had ever heard of another gold die cap. They were surprised that one even existed and thought it was fascinating that it was on such a rare English gold coin from the Eliasberg collection.



The Only Known Certified Gold Die Cap



©mikebyers.com



©mikebyers.com

The Only Known Certified Gold Die Cap



©mikebyers.com

The Only Known Certified Gold Die Cap



NGC Certifies 2008 Monroe Dollar Edge Lettered Planchet

by Mike Byers

NGC has just certified a 2008-P (James Monroe) Presidential Dollar blank planchet with the lettered edge. This is the second one known dated 2008. It was submitted to NGC by Garrett Reich. The other blank planchet dated 2008 with the lettered edge was reported by Coin World in their March 17th, 2008 edition. It was discovered by Ken Sigler, owner of Cinnaminson Rare Coins in New Jersey, who plans to have it certified by PCGS.

The edge is inscribed with the mottos, date and mintmark. The photos below are courtesy of Garrett Reich and show the edge lettering. He discovered this blank planchet in a box of James Monroe Presidential Dollars.

I suspect that only a few will be discovered that are dated 2008. Major mint errors in the Presidential Dollar series are very rare and are highly prized by collectors.

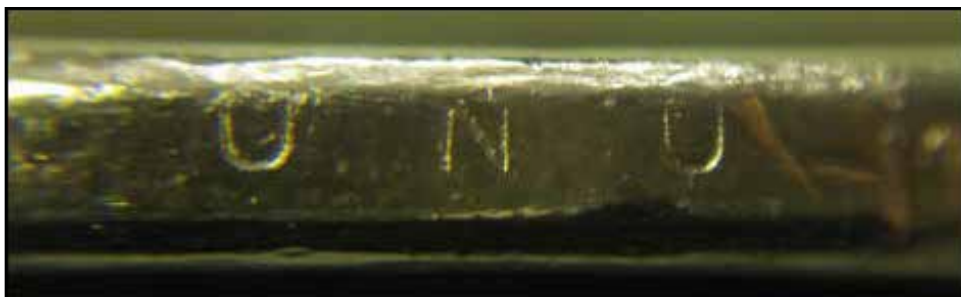
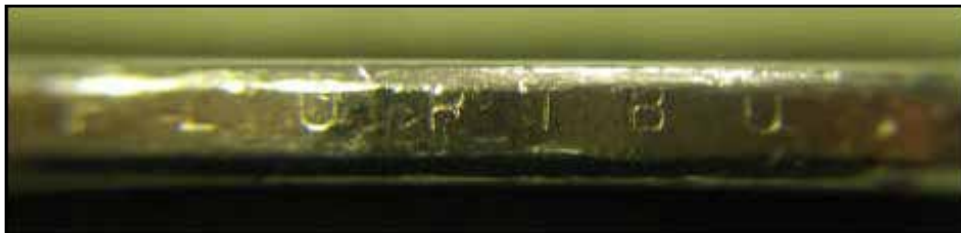
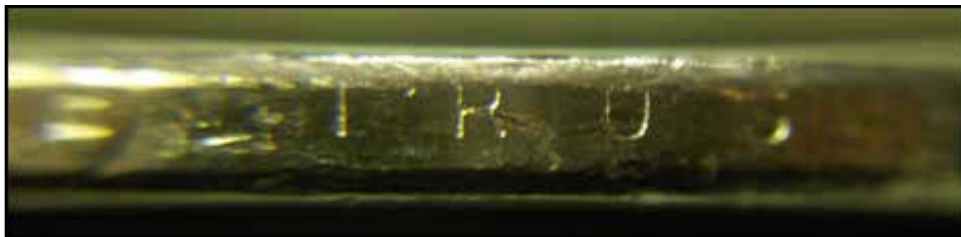
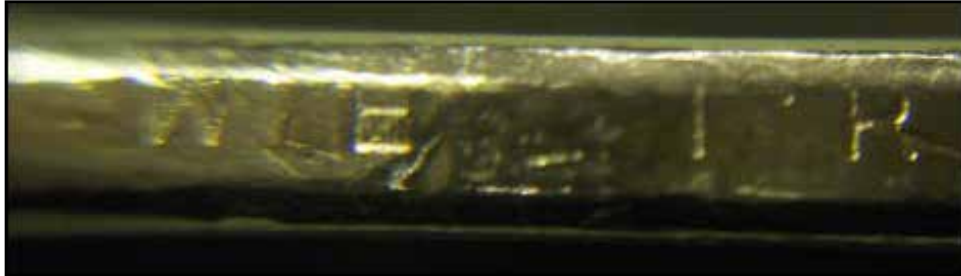


Photos courtesy of Garrett Reich

NGC Certifies 2008 Monroe Dollar Edge Lettered Planchet



NGC Certifies 2008 Monroe Dollar Edge Lettered Planchet



Triple Struck 1891 \$5 NGC Proof 64

From the Heritage Galleries Auction Listing: 1891 \$5 --Triple Struck with Reverse Rotation--PR64 Ultra Cameo NGC. This rare proof half eagle was struck at least three times by the dies. Of course, all proof Liberty fives were multiple struck, to bring out complete definition. What makes the present piece an error is that the hammer (reverse) die was apparently loose, and rotated a couple of degrees between strikes. The anvil (obverse) was stationary. As a result, the obverse shows no evidence of a multiple strike, but the reverse has faint rotated impressions from the prior two strikes. These are most apparent above the eagle's right (facing) shoulder, and southwest of the eagle's beak. For the final strike, the dies were close to medal turn. The devices are fully frosted, and contrast greatly with the darkly mirrored fields. Hair-thin field imperfections near the date, star 10, and the neck curls are all that limit the grade. A mere 53 proofs were struck, and perhaps half that number have survived. The NGC and PCGS population data are undoubtedly inflated by resubmissions over the past 22 years. Census: 4 in 64 Ultra Cameo, 9 finer (1/08).



Triple Struck 1891 \$5 NGC Proof 64



PCGS Certifies Walking Lib 50¢ Double Struck 50% Off-Center On A Silver Quarter Planchet

by Mike Byers (mikebyers.com)

This unique and spectacular Walking Liberty Half Dollar major mint error is among the rarest and most valuable U.S. mint errors known.

All off-metals in the Walking Liberty Half Dollar series are extremely rare. These include two known on foreign planchets (valued at \$25K each), 5-7 known on Quarter planchets (valued at \$40K each), one known on a silver dime planchet (valued at \$100K) one known on a steel cent planchet (valued at \$125K) and a double strike with the second strike approximately 50% off-center (valued at \$40K).

Combining two major striking errors on the same coin that is in a series known for extremely rare and expensive mint errors is unbelievable.

This Walking Liberty Half was struck at the San Francisco Mint on a U.S. Silver Quarter planchet. It failed to eject, remaining in the collar and was struck again 50% off-center. Another blank was resting on the off-center portion on the obverse during the second off-center strike.

PCGS recently certified and authenticated this gem mint error MS 65. This mint error transcends the error hobby and belongs in a collection of the finest U.S. coins.



PCGS Certifies Walking Lib 50c Double Struck 50% Off-Center On A Silver Quarter Planchet



©mikebyers.com

PCGS Certifies Walking Liberty 50c Double Struck 50% Off-Center On A Silver Quarter Planchet



©mikebyers.com

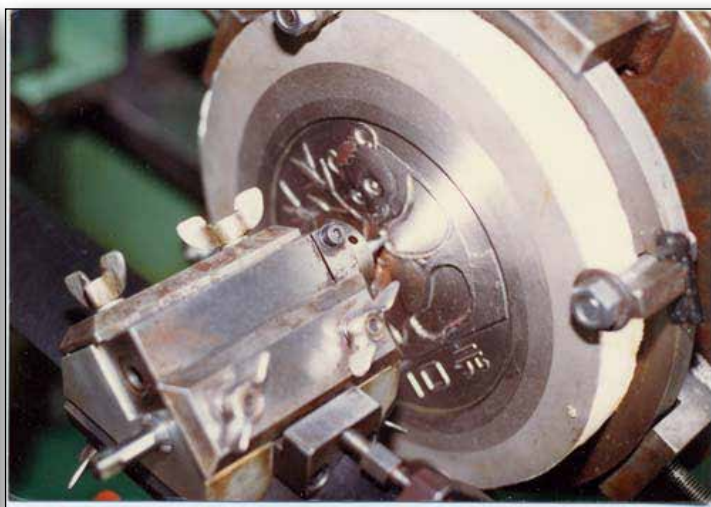
1983 China Mint Tour

by Fred Weinberg (fredweinberg.com)

I have had the opportunity to take numerous tours of the official government-run Shanghai Mint through the years. The following photos were taken during these tours.

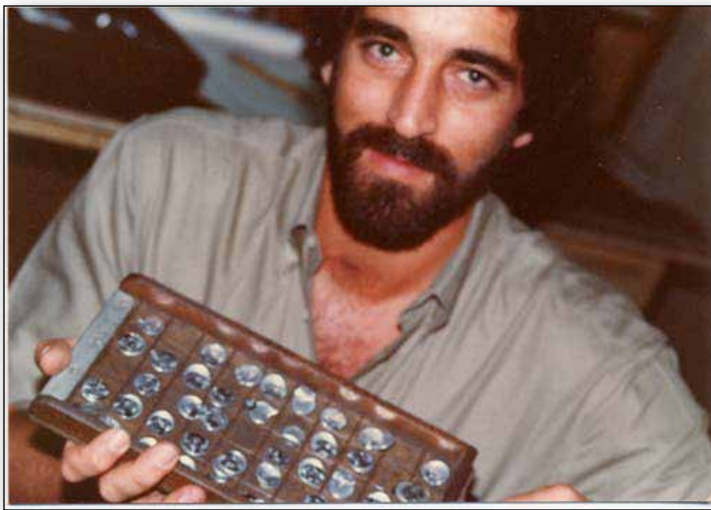


The front of the Shanghai Mint building is a replica of the U.S. Philadelphia Mint. Around 1923, minting equipment from the Philadelphia Mint that was no longer needed was brought to the Shanghai Mint. To honor the Americans who were so helpful in modernizing the Chinese Shanghai Mint, the Chinese built the front of their Mint building to emulate the classic Philadelphia facade!

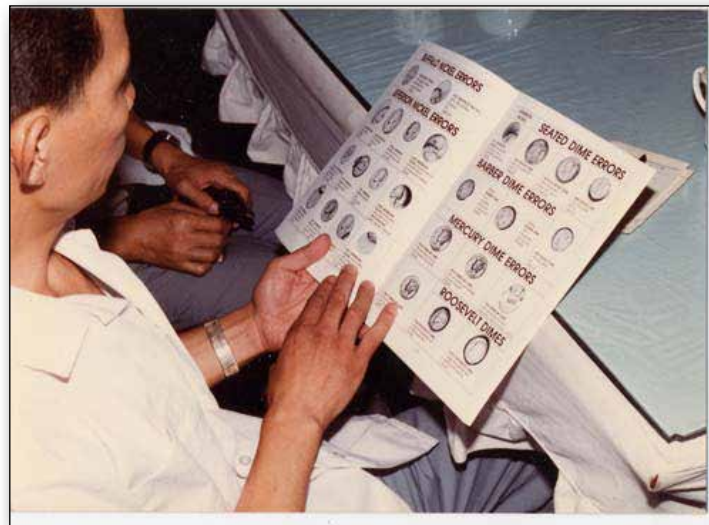


On the left, a worker at the Shanghai Mint in China holds a strip of solid gold from which Chinese Panda coin blanks was punched. On the right, a Master Hub is being made from the original galvano for the Chinese Panda silver one ounce bullion coins. The machine traces the galvano image to produce the main die hub from which all Silver Panda dies are made.

1983 China Mint Tour



Here I am, holding a tray of major mint error coins collected by the workers at the Chinese government Mint at Shanghai. The coins are all aluminum, and look to be of the 1 or 2 Fen (or perhaps 5 Fen) denomination, none of which have been produced for more than 15 years now because they have become so small. There are a variety of major minting errors represented here, including severely off-center strikes, and multi-struck coins. I did my best to try to get permission to take a few of them home with him, but like most official government minting authorities, the Shanghai Mint wasn't about to let these fantastic errors out the door easily!



Here is a worker at the Shanghai Mint in China checking out the U.S. errors in my 1983 error coin catalog. My 25-30 year old major mint error catalogs are featured in each issue of Mint Error News Magazine and on minterrornews.com.

1903 Louisiana Purchase Three-Piece Cardboard Die Trial Certified by NGC

Editor's Note: The following is from the Heritage auction listing:

These impressions in yellow cardboard measure 40 x 32 mm and show the obverse imprints of both the Jefferson and McKinley gold dollars with a slightly different pattern reverse. Andrew Pollock assigned two numbers for this piece, apparently believing the obverses were on one card and the reverses on another. They should have received only one number. There are two examples known, but the second is very different from this piece. The other contains both obverses

and six different reverses. That piece is permanently impounded in the Smithsonian. This is the only cardboard impression available to collectors.

Cardboard impressions are obviously rare but they date back to 1849 for the gold dollar. Other impressions include the 1851 three cent silver, and the Isabella quarter (obverse and reverse). The reason for the Isabella strikings is evident from the writing on the back of each card: They are first strikings from the new dies. One might easily assume the gold dollar and three

cent silver impressions were for the same purpose. The purpose here is somewhat more enigmatic. With a pattern reverse included on this card, it is likely this was produced before the first day of issue, as a first day of issue would surely have included the adopted reverse.

The cardboard has a rich, deep gold color, obviously meant to suggest the gold dollars that were soon to be struck. Deeply impressed. Regarding condition, this piece is essentially as struck with no scratches or surface problems worthy of mention.



1903 Louisiana Purchase Three-Piece Cardboard Die Trial Certified by NGC



From the Grading Room: 1973-S Dollar on a Copper-Nickel Planchet

By NGC (ngccoin.com)

Coins struck accidentally on planchets intended for other issues are known for quite a number of United States coin types, but they are rarely more spectacular than when occurring with dollar coins. This superb gem Eisenhower Dollar was struck at the San Francisco Mint for inclusion in the series of “blue pack” silver-clad dollars offered by the U. S. Mint at \$3 apiece from 1971 to 1974. At first glance it could almost pass for one of these silver-clad pieces, but inspection of its edge (made all the more easy through NGC’s unique EdgeView® holder) reveals the bright orange-red glow of a copper-nickel-clad planchet! This coin has the satiny texture typical of most silver-clad dollars and confirms that it was struck accidentally as part of that series.

The Denver Mint was assigned the role of preparing planchets for San Francisco’s production of the “blue” Ikes, but it was simultaneously making planchets of the copper-nickel-clad composition for its own press run of circulating coins. One of these ordinary planchets evidently found its way into a shipment of silver-clad planchets going to San Francisco and was struck and

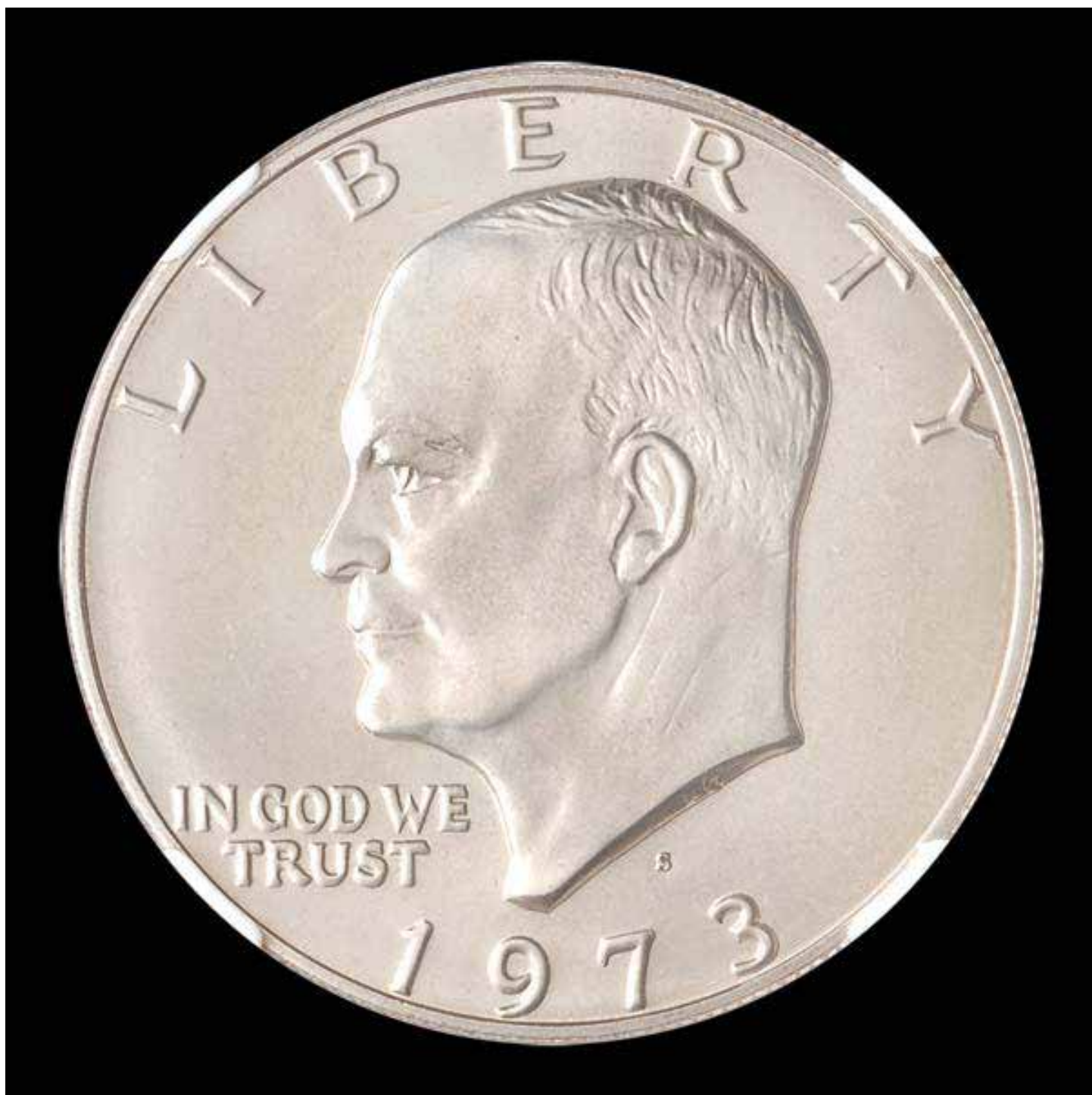
packaged as a silver-clad issue. While this scenario describes how such an error could have occurred, it did not play out very often. This is the first report of a 1973-S Dollar struck on a copper-nickel planchet.

If that weren’t enough to excite collectors, this coin is also a doubled-die obverse variety! It is DDO-2 as listed and illustrated in the book

CONECA Attribution Guide to Eisenhower Dollar Die Varieties by James Wiles, Ph.D. This variety, previously known only in the normal silver-clad composition, is now confirmed on a copper-nickel-clad planchet intended for currency strikes. Collectors should check their “blue packs” for more new discoveries.



From the Grading Room: 1973-S Dollar on a Copper-Nickel Planchet



From the Grading Room: 1973-S Dollar on a Copper-Nickel Planchet



NGC Certifies Previously Unaccounted 1943-S Bronze Cent

By NGC (ngccoin.com)

A previously unrecorded 1943-S Lincoln cent, erroneously struck on a bronze planchet and found in circulation by a teenaged collector over a half century ago, was recently certified as AU-53 by Numismatic Guaranty Corporation. It had been acquired from the collector's heirs by Rare Coin Wholesalers of Dana Point, California.

"The coin was found in 1944 by Kenneth S. Wing Jr. of Long Beach, California who was assembling a set of Lincoln cents at the time," said Steven L. Contursi, President of Rare Coin Wholesalers. Wing became a prominent Southern California architect who co-designed the Long Beach Arena in the late 1950s. He passed away in 1996.

"My Father was an avid penny collector. His parents would get him rolls of pennies from the bank every few weeks, and he'd search through them. He found the 1943 (bronze) penny in Long Beach in 1944 when he was 14 years old, but I'm not sure if it was from pocket change or from a roll (of circulating cents) from the bank. He took it to a local dealer who offered him \$500 for it, but my Father said it wasn't for sale."

"The 1943 bronze Lincoln cent re-

ally transcends a wrong planchet error. Today, it's widely considered to be a classic twentieth century rarity, more kin to a transitional type, and now is collected as part of the regular series by devoted Lincoln cent enthusiasts," commented Dave

Camire, President of Numismatic Conservation Services and a mint error consultant to NGC. "This piece is particularly important because it's from San Francisco, a scarcer mint for the issue compared to better-known Philadelphia Mint



NGC Certifies Previously Unaccounted 1943-S Bronze Cent

specimens. This coin is also a recent discovery to the numismatic community,"Camire stated.

Common zinc-coated steel cents will stick to a magnet but the handful of known 1943-dated Lincoln cents mistakenly struck in bronze (in this case, an alloy of 95 percent copper and 5 percent tin and zinc) will not. The zinc-coated steel metallic composition was used in 1943 to conserve copper that was needed

for U.S. efforts in World War II.

Accompanying the coin was an interesting file of correspondence dating back to 1946 as he tried to verify the coin's authenticity. In a letter to Wing dated August 20, 1946, Acting Director of the Mint Leland Howard wrote: "In reference to your letter of August 11th, there were no copper cents struck during the calendar year 1943 at any of the coinage Mints. Only the zinc

coated steel cent was struck during that year."Today, though, the hobby is aware of more than a dozen 1943 bronze cents with at least one example known from each of the Mints producing Lincoln cents that year: Philadelphia, Denver and San Francisco.

Wing also wrote to Encino, California dealer Kosoff on October 3, 1958: "In 1948, on a trip to San Francisco, it (the coin) was shown



NGC Certifies Previously Unaccounted 1943-S Bronze Cent

to the Director of the mint and his 'private' opinion was that of authenticity. In 1957, my Father was in Washington, DC, (sic) he attempted to have the Treasury Department examine it, however, they refused and referred him to the Smithsonian Institution."

In his response dated October 8, 1958, Kosoff replied: "It would be of prime importance to determine, beyond any doubt, that your 1943-S Cent is a genuine one. This would

require a number of tests and the outlay of considerable cash."

Additional correspondence regarding the coin's journey to Washington with Wing's father is a June 18, 1957 letter from V. Clain-Stefanelli, Curator of the Division of Numismatics at the Smithsonian in which he wrote: "The authenticity of this piece is in my opinion beyond doubt. In fact, as you certainly recall, Mr. Mendel L. Peterson, Acting Head Curator of the Department of Histo-

ry, fully concurred in this opinion." Contursi said his recently-acquired 1943 bronze Lincoln cent is quite special for him. "It's delightful and amazing there are still examples of great numismatic rarities to be 'discovered' and reported to the hobby. This is the first 1943 'copper penny' I've ever owned!"

This article includes significant contributions from a news release from Rare Coin Wholesalers, rcw1.com.



PCGS Certifies Unique Set of SPECIMEN Silver Certificates



by Mike Byers

For over thirty years, I have handled many unique rarities and new discoveries from the U.S. Mint and the Bureau of Engraving and Printing. My rarities and discoveries have been featured on the front page of *Coin World* and numerous other publications including *CoinLink*, *Numismatic News*, *Mint Error News* and others. Some of these discoveries were numismatic rarities, unique mint errors, die trials, test pieces and U.S. currency errors. I'm proud to present my latest discovery, a complete set of unique Specimen Silver Certificates certified by PCGS. It was just purchased via private treaty and originated from The Bank of Poland.

Collectors and historians now have the opportunity to view this previ-

ously unknown complete set of U.S. Specimen Silver Certificates. Fortunate collectors may acquire U.S. Specimen notes on current denominations when one occasionally surfaces. To obtain a complete set of previously unknown Specimen Silver Certificates, in superb preservation and certified by PCGS, is a once in a lifetime opportunity for the serious collector of historic rarities from the U.S. Mint or the Bureau of Engraving and Printing. The U.S. Treasury Dept. has been very careful not to divulge the experimental development of U.S. Currency. One of the biggest insights into test notes or patterns, if you will apply a Numismatic term to U.S. paper money, was the discovery of the Giori Test Sheets the Bureau of Engraving and Printing

(BEP) discarded that were recovered later at a landfill, as rumor has it.

These Test Sheets are mostly cut now. However, uncut sheets are desirable and they are very wonderful to study and examine because assay or test notes have either been destroyed or they are seldom displayed by the BEP.

Unlike U.S. currency, U.S. pattern coinage and test pieces have been bought and sold and in some cases traded by the U.S. Mint with collectors and have been avidly studied by Numismatists since 1792. In fact, the finest known 1792 Half Dimes (5 Cent Piece) was just sold for over 1.5 Million Dollars. This coin is one of the first test pieces struck

PCGS Certifies Unique Set of SPECIMEN Silver Certificates

by the U.S. Mint. The silver used to produce these test pieces came from George and Martha Washington's personal sterling silver set.

Small size Silver Certificates (Series 1935D the Narrow Margin variety) were printed on the old presses in 12 subject sheets. The new Giori paper presses printed 18 subject sheets and the 1935D series back or reverse design was modified into what is known as the Wide Margin variety. 1935D is the "transition" series silver certificate with the onset of the new Giori presses.

Billions of U.S. Dollars are overseas and the BEP made SPECIMEN notes for Foreign Banks to aid in the authentication of U.S. Paper Money abroad. This is not a new concept as "Currency Shields" were made during the 1860's for U.S. Banks to authenticate the new "Fractional" currency being made in America during a time when new notes not seen before were being quickly issued. These shields are very desirable and collectors buy and sell the few that are available.

Specimen notes are extremely rare and very few are known to exist today. The 16 silver certificates which are pictured here are from The Bank of Poland. It is believed that these 16 notes were issued after the Giori Test period as The Bank of Poland was provided only with the before and after 1935D wide and narrow types and then all of the following issued Silver Certificates. This group represents the complete set of silver certificates issued by the United States after the Giori Press came into use.

Up until the discovery of this unique set, the only known Specimen Silver Certificate was a \$10 1934A North Africa Specimen Silver Certificate. It was recently featured in an auction. This Specimen was printed with no special serial number, the word SPECIMEN was punched into the note and not printed in red ink by the BEP nor is there a definitive or documented reason why it exists. This note was stained and very worn and was not authenticated or certified by a major grading service. It was valued at \$5,000 even

considering the condition and lack of authenticity and documentation. The difference between this note and the discovery of these 16 Specimen Silver Certificates is that these were clearly presented to The Bank of Poland. This is evident by the serial numbers, quality of preservation, authentication by PCGS and its presentation to the bank as a complete set of Specimen Silver Certificates.

The Silver Certificates featured in this unique set have the word SPECIMEN printed in red ink on both sides by the BEP. These notes are the only known Silver Certificates of this type in private hands. Every note has a solid non-zero serial number indicating it was legally issued. Specimen notes of solid zeros are subject to confiscation but Specimen notes with a serial number are not the subject of Government confiscation. Banks are not State owned and therefore their contents can be bought and sold. The Bank of Poland sold these notes which were originally obtained from the U.S. Government.

- **This set is Unique.**
- **Each note is Unique.**
- **No other specimen silver certificates are known to exist with SPECIMEN printed in red ink by the BvEP.**
- **Each notes' serial number is known as a "ladder" as the serial numbers go up from 1 to 8.**
- **Each note is a major rarity.**
- **This is a unique discovery set of Specimen Silver Certificates that The Bank of Poland originally obtained from the U.S. Government.**

PCGS Certifies Unique Set of SPECIMEN Silver Certificates

1953B \$10 Specimen Silver Certificate - PCGS 64PPQ



PCGS Certifies Unique Set of SPECIMEN Silver Certificates

1953 \$10 Specimen Silver Certificate - PCGS 66PPQ



PCGS Certifies Unique Set of SPECIMEN Silver Certificates

1953C \$5 Specimen Silver Certificate - PCGS 66PPQ



PCGS Certifies Unique Set of SPECIMEN Silver Certificates

1953B \$5 Specimen Silver Certificate - PCGS 67PPQ



PCGS Certifies Unique Set of SPECIMEN Silver Certificates

1935G \$1 With Motto Specimen Silver Certificate - PCGS 67PPQ



PCGS Certifies Unique Set of SPECIMEN Silver Certificates

1935G \$1 No Motto Specimen Silver Certificate - PCGS 66PPQ



PCGS Certifies Unique Set of SPECIMEN Silver Certificates

1953A \$10 Specimen Silver Certificate - PCGS 40PPQ



PCGS Certifies Unique Set of SPECIMEN Silver Certificates

1953A \$5 Specimen Silver Certificate - PCGS 64PPQ



PCGS Certifies Unique Set of SPECIMEN Silver Certificates

1953 \$5 Specimen Silver Certificate - PCGS 64PPQ



1957B \$1 Specimen Silver Certificate - PCGS 64PPQ



1957A \$1 Specimen Silver Certificate - PCGS 65PPQ



1957 \$1 Specimen Silver Certificate - PCGS 58PPQ



PCGS Certifies Unique Set of SPECIMEN Silver Certificates

1935H \$1 Specimen Silver Certificate - PCGS 62PPQ



1935F \$1 Specimen Silver Certificate - PCGS 63PPQ



1935E \$1 Specimen Silver Certificate - PCGS 67PPQ



1935D \$1 Narrow Specimen Silver Certificate - PCGS 58PPQ



1915 Panama-Pacific Half Dollar Struck in Gold Sells for \$345,000 In Heritage Auction

Editor's Note: The following description is taken from the Heritage Auction Galleries listing.

Design: The design is the same as the regular-issue 1915-S Panama-Pacific commemorative half, but lacking the normal S mintmark. Struck in gold with a reeded edge.

Commentary: Other S-less Panama-Pacific half dollar patterns are also known in silver and copper. These extremely rare patterns were clearly clandestine strikes, produced at the Philadelphia Mint before mintmark punches were applied to the working dies. There are two known examples of the gold half dollar, both struck on cut-down, struck Saint-Gaudens double eagle coins. Similar examples are known of the 1915 Panama-Pacific gold dollar and of the round and octagonal fifty dollar pieces, all lacking the S mintmark. The website USPatterns.com comments of the pieces, "These could be die trials but it seems that they were really struck for profit."

Pollock comments in his United States Patterns and Related Issues:

"Farran Zerbe, who was involved in the coining and distribution of the



© heritagecoin.com

1915 Panama-Pacific Half Dollar Struck in Gold Sells for \$345,000 In Heritage Auction

Panama-Pacific commemoratives in California, has been quoted by Walter Breen as saying that specimens 'may have been struck as trial pieces at the Philadelphia Mint by the instructions of the Secretary of the Treasury, who was a coin collector.' The Secretary of the Treasury at the time was W.G. McAdoo of New York, a name familiar to students of U.S. paper money."

Anthony Swiatek, in his *Commemorative Coins of the United States*

(2001), writes much more unequivocally concerning the 1915 Pan-Pac half dollar, "Extremely rare trial pieces, made at the Philadelphia Mint, were struck without the S Mint mark. Two were created in gold, six in silver and four in copper for Treasury Secretary William Gibbs McAdoo--a coin collector!"

Physical Description: Further along, Pollock records his notes on the present specimen:

"Careful examination of the Farouk-Norweb coin [the present coin, listed as No. 2 in the Census below] reveals planchet file marks and traces of an undertype, indicating that the half dollar dies were impressed on a cut-down \$20 gold coin, which had been filed to remove high-relief details.

This piece is remarkably thick: 2.4 mm at the edge versus



1915 Panama-Pacific Half Dollar Struck in Gold Sells for \$345,000 In Heritage Auction

2.1 mm for a regular-issue Panama-Pacific half dollar.

“The characteristics of the coin suggest that it was made clandestinely. Since the piece is overstruck instead of being made using a new planchet of normal thickness, it can be inferred that there was a desire on the part of the manufacturer that no mention of the piece be made in the bullion account books, and thus it may have been produced secretly at the

Mint in the same manner as the 1913 Liberty nickel or the Class III 1804 dollar. The only other known example of the variety is reportedly also struck over a cut-down \$20 gold piece.”

The reverse die of the present specimen is rotated about 40 degrees coun-

ter clockwise from normal coin turn with respect to the obverse. In contrast, the Brand-Johnson-ANA specimen, No. 2 in the census which we auctioned in 2003, shows only a slight counterclockwise rotation, on the order of 10 percent. The reverse of this piece also shows considerable evidence of the remaining Saint-Gaudens double eagle obverse undertype on the reverse, as follows: In the central shield area and to the rim below and on either side, traces



1915 Panama-Pacific Half Dollar Struck in Gold Sells for \$345,000 In Heritage Auction

of Liberty, the peripheral stars, the rock, the gown outline, the ASG monogram, and portions of a date (possibly 1916) appear, the last seen beneath the AR of DOLLAR. The juncture of Liberty's head, neck, and left (facing) arm appear under TAT and IN / WE. (See closeup photos.)

While the logical date to appear is, of course, 1915 rather than 1916, the last digit in the undertype date, while far from bold, appears tantalizingly to have a top loop that much more resembles a 6 than a 5. No trace of a mintmark appears above the date. This piece also has tremendous eye appeal, with generous luster radiating from yellow-gold surfaces that

occasionally deepen to orange-gold. This piece is fairly conclusive evidence that, contrary to the prevailing view, chicanery and profiteering at the Mint did not die out in the 19th century. Farran Zerbe's reputation as a numismatic huckster is widely known, but others (possibly excluding Zerbe) may have been involved in the production of this piece--possibly some of the same personnel responsible for the 1913 Liberty nickels. An unparalleled opportunity for the numismatic researcher or collector of rare patterns.

Census:

Only two pieces are known.

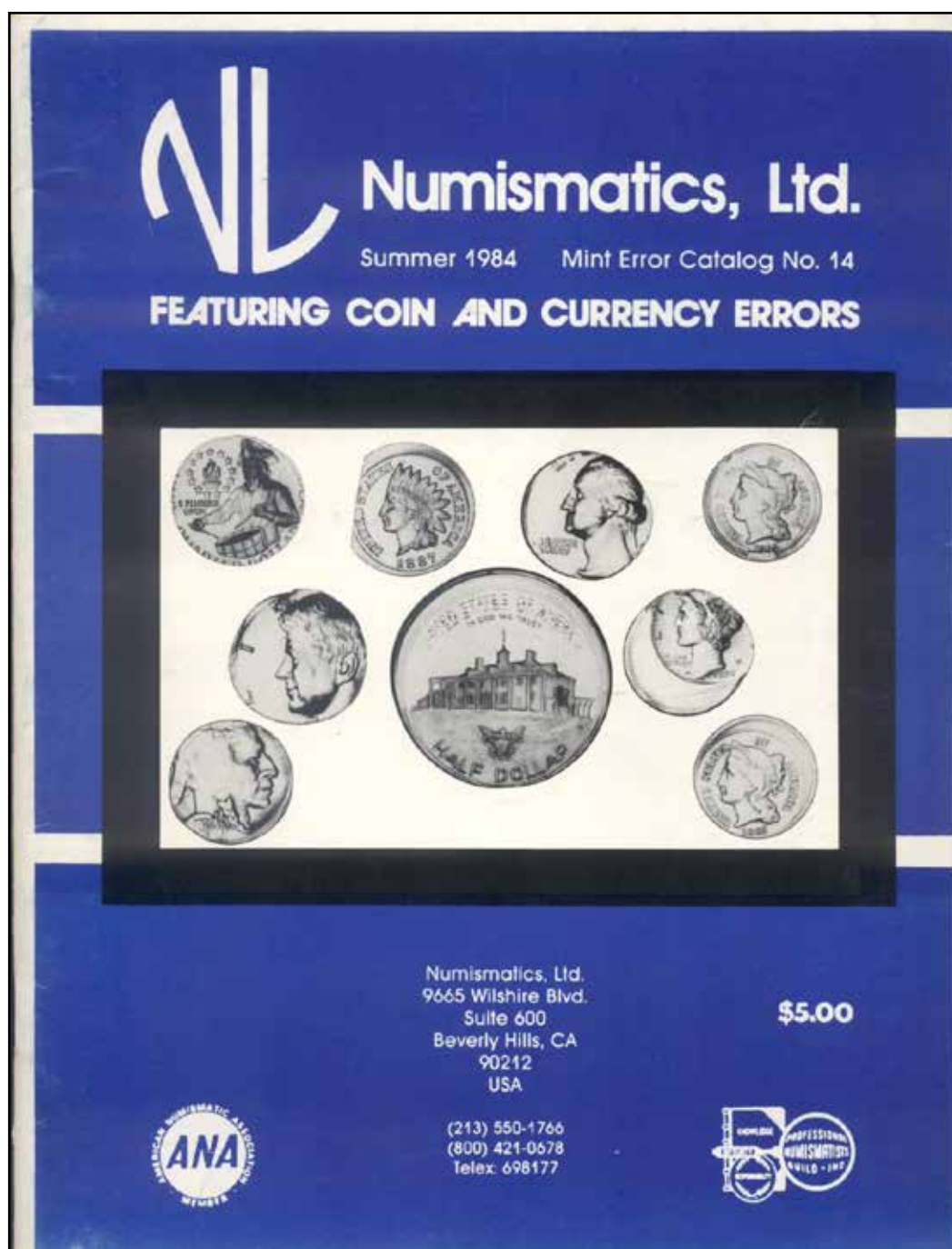
1. Fred E. Olsen Collection (B. Max Mehl, 11/1944), lot 1769, which realized an astounding \$4,250; King Farouk; Palace Collections of Egypt (Sotheby's, 1954), lot 309; Norweb Collection (Bowers and Merena, 11/1988), lot 3307. The present specimen.

2. Virgil Brand; Burdette G. Johnson; Celina Coin Co.; A. Friedman; ANA (New England Rare Coin Auctions, 7/1979), lot 1365; Sound Beach Collection (Heritage, 11/2003), lot 11252, which brought \$165,000.85; Southern Collection; Simpson Collection. PR64 NGC.

From The Lemus Collection, Queller Family Collection Part Two.

1984 Mint Error Catalog

Editor's Note: Here is another in a series of Mint Error Catalogs from Fred Weinberg when he was with Numismatics, Ltd. It is always exciting to compare current mint error prices with those from decades ago. Mint Error News Magazine thanks Fred Weinberg (fredweinberg.com) for sharing these with our readers.



CENTS



1867 Indian Cent
Repunched Date. Scarce. Uncirculated.
\$150.00



1873 Indian Cent XF
Doubled die obverse. Very scarce. \$145.00



1917-P
Lincoln Cent
Double die obverse.
Choice Red BU.
Very rare variety.
\$275.00



1984 Mint Error Catalog

CENTS



1983 Zinc Cent
Double struck with two dates.
\$30.00



N.D. Copper Cent
"Mickey Mouse" saddle strike.
\$30.00



1962-D "Lucky Cent"
Obverse is laminated. An unusual item. Red BU.
\$20.00



1871 Two Cents
Struck on a shield nickel, very rare. XF.
\$950.00



Obverse



1865 3¢ Nickel
Full cud on obverse at 6:00.
TCNC-1865-17. Ch AU
\$35.00



1866 Shield Nickel
Repunched date. Very scarce die variety "118866". XF
\$120.00



Reverse

N.D. Two Cent Piece
Counter-brochage obverse and reverse with retained cud.
\$400.00



1868 Shield Nickel
Split planchet on obverse. Two pieces.
\$30.00



N.D. Shield Nickel
Struck on a three cent nickel planchet. Extremely rare. AU.
\$1,250.00



1866 Shield Nickel
Ragged end clip. Ch AU.
\$120.00











1865 Three Cent Nickel
15% off-center at 7:00.
XF
\$150.00

1984 Mint Error Catalog

CENTS

			
<p>1865 Indian Cent 20% off-center at 9:00. AU Scarce date \$85.00</p>	<p>1802 Large Cent Reverse cud at 1:00. VG \$30.00</p>	<p>1902 Indian Cent 5% off-center at 7:00. XF+ \$35.00</p>	
			
<p>1857 Flying Eagle Reverse cud at 10:00. FEC-1857-1RB. Fine. \$45.00</p>	<p>1887 Indian Cent Large straight clip. BU. Scarce \$85.00</p>	<p>1906 Indian Cent 5% off-center at 5:00. Ch. AU \$45.00</p>	<p>1903 Indian Cent Clipped planchet. Red BU, very nice. \$70.00</p>

LINCOLN CENTS

			
<p>1916-P UNC 30% off-center at 1:00. Scarce. \$65.00</p>	<p>1917-D BU 10% off-center at 2:00. Rare. \$50.00</p>	<p>1919-P BU 10% off-center at 1:00. \$35.00</p>	<p>1919-P AU 50% off-center at 12:00 Far off. \$75.00</p>
			
<p>1919-D Ch. AU 10% off-center at 2:00. Scarce. \$45.00</p>	<p>1919-S XF+ 35% off-center at 1:00. \$35.00</p>	<p>1919-S XF 50% off-center at 1:00. \$40.00</p>	<p>1920-P BU 20% off-center at 11:00 Red and brown. \$45.00</p>

1984 Mint Error Catalog

LINCOLN CENTS



1921 Ch. AU
Large broadstrike out of collar and P.C.
\$40.00



1927-P XF
Choice double struck cent.
\$120.00



1930-D Ch. BU
10% off-center at 10:00
Choice. Red BU.
\$55.00



(1943) Steel Cent.
100% brockage on obverse. Scarce.
\$90.00



1953-D AU
Struck on a silver dime planchet.
\$175.00



1956-P Silver Cent
Lincoln cent struck on a silver dime blank.
\$140.00



N.D. Zinc Cent
"Pointed off-center".
\$10.00



1964-D Red
Very large broadstrike.
\$12.00



1974-D Ch BU
Large obverse cud. LC-74-D4A.
\$20.00



1975-D BU
Deep capped die piece.
\$175.00



1980-P



1981-D



1981-P

Struck on a clad dime planchet.
BU. Your choice. \$75.00



1982-D BU
Flip-over double strike.
\$30.00














BU



1982-D BU
Large clip and broadstruck.
\$22.00




(1983) Zinc Cent
"Mickey Mouse" saddle strike.
\$27.00




1984 Mint Error Catalog

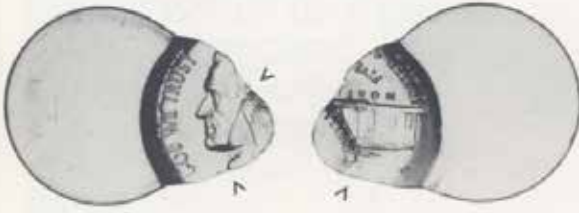


LIBERTY NICKELS		
		
1900 Liberty Nickel 10% off-center at 1:00. AU. \$110.00		1907 Liberty Nickel Struck on an (Indian) cent planchet. AU. Very scarce. \$800.00
		
1907 Liberty Nickel Double struck at 9:00. Die struck both sides. \$650.00	1912-D Liberty Nickel 10% off-center at 9:00. Rare "D" mint errors. VF/XF. \$175.00	N.D. Liberty Nickel 65% off-center at 7:00. Choice BU. \$600.00
BUFFALO NICKEL ERRORS		
		
1913-P Type I Large broadstruck out of collar and uncentered. Scarce. UNC. \$125.00	1916-D Buffalo Nickel 5% off-center at 11:00. AU. \$50.00	1920-P Buffalo Nickel 50% off-center at 12:00. BU. \$450.00
		
1920 Buffalo Nickel Struck on a silver dime planchet. Extremely rare. AU. \$1,500.00	1924 AU 15% off-center at 7:00. \$50.00	1927 Ch. AU Struck on a cent planchet. Rare. \$500.00

 <p>1929 AU Struck on a silver dime planchet. Extremely rare. \$1,500.00</p>	<h2>Special Clock</h2> <p>We are proud to offer for the first time ever, a complete clock of off-center Buffalo Nickel - MS-63/63 by ANACS. Please call for details.</p>	 <p>1934 AU Struck on a cent planchet. \$500.00</p>
---	--	--

 <p>N.D. Ch. BU Straight end clip. Nice piece. \$80.00</p>	 <p>N.D. BU 50% off-center at 12:00. \$350.00</p>	 <p>1936-P BU 10% off-center. Gem toned. \$125.00</p>
---	--	--

JEFFERSON NICKELS

 <p>1953-P BU 40% brockage obverse. Scarce early date. \$50.00</p>	 <p>N.D. BU Huge curved clip. \$65.00</p>	 <p>1980 Red BU Struck on a cent planchet. \$35.00</p>
---	--	---

 <p>N.D. 70% off-center. Double struck on off-center portion. \$45.00</p>	  <p>1965 Absolutely huge multi-struck and broadstruck. Neat distortion. \$120.00</p>
--	--



#1



1982-D 3 PIECE SET

#1 - Cud on obverse at 12:00 - 1:00.

#2 - Same, with clashed dies on reverse.

#3 - Same as #2, but double struck.

Very Interesting

\$85.00



#2



#3



SEATED DIMES



1856
Seated Half-Dime (Silver).
15% off-center at 4:00.
VG/Fine \$250.00



1857
Seated Dime
10% off-center at 7:00.
AG \$65.00



**WE ARE ALWAYS
LOOKING TO BUY
EXCEPTIONAL & UNUSUAL
COIN AND CURRENCY
ERRORS.
CONTACT US
TODAY!**



MERCURY DIMES



1917-S Ch. BU
5% off-center at 6:00.
\$60.00



1920 Gem BU
50% off-center at 2:00.
\$250.00



1944 Ch. BU
Large broadstruck out
of the collar. \$45.00



1944 BU
Partial collar strike.
\$35.00



1944-S Ch. BU
Very large clip at 3:00.
Scarce. \$65.00



1945-P BU
Broadstruck out of the
collar. \$30.00



1945 XF
35% off-center at 10:00
\$60.00



N.D. Ch. BU
70% off-center.
\$200.00



COMPOSITE MICRO-PHOTO
1950D Major Doubled Die Reverse.
One Coin Only Available.
Price On Request.

AUTHENTICATION CERTIFICATES

P.N.G. (Professional Numismatists Guild) Authentication Certificates are available for coins over \$300.00 at no charge upon your request.



1982-"P"
Less mintmark, with full
strike. Gem BU.
\$150.00



1975-D Reverse Cap Die
Multi-struck. Dark areas in photo are the
deep edges. Quarter size - Dramatic.
\$110.00



N.D. Seated Quarter
40% off-center at 12:00.
Very rare. VF. \$450.00



**ORDER
TOLL-FREE**
(for orders over \$50.00)
(800) 421-0678
California Residents
May Call Collect
(213) 550-1766
TELEX 698177



1875-S Twenty Cents
5% off-center at 7:00. XF/AU. Extremely
rare. 2 - 3 are known in this series. Also a
major repunched mintmark - thrown in for
free. \$950.00



WASHINGTON QUARTER ERRORS



Bicentennial Quarter.
Proof struck on a Philippine 10 Centavos planchet. German silver weight: 30.86 grains. Diameter: 17.90 M.M. Possibly unique
\$650.00



1976-P
Struck on a nickel planchet. Scarce. Gem BU.



Bicentennial Quarter
Struck on a nickel planchet. Scarce. Gem BU. \$200.00



1978-P Gem BU
Struck on a nickel planchet. \$35.00



1979-P
Struck 70% off-center on the obverse clad shell only. \$45.00



1981-P
50% off-center at 10:00. Ch. BU. \$30.00



1982-D
Double struck at 9:00. Uniface reverse. BU \$70.00

WASHINGTON QUARTER ERRORS



1983-P
60% off-center at 11:00. Gem BU.
\$40.00



No Date
Struck on a cent planchet. Red BU.
\$90.00



A. \$12.00



B. \$12.00



C. \$20.00



D. \$12.00



E. \$12.00



F. \$12.00

1983 Off-Center Washington Quarters.
Choice BU.

WASHINGTON QUARTER ERRORS



1962 Proof Quarter
 Doubled die obverse. "Liberty" is strongly doubled. "In God We Trust" and date are also doubled. \$85.00



1969-D BU
 Extremely broadstruck, Type I blank, straight clip. \$35.00



1970-D Red BU
 Reverse clad layer split before striking. \$20.00



N.D.-"D" Ch. BU
 Struck on a silver dime planchet. \$85.00



1965 Large broadstruck out of collar.
 Your choice \$12.00 each.

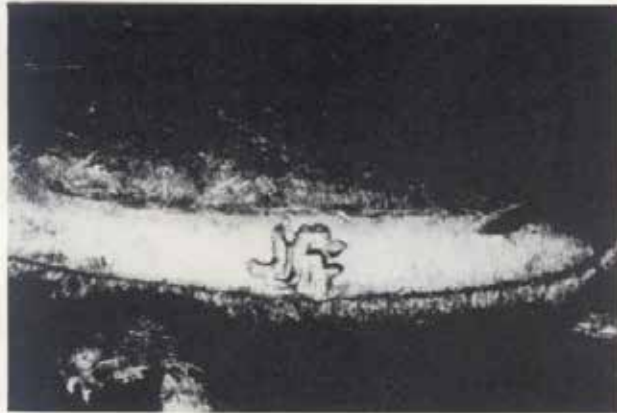


1974-D Red BU
 Struck on a cent planchet. \$80.00

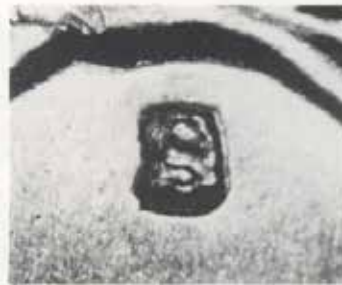
WASHINGTON QUARTER ERRORS



1943-S Washington Quarter
Doubled die obverse. Gem toned. BU. Scarce
this nice. \$450.00



1950-S/D Washington Quarter
Choice BU. Scarce over mintmark, strong S
over D. \$400.00



HALF DOLLAR ERRORS



1853 Seated Liberty Half Dollar.
Nice clipped planchet at 7:00. AU 55/55.
The finest grade and largest clip known for
AU arrows and rays half. \$600.00



1897-S Barber Half
3% off-center at 7:00. There is no reeding
whatsoever. XF+ \$85.00



1918-P Walking Liberty Half Dollar
12% off-center at 11:00. Original Gem BU.
Extremely rare. \$1,500.00



1959-P Franklin Half
Struck on a silver quarter planchet. BU.
\$215.00

FULL GUARANTEE

Any coin not satisfactory to you may be
returned within 14 days for a full refund, if
not removed from its original holder.

KENNEDY HALF DOLLAR ERRORS



1964-P
BU
Clipped planchet.
\$15.00



1964-P
Broadstruck also.
BU
Partial collar.
\$70.00



1964-P
5% indented strike at 11:00. Scarce.
\$60.00
Partial collar.



1964
Struck on a nickel planchet.
BU \$250.00



1967
Struck on a
silver quarter planchet.
Ch. BU \$175.00



1964-P
Struck on a
clad quarter planchet.
Ch. BU \$85.00



1971-D
Struck on a nickel planchet.
UNC \$200.00

KENNEDY HALF DOLLAR ERRORS



1974
Huge curved clip. Ch. BU. Rare
with this large of a clip.
\$150.00



(1976) Bicentennial Half
Struck on a brass washer. "Reeding" on
outside edge found in an original bag in
Texas in 1976. Absolutely spectacular and
unique mint error. \$3,000.00



1976 Bicentennial Half
Struck on a cent planchet. UNC.
Rare. \$350.00



1979-P
Struck on a Susan B. Anthony
\$1.00 planchet. \$300.00



1983-P
5% off-center at 12:00. Gem,
proof-like, BU. Beautiful.
\$25.00



No Date
Struck on a clad dime planchet.
Strong clashed dies. Ch. BU.
\$200.00



NO PHOTOS
AVAILABLE

1982-P Kennedy Halves
with missing "FS" designers initials.
Ch. BU. \$10.00 each or 3 for \$25.00.

MORGAN SILVER DOLLAR ERRORS



**ORDER
TOLL-FREE**
(for orders over \$50.00)
(800) 421-0678
California Residents
May Call Collect
(213) 550-1766
TELEX 698177



1922
"Earring" die break. Ch. AU+. Scarce.
\$60.00



1921-P
5% off-center at 7:00. UNC.
\$450.00



1921-P
Heavy cracked planchet through obverse
and reverse. Ch. AU. \$75.00



1921-S
Broadstruck out of the collar.
\$450.00



1922-P
Clipped planchet at 7:00. CH. BU.
\$60.00

IKE DOLLAR ERRORS



1972-P Ike Dollar
Large broadstrike out of the collar. No
reeching. Perfect centering. Ch. BU
\$120.00



1976-D Bicentennial Ike
10% off-center at 11:00. Few scratches on
the reverse. \$275.00



1978-P Ike Dollar
15% off-center at 11:00. Ch. BU.
\$195.00



1978-P Ike Dollar
10% off-center at 11:00. Ch. BU.
\$135.00

IKE DOLLAR ERRORS



No Date
20% off-center at 6:00.
\$175.00

Ike Dollar
Ch. BU.



1978-P
10% off-center at 7:00.
\$135.00

Ike Dollar
Ch. BU.



1978-P
15% off-center at 7:00.
\$195.00

Ike Dollar
Ch. BU.



1978-P
5% off-center at 9:00.
\$110.00

Ike Dollar
Ch. BU.

IKE DOLLAR ERRORS



1977-D
40% off-center at 11:00.
\$950.00

Ike Dollar
Ch. BU.

SEND US YOUR WANT LIST OF ERRORS

If we can be of assistance in building your collection or type set of mint errors, it would be our pleasure.



1976-D Bicentennial Ike
Double struck at 6:00. Die struck both
sides. Very scarce. BU
\$350.00



1978-P
5% off-center at 11:00.
\$110.00

Ike Dollar
Ch. BU.



(1978) Ike Dollar
Struck on a half dollar planchet. Rare.
\$850.00



1973-S
Clipped planchet. Silver.
\$100.00

Ike Dollar
Rare.

SUSAN B. ANTHONY DOLLAR ERRORS



1979-D

60% off-center at 1:00.
\$800.00

ONLY THREE AVAILABLE



1979-S

Ch. BU.

Triple clip. Scarce "S" mint error.
\$125.00



1979-S
Straight end clip.
BU \$60.00



1979-D
10% off-center.
\$175.00

MEDAL ERRORS



1982-S Washington Commemorative Proof - Double struck and off-center. The only known error of this issue. \$1,500.00



SESQUI
Centennial Medal
Struck off-center. Unusual bronze Treasure Island Doubloon. UNC \$35.00

PHILIPPINE ERRORS



1944-D Philippine 20 Centavos. Broadstruck at the Denver mint. \$20.00



1966 Philippine 10 Centavos. Ch. BU. \$10.00

ANCIENT SILVER COIN ERRORS

EARLY ERRORS



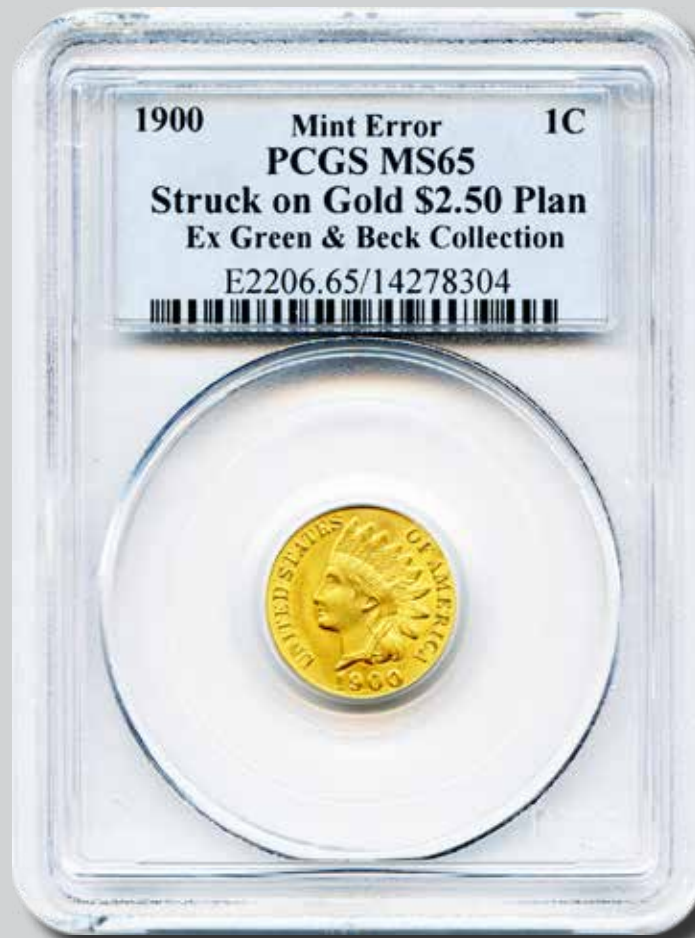
Roman Republic
Circa 111-110 B.C.
T. Manlius Mancinus Silver Denarius. Full first strike brockage. \$200.00



Roman Republic
Circa 114-113 B.C.
Manlius Aemilius Cepidus Silver Denarius. Full first strike brockage. \$200.00

PCGS Certifies The Finest Known Indian Head Cent Struck In GOLD

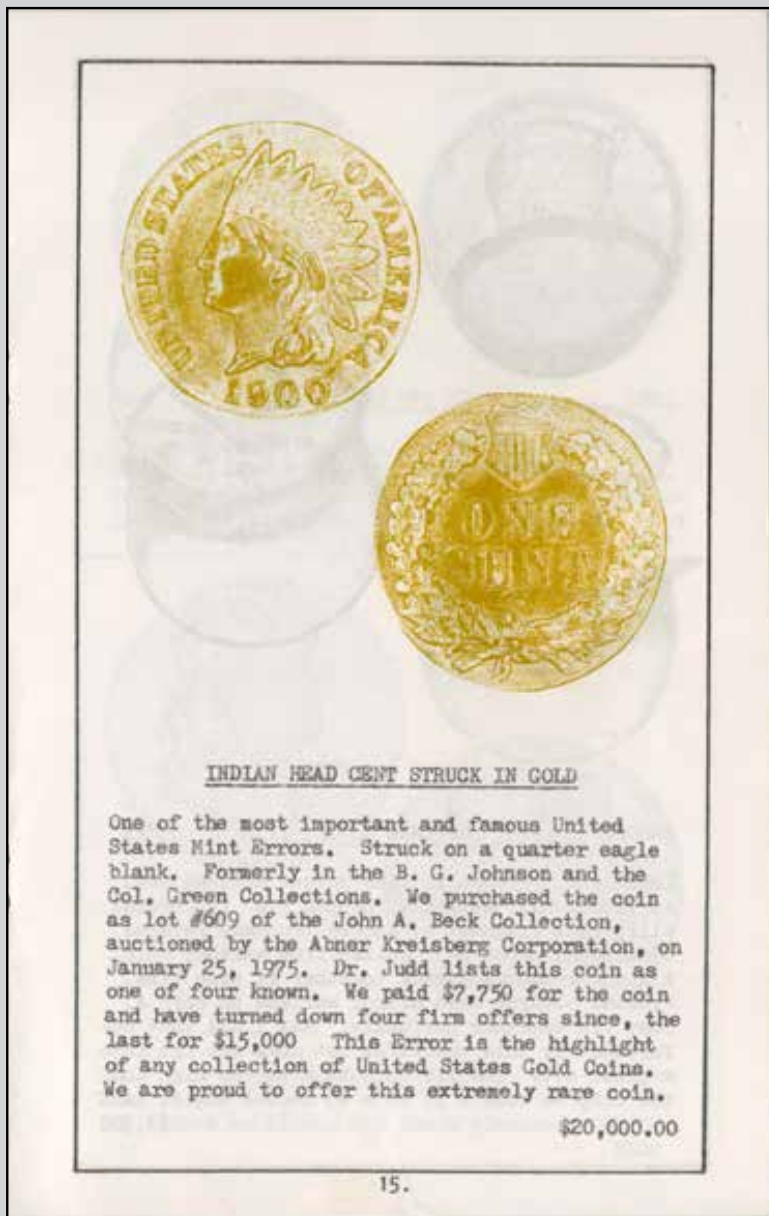
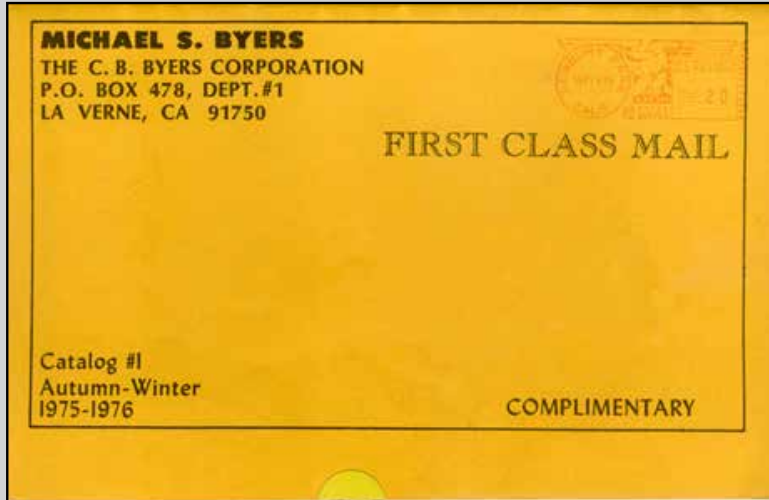
by Mike Byers (mikebyers.com)



- **Pedigree** - B.G. Johnson, Colonel Green, John Beck, Mike Byers
- **Condition** - Finest Known And The Only One Certified Mint State
- **Rarity** - One Of 3 Known Dated 1900
- **World Famous** - One of the most well-known U.S. Coins that transcends mint errors and is coveted by dealers & collectors.
- **World Record** - Mike Byers bought this coin in 1975 out of the Beck Collection for \$7,750. which was a world record price at that time.
- **Value** - A Half-Million Dollars

PCGS Certifies The Finest Known Indian Head Cent Struck In GOLD

This Gold Cent was listed for sale in Mike Byers' 1975 Catalog at \$20,000.



INDIAN HEAD CENT STRUCK IN GOLD

One of the most important and famous United States Mint Errors. Struck on a quarter eagle blank. Formerly in the B. G. Johnson and the Col. Green Collections. We purchased the coin as lot #609 of the John A. Beck Collection, auctioned by the Abner Kreisberg Corporation, on January 25, 1975. Dr. Judd lists this coin as one of four known. We paid \$7,750 for the coin and have turned down four firm offers since, the last for \$15,000. This Error is the highlight of any collection of United States Gold Coins. We are proud to offer this extremely rare coin.

\$20,000.00

PCGS Certifies The Finest Known Indian Head Cent Struck In GOLD

● **Auction '89** - This Gold Cent was featured in a Superior auction 14 years later...



Conducted by
Rare Coin Company of America, Inc.
Superior Stamp & Coin Company, Inc.
David W. Akers, Inc.
Stack's Rare Coins, Inc.

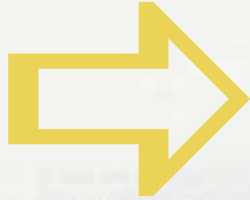
July 7-8, 1989
Hyatt Regency Chicago
Illinois Center
151 E. Wacker Drive
Chicago, Illinois 60601
Telephone: 312-565-1234

Lot No 856



U.S. QUARTER EAGLES

FAMOUS 1900 INDIAN CENT STRUCK ON QUARTER EAGLE PLANCHET



See Color Plate 2

856 **1900 Indian Cent Struck on a Quarter Eagle Planchet. Mint State 64.** One of America's most spectacular, eye-catching mint errors! This is the famous Beck Collection specimen, sold by our good friends Jerry Cohen and Abner Kreisberg, in January 1975, Lot 609, where it was described: "Gem Uncirculated. Formerly in the collections of the famous St. Louis coin dealer B.G. Johnson and in the Col. Green collection. This is the first time we have ever had an error of this type in our QUALITY SALES. We know there are supposedly three other Cents struck in gold but none have been offered for many years. Valued by the consignor at close to \$10,000.00." The lot realized \$7750.00.

In the 14 exciting years since then, our coin "hobby" has become big business. As a consequence, prices have advanced markedly in virtually every area. We expect a record realization when this one is hammered down.



857 **1903. Mint State 65. 1925-D. Mint State 65.** Deep golden lustre on the 1903 and particularly flashy brightness on the 1925-D. A lovely pair to represent both modern types of American Quarter Eagles. Lot of 2 coins.

GEM PROOF 1910 QUARTER EAGLE



858 **1910. PCGS graded Proof 65.** Struck in the satin or "Roman Gold" finish found on Proofs of this year and 1909. A magnificent, premium quality example with lovely, rich coloring. Even under magnification, it is very difficult to find a single detracting mark. According to Mint records, a total of 682 Proof 1910 Quarter Eagles were struck. It is assumed that this figure is either incorrect or that a great majority of the original mintage was melted in 1910. Today, approximately 50 to 60 pieces are known with most of these grading between Proof 60 and Proof 64. As of March 1989, this is one of only three pieces graded as such by PCGS with none graded higher. An outstanding opportunity for the sophisticated collector.

Plate 2



687



698



703



717



718



735



753



764



819



832



840



841



844



848



850



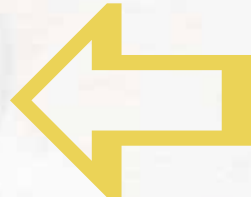
852



853



856



865



866



871



872



873



874



SUPERIOR

154

PCGS Certifies The Finest Known Indian Head Cent Struck In GOLD

From uspatterns.com:

Cents on Quarter Eagle Planchets

The Indian cent struck on a quarter eagle planchet. The year 1900 was listed by Pollock as P1990 because of the possibility that they were deliberately struck for collectors. The only problem with this is that 1900 is not the only date known. The illustrated 1906 piece was offered in Stacks June 2004 sale and Taxay lists 1907 and, also, 3 other years for Lincoln cents in his 1976 Comprehensive Catalog.



With regard to the 1900, 3 or 4 are believed to exist including the circulated 1993 ANA example and the PCGS MS 65 Col Green, Beck, Byers coin, which is illustrated above, and is believed to be the finest known for any of these. The earliest known purchase for one of these was the 1900 in the Dewitt Smith collection that was purchased by Virgil Brand in 1908 and entered into the Brand journals as item #46973.

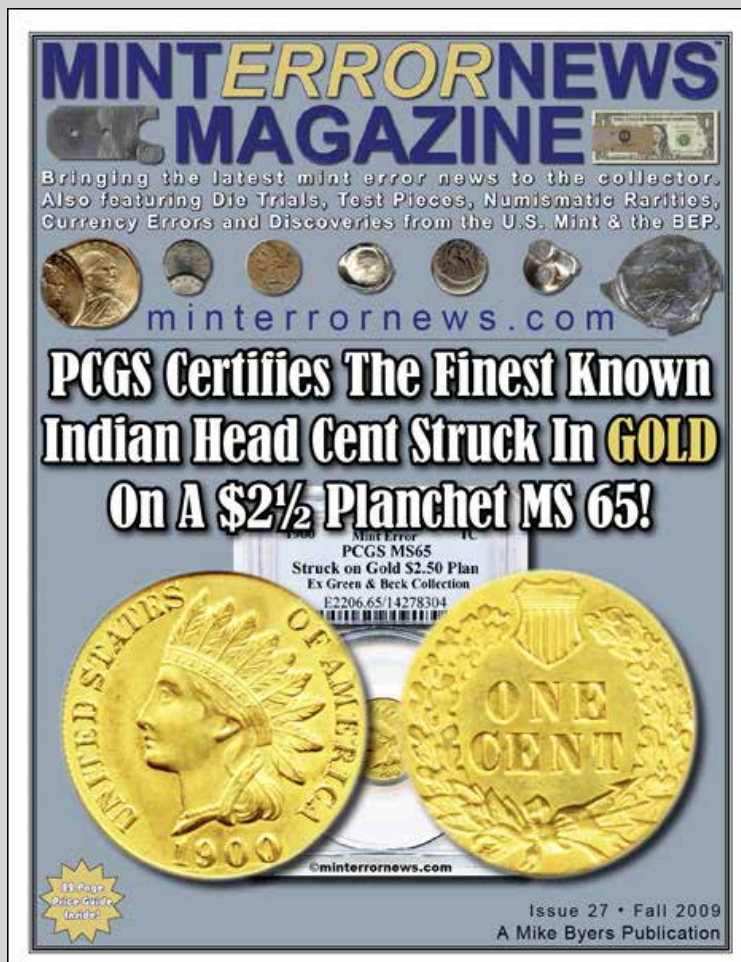
Photo courtesy of Mike Byers

PCGS Certifies The Finest Known Indian Head Cent Struck In GOLD

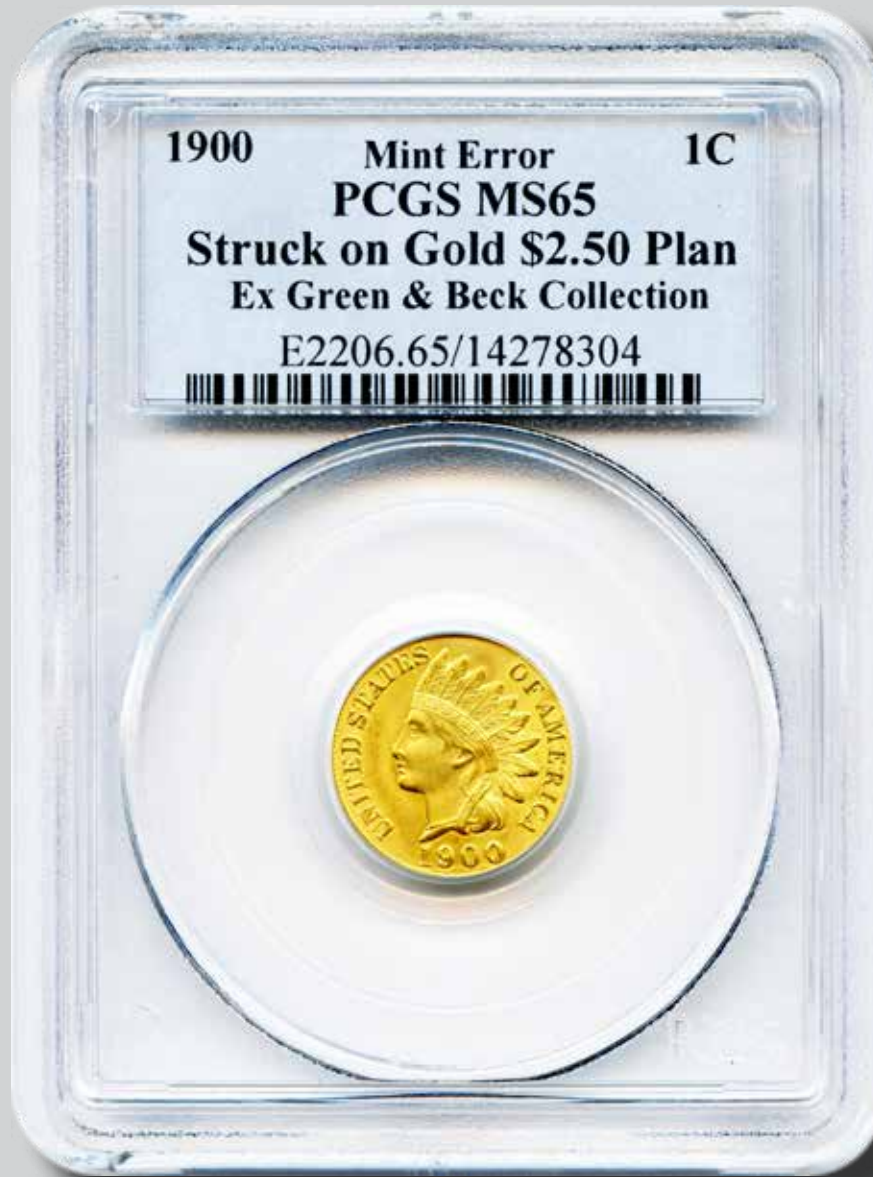
Just Certified - PCGS Just Certified this Indian Head Cent Struck on a Gold \$2 1/2 Planchet MS 65.

Fred Weinberg also attended the 1975 Cohen-Kreisberg Auction of the Beck Collection and was the under-bidder on this coin. Because he is the mint error consultant and authenticator for PCGS, this coin was sent to him to authenticate. Upon examining this gold Indian Cent, Fred stated that "It's one of the most breathtaking mint errors to see in person, and one of the most famous and rare mint errors of all time. In my 40 year career of dealing in mint errors, it's one of a very few coins that I regret not buying when I had the opportunity. When it was delivered to me to authenticate for PCGS, it brought back the thrill and awe of examining it again, after 35 years. The combination of rarity, condition and pedigree makes this gold Indian Cent a world class mint error."

Today - This spectacular Gold Cent is featured on the cover of Mint Error News Magazine Issue 27.



PCGS Certifies The Finest Known Indian Head Cent Struck In GOLD



In the last few years, several U.S. Major Mint Errors have sold, both in public auction and via private treaty, anywhere from \$200,000 to close to \$400,000. Listed below are several of these including the prices realized.

A 1944 Steel Cent NGC MS 66 sold in a recent Heritage auction for \$373,750.

A 1915 Gold Pan Pac 50¢ NGC PF 64 just sold for \$345,000. in a different Heritage Auction.

A Gem Mint State Copper 1943 Cent sold for almost \$300,000. to a private collector.

A 1916 5¢ Doubled Die Obverse PCGS MS 64 sold for \$264,500. in a Heritage Auction.

A 1918/7-D 5¢ PCGS MS 65 just sold in a Heritage auction for \$253,000.

A 1943-D Copper Cent PCGS MS 64 sold for \$212,750. in a Goldberg Auction.

An 1859 Indian Cent Dual Obverse Mule PCGS MS62 sold for \$195,500. in a Heritage Auction.

PCGS Certifies The Finest Known Indian Head Cent Struck In GOLD

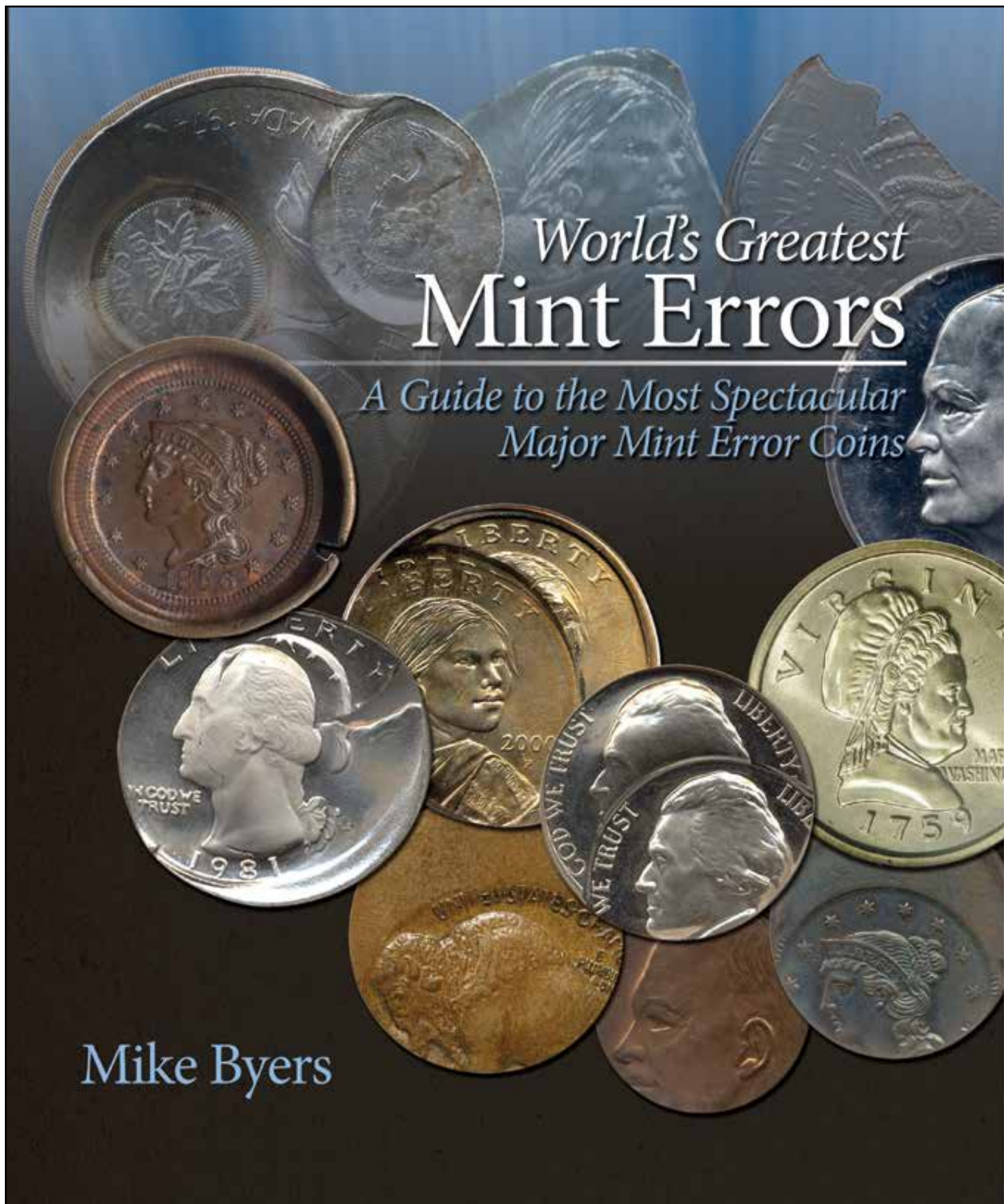


PCGS Certifies The Finest Known Indian Head Cent Struck In GOLD



©minterrornews.com

World's Greatest Mint Errors Published



World's Greatest Mint Errors Published

The United States Mint produces billions of coins each year. But, on occasion, a coin escapes the Mint that was never intended for general circulation. These most unusual coins, called mint errors, can fetch tens of thousands of dollars from dealers or collectors in the numismatic market.

For anyone interested in learning more about these uncanny mint-made mistakes, World's Greatest Mint Errors is an enjoyable resource packed full of some of the most dramatic, rare and extraordinary

mint errors and die trials ever assembled in one publication.

Hundreds of spectacular mint errors are pictured. Each error coin photo is presented in full color, and enlarged to enhance the smallest details. Some of the error coins featured in this book have never been seen by the public before, and each is described in great detail as to the type of error, the assigned grade, rarity and estimated value.

Also included at the end of most chapters are extensive price charts. This pricing was compiled by

leading mint error dealers from within the professional numismatic community and will serve the reader well as a useful guide to mint errors and die trial values.

The information found within these pages will bring anyone interested in mint errors up to date with the latest information on new discoveries, new types of errors and a collection of some of the most dramatic, unique and spectacular mint errors and die trials from the United States and around the world.

Mike Byers Interview

In March of 2009, Jessica Mullenfeld of Zyru Press conducted an interview with Mike Byers regarding his new book, World's Greatest Mint Errors. Here it is in its entirety:

Q: Who do you think should read this book?

A: This book is accessible to any coin collector or numismatist that is interested in mint errors, regardless of experience. For the advanced collector, there are price guides of each major mint error type. For the beginning collector there are color photos and descriptions of how each mint error type occurs.

Q: All of the demand for coin books seems to be for pricing guides, how will this appeal to those who just want to make money off of their coins?

A: Price guides are included in this book as well as information and

photos on the finest known and most valuable mint errors. The prices in the price guides at the end of each chapter reflect the retail value of each mint error type. This is valuable information for collectors who are selling mint errors.

Q: What was the driving force for you to put this book together?

A: I have been a mint error dealer for over thirty years and have handled some of the most spectacular and most valuable mint errors in existence. I wanted to share my experience and information with dealers and collectors. I have also received hundreds of e-mails from collectors and readers of my website and magazine asking if I had a book

out, and if so how they could order it. Most were looking for a book with photos, descriptions and price guides for major mint errors, but one did not exist.

Q: Why did you choose mint error coins over all of the other coin collecting types?

A: In my opinion, major mint errors are one of the most fascinating segments of numismatics. They represent mistakes during the minting process and production of coins. Many are unique, rare, dramatic, expensive, famous and are undervalued.

Q: To get to know you more personally, what was the first mint

Mike Byers Interview

error coin that interested you in this business?

A: I was born in the business and am a third generation coin dealer. I started to attend coin shows with my Dad, at the age of four. I'll never forget the day when he brought home a sealed canvas bag of 1962 Lincoln Cents for me to open and search. After several hours and blurry vision I found a Lincoln Cent that was struck 50% off-center. I was immediately hooked.

Q: Was there any part of the book that you enjoyed doing the most?

A: I enjoyed reviewing the photos of many dramatic and spectacular mint errors that I have handled over the past thirty years. I also enjoyed researching and assembling the price guide to assist collectors.

Q: There are also extensive price charts at the end of the chapters. Will these prove to be useful reference tools for collectors?

A: This is the first published book of major mint errors that accurately lists the retail values of most types of mint errors. Values are included for early type coins as well as modern types. This price guide is a guide. Prices fluctuate due to the date, grade, eye appeal and how dramatic the striking error is. Rarity is also a factor. The price is sometimes based

on the rarity and grade of the type of coin as well as how rare the error is.

The price can also vary depending on whether two collectors are bidding for the same rare major mint error. When purchasing a mint error, it is important to use multiple resources to determine value, as there are many mint errors that do not fit into one category.

Q: Some of the error coins featured in this book have never been seen by the public before. Can you give us an example?

A: One example that comes to mind is the unique U.S. Walking Liberty Half struck on a U.S. Steel Cent planchet during World War II. It was authenticated and certified by PCGS as Mint State 64. It is perfectly centered and is breathtaking to see. It is one of the most valuable U.S. mint errors.

Q: What is the key message of what you would like other collectors to take away from this book?

A: I hope to raise interest, awareness and excitement in this fascinating area of numismatics. By sharing valuable information, prices and photos, coin collectors can enjoy and pursue major mint errors as part of their existing collection. New collectors can learn about mint errors and use this book as their

guide.

Q: Once this book has reached the readers, what do you hope to receive as far as feedback goes?

A: My goal is to help educate, inform and excite experienced collectors and new beginners about fascinating mint errors that are discovered and treasured. Based on the feedback I have received so far over the last few years with my website and magazine, this book on mint errors will become a useful reference for collectors.

Q: Did a guy like you, who is so deep in the knowledge of mint error coins, learn anything new from doing this book?

A: After five years of compiling this mint error book and after researching the prices and assembling the photos and descriptions of these major mint errors, I've realized how truly rare and undervalued major mint errors are in comparison to the prices realized for regular types of U.S. coins.

Q: The book sounds like it will be a great addition for collectors. How can folks get a copy?

A: Zyruss Press is the publisher. They will be available to order online at zyrusspress.com and at amazon.com.

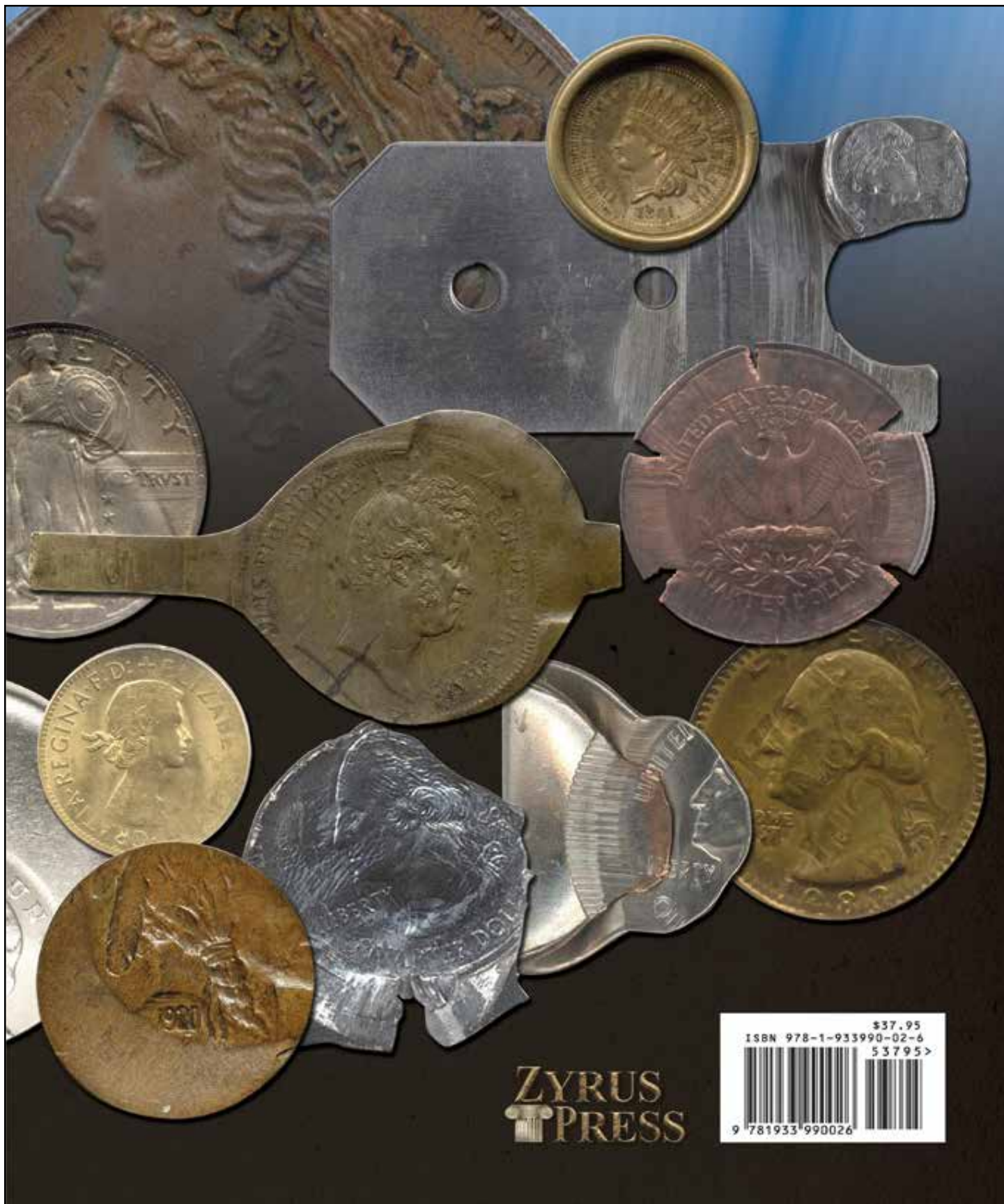
About The Author: Mike Byers

A professional numismatist since 1978, Mike Byers is now the largest dealer of the world's finest mint errors, die trials and numismatic rarities. His new discoveries of major mint errors have been front page news for years.

Mr. Byers is a life member of the ANA since 1985, a charter member of NGC and a featured dealer/member of PCGS. He is a founding member of the California Coin & Precious Metals Association and a life member of the Central States Numismatic Society and the Florida United Numismatists. Mike Byers was a consultant for ANACS for mint errors from 2000 through 2006.

When Mike Byers is not at coin conventions buying and selling mint errors he is usually in his office with customers or editing the next issue of his mint error magazine or catalog.

World's Greatest Mint Errors Published



\$37.95
ISBN 978-1-933990-02-6
5 3 7 9 5 >
9 781933 990026

ZYRUS
PRESS

Visit zyruspress.com or amazon.com to order your copy.

PCGS Certifies Washington Dollar Struck on 5¢ Planchet

by Mike Byers (mikebyers.com)

There are only two known off-metals in the Presidential Dollar series. Recently PCGS authenticated and certified this Washington Dollar struck on a U.S. Nickel planchet. It graded Mint State 66 and is a visually stunning and dramatic mint error.

The other off-metal Presidential dollar is a John Quincy Adams struck on a U.S. Nickel planchet. It was also authenticated and certified by PCGS as a Mint State 67.

Considering that four years have passed (2007, 2008, 2009 & 2010) and millions of each Presidential Dollar have been struck, it is amazing that these two are the only off-metals reported.



PCGS Certifies Washington Dollar Struck on 5c Planchet



PCGS Certifies Washington Dollar Struck on 5c Planchet



Walking Liberty Half Dollar Off-Metals

by Mike Byers (mikebyers.com)

This spectacular 1945 Walking Liberty Half Dollar was struck on a Dime planchet. It was authenticated and certified by NGS and was graded Mint State 64.



Walking Liberty Half Dollar Off-Metals

Here is another unique Walking Liberty Half Dollar off-metal mint error.



Variety vs. Mint Error

By Dave Camire (ngccoin.com)

Is your coin a variety or a mint error?

Are you confused about varieties and mint errors? Are you unsure which varieties NGC recognizes? We will attempt to shed some light on the subject.

Variety

A variety is a coin that differs from its basic design type in some distinctive way and is thus differentiated by collectors.

The 1960 D/D Sm/Lg Date 1C VP-001 is one such example of a variety. This coin was hubbed first with a large date design, then hubbed again with a small date design. Doubling mostly on the inside of date especially on "960."

What types of varieties does NGC recognize?

- All varieties listed in the VarietyPlus® Catalog (available online)
- Most Cherrypicker varieties by FS numbers
- Half cents by Cohen numbers
- Large cents by Sheldon (1793-1814) and Newcomb (1816-57) numbers
- Half dimes (1794-1837) by Logan-McCloskey numbers
- Dimes (1796-1837) by John Reich numbers
- Quarter dollars (1796-1838) by Browning numbers
- Half dollars (1794-1836) by Overton numbers
- Silver dollars (1794-1804) by Bowers-Borckardt and Bolender numbers

- Selected silver dollars (1878-1935) by VAM numbers (limited to 8TF, 7/8TF, TOP-100 and HOT-50 varieties, as well as only those others listed on VarietyPlus.

For a comprehensive listing of varieties we recognize, visit www.NGCcoin.com/VPcategories. Specific coin details are a benefit of a paid NGC Collectors Society membership.

To receive a variety attribution with uncertified coins being submitted for grading, simply choose VarietyPlus services on your submission form, fill in the column for that line with the type of variety you're seeking (Overton, VAM, VP, etc.) or, if known, the exact variety number.



Note: NGC does not attribute as varieties coins that display Strike Doubling, Abrasion Doubling, Die Deterioration Doubling, Master Die Doubling (doubling that is found on all coins produced from that master die), insignificant die chips, breaks or cracks, or any variety coin that falls under mint tolerances for doubling or normal die wear.

Mint Error

Coins with major mint errors as a result of human or mechanical error during manufacturing.

For the most part, mint error coins fall under one of three headings:

Variety vs. Mint Error

Planchet, Die or Strike. However, some coins are the product of multiple errors. The following are some examples of error coins in these categories:

Planchet Errors

- Clipped Planchet – An incomplete coin missing 10-25% or more of the metal.
- Blank or Planchet – A blank of metal not struck with dies.
- Wrong Planchet – A coin struck on a planchet intended for another denomination or of the wrong metal.

Die Errors

- Defective Die – Coin has raised metal from a large die crack or small rim break. The unstruck

area is commonly known as a cud.

Dies may be damaged in other ways, such as having some foreign matter compressed into their surfaces, like bits of wire or fibers.

Strike Errors

- Multiple Strike – Coin has multiple images from being struck again off-center.
- Off-center – Coin has been struck out of collar and incorrectly centered with part of the design missing.
- Broadstrike – A coin struck outside of the retaining collar as a result of the collar jamming or otherwise failing to enclose the planchet.
- Brockage – Mirror image of

the design impressed on the opposite side of the same coin as a result of a coin adhering to the die face. Coins will be either two-headed or two-tailed.

NGC does not recognize as mint error coins those with minor die chips, breaks and rotations, etc., that fall within our interpretation of mint tolerance. The determination of what constitutes a mint error is at the discretion of NGC.

For additional information on US mint error coins, see US Mint Error Coins in the NGC Coin Encyclopedia.

Hopefully, this information will clarify whether your coin is a variety or mint error.

SUBMIT YOUR ARTICLE TO MINT ERROR NEWS MAGAZINE

Please make sure you have copyrights to any content that you submit. Your article may be subject to revision. If you include images with your article, please use a minimum resolution of 600 DPI.

Please submit all content to:

editor@minterrornews.com

Proof Paper Impressions

by Fred Weinberg



Fred Weinberg & Co.



Member: Professional Numismatists Guild; Professional Coin Grading Service; Industry Council for Tangible Assets.
March 16, 2005

The accompanying five sheets of 18-weight bond paper, contains seventeen incomplete-to-full strike impressions of Proof coinage from the San Francisco Mint.

These previously unknown examples of Proof Trial strikes were produced at the San Francisco Mint in 1983 to determine the proper striking pressure for minting perfect Proof coinage, using Proof Half dollar and Proof Quarter obverse dies.

These five (5) sheets were obtained directly from a personal friend of Mr. Ed Fulwider, a past Supervisor of the San Francisco Mint. His tenure at the San Francisco Mint lasted for many decades and ended in the mid 1980's.

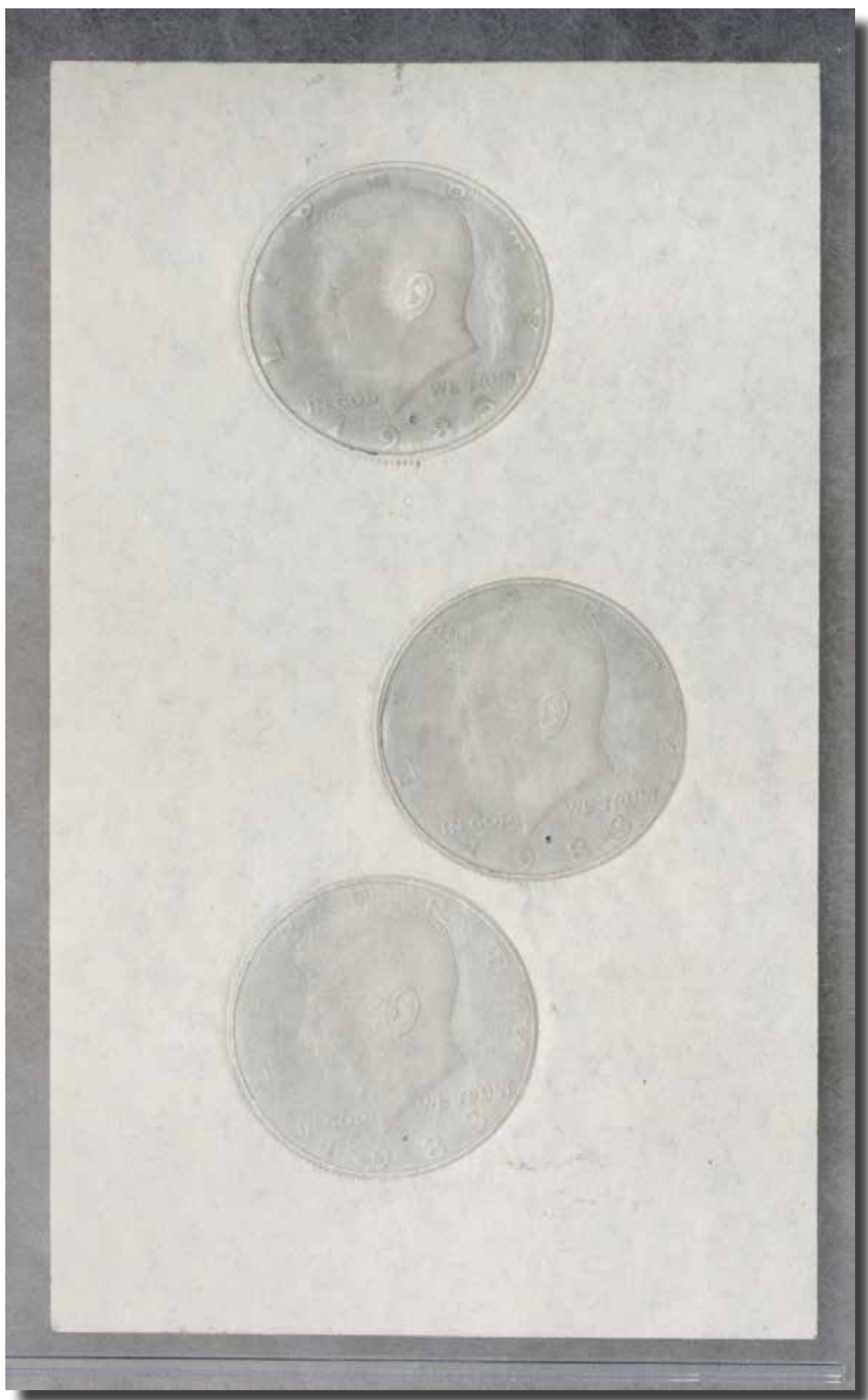
These sheets have been physically examined by myself and John Devine (aka "Lonesome John"), and both of us are completely convinced that they are unquestionably authentic due to the source, and our detailed examination of them under a Microscope. John Devine recalls direct conversations with Mr. Fulwider regarding these never-before-seen examples, and until authenticating these specific sheets, he had never seen or heard of any other examples.

Although we had heard of such methods used at the San Francisco Mint for preparation in the striking of Proof coinage, these sheets confirm what John Devine was told directly by Mr. Fulwider. They have been in Mr. Fulwider's safe for over twenty years, until he sold them in 2005.

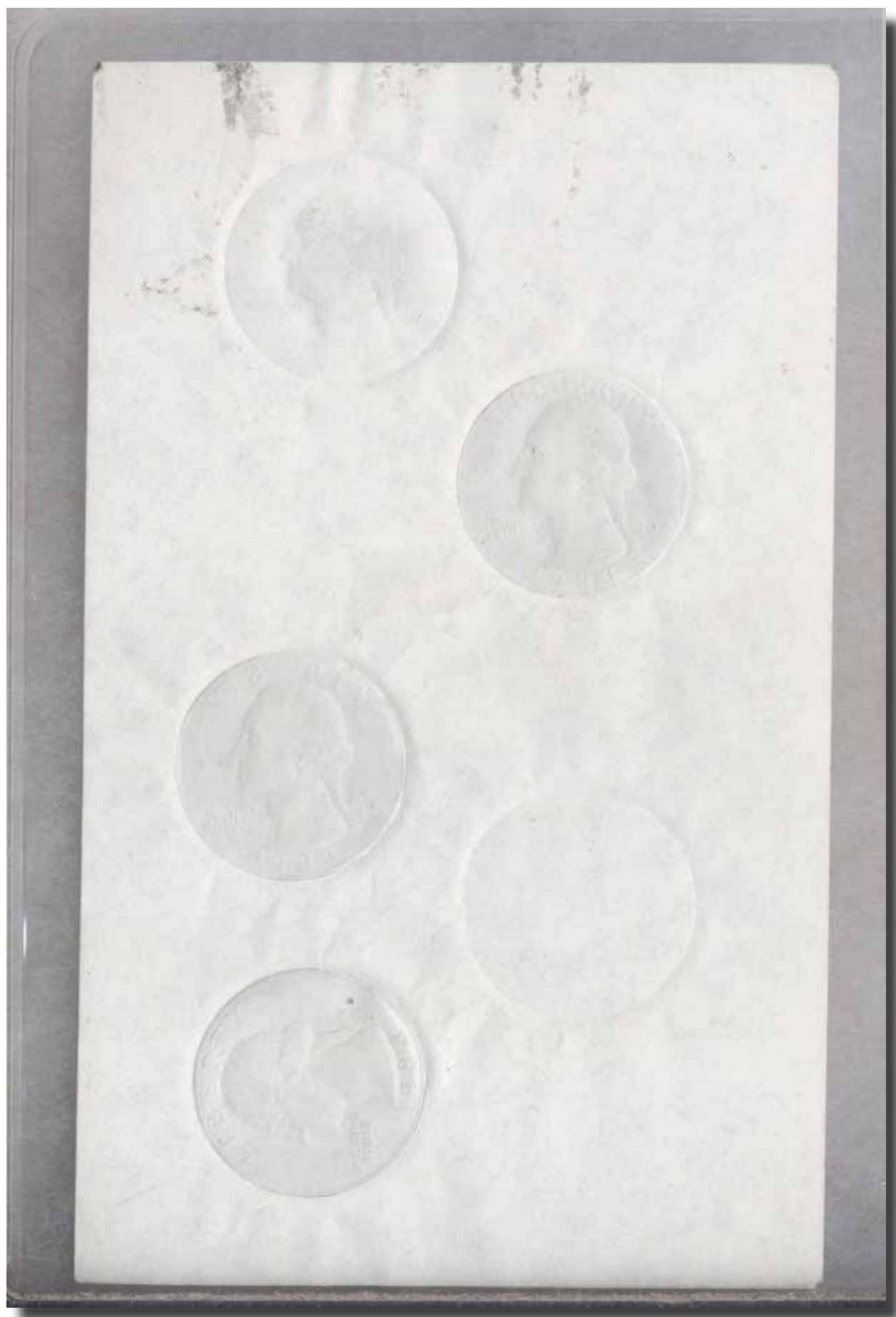
After being involved in Mint Error hobby and being a student of the Minting process for over forty years, it was stunning and breathtaking the first time I was handed this set of Proof Trial Strikings. They are authentic coinage strikings from genuine U.S. Proof Coin Dies, in a non-metallic medium.

Fred Weinberg


Proof Paper Impressions



Proof Paper Impressions



Proof Paper Impressions



Proof Paper Impressions



Proof Paper Impressions



PCGS Certifies 1905 Indian Cent Struck On A \$2½ Gold Planchet

by Mike Byers (mikebyers.com)

From The Heritage Auction Listing:

Exactly five Indian cents are known on gold planchets, according to information available to us. Among them are three dated 1900, this piece dated 1905, and an example dated 1906. The Judd pattern reference lists 1900 and 1907 gold cents in the section on mint errors. However, Andrew W. Pollock, III, listed the 1900 gold Indian cents as P-1990 in the regular pattern section of his reference. Pollock writes: “Listed in Judd as a mint error, but it is difficult to imagine that a Mint employee would be so careless as to feed gold planchets into a coinage press fitted with one-cent piece dies.” Pollock suggests that these pieces may have been deliberately struck for one or more collectors.

The following Census of gold Indian cents and additional information about them is compiled from a variety of sources, including www.uspatterns.com <http://www.uspatterns.com>, www.minterrornews.com <http://www.minterrornews.com>, Donald Taxay’s 1976 Catalogue and Encyclopedia, Andrew Pollock’s 1994 United States Patterns and Related Issues, the Judd reference, and selected auction catalogs. Conversations with Fred Weinberg and Richard Snow provided additional background.

1900 MS65 PCGS. Col. E.H.R. Green; B.G. Johnson; John Beck (Abner Kreisberg Corporation, 1/1975), lot 609; Mike Byers; Auction ‘89 (Superior, 7/1989), lot 856; Bowers and Merena (8/1991), lot 4103; recently PCGS authenticated as a 1900 Indian cent struck on a gold \$2.50 planchet, and graded MS65. The 1991 ANA catalog gives a weight of 65.8 grains, 1.3 grains too much for a quarter eagle planchet.

1900 AU55. Heritage (8/1993), lot 8000. The 1993 ANA catalog gives a weight of 4.35 grams (67.12 grains), 2.62 grains too much for a quarter eagle planchet.



1900. Michael Hodder reported in a May 14, 1996 letter to Q. David Bowers that he had personally seen three different pieces, all with weights in the range of 65.8 to 67.1 grains. See Bowers’ A Buyer’s and Enthusiast’s Guide to Flying Eagle and Indian Cents, p. 427.

1905 MS64 PCGS. Apparently unknown to the numismatic community prior to the current offering. Weight: 64.5 grains, the standard weight for a quarter eagle planchet.

1906 AU58 NGC. Stack’s (6/2004), lot 4097; Stack’s (9/2009), lot 4299. Weight: 64.4 grains, within the 0.25 grain tolerance for a quarter eagle planchet.

PCGS Certifies 1905 Indian Cent Struck On A \$2½ Gold Planchet

1907. Listed in the Judd pattern book, and in Donald Taxay's Catalogue and Encyclopedia [of] U.S. Coins. The 1907 gold Indian cent is currently unlocated.

One example dated 1900 is also known in silver, from the identical dies as the 1900 gold Indian cents, suggesting they were all made at or near the same time. Rick Snow writes in *A Guide Book of Flying Eagle and Indian Head Cents* that "both the silver and gold examples are

struck from the same dies, with light roughness on the reverse die, probably from die rust." That all three 1900 pieces have higher weights suggests that they were specially made, perhaps without the knowledge of Mint officials. Fred Weinberg explained to this cataloger that "the weights vary because in all probability, they were on planchets that might not have been filed down to the proper weight spread." Hand adjusting of individual gold planchets continued in the Mint until circa 1910.



PCGS Certifies 1905 Indian Cent Struck On A \$2½ Gold Planchet

Those three pieces are almost certainly fancy pieces made for collectors, while the 1905 and 1906 examples, on correct weight planchets, are more likely pieces truly made in error, and substantially more important as such. This example is slightly off-center toward 9 o'clock, the tops of UNITED STATES off the planchet. The strike is weak at the date, feather tips, RICA, the outer parts of the wreath, and the ribbon bow. The weakness seems counter to expectations of the soft gold, but the diameter

is at least a full millimeter less than an Indian cent, meaning that the metal flowed out and was insufficient to accept the design from the deepest recesses of the dies. Both sides have fully brilliant yellow surfaces with frosty mint luster. A few faint hairlines on the cheek prevent a Gem grade assignment. This stunning gold Indian cent is one of the truly amazing error coins we have ever handled.



5 Crowns Struck In Gold

by Mike Byers (mikebyers.com)

Fred Weinberg & Co.



Member: Professional Numismatists Guild; Professional Coin Grading Service; Industry Council for Tangible Assets.


January 24, 2008

Here is the information regarding the 5 pc. Proof Gold Pattern Isle of Man Cat Coins.

Of the five (5) Gem Proof 1 oz. Pattern Gold coins, only one was approved as a final production piece for the SILVER and COPPER/NICKEL Cat series. Derek Pobjoy said that he had to produce five (5) designs to be presented to the "Lord of the Exchequer", who would in turn show them to the Queen, and she would then approve one of the designs. The final design for the Silver & Copper/Nickel issues mentioned above is included in the group of five (5) pieces.

Please note that these all say "1 Crown". The words "Fine 1 oz. Gold" is not on these Patterns. That makes all of them in Gold, including the adopted design, quite different from the normal Proof Gold issues of 1988. The first Cat coin was issued in 1988 showing the Manx cat. All subsequent issues show a "privy" mark on the Manx cat in the background fields. I was pleasantly surprised with the Gem quality of these most unusual patterns, struck twenty years ago.

I hope the above information will be useful, and should be kept with the set of coins.


Fred Weinberg
FW: kg

5 Crowns Struck In Gold



5 Crowns Struck In Gold



5 Crowns Struck In Gold



5 Crowns Struck In Gold



5 Crowns Struck In Gold



USA Coin Album: It's An Error To Call A Variety An Error

By David W. Lange, NGC Research Director (ngccoin.com)

In this month's column, David addresses confusion about what constitutes an error versus a variety.

One of my roles at Numismatic Guaranty Corporation is to attribute varieties of United States coins. Something I've observed repeatedly is that many submitters don't seem to distinguish between die varieties and mint errors. Since my colleague at NGC, David Camire, attributes the latter, we are frequently swapping boxes of coins that were directed to the wrong party. I can't tell for certain whether the submitters intentionally mix the two categories or simply can't comprehend the difference. Just in case there remains some confusion about what constitutes an error versus a variety, I will address that very subject in this month's column.

The simplest distinction is that a mint error is a random occurrence that is not the result of some irregularity in the dies as created. It may be the result of a damaged or

improperly installed die, or it may be caused also by a flawed planchet or mis-feed in the coin press. In other words, the dies used begin their lives as normal in all respects and remain so unless some calamity befalls them. A variety, in contrast, results from some oddity in the dies as made, such as a repunched date or mintmark, a misspelled word, a doubled die, a simple slip of the graver or some other such irregularity that is inherent in the dies as made.

Another way to distinguish between categories is that a variety repeats itself on each and every coin made from the die pair, while a mint error may occur with one coin and then not be seen on subsequent strikes. The exception to this general rule is when the error coin reflects some lasting damage to the die that prevents a normal striking of the incoming planchets. One extremely popular example of a repeating error is known as a "brockage." This occurs when a struck coin adheres

to one die and then becomes the mate to the other die. Subsequent coins will show two obverses or two reverses, the affected side having a transposed image from the coin stuck in place as acting as a die. This image is rapidly obliterated due to repeated compression of the coin. Since it is much softer than die steel, it will quickly become flattened until it either falls away or is removed by the press operator. If the die is deemed to be still serviceable, subsequent coins struck from it will appear normal.

Most mint errors are not repeating and will look different from one coin to the next. An exception to this rule, however, concerns dies that have had an area of their face broken away. A die crack that extends from one point at the edge of a die to another point may cause the entire portion outboard of this crack to break away. The metal of the incoming planchet fills this void, leaving a raised blob on the face of the resulting coin that is popularly

USA Coin Album: It's An Error To Call A Variety An Error

called a "cud." Though this actually represents a particular die state and is thus technically a variety (as the effect is repeating), such coins typically are sought more by mint error specialists. Exceptions are found among collectors of early USA coins, who are attracted to progressive die states resulting in such complete die failures. By and large, however, cuds are branded as mint errors, and they are attributed as such by NGC.

One interesting crossover coin that attracts both variety and error collectors is found in Volume One of *The Cherrypickers' Guide to Rare Die Varieties*, by Bill Fivaz and J. T. Stanton. Their listing FS-01-1983-401 is a 1983 cent that qualifies as both a variety and mint error. Raised letters IBE of LIBERTY appear in the obverse field at an odd angle due to an unknown cause, appealing

to variety collectors. Whatever prompted this repeating feature evidently damaged the reverse die of this pair, as well, since a large cud formed partially obliterating the words ONE CENT. Thus, coins from these dies are widely sought by mint error collectors, too.

Until the 1960s, when numismatists first began to specialize in mint errors and truly study minting technology, all error coins and many variety coins were lumped together under the unflattering banner of "freaks." Many such coins were simply pieces that had been damaged outside of the mint, and both readers and editors of numismatic publications scratched their heads over the attribution of these dubious rarities. Some legitimate errors and varieties attained great notoriety, such as the "BIE" varieties that resulted when the die steel between letters BE of

LIBERTY on Lincoln cents chipped away. The filled area on subsequent coins appeared to be a letter I, and this type of variety was frequently seen on cents of the 1950s and early 1960s. So popular were BIE cents back then that books were dedicated to their cataloging, and a club was established for their collecting. Now considered common and of only minor interest to the better educated collectors of today, BIE cents are still submitted to NGC for attribution. As they add little or no value to the coin, they are not recognized by the company.

David W. Lange's column, "USA Coin Album," appears monthly in the *Numismatist*, the official publication of the American Numismatic Association.

SUBMIT YOUR ARTICLE TO MINT ERROR NEWS MAGAZINE

Please make sure you have copyrights to any content that you submit. Your article may be subject to revision. If you include images with your article, please use a minimum resolution of 300 DPI.

Please submit all content to:

editor@minterrornews.com

NGC Certifies Proof Canadian \$15 STRUCK IN GOLD

(should be struck in silver)

by Mike Byers (mikebyers.com)

This is one of the rarest, most expensive and spectacular Canadian coins known. This special striking in gold of a proof commemorative coin was unknown to the numismatic community and was just certified and authenticated by NGC.



NGC Certifies Proof Canadian \$15 STRUCK IN GOLD (should be struck in silver)



NGC Certifies Proof Canadian \$15 STRUCK IN GOLD (should be struck in silver)



NGC Certifies Proof Canadian \$15 STRUCK IN GOLD (should be struck in silver)

It is the size of a U.S. Silver American Eagle and is in superb proof cameo condition.

The International Olympic Committee decided to commemorate the centennial of the Olympic Games. In 1992 the Spirit of the Generations proof silver coin was issued by the Royal Canadian Mint and released in a special presentation box. These were struck with CITIUS ALTIUS FORTIUS on the edge.

On September 15, 2003, the Royal Canadian Mint auctioned two different special gold strikings of silver commemorative coins. These were sold on eBay and made headline news in Canada since the Royal Canadian Mint had never released special gold strikings before. CBC News and other Canadian news outlets followed the auction and reported this story in their business sections. These two gold strikings were the size of a Kennedy Half Dollar and they



NGC Certifies Proof Canadian \$15 STRUCK IN GOLD (should be struck in silver)

sold for approximately \$50,000 and \$75,000 (U.S. Dollars). Andy Lustig was the successful high bidder and purchased both of these gold strikings on eBay. He subsequently sold them to a serious collector of unique numismatic rarities. Andy Lustig is a well respected U.S. coin dealer and specializes in coins and patterns from the U.S. and around the world.

This 1992 \$15 special gold striking is more than twice the size of the two special gold

striking that sold on eBay. It was also struck without edge lettering. This proof gold special striking rivals any U.S. coin, commemorative or pattern, specially struck in gold. For comparison purposes, the U.S. Mint struck two commemorative Panama Pacific Silver Half Dollars in Gold. One recently sold in a Heritage Auction for \$460,000. This amazing gold proof commemorative coin would be the centerpiece of any collection of Canadian coins or commemorative issues.

For comparison, here is the regular issue in silver.



NGC Certifies 1976-S 5C Obverse Impression Struck Into Center of \$1 Planchet (Proof Nickel/Dime Mule)

by Mike Byers (mikebyers.com)

This unique striking is a proof mule, struck by the San Francisco Mint on a proof Ike Dollar planchet. The obverse

shows Jefferson's portrait and the 1976-S date and Mint Mark.



NGC Certifies 1976-S 5C Obverse Impression Struck Into Center of \$1 Planchet (Proof Nickel/Dime Mule)

The reverse shows the design of the dime struck by either a proof Dime obverse die or hub. This is the only known U.S. coin struck in proof, with two different designs from two different denominations, on a large proof planchet.

This proof Nickel/Dime mule is possibly a die trial or test piece. The Jefferson Nickel obverse die was perfectly centered when it was struck into the Ike Dollar blank. A reverse Dime die or hub was deliberately used to strike the dime design on the reverse.

It is unique in several ways. Not only is it the only known proof U.S. mule, it is also the only known U.S. mule struck on a larger planchet. This unique striking provides insight into the U.S. Mint's testing and production methods.

The San Francisco Mint struck Jefferson Nickels in 1976 but only in proof. In addition, the San Francisco Mint only struck proof Eisenhower Dollars in copper-nickel clad intended for the Bicentennial Ike coinage of 1976. Therefore, this is obviously a proof mint error or die trial from the San Francisco Mint.

It is incredible that this dramatic proof mule was discovered and subsequently sent to NGC for authentication. Although this mint error or die trial was struck 40 years ago in the San Francisco Mint, it was previously unknown to the numismatic community until its recent discovery. Having dealt in major mint errors, die trials and unique numismatic rarities for 40 years, I consider this piece to be one of the most spectacular and unique U.S. coins of all time.

Dave Camire and NGC authenticated and certified this unique striking as a U.S. 1976-S Jefferson Nickel struck into an Ike Dollar blank. This unique proof striking was part of a 40 year old proof and mint state collection of mint error coins and die trials which recently surfaced and was certified by NGC. After Fred Weinberg, Andy Lustig, Mike Diamond, Jon Sullivan and other experts studied this coin, the consensus was that this Nickel/Dime Mule is the only known proof U.S. mule.

Fred Weinberg stated that "I've handled mint state mules and coins struck by two obverse or two reverse dies, but this incredible proof Nickel/Dime striking

NGC Certifies 1976-S 5C Obverse Impression Struck Into Center of \$1 Planchet (Proof Nickel/Dime Mule)

is unique. It is amazing that it survived and was just discovered after 40 years.” Fred Weinberg is the PCGS consultant for authenticating mint errors and is a recognized world expert on the minting process.

Andy Lustig, co-publisher of U.S. Patterns and the editor of Mint Error News, when shown this unique mule, stated that it is “not just unique, but practically unimaginable! I’ve never seen or heard of anything similar from any U.S. Mint.”

Mike Diamond described this on his Error Coin Information Exchange as “a large dollar or dollar sized planchet that was weakly struck by a proof Nickel obverse die on one face and a proof Dime obverse die on the other face. The Dime design was hubbed or transferred into a larger area marked by many irregular features.” Mike Diamond, error coin specialist, is lead author of Coin World’s weekly “Collectors’ Clearinghouse,” which delves into how errors and varieties are created in U.S. coinage.

Jon Sullivan examined this unique striking and said that “this is the only known muling of a U.S. Dime obverse and a U.S. Nickel obverse. This is one of the most fascinating mint errors I have ever seen.” Jon Sullivan of sullivannumismatics.com is a recognized mint error expert and full time mint error dealer.

There are 14 known Sacagawea Dollar/State Quarter mules. Several of these have sold as high as \$125,000. There are 3 known Cent/Dime mules. These have traded for as high as \$138,000 in a Heritage Auction. This Proof Nickel/Dime mule is unique and in a class of it’s own.

This U.S. proof striking of a muled Nickel obverse die and Dime obverse die or hub on a large proof planchet is unique and one of the most spectacular mint errors or die trials ever discovered. It is a combination of rarity, fantastic eye appeal and numismatic significance. Whether or not it is a mint error or a die trial adds mystique to an already unique and spectacular numismatic rarity.

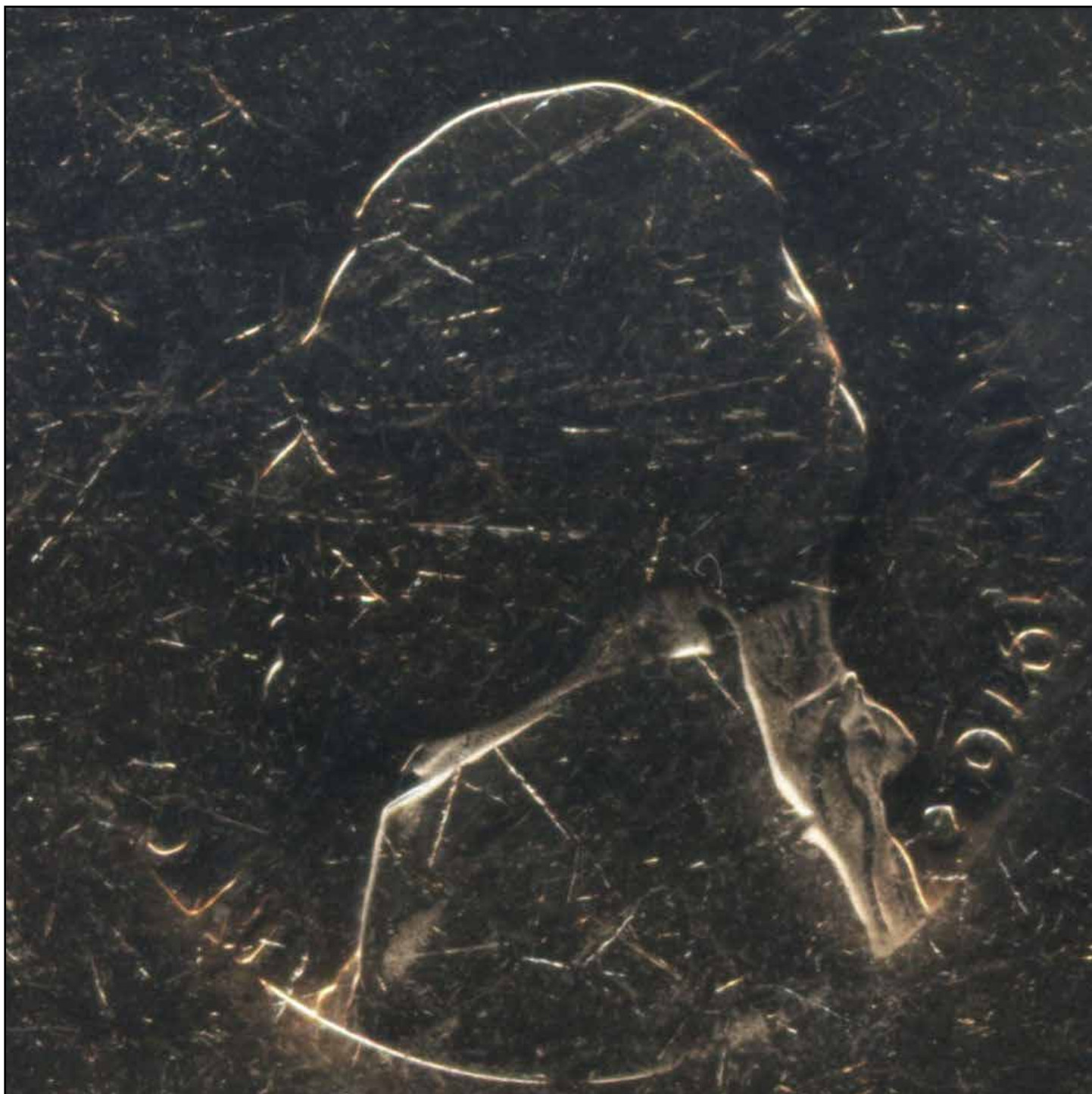
NGC Certifies 1976-S 5C Obverse Impression Struck Into Center of \$1 Planchet (Proof Nickel/Dime Mule)



NGC Certifies 1976-S 5C Obverse Impression Struck Into Center of \$1 Planchet (Proof Nickel/Dime Mule)



NGC Certifies 1976-S 5C Obverse Impression Struck Into Center of \$1 Planchet (Proof Nickel/Dime Mule)



NGC Certifies 1976-S 5C Obverse Impression Struck Into Center of \$1 Planchet (Proof Nickel/Dime Mule)



Foreigners in the Mint

A Mint Error News Exclusive Report

by Gregory Mirsky

Editor's Note: Here is an updated version of one of the most popular Mint Error News articles.

The United States Mint struck coins for foreign countries starting in 1833 but did not have official authority to do so until The Mint Act of Jan. 29, 1874 was approved and signed into law. The 1874 act states that the US Mint may mint coins for a foreign country if the minting does not interfere with regular minting operations, and shall prescribe a charge for minting the foreign coins equal to the cost of the minting (including labor, materials, and the use of machinery).

The US Mint did strike Liberia (LR) one cent coins in 1833. The Liberia one cent, in essence a token dated 1833, was struck by the Mint for the American Colonization Society. The US Mint had long been in the business of striking medals for various groups and artists, in fact, the US Mint was the only place to go in North America if you wanted a large sized medal struck since no other equipment was available that could handle the immense pressures required to strike such pieces. The prospect of the mint manufacturing tokens, as in the case of the Liberian cents, was not a far offshoot from the medal making business. Thus it

is believed that the medal manufacturing activities of the mint led to some of the very first foreign coinage struck by the US Mint.

The American Colonization Society was founded in 1817 for the sole purpose of transporting free-born blacks and emancipated slaves back to Africa. In 1822 the society established on the West Coast of Africa a colony that in 1847 became the independent nation of Liberia. By 1867, the society had sent more than 13,000 American blacks to Liberia. The one-cent token featured Freed Negro standing next to a palm tree, a ship in the distance. Though many regard the one-cent piece a "hard times" token, and thus not acknowledged by the US mint as foreign coinage in its annual reports, it did function as coinage in the Liberian colony.

US Mint documents and records show that no coins were struck at any of the US Mints for foreign countries between 1855 and 1875. Starting in 1895, the United States Mint has struck coins for foreign countries almost every year. In 1984 the Mint ceased its production

of coins for other countries. Part of the explanation for this action was that all excess coinage capacity was allotted to the Olympic commemorative programs in 1984. Since the 1874 act states that may mint coins for a foreign country if the minting does not interfere with regular minting operations, foreign coinage was halted. Further Mint modernization programs since 1984 such as coinage press replacement and modernization; other commemorative programs and the introduction of silver, gold and platinum bullion coinage programs quickly consumed any significant excess coinage capacity after 1984.

Currently the Mint Administration directs foreign coin production to independent mints or other government mints. In 2000, the US mint struck a 1,000 kronur coin for Iceland. The piece celebrated the 1,000th anniversary of Leif Erickson's trip to the New World, and was issued in conjunction with a US commemorative silver dollar dated 2000 celebrating the same event. This marked the first time since 1984 that the US Mint had struck coins for another nation in its mints.

Foreigners in the Mint - A Mint Error News Exclusive Report

The United States mint has struck coins for the following countries:

Argentina	Honduras
Australia	Israel
Bahamas	Korea
Belgian Congo	Liberia
Belgium	Mexico
Bolivia	Nepal
Brazil	Netherlands
Canada	Netherlands East Indies
China	Nicaragua
Colombia	Panama
Costa Rica	Peru
Cuba	Philippines
Curacao	Poland
Dominican Republic	El Salvador
Ecuador	Saudi Arabia
Ethiopia	South Korea
Fiji	Surinam
France	Syria
French Indo-China	Taiwan
Greenland	Thailand
Guatemala	Venezuela
Hawaii	

Not all US Mint struck foreign coins were manufactured in the United States. The coins struck for the Philippines from 1920 until the outbreak of hostilities with Japan during World War Two are a good example. The Manila Mint (Mint Mark 'M') was opened in July 1920 as a branch Mint of the United States and struck coins for the Philippines while the islands were under administration of the United States before World War Two. The Manila Mint still maintains the distinction as being the only US Mint to physically reside outside of the United States.

Foreign Coins Made by the US Mint

Each coin made by the US Mint for another country was minted to the specifications dictated by the client country. Some of the clients of the US mint requested to be furnished with planchets to be utilized at their native mints in the coining process, as was the case with Argentina in 1919 and 1920. In the case of the Venezuelan one and two and half Centavos struck in the Philadelphia mint in 1876 and 1877, the US mint sub-contracted out to the Waterbury mint, owned by the Scovill Manufacturing Company, to supply planchets for foreign and regular US issues. The Waterbury mint provided the US Mint with many of the planchets for regular US one Cent and five Cent pieces from 1888 to 1906.

In some cases the client country would manufacture and furnish the dies to the US Mint to strike the coins, while other countries opted for the US Mint to produce the minting dies and to mint the issue. A third alternative that was utilized by some client countries, most notably the Dominican Republic, was the usage of a third party mint to produce the dies and then use the US Mint to manufacture the coins. This arrangement led to coins like the 1897 Dominican Republic One Peso struck in 1898 and 1899 by the US mint with dies made by the Paris mint that bear the "A" mint mark on the reverse near the bottom of the coin. These complex minting arrangements sort of reminds one of those "How many does it take to..."

jokes. In theory, a foreign coinage issue manufactured by the US mint could involve four or more parties:

The client country wanting the issue.

The mint that designed and produced the dies for coinage.

The mint that manufactured the coin planchets.

The US mint that actually minted the issue.

The mint or central bank that distributes the minted coinage into the economy.

In the case of the 1944 French two Franc pieces it is believed that the French Algerian provincial government issued the pieces into general circulation into the Algerian economy and not into the originally intended French commercial economy.

Over the years of producing coinage for other countries the traditional "P", for Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, "D", for Denver, Colorado, and "S", for San Francisco, California mint marks appeared on foreign. As mentioned before, a mint mark from another country could be present on a foreign coin produced by the US mint. The New Orleans, Louisiana mint never had a chance to display its "O" mint mark on a foreign coin since its one and only foreign issue was a 1907 Mexican silver 20 Centavos piece that bore the Mexico City mint mark from where the coinage dies originated.

Not all of the foreign mintages of the US Mint met with great success. Some mintages met undig-

Foreigners in the Mint - A Mint Error News Exclusive Report

nified ends in the melting cauldron such as the Chinese dollars and half dollars or the coinage of our present-day Hawaiian islands. While war and political turmoil damned some issues back to the melting pot, war was also the reason for such high demand for the US Mint to produce foreign coinage. Demand during the early, to mid nineteen-forties pushed coinage request to, at that time, all time highs as devastated World War Two participant countries in the midst of rebuilding required coinage to be produced in order for their respective economies to recover in the post war era. Coinage requests from these war torn countries supplemented and competed for the surplus coinage capacity normally reserved for the US Mint's usual client countries. Thus one can see in mintage reports at the time many coins reported in one year and dated with the previous years date.

While producing foreign coinage, the US Mint demonstrated its metallurgical talents producing numerous alloys it normally did not use for standard US circulating coinage along with coin shapes that the US Mint until that time was unfamiliar with. Coin shapes such as square, scalloped and hexagonal coins and those coins designed with holes in the center were required to be produced. While the US Mint did make limited run pattern coins with holes in the center, as documented in Judd/Pollack, the US Mint never executed a production run of such coins until the dated 2461 Siam (Thailand) One Satang it produced at the Philadelphia Mint in 1918. The US Mint followed up the holed

One Satang with additional holed foreign coinage issues such as the 1920 French Indo-China One Centime; the Fiji Half Penny and Fiji Penny produced from 1942 to 1943.

Scanning the mintage figures of numerous client countries of the US Mint over several years one can see the ongoing effect of economic policies of each country by the debasing change of coinage compositions used to issue certain denominations of that country. Over the years one can follow a denomination of a country changing from gold, to silver, to copper-nickel and finally to brass. Costa Rica in 1923 is one interesting example where US minted fifty and twenty-five Centimos coinage were re-struck or counter-struck by the Costa Rican government into higher one Colon and fifty Centavos denomination pieces because of their metal content and a revaluation of their currency.

Here are some interesting facts about some of the client countries and their coinage that the US mint struck for them.

Argentina

No finished coins, only planchets, were produced for Argentina.

Australia

All coins struck for Australia have either a "D", for Denver, or a "S", for San Francisco, mint mark. On the three pence the mint mark is located on the reverse to the right below the last numeral on the date. The six pence piece has the mint mark

located on the reverse at the bottom, just above the date. The shilling piece has the mint mark located on the reverse above the "N" in the word "Shilling". The Florin has the mint mark located on the reverse just above the date.

Brazil

Brazil bought raw planchets from the US Mint and its suppliers, no Brazilian coins were minted by the US mint.

Canada

Dimes struck for Canada can only be identified by the differences in the reeding. A different style collar was employed by the Philadelphia mint compared to dimes made by its Canadian counterparts.

China

Both the dollar and half-dollar are dated 1936, the twenty-fifth year anniversary of the Republic of China. Unfortunately the dollars and the half-dollars were shipped to Hong Kong and arrived at the same time Japan began invading China in World War II. The coins were never placed into circulation and most were subsequently melted.

There is nickel composition specimen of the one dollar known to exist, and may have been a final die trial.

A re-strike in 1949 produced a total of thirty million coins. These re-strikes were dated 1934, the twenty-third year anniversary of the

Foreigners in the Mint - A Mint Error News Exclusive Report

Republic of China. The Philadelphia mint produced the bulk of the restrikes with a total of 20,250,000, the Denver mint produced 6,550,000, and the San Francisco minting facility produced 3,200,000 coins. No US mint marks appear on any of the coins made for China by the US mint.

Colombia

In addition to the US Mint manufacturing coins for the government of Cuba, the Waterbury Mint in Waterbury, Connecticut, minted for Colombia the following pieces:

24,000,000 two and one-half Centavos (Y25) in 1881.

400,000 two and one-half Centavos (Y25) in 1902.

400,000 five-centavos (Y24, Y25) in 1888 and 1902.

Costa Rica

In 1942 the 2 Centimos issue was restruck as 5 Centimos pieces dated 1942. 274,342 coins were reported restruck by the Costa Rican government. Restruck coins are listed as Y58 in the Yeoman catalog. The US Mint did not participate in the restriking process in 1942. Also in 1923 a revaluation of larger denomination silver coins occurred. Most 50 Centimos were restruck/counterstamped as 1 Colon pieces (Y44).

You will occasionally see these pieces listed on some of the online auction sites as errors. These are not errors and you should not pay a premium for them. Though adding one

or two of these restrikes to your error collection as a conversation and educational piece is a great idea.

Cuba

Other private mints in the US such as the Providence mint also made coins for Cuba. In fact, the Providence Mint subcontracted out the actual manufacturing process to a company whose main line of business was as far as you can get from the numismatic field, they made air brakes!

Ethiopia

After Great Britain took possession of Ethiopia from Italy and returned it to Haile Sellassie and his government in 1941, Great Britain tried unsuccessfully to establish the shilling-cent system in Ethiopia. Ethiopian suspicion and a desire for a national identity lead to a new series of coins designed in Philadelphia by John Sinnock (obverse) and Gilroy Roberts (reverse). The bust of Haile Sellassie and the date 1936EE (1944) are on the obverse; the reverse has the Lion of Judah and the denomination of 1, 5, 10, 25, or 50 Santim (centime) in Amharic.

The US Mint in Philadelphia and the British Royal mint have both minted this series for the country. Ethiopia used these coins into the late 1970s or at least until the Socialist Ethiopian government issued its own set of coinage.

An interesting note that has parallels to the US Racketeer Nickel (Gold plated/coated US 1883 Liberty No

Cents Nickels), the original twenty-five centime coin was round like the fifty-centime piece and close to the same size. Unscrupulous persons quickly discovered they could silver plate the twenty-five centime coin and pass it for the fifty-centime piece. Few in the country could read the denominations on the coins due to low literacy rate. More than 400,000 twenty-five centime coins had been minted when they were withdrawn from circulation and retrofitted by hand with a scalloped edge. Later issues of the twenty-five centime coins were minted with a special milling collar to form the scallops of the coin.

Hawaii

Proofs were made of all denominations. No US mint marks are present on the coins. Claus Spreckels, the sugar king, used his influence to have the coins made for the Hawaiian Government.

The Hawaiian Dime was a substitute for the 12-1/2 Cent (Hapawalu) denomination specified in the original request to the U.S. Government. The 12-1/2 Cent (Hapawalu) would have required specially made blanks and usage of the Dime denomination would use a standard blank already manufactured and in use in US standard circulation coinage. Six Proof Dimes were made in September 1883 at the Philadelphia (PA) Mint for inclusion in four-piece sets containing the 10 Cent (Dime) piece, the 25 Cent piece, 50 Cent piece, and Dollar denominations. 250,000 circulation strikes were struck at the San Francisco, California Mint

Foreigners in the Mint - A Mint Error News Exclusive Report

without mint marks from November 17, 1883 through June 1884.

An additional set of 20 Proof Dimes were made at the Philadelphia Mint in 1884. Charles E. Barber and George T. Morgan prepared the dies for these Proof Dimes. The Proof Dimes were specifically created for inclusion in five-piece sets containing the containing the 10 Cent (Dime) piece, the 25 Cent piece, 50 Cent piece, and Dollar denominations, plus the originally requested 12-1/2 Cent (Hapawalu) coin.

Experts consider the 1883 Hapawalu to be “patterns” with italic 8’s in the date to be fabrications made outside the Mint (as were similar 1884 “patterns” of the Hapaha, Hapalua, and Dala denominations). The numismatic community did not know of these coins until 1954, when the collection of deposed King Farouk of Egypt was sold. Farouk owned many “patterns” from other countries that were made specifically for him, so it is highly likely that the 1883 and 1884 “patterns” with italic 8’s in the date were made for him at the time he collected.

One Hapalua with italic 8’s in the date is known struck over an 1880 Quarter Dollar. The reverse legend “UA MAU KE EA O KA AINA I KA PONO” means “The life of the land is perpetuated in righteousness.”

Iceland

As of the time of this writing, the 1000 Kroner proof coin featured with the US 2000 Leif Ericson Com-

memorative silver dollar was the last foreign coin produced by the US Mint. No US mint marks are present on the 1000 Kroner proof coins.

Korea (South)

Coins minted for Korea were dated to the Korean calendar. Coins issued in 1959 are dated 4292 and coins issued in 1961 are dated 4294. No US mint marks appear on Korean coins.

Mexico

All coins that were manufactured by the US Mint bear the mint mark for the Mexico City Mint where the coinage dies were manufactured and prepared. The New Orleans Mint made its only foreign coinage production run for Mexico by minting over five million 1907 twenty centavo pieces. Identical coinage runs for most issues manufactured by the US Mint were also produced in the Mexico City Mint in tandem with the US manufactured issues.

The San Francisco Mint in 1949 produced an 1898 dated 1 Peso re-strike originally minted in the Mexico City Mint composing of 90.27% silver and 9.73% copper. The original Mexico City Mint issue has 139 denticles on the reverse border while the US made San Francisco Mint re-strike has only 131 denticles on the reverse border.

Panama

No US mint marks are present on the coins struck for Panama. Some of the coins struck for Panama are on planchets identical to US coinage

of the time in weight, diameter and composition.

Peru

US mint marks appear only on Peruvian coinage made at the San Francisco Mint. The “S” for San Francisco is located under the letters “T” and “A” in the word “Centavos” on the reverse of the coin for the brass composite five, ten, and twenty Centavos coined between 1942 and 1943. On the Half Sol a “S” for the San Francisco mint is located on the obverse at the bottom, under the coat of arms. Additionally, the US Mint produced blank coinage planchets for the silver one Sol, gold one Libra, and gold one-fifth Libra from 1916 to 1919.

El Salvador

The 1928-S One centavo is the only coin minted by the US Mint for El Salvador that carries a US mint mark.

Saudi Arabia

All coins made for Saudi Arabia are dated with Arabic script. The Islamic date of 1356 was used on copper coinage and the Islamic date of 1354 was used on silver coinage.

From 1945 to 1947 the US Government had the Philadelphia Mint create two distinct sizes of gold weights or “discs”. At the time of their creation there was quite a bit of speculation as to what the purpose of these discs were for. One theory was that the discs were created for the Arabian American Oil Compa-

Foreigners in the Mint - A Mint Error News Exclusive Report

ny in order to pay the Saudi Arabian Government in gold for oil supplies during World War Two.

An official explanation offered in 1956 by the Director of the Mint was that the discs were made to furnish the Saudi Arabian Government with gold bullion in the weight that the Saudi Arabian Government had requested. The Director of the Mint also explained that any gold bullion cast by the US Mint or any US Assay Offices is customarily marked with its gold content and the eagle hallmark design of the US Mints and Assay offices. Furthermore, the Director of the Mint stated that the US Treasury Department considered the discs to be gold bullion and not coinage, and as such, were not authorized to be imported or held in the United States under the 1934 Gold Reserve Act.

Interestingly enough, some of the pieces were actually used as currency for a few years. Many of the gold discs were later melted in 1951 as material for a latter Saudi Arabian gold piece. Most of the larger discs were sold as bullion over the years. Between 1949 and 1950 unopened crates of these pieces were dispatched to the bullion markets of Bombay, India and sold on the open market.

Due to the nature of the handling and disposal of this issue these of gold weights or "discs" have become quite rare and very convincing counterfeits of these discs do exist.

Syria

Syrian coins made by the US Mint

have two dates, one using the standard calendar and one using the Islamic calendar, written in Arabic script.

Thailand (Siam)

The one Satang dated 2461 (Siamese/Thai Calendar) and produced in 1918 became the first massed produced coin by the US Mint to feature a center hole. No US mint marks are present on the coins.

Venezuela

Venezuela was the first official foreign coinage client for the US Mint. The 1 Centavo and 2½ Centavo coins made of a copper-nickel alloy were produced in the Philadelphia Mint in 1876 and 1877. The US Mint did not save exact alloy composition details on these coins. The US Mint also did not record an exact breakdown by year of the mintage when they appeared in the 1877 Director of the Mint report.

Coinage manufactured for Venezuela by the US Mint from 1876 until 1948 were inscribed "ESTADOS UNIDOS DE VENEZUELA".

Coinage after 1954 was inscribed "REPUBLICA DE VENEZUELA".

Planchet Suppliers to the US Mint For Business Strike Issues

The US Mint, while having its own metallurgical plant to produce blanks for its minting purposes over the years, had several suppliers of planchets to supplement its pro-

duction. Most notable is the Waterbury Mint with whom the US Mint had a very long term relationship. Planchets for precious metal bullion coinage is currently provided by several of the firms that supply bullion rounds to collectors and investors with metals obtained from the former silver strategic stockpile (currently depleted as of the publishing of this article) or the open market as in the case of platinum coinage.

Olin: As the longest continuous supplier of metal to the US Mint, Olin Brass' Posit-Bond® clad metal is used in quarters, dimes and half dollars. In 1999, Olin Brass developed the unique alloy that the US Mint uses for the Sacajawea "Golden Dollar" coins.

Sherritt Gordon/Westaim, Fort Saskatchewan, Alberta, Canada, No longer produces coinage blanks. Blanks made by Westaim were provided by the Canadian Mint to the US Mint during the production ramp up in 1998 and 1999 in anticipation of monetary shortages due to the Y2K event and the introduction of the new one dollar coin.

PMX Industries is located in Cedar Rapids, Iowa, it is a wholly owned division of Poongsan Corporation of Korea since November 1998, and has supplied almost half of the coinage strips used by the U.S. Mint since 1992.

Tel: (319) 368-7700 Fax: (319) 368-7720, 5300 Willow, Creek Drive S.W., Cedar Rapids, Iowa 52404, U.S.A - www.ipmx.com.

Foreigners in the Mint - A Mint Error News Exclusive Report

The Providence Mint

Providence Mint, Gorham Manufacturing Company, founded 1818 by Jabez Gorham to produce jewelry items. Coinage did not start until the 1890's. This independent mint minted coins for Cuba from 1897 to 1898 and produced coinage for Ecuador in 1919 and Serbia in 1917.

Cuban Souvenir Peso (Y1, KM-M1), 1897, 90% silver, 10% copper, 10,000 pieces. The issue contains three distinct varieties and was struck in two separate locations. Unknown number of proofs exists for this date:

Variety 1: High relief, 858 pieces, 30 pieces were determined to be defective and subsequently destroyed. Coins were struck at the Dunn Air Brake Company, Philadelphia, PA. with dies manufactured and prepared by the Gorham company. Inscribed "PAT 97" at the base of the neck. Numerals of the date are widely spaced.

Variety 2: Low Relief, 4,286 pieces struck at the Providence Mint. Star right of "97" on the obverse is below the base line of the date. There is a letter "H" on the bottom right in the shield, on the reverse of the coin. No initials in the base of the neck. Numerals of the date are closely spaced.

Variety 3: Normal or Mid-Level relief, 4,856 pieces struck at the Providence mint. Star right of "97" on the obverse is above the base line of the date. There is no letter "H" on the bottom right in the shield. The stem

of the "R" in the word "souvenir" is shorter than the stem of the "R" in the other two varieties.

Cuban Souvenir Peso (Y2), 1898, 90% silver, 10% copper, 1,000 pieces. Unknown number of proofs exists for this date.

The Providence Mint also struck a large silver piece in connection with "William Jennings' Bryan's Free Silver" presidential campaign of 1896.

Due to the limited space of this venue I have assembled a sampling of known US coins on foreign planchets and foreign coins on US planchets to give readers an idea of the types of errors that have been found in connection with the mintage of foreign coinage. Tune up your "cherry picking" skills and may you have some very happy hunting experiences!

A Partial Registry of Known US Coins on Foreign Planchets

Since the early days of the error coin-collecting hobby, error collectors always feared seizure of their numismatic errors by the US Secret Service. Nevertheless, interesting and intriguing errors have still surfaced. Once the domain of a closed group of collectors, these US coins on foreign planchet errors shed light as to how quality control at the Mint was conducted over the years. The Mint could use millions of planchets of similar size yet different compositions in a given year which led to

blanks being mixed which is one of the reasons why this list was compiled.

New discoveries will surface each year as old collections turn over and newer generations of numismatists grow more sophisticated in their classification and research of such coins. I would fully expect any census to grow dramatically in the coming years.

(Year, Denomination and certifying agency, if available or known)

1876 Philadelphia minted 10 million 1 centavo, 2 million 2.5 centavos resulting in a 1877 1 cent on a Venezuela 1 centavo planchet 2.3 grams/19mm certified by NGC. The planchets for the Venezuela 1 centavo were manufactured by the Waterbury mint, Waterbury, Connecticut, under contract from the US Mint. (Numismatic News 24-DEC-2002)

1884 Liberty Nickel On Foreign Planchet ANACS

1888 Liberty Nickel On Foreign Planchet ANACS

1890 P1971/J1758 Indian Head Cent On Foreign Planchet

1900 Nickel Struck on Nicaragua 5 Centimos Planchet

1904 Liberty Nickel Struck on Foreign Planchet NGC the weight is 2.7 grams

1905 Liberty Nickel Struck on Haiti 5-Cent Planchet ANACS struck on a Haiti 5-Cent Planchet

Foreigners in the Mint - A Mint Error News Exclusive Report

1905 Liberty Nickel Struck on Haiti 5-Cent Planchet PCGS struck on a Haiti 5-Cent Planchet

1905 Liberty Nickel 2.77 grams NGC

1915 Cent struck in nickel

1920-P Cent struck on an Argentine 10-Centavo planchet.

1943 off-metal Cent authenticated as genuine, but it is not copper. It is somewhere in the neighborhood of 70 percent silver, 30 percent copper. Weight is 57.6 grains [3.752 grams] as compared to 48 for normal US copper Cent and around 42 for steel. Walter Breen authenticated it, after analysis through Mort Goodman identified it as probably struck on a planchet intended for the 25-cent-sukken piece for Netherlands Guiana. According to the Annual Report of the Director of the Mint for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, the Mint supplied 1 million coins to Curacao and 6 million coins to Surinam (Netherlands Guiana) during the 1943 calendar year.

1944 the Philadelphia Mint produced 25 million Belgium 2 franc coins from the same blanks as the 1943 zinc-coated steel Cents. 40+ steel 1944 Cents have been reported. (Coins, March, 1994, p. 34f / related story in Coin World, 1/31/94, p3)

1945-S Walking Liberty Half Struck On An El Salvador 25 Centavo Planchet NGC MS 63 This is the only known Walking Liberty Half Dollar struck on a Foreign Planchet for another country. It is on a planchet that

was produced for the El Salvador Silver 25 Centavo. The 25 Centavo was struck for only two years, 1943 and 1944. Since this Walking Liberty Half Off-Metal is dated 1945, it is on a left-over planchet that was stuck in the bin or hopper from the previous year or the coin was minted in late 1944 as the Mint was gearing up for the next year's production.

1944'P' Struck on a heavy planchet. Brilliant Uncirculated. 5.96 grams. At nearly 20% over the official weight for a Silver War Nickel, this coin was clearly struck on wrong planchet stock. Although this Nickel has the luster and color of a Silver War Nickel, it is possible that this piece was struck on a planchet intended for a foreign coin struck at the Philadelphia Mint, but no such corresponding coin can be found in Steiner and Zimpfer for this time period.

1944 Cent thick planchet specimen (Pollack #2078) is more likely a mint error struck on a foreign planchet or on incorrectly rolled stock

1945 Cent Struck on Netherlands East Cent Planchet 2.32 grams (35.8 grains), 18.0mm

1945-S Half Dollar on an El Salvador 25 Centavo planchet NGC

1951 Roosevelt Dime struck on a 1951 Costa Rica 5 Centimos, double denomination, authenticated by ANACS. Roosevelt Dime off-metal strikes are rare due to the fact that the coin or planchet has to be smaller than the Dime blank. There are only a few Dime off-metals known. This

piece was struck on a previously struck 1951 Costa Rica 5 Centimos. The Costa Rica coin has a weight of 15.43 grains and is composed of 75% copper and 25% nickel. These coins were only struck at the Philadelphia Mint in 1951 and 1952, although they are all dated 1951.

1956 Roosevelt Dime Struck on a Struck Copper 1956 Honduras 1 Centavo ANACS Brown

1967 NGC Cent struck on 5-Cent thickness. Weighs 3.8 grams (???)

1968-S Cent Struck on a Philippine 5 Centavos Planchet (Brass 60%, Cu Zinc 40%)

1968-S Proof Kennedy Half Struck on a Philippine 50 Centavos Planchet ANACS

1970 10c ANACS struck on aluminum scrap (cut in half) may be struck on a Nepal Paisa planchet

1972-D Lincoln Cent PCGS MS-60 Struck on a Philippine 5 Sentimos planchet.(Brass)

1972-D Quarter Dollar PCI EF40 on an unidentified planchet

1972-S PROOF 25c struck on an already Japanese 10 Yen. A proof double denomination on a foreign struck coin, Only 1 known PCGS. The US has never officially minted any coins for Japan. This coin was probably snuck into the Mint, over-stamped and the secreted out of the San Francisco facility.

Foreigners in the Mint - A Mint Error News Exclusive Report

Australia 1943-S 1 Florin struck on a US Nickel planchet.

Belgium

Belgium, 1944 Produced from the same blanks as the US 1943 zinc-coated steel cents. While sharing the same exact planchet as the US 1943 zinc-coated steel cents this was an intentional decision and not a minting accident.

Brazil

Brazil 1961 20 Centavos struck on US Cent planchet

Brazil wrong planchet 1967 10 Centavos struck on a US Cent planchet

Brazil wrong planchet 1967 20 Centavos struck on a U S Cent planchet

Canada

Canada 1968 Dime struck on a United States Dime planchet

Canada Elizabeth II 50 Cents 2000, Struck on an USA Sacagawea \$1 planchet PCGS

Canada 2000 June - Harmony Millennium commemorative twenty-five Cent piece struck on a Type I Planchet intended for a US Five Cent Coin, 5 Grams composed of Cupro Nickel.

Liberia

Liberia 1972 5 Cent(s) on a US Cent blank.

Liberia 1974 25 Cent(s) on a US Cent planchet proof coin KM-16a

Liberia 1974 5 Cent(s) Struck on a US Cent planchet.

Panama

Panama 1966 ½ Balboa on a US or Panama 5c blank

Panama 1966 ½ Balboa on a US or Panama 10c blank 35.0 grains

Panama 1967 ½ Balboa on a US or Panama 25c blank

Panama 1967 ¼ Balboa on a US or Panama 5c blank 77.1 grains

Panama 1967 ¼ Balboa on a US or Panama 10c blank.35.0 grains

Panama 1968 ¼ Balboa on a US 5c blank

Panama 1968 ¼ Balboa struck on US Nickel planchet ANACS

1982 Panama 1/2 Balboa Struck on 1971 Kennedy Half ANACS MS 63 This is a double denomination involving two different countries and 11 years between the two strikes.

1982 Panama 1/2 Balboa Struck on 1972 Kennedy Half ANACS MS 63 This is a double denomination involving two different countries and 10 years between the two strikes.

1982 Panama 1/2 Balboa Struck on 1976 Kennedy Half ANACS MS 63 This is a double denomination involving two different countries and 6 years between the two strikes. A 1982 Panama 1/2 Balboa struck on a struck United States Bicentennial 1776/1976 Half Dollar.

Philippines

Philippines 1937M 10 Centavo(s) Struck in Aluminum

Philippines 1944D 20 Centavo(s) Struck on 10 Centavo planchet

Philippines 1944S 50 Centavo(s) Struck on a US 25c planchet.

Philippines 1945 20 Centavo(s) struck on a 10 Centavo planchet

Philippines 1945 ca 5 Centavo(s) struck on a US silver Dime planchet.

Philippines 1945S 50 Centavo(s) Struck on a 20c planchet.

Philippines 1962 5 Centavo(s) on a US Cent blank.

Philippines 1966 5 Centavo(s) on a US Cent blank.

Philippines 1967-1975 50 Sentimo(s) on a US Cent blank.

Philippines 1967-1975 50 Sentimo(s) struck on a US Cent planchet

Philippines 1969 25 Sentimo(s) on a US Cent blank.

Philippines 1970 25 Sentimo(s) on a US Nickel blank.

Philippines 1970 5 Sentimo(s) on a US Cent planchet

Philippines 1970 5 Sentimo(s) on a US clad Dime planchet

Philippines 1971 25 Sentimo(s) struck on a US Cent planchet.

Foreigners in the Mint - A Mint Error News Exclusive Report

1972-D Eisenhower 1 Dollar struck on a 1 Piso (Philippines) planchet - ANACS

1972-D IKE Dollar Struck on Philippine 1 Piso Planchet ANACS

1973-D Nickel struck on a Philippine 5 Centavo planchet ICG

1974-D IKE Dollar Struck on Philippine 1 Piso Planchet ANACS, PCGS

1974-D IKE Dollar Struck on Phil 1 Piso Planchet ANACS

1978-P Cent SEGS 2.7 grams

1982-P Lincoln Cent was struck on an unidentified planchet.

1982 Panama 1/2 Balboa Struck on 1971 Kennedy Half Dollar ANACS MS 63 This is a double denomination involving two different countries and 11 years between the two strikes.

1982 Panama 1/2 Balboa Struck on 1972 Kennedy Half Dollar ANACS MS 63 This is a double denomination involving two different countries and 10 years between the two strikes.

1982 Panama 1/2 Balboa Struck on 1976 Kennedy Half Dollar ANACS MS 63 This is a double denomination involving two different countries and 6 years between the two strikes.

1991 Proof Cent Thick Planchet ANACS weighs 3.8 grams and is thicker than a Nickel. It may have

been punched out of Copper-Zinc Cent stock, of Nickel thickness, or it may be an unidentified foreign planchet

1997-D Cent struck on a Foreign Planchet NGC

1998-P Lincoln Cent PCGS MS-65RD struck on a Foreign Copper blank. (Weight: 1.7 Grams.) Comes with matching blank planchet.

1998 Malaysian Sen/Singapore Cent planchets were mixed in with a delivery of raw planchets to the Mint. (This is the error that got me started with this whole project!)

2000-D 1c struck on a Foreign Planchet NGC 1.68 gr. same composition, smaller planchet

2000-D Sacagawea Dollars on outer ring intended for Canadian, bi-metallic coin

2000-D Cent NGC 1.7 grams

2000-D Sacagawea Dollar PCGS Struck on a Ghana 100 Cedis Ringed Planchet the Ghana Blank is from a Bi-Metallic coin.

A Partial Registry of Known Foreign Coins Struck on US Planchets

While most collectors will focus on the US Mint produced foreign coinage issues and US coins struck on foreign planchets, to fully explore this subject we also need to examine the reverse (flip-side) of this coinage equation. How often did foreign coinage runs get contaminated

with US planchets? While some foreign issues contained compatible US standard planchets, exact same metallurgical composition, weight and diameter, like the 1944 Belgium Steel two Francs piece that was struck on surplus 1943 zinc coated steel war cent planchets, thus making a distinction from correctly minted pieces to incorrectly minted coins impossible, other US minted foreign issues contained totally different specifications that one can only wonder how they slipped through the inspection process of not only the US Mint but the inspector of the client country for whom the pieces were destined.

In June of 2000, a Harmony Millennium commemorative twenty-five Cent piece was found struck on a Type I Planchet intended for a US Five Cent piece. What makes this particular piece very interesting is that it was not made in the US Mint but in the Royal Canadian Mint. A true foreigner! The US planchet was made at, or for, the Royal Canadian Mint. The Royal Canadian Mint in 1999 and 2000 supplied planchets for 5c pieces and Sacagawea Dollars to be sold to collectors by the US Mint and to assist and alleviate the production constraints caused by the introduction of the new Sacagawea Dollar in 2000. In addition to this discovery, a Canadian 2000 Elizabeth II 50 Cent piece was found struck on an US One Dollar Sacagawea planchet.

Australia

Australia 1943-S Six-Pence on a US steel Cent planchet ANACS

Foreigners in the Mint - A Mint Error News Exclusive Report

Philippines 1972 1 Piso under size clad planchet intended for a US 5c

Philippines 1972 1 Piso struck on a blank Kennedy Half Dollar.

Philippines 1972 25 Centavo(s) on a US copper planchet. Made at SF Mint

Philippines 1972 25 Centavo(s) on USA 1c planchet

Philippines 1972-1974 1 Piso struck on an under size clad planchet, perhaps intended for a US Quarter

Philippines 1972-1974 1 Piso struck on a US 25c planchet

Philippines 1974 10 Sentimo(s) struck on a US clad Dime planchet.

Philippines 1974 25 Sentimo(s) struck on a US Cent planchet.

Reference

Steiner and Zimpfer published a 1974 book entitled Foreign Coins Struck at Mints in the United States

Domestic and Foreign Coins Manufactured by Mints of the United States 1792-1965

Domestic and Foreign Coins Manufactured by Mints of the United States 1793-1973

Domestic and Foreign Coins Manufactured by Mints of the United States 1793-1976

Domestic and Foreign Coins Manufactured by Mints of the United States 1793-1980, by the Department of the Treasury/Bureau of the Mint and issued by the Government Printing Office Washington in 1981. Government Doc no: T28:2/C 66/9/793-976

Foreign Coins Struck at United States Mints. By Charles G. Altz & K.H. Barton. 1964. Whitman Publishing Company, Racine Wisconsin

Scheerer, Harry W., Mint manufactured foreign coins., 2nd ed. 1996

SUBMIT YOUR ARTICLE TO MINT ERROR NEWS MAGAZINE

Please make sure you have copyrights to any content that you submit. Your article may be subject to revision. If you include images with your article, please use a minimum resolution of 300 DPI.

Please submit all content to:

editor@minterrornews.com

PCGS Certifies Unique 1990-D Lincoln Cent **TRANSITIONAL** Struck on a 3.1 gram Copper Planchet (Pre-1983 Cent Planchet)

by Mike Byers (mikebyers.com)

Coin World and Numismatic News have written articles on the discovery of a few 1983 Lincoln Cents struck

on pre-1983 95 percent copper planchets (transitional mint errors).



PCGS Certifies Unique 1990-D Lincoln Cent TRANSITIONAL Struck on a 3.1 gram Copper Planchet (Pre-1983 Cent Planchet)

Heritage Auctions sold a 1983-P Lincoln Cent struck on a 95 percent copper planchet in AU 55 PCGS for \$16,450 in August of 2014. A regular 1983 Cent is copper-plated zinc and weighs 2.5 grams. These 95 percent copper planchet transitional mint errors are creating tremendous interest since they are similar to the world famous 1943 Copper Cents.

Cents struck from 1963 through mid-1982 are made up of 95 percent copper and 5 percent zinc. They weigh 3.1 grams. The cents struck from mid-1982 to the present are struck on planchets made up of a solid zinc core (with a trace of copper) that are plated with pure copper and weigh 2.5 grams.

Unbelievably, here is an

authenticated, certified and graded unique transitional Lincoln Cent struck in 1990. PCGS noted on the insert that it is on a pre-1983 Cent Planchet. This transitional striking is in gem mint state condition with beautiful original copper toning. This unique mint error was previously authenticated and certified by ICG.

It is incredible that a 95 percent copper planchet was used in 1990 to strike this coin. This unique transitional is dated 7 years after the 1983 transitional mint errors and is in a class by itself. It encompasses not only the popularity of the 1983 copper transitional Lincoln Cents but also the excitement and mystique of being unique and struck by the Denver Mint 7 years later.

PCGS Certifies Unique 1990-D Lincoln Cent TRANSITIONAL Struck on a 3.1 gram Copper Planchet (Pre-1983 Cent Planchet)



PCGS Certifies Unique 1990-D Lincoln Cent TRANSITIONAL Struck on a 3.1 gram Copper Planchet (Pre-1983 Cent Planchet)



A COLLECTION OF AMERICAN EAGLE ERRORS

A reader of Mint Error News wanted to share his collection of rare American Eagle major mint errors.

1986 Sand Disk Strike Through Reverse Highest Grade Known, Less than 8 exist.



A COLLECTION OF AMERICAN EAGLE ERRORS

No Date Reverse Emery Sanding Disk, Highest Grade Known, Less than 20 exist.



1986 Obverse Emery Sanding Disk, Highest Grade Known, Less than 20 exist.



A COLLECTION OF AMERICAN EAGLE ERRORS

1986 Sand Disk Strike Through Obverse Highest Grade Known, Less than 8 exist.

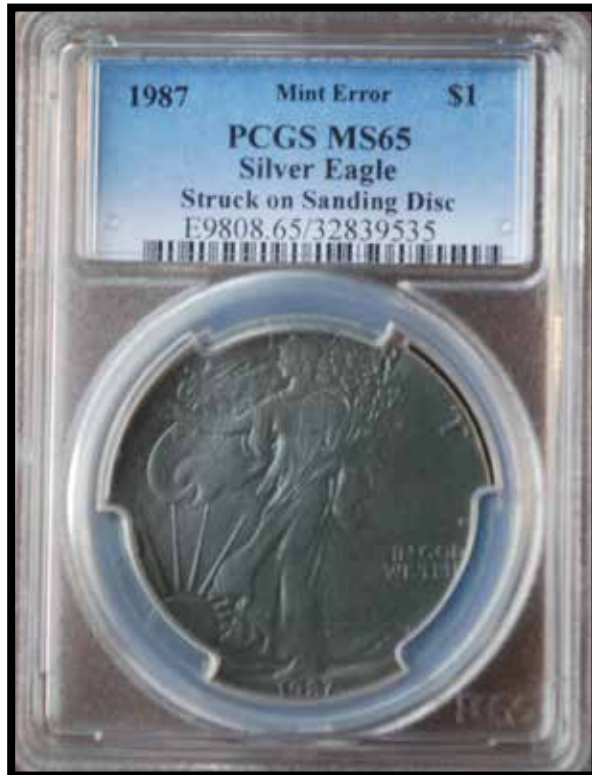


1987 Emery Sanding Disk Obverse, Only one to exist with retained silver.



A COLLECTION OF AMERICAN EAGLE ERRORS

1987 Emery Sanding Disk Obverse, Highest Grade Known to Exist in 1987.



1986 Silver Eagle with Retained Emery Disk, Only One in that Exists.

Emery was struck on obverse first then reverse. You can see the outline of Lady Liberty and "In God We Trust" outlines.



A COLLECTION OF AMERICAN EAGLE ERRORS

1986 \$50 Gold Eagle Broadstruck, the only one to exist.



A COLLECTION OF AMERICAN EAGLE ERRORS

2014 \$5 Gold Eagle Narrow Reed Obverse Struck Through Consecutive Error and Number Pair.

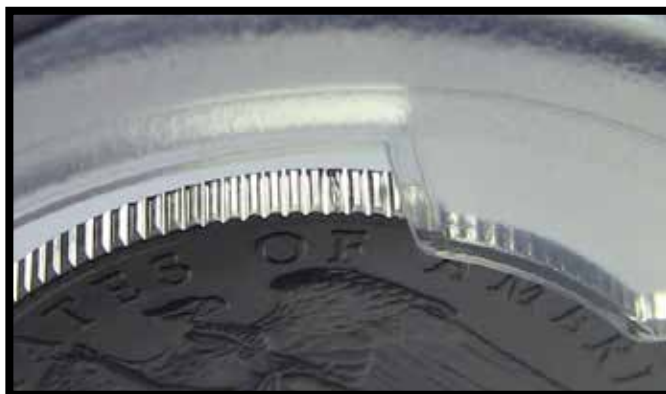


1998 Silver Eagle Wrong Planchet Error, the only one to exist.



A COLLECTION OF AMERICAN EAGLE ERRORS

The mintage of this platinum eagle is just around 2,000.
To find a high grade error, yet alone a retained one (most likely gold) is epic.



1943-S BRONZE CENT, SECOND-FINEST KNOWN, AU58 FROM THE BOB SIMPSON COLLECTION SELLS FOR \$282,000.00

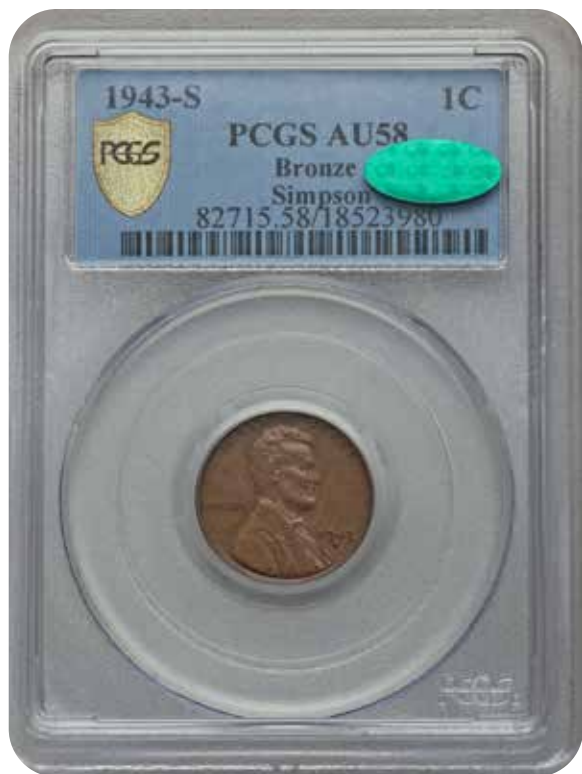
Featured in the 2016 February 4 - 7 Long Beach Expo US Coins Signature Auction - LOT #3087

The sale of off-metal error 1943 bronze and 1944 steel cents in our recently concluded FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2016) was definitely one for the record books. The present cataloger (GH) had several of his own bundles of Thanksgiving joy getting to describe and write about so many monumental coins, the crème de la crème of the Lincoln cent series and true Lincoln cent “error coin royalty,” in the memorable words of NGC’s David Lange.

Whether we like it or not, change is an inevitable part of life. Even an advanced collector like Bob Simpson eventually turns his eyes in new directions. Collectors for years have been privileged to admire (or envy, or attempt to emulate, or drool over) his complete PCGS Registry Set of Lincoln Cents Off-Metal Strikes,

Circulation Strikes (1943-1944) -- each coin, incredibly, in Mint State -- which was ranked #1 (of course) for five straight years by PCGS and has been inducted into the PCGS Hall of Fame.

Bob Simpson offered half of this top-grade set -- the steel cents, as mentioned -- in our January 2016 FUN Signature in the form of a 1944 Philadelphia steel cent, MS64 PCGS (offered at \$146,875); a 1944-D steel cent, MS62 PCGS (brought \$54,050); and a remarkable 1944-S steel cent, MS66 PCGS, the finest “steelie” certified from any mint (offered at \$323,125). As we go to press with this catalog, some of those coins have sold and some are on offer at their reserve prices plus buyer’s premium.



1943-S BRONZE CENT, SECOND-FINEST KNOWN, AU58 FROM THE BOB SIMPSON COLLECTION SELLS FOR \$282,000.00

To the best of our knowledge, however, Simpson retains for the time being his complete 1943 set of Mint State bronze or “copper” cents, including a 1943 Philadelphia, MS62 Brown PCGS; 1943-D MS64 Brown PCGS; and 1943-S MS62 Brown PCGS.

The present 1943-S bronze cent from the Simpson Collection falls under the category of “duplicate,” although it is in all other respects a fine coin -- nay, an extraordinary coin, the second-finest certified 1943-S bronze cent at either service -- that would form the centerpiece of virtually any set in which it resides.

Another Simpson “duplicate” (such an ugly word for such fantastic coins), his 1943 Philadelphia bronze cent, AU58 PCGS Secure-CAC, brought \$305,500 in our January FUN Signature. The FUN January 2016 and Long Beach February 2016 Signature auctions at Heritage will undoubtedly remain among the most memorable offerings of off-metal Lincoln cents in modern numismatic history.

Some Context Around the Bob Simpson Collection

It is likely the last numismatic understatement of the year 2015 we will make to write that Bob Simpson owns some simply amazing, staggering coins. The entire numismatic world owes him a tremendous debt of gratitude for keeping his sets open/published so that collectors of all stripes and situations can admire those wonderful coins.

To examine the various Bob Simpson Registry Sets, either active or retired, visible at PCGS is to enter a numismatic Shangri-La, to enter a world full of miraculous coins that simply shouldn't exist -- but do, each one of them in incredible TrueView images. This is a world including (currently) 60% of all the Judd patterns, a complete set of all four gold stellas of 1879-80 (and most of the pattern stellas), complete sets of 20th century gold circulation strikes, complete Barber proofs (all three denominations), four of the 10 most famous United States “ultra rarities,” complete two cents and three cent silvers, early half dimes, Capped Bust and Liberty Seated half dimes, the list goes on and on -- an amazing and bewildering array of coins, many

of them in the finest grades known. And yet, of all those incredible Registry Sets, the Lincoln Cents, Off-Metal Strikes (1943-44) is currently the only one with the PCGS Hall of Fame recognition, and it is undoubtedly among the most admired and most commented-on of all his sets.

The Present Example, AU58 PCGS Secure-CAC, Ex: Simpson

Far more important than any technical description of this coin is its high Condition Census ranking as the second-finest 1943-S bronze cent that we can confirm through recent trades. As noted, this will remain the finest available 1943-S bronze cent unless and until Bob Simpson decides to dispose of his Registry Set of Mint State 1943-PDS bronze cents, or until the extremely unlikely appearance of another example that trumps both.

The surfaces are a light medium-tan, boasting excellent luster remaining throughout both sides despite a touch of circulation wear and some scattered detritus in the device crevices that actually serves to confirm this AU58 piece's original, uncleaned status. A diagonal (northwest to southeast) scrape through Lincoln's eye ends in the right obverse field. Obvious die polishing lines run north-northeast through the right obverse field. Bits of dark material appear in the upper loops of the 9 and 3, in the lower loop of the S mintmark, and at the upper obverse rim above the motto.

Roster of 1943-S Bronze Cents

We can confirm only six examples of the 1943-S bronze cents certified by the two major grading and authentication services. Perhaps as many as a dozen to 15 examples survive of the 1943 Philadelphia bronze cents, while the 1943-D bronze cent, MS64 Brown PCGS, in the Simpson Collection (for which he paid \$1.7 million in 2010) remains unique, despite decades of searching on the part of thousands of collectors. The roster is based on publicized trades and public auctions; private trades may represent other examples that are unlisted here.

1943-S BRONZE CENT, SECOND-FINEST KNOWN, AU58 FROM THE BOB SIMPSON COLLECTION SELLS FOR \$282,000.00

1. MS62 Brown PCGS Secure. “Found in the year of issue in a Mint-sewn bag of 1943-S steel cents” by Merl D. Burcham, per its early appearances with Superior Galleries (the Superior lot description from February 1974 is reprinted in Dr. Sol Taylor’s Standard Guide to the Lincoln Cent, fourth edition [1999], page 138); later to error coin dealer Frank Spadone; part of a \$15,000 trade of “regular and pattern silver coins valued at that time [1965] between Spadone and Walter Farris of Bristol, Tennessee, per the Superior ads (and covered in a Coin World story on page 41, January 20, 1965); authenticated at some point by Walter Breen (before 1965, by which time Farris had obtained the certification); Dr. Charles L. Ruby Collection, Part I (Superior, 2/1974), lot 1991; Superior (6/1977), realized \$49,500; Dr. Jon Kardatzke Collection (Goldberg Auctions, 2/2000), lot 257, as MS61 Brown NGC, brought \$115,000; Legend Numismatics to Bob Simpson as MS62 Brown PCGS for \$1 million (9/2012); Simpson Collection. “A tiny fleck of zinc is ... lodged in the bronze, just above the 3 in the date,” according to the Goldbergs description. Some muted mint red remains. PCGS certification #25510131.

2. AU58 PCGS. Ex: Simpson Collection, where it resided apparently from some time before September 2012 (likely as early as late 2010) until the present. Earlier provenance uncertain. This piece became the Bob Simpson “duplicate” when he purchased a 1943-S bronze cent in MS62 Brown PCGS Secure for \$1 million in September 2012, a transaction arranged by Legend Numismatics. **The present example.** PCGS certification #18523980.

3. AU55 PCGS Secure. Purchased from an unspecified auction “sometime during the 1980s” and newly certified at PCGS in autumn 2015. Previously authenticated by ANACS. The Sorensen Collection / FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2016), lot 5267, brought \$211,500. No further provenance available. PCGS certification #25653505.

4. AU53 NGC. Ex: Kenneth S. Wing Jr. Collection. A few light flecks on the reverse help with pedigree identification, including one on the right wheat ear, one at the left bottom of T in CENT, and one right at the

midpoint of M in UNUM. Other scattered, tiny flecks appear in the central reverse. A near-vertical tick on Lincoln’s cheekbone is the most apparent obverse mark. “Discovered within a year of its issue, this attractive specimen remained in the same family for more than 60 years,” according to its NGC Photo Proof certification and extensive documentation provided by its current owner. Found in circulation in 1944 by 14-year-old collector Kenneth S. Wing, Jr. in Long Beach, California; Kenneth S. Wing family; sold to Rare Coin Wholesalers for \$72,500 (7/2008); purchased from Park Avenue Numismatics for \$173,000 (8/2008); Kerry Rudin. NGC certification #3184796-001; formerly in a slab with NGC certification #3210930-001 (now listed as AU53/Deleted by NGC) but reholdered due to scuffs on the slab. Photographed on NGC Coin Explorer.

5. XF45 PCGS. From a photo in the PCGS Condition Census on CoinFacts. A small tick at Lincoln’s temple, and a hairline-thin scrape from the obverse field left of T(RUST) to a hair curl above Lincoln’s head down to the ear, are the most obvious pedigree markers. Other small ticks show in the obverse field between the bowtie and goatee, and at the rear shoulder directly down from (LIBERTY)Y. Copper spot at rear of head, below G(OD). PCGS certification #11456467.

6. VF35 PCGS. Dr. Carl A. Minning, Jr. Collection (Bowers and Merena, 8/1999), lot 1122, brought \$51,750; Phillip Flannagan et al. Sale (Bowers and Merena, 11/2001), lot 6076, realized \$62,100; Alfred V. Melson Collection, Part Two / Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 2/2010), lot 178, garnered \$207,000; Geyer Family Collection / New York Signature (Heritage, 11/2013), lot 3510, brought \$141,000. An abrasion runs horizontally beneath the bases of US in TRUST. Described by the 1999 Bowers and Merena cataloger as “King of the Small Cents / Nationwide Publicity Item!” PCGS certification #3457896.

Other Appearances

Although these examples appear in the NGC Census Report, there are no public trades known for any of them, leading us to believe they may be duplications of some of the pieces above.

1943-S BRONZE CENT, SECOND-FINEST KNOWN, AU58 FROM THE BOB SIMPSON COLLECTION SELLS FOR \$282,000.00

A. MS61 Brown NGC. An example in this grade remains in the NGC Census Report. See #1 above, or this could be a duplicate.

B. AU58 NGC. From NGC Census Report.

C. AU55 NGC. From NGC Census Report.

Selections from The Bob R. Simpson Collection. (NGC ID# 22E9, PCGS# 82715)



(16) Proof 40% Silver Ike Dollar Planchets Including PCGS Discovery Coin Discovery Group of 15 NGC Certified Blanks From The San Francisco Hoard

by Mike Byers (mikebyers.com)

For four decades, there was just one unique Proof 40% Silver Ike Dollar blank known to the numismatic community. This mint error was

certified, authenticated and encapsulated by PCGS. Fred Weinberg is the PCGS Consultant for authenticity for all mint errors submitted



Proof 40% Silver Ike Dollar Planchets



to PCGS. He authenticated this unique Proof Silver Ike Dollar blank planchet.

Recently a small hoard of San Francisco major mint errors in proof and mint state were discovered. Included were these fifteen (15) proof blanks. This is exciting because it is amazing that new discoveries surface and are authenticated and become available for coin collectors to enjoy owning a part of history. Fred Weinberg stated that “these specific 15 pieces of NGC-certified 40% silver planchets, from the San Francisco Hoard, are in my opinion, proof planchets like the single PCGS certified Proof Planchet.”

Proof Ike Dollars struck in 40% Silver were issued from 1971 to 1976. This is one of the most popular U.S. Coins collected. All Proof Ike Dollars were struck, sold and shipped in official U.S Mint sealed packaging. These recently discovered proof blanks have the same pebbled surfaces that are known on U.S. proof

blanks. NGC authenticated and encapsulated these 15 blank planchets, and noted on the insert that these were from the ‘San Francisco Hoard.’

The discovery coin, a PCGS certified Proof 40% Silver Ike Dollar blank, was in Fred Weinberg’s personal collection and I recently purchased it from him. Considering that a Presidential Dollar blank with the edge lettering was also being offered by Fred Weinberg for \$8k and Silver Dollar blanks sell up to \$2k each, this unique proof silver blank was an exciting purchase.

I’m offering this unique group of 16 Proof 40% Silver Ike Dollar Planchets for the first time. This includes the PCGS discovery coin. This group is reasonably priced considering what other unique blank planchets have sold for. In addition, unique discovery mint error coins have always brought a substantial premium and this discovery coin is included in this group.

Proof 40% Silver Ike Dollar Planchets

Fred Weinberg & Co.



Member: Professional Numismatists Guild; Professional Coin Grading Service; Industry Council for Tangible Assets.

Since the minting of Ike Dollars in 1971, there has been only one Proof 40% Silver Planchet known. It was authenticated and certified by PCGS many years ago.

Recently, a small group of 40% Proof Ike Dollar Planchets came on the market. Until this discovery, the lone PCGS certified Proof 40% Silver Planchet had been the only one known for over 40 years.

In this group were 15 pcs. of what I consider to be Proof Type 2 40% silver planchets. They have the same "pebbled" surfaces that known proof planchets have, the result of the tumbling operation to prepare the planchets to be struck as proof coinage.

All 40% Proof Silver Ike Dollars were struck and shipped in official Mint packaging from the San Francisco Mint.

These specific 15 pieces of NGC-certified 40% silver planchets, from the San Francisco Hoard, are in my opinion, proof planchets like the single PCGS certified Proof Planchet mentioned above.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Fred Weinberg', is positioned below the main text.

16311 Ventura Blvd., Suite 1298, Encino, CA 91436
(818) 986-3733 • (800) 338-6533 • FAX (818) 986-2153
Email: Fred@FredWeinberg.com • www.FredWeinberg.com

Proof 40% Silver Ike Dollar Planchets



Proof 40% Silver Ike Dollar Planchets



Proof 40% Silver Ike Dollar Planchets

This is one of the 15 Proof 40% Silver planchets certified by NGC:



Proof 40% Silver Ike Dollar Planchets



(12) Proof Clad Ike Dollar Planchets Including 2 NGC Discovery Coins Discovery Group of 10 NGC Certified Blanks From The San Francisco Hoard

by Mike Byers (mikebyers.com)

For years, there were just two Proof Clad Ike Dollar blanks known to the numismatic community. These two mint errors were certified, authenticated and encapsulated by NGC. The NGC insert certifies

these as proof blank planchets.

Recently a small hoard of San Francisco major mint errors in proof and mint state were discovered.



Proof 40% Silver Ike Dollar Planchets



Included were these ten (10) proof blanks. This is exciting because it is amazing that new discoveries surface and are authenticated and become available for coin collectors to enjoy owning a part of history. Fred Weinberg, the PCGS Consultant for authenticity for all mint errors, stated that “these specific 10 pieces of NGC-certified clad planchets, from the San Francisco Hoard, are in my opinion, proof planchets like the two NGC certified Proof Planchets.”

Proof Ike Dollars struck in clad were issued from 1973 to 1978. This is one of the most popular U.S. Coins collected. All Proof Ike Dollars were struck, sold and shipped in official U.S Mint sealed packaging. These recently discovered proof blanks have the same pebbled surfaces that are known on U.S. proof blanks. NGC authenticated and encapsulated these 10 blank planchets, and noted on the insert that these were from the ‘San Francisco Hoard.’

These two discovery coins, both NGC certified Proof Clad Ike Dollar blanks, were in Fred Weinberg’s personal collection and I recently purchased them from him. Considering that a Presidential Dollar blank with the edge lettering was also being offered by Fred Weinberg for \$8k and Silver Dollar blanks sell up to \$2k each, these two discovery proof clad Ike Dollar blanks were an exciting purchase.

I’m offering this unique group of 12 Proof Clad Ike Dollar Planchets for the first time. This includes the two NGC discovery coins. This group is reasonably priced considering what other unique blank planchets have sold for. In addition, unique discovery mint error coins have always brought a substantial premium and these two discovery coins are included in this group.

Proof 40% Silver Ike Dollar Planchets

Fred Weinberg & Co.



Member: Professional Numismatists Guild; Professional Coin Grading Service; Industry Council for Tangible Assets.

Since the minting of Ike Dollars in 1971, there have been only two Proof Clad Planchets known. These were authenticated and certified by NGC.

Recently, a small group of Proof Clad Ike Dollar Planchets came on the market. Until this discovery, these two NGC certified Proof Clad Planchets have been the only two known for over 40 years.

In this group were 10 pcs. of what I consider to be Proof Type 2 clad planchets. They have the same "pebbled" surfaces that known proof planchets have, the result of the tumbling operation to prepare the planchets to be struck as proof coinage.

All Proof Clad Ike Dollars were struck and shipped in official Mint packaging from the San Francisco Mint.

These specific 10 pieces of NGC-certified clad planchets, from the San Francisco Hoard, are in my opinion, proof planchets like the two NGC certified Proof Planchets mentioned above.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Fred Weinberg', is written in a cursive style.

16311 Ventura Blvd., Suite 1298, Encino, CA 91436
(818) 986-3733 • (800) 338-6533 • FAX (818) 986-2153
Email: Fred@FredWeinberg.com • www.FredWeinberg.com

Proof 40% Silver Ike Dollar Planchets

These are the 2 discovery coins certified by NGC:



Proof 40% Silver Ike Dollar Planchets



Proof 40% Silver Ike Dollar Planchets

This is one of the 10 Proof clad planchets certified by NGC:



Proof 40% Silver Ike Dollar Planchets



PCGS Certifies Unique Proof \$100 Canada National Parks Commemorative Gold Coin Reverse Die Cap & Brockage Obverse

by Mike Byers (mikebyers.com)



PCGS Certifies Unique Proof \$100 Canada National Parks Commemorative Gold Coin Reverse Die Cap & Brockage Obverse

This unique proof die cap is more than 30% larger in diameter than a properly struck commemorative.



This Canadian Gold \$100 Reverse Die Cap is the only known obverse or reverse die cap for any Canadian gold coin. The Royal Canadian Mint issued this coin in 1985. It is the \$100 National Park Commemorative Coin. The obverse depicts Queen Elizabeth II and the reverse has a bighorn mountain sheep.

After being struck, this proof gold coin adhered to the reverse die and became a reverse die cap. It subsequently struck blank planchets, creating brockages on the reverse of each coin. The obverse design of this die cap expanded with each strike.

As with any reverse die cap, the shape resembles a bottle cap. This unique gold die cap struck a large number of coins since the diameter expanded considerably. The shape of the die cap is extremely deep.

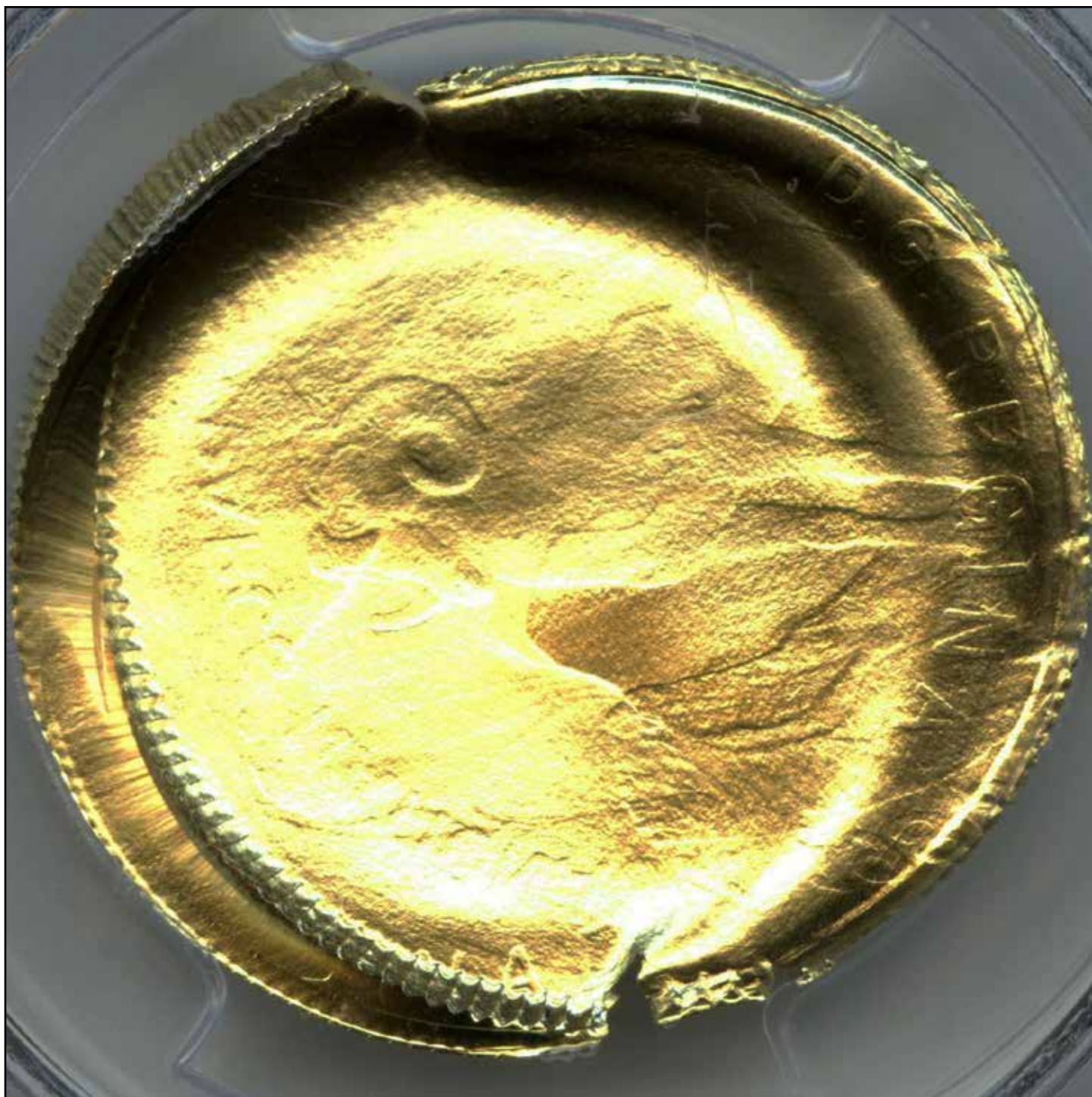
It is incredible that this dramatic gold die cap was discovered and subsequently sent to PCGS for authentication and grading. Furthermore, there is only one other known gold die cap from any country. It is an 1824 English Half Sovereign obverse die cap, which struck only two or three coins and is very shallow and slightly cupped. By comparison this proof Canadian \$100 Commemorative Gold Coin combines several major mint errors. It is a deep reverse die cap, that was struck multiple times with an expanded obverse brockage.

This is one of the rarest, most expensive and most spectacular Canadian Mint Errors known. This unique proof gold die cap rivals any U.S. Gold Mint Error in rarity, prestige and value. In fact, there are no known U.S. gold obverse or reverse die caps and only two known U.S. gold brockages.

PCGS Certifies Unique Proof \$100 Canada National Parks Commemorative Gold Coin Reverse Die Cap & Brockage Obverse



PCGS Certifies Unique Proof \$100 Canada National Parks Commemorative Gold Coin Reverse Die Cap & Brockage Obverse



NGC Certifies Unique Pair of Proof Quarters Struck on a Silver Barber Quarter and a Silver Canadian Quarter

by Mike Byers (mikebyers.com)



NGC Certifies Unique Pair of Proof Quarters Struck on a Silver Barber Quarter and a Silver Canadian Quarter

Proof coins are struck by technicians who hand feed the blanks into special presses. They are produced, examined and packaged using extreme quality control. It is very unusual to find major proof errors. A few broadstrikes, off-centers, double strikes in collars and off-metals have been known to be found in sealed proof sets. Proof errors are aggressively sought after by many error collectors.

A very small group of Proof errors recently came from a collection that was auctioned by the State of California. The U.S. Secret Service inspected and released this collection to the State of California determining that it was legal to own. The State of California then auctioned the collection and it has been dispersed since the sale.

Proof Washington Quarters struck in 1970 by the San Francisco Mint were clad. The first coin of this unique pair,

a 1970-S Proof Quarter was overstruck on a Silver Barber Quarter and is one of two known. This mint error was originally discovered in group of San Francisco Proof Errors that was auctioned by the State of California. There is some detail on both sides showing the design of the Barber Quarter. This is one of the most famous U.S. Proof Major Mint Error ever released from the San Francisco Mint.

The second coin of this unique pair is a 1970-S Proof Quarter from the United States that was overstruck on a 1941 Quarter from Canada. This unique mint error was originally discovered in group of San Francisco Proof Errors that was auctioned by the State of California. There is a significant amount of detail on both sides showing the design of the Canadian Quarter. This is one of the most fascinating and intriguing proof mint errors ever discovered.

NGC Certifies Unique Pair of Proof Quarters Struck on a Silver Barber Quarter and a Silver Canadian Quarter

1970-S Proof Washington Quarter Struck on a Silver Barber Quarter NGC PF 65 1 of 2 Known (Obverse)



NGC Certifies Unique Pair of Proof Quarters Struck on a Silver Barber Quarter and a Silver Canadian Quarter

1970-S Proof Washington Quarter Struck on a Silver Barber Quarter NGC PF 65 1 of 2 Known (Reverse)



NGC Certifies Unique Pair of Proof Quarters Struck on a Silver Barber Quarter and a Silver Canadian Quarter

1970-S Proof Washington Quarter Struck on 1941 Canada Quarter NGC PF 65 (Obverse)



NGC Certifies Unique Pair of Proof Quarters Struck on a Silver Barber Quarter and a Silver Canadian Quarter

1970-S Proof Washington Quarter Struck on 1941 Canada Quarter NGC PF 65 (Reverse)



NGC Certifies Unique Pair of Proof Quarters Struck on a Silver Barber Quarter and a Silver Canadian Quarter

1970-S Proof Washington Quarter Struck on 1941 Canada Quarter NGC PF 65



NGC Certifies Unique Pair of Proof Quarters Struck on a Silver Barber Quarter and a Silver Canadian Quarter

Mike Byers was on Fox News in a segment featuring these two incredible quarters.



NGC CERTIFIES COLOMBIA PATTERN ODDITY

BY NGC

*NGC recently certified a 1918 10 Peso
pattern struck over a US WWI-era pin.*



NGC CERTIFIES COLOMBIA PATTERN ODDITY

A highly unusual Colombia 1918 10 Peso pattern was recently certified by NGC. The reason it was so unusual? This pattern coin was struck over a United States 47th Infantry Regiment WW I era pin.

Colombia planned to issue gold 10 peso coins in 1919. During 1918, a small number of brass patterns were struck as a proposed design for this issue. The eventual motif that graced the 1919 issue is only slightly different from the 1918 patterns—most noticeably, the metal content changed from the proposed 0.900 fine to 0.9167 fine. Listed in *Coins of Colombia* by Jorge Emilio Restrepo, the normal 1918 brass pattern is listed as Restrepo-124.

The planchet for the piece recently graded by NGC, however, was a 47th US Infantry Regiment pin. The pin, also of brass composition, was an odd choice for several reasons. First, the 47th regiment was organized in June of 1917 and served overseas in France during World War I. How one of these pins made it to Colombia to serve as the host for the 1918 pattern is currently unknown. Effort was then made to remove the mounting on the back of the pin before striking the coin, but yet no similar effort was made to deface the deeply struck design that originally appeared on the front of the pin. The pin's original design can therefore be seen beneath the pattern design.

This most unusual coin was unfortunately defaced by several deep, long scratches on both sides of the coin. While the scratches are old, there is no way of knowing if they were inflicted at the time of production or were done later. NGC graded it Unc (Uncirculated) Details, Scratches.

NGC CERTIFIES COLOMBIA PATTERN ODDITY



NGC CERTIFIES COLOMBIA PATTERN ODDITY



PCGS Certifies Unique SPECIMEN Canada 1/2 oz Maple Leaf \$20 Brass Uniface Die Trials

by Mike Byers (mikebyers.com)

This is a unique pair of SPECIMEN brass die trials for the Canadian \$20 1986 1/2 oz Gold Maple Leaf Coin.



PCGS Certifies Unique SPECIMEN Canada 1/2 oz Maple Leaf \$20 Brass Uniface Die Trials

These are the only known Canadian \$20 SPECIMEN brass die trials of any design or series. They are uniface since each die was tested separately. They are in gem specimen condition with original toning. These SPECIMEN die trials are among the most spectacular coins ever released by the Royal Canadian Mint.

These two unique die trials were struck on brass planchets with a diameter of 25 millimeters, specifically produced for testing of the 1/2 oz Maple Leaf. These were Type One planchets that do not have a raised rim. They were struck in the collar and have a plain edge. The authorized issues struck in gold have reeding and were struck on Type Two gold planchets.

The Royal Canadian Mint issued the first 1 oz Maple Leaf gold coins starting in 1979. It was such a success that they added the 1/2 oz Maple Leaf in 1986. The obverse depicts Queen Elizabeth II and the reverse has the Canadian Maple Leaf. The 1/2 oz Maple Leaf has a diameter of 25 millimeters and weighs 7.7850 grams. It was struck in .9999 fine gold and has a gold content of 3.11 grams.

It is incredible that these dramatic and unique SPECIMEN brass die trials were discovered and subsequently sent to PCGS for authentication and grading. They are off-metal (not struck in gold), uniface and have plain edges. This pair of unique SPECIMEN brass die trials rival any U.S. Pattern or Die Trial in rarity, prestige and value.

**PCGS Certifies Unique SPECIMEN Canada
1/2 oz Maple Leaf \$20 Brass Uniface Die Trials**



**PCGS Certifies Unique SPECIMEN Canada
1/2 oz Maple Leaf \$20 Brass Uniface Die Trials**



PCGS Certifies Unique SPECIMEN Canada 1/2 oz Maple Leaf \$20 Brass Uniface Die Trials



**PCGS Certifies Unique SPECIMEN Canada
1/2 oz Maple Leaf \$20 Brass Uniface Die Trials**



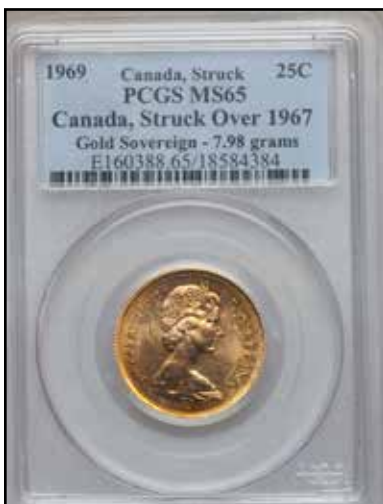
HIGHEST PRICES REALIZED FOR WORLD MINT ERRORS IN HERITAGE AUCTIONS

The following coins sold in past Heritage Auctions.

Philippines: USA Administration Reverse Die Cap Peso (1903-04) Mint Error AU58 NGC
\$41,125.00



Canada: Elizabeth II Gold 25 Cents 1969 Struck Over 1967, KM82b by type, MS65 PCGS
\$21,150.00



HIGHEST PRICES REALIZED FOR WORLD MINT ERRORS IN HERITAGE AUCTIONS

**Great Britain: William & Mary gold “brockage” Guinea 1694, S3426 type, VF30 Mint Error
Brockage on Reverse NGC \$11,500.00**



**Great Britain: Victoria young head Full Brockage sovereign, 1856. S-3852D. MS63 PCGS,
designated Full Brockage Reverse \$10,925.00**



**Great Britain: Victoria young head Full Brockage sovereign, 1872. S-3853B. AU58 PCGS,
designated Full Brockage Reverse \$6,900.00**



HIGHEST PRICES REALIZED FOR WORLD MINT ERRORS IN HERITAGE AUCTIONS

Canada: Elizabeth II 2 Dollars 2000 on USA Sacagawea Dollar Planchet, MS66 PCGS \$6,325.00



Ireland: George IV Half Penny Full Brockage Obverse 1823, type of KM150, S-6624, Mint Error MS65 Brown NGC \$5,287.50



Australia: Elizabeth II gold \$25 - 1/4 Ounce Nugget 1989 Mint Error, KM90, MS69 NGC, struck with two reverse dies \$5,175.00



HIGHEST PRICES REALIZED FOR WORLD MINT ERRORS IN HERITAGE AUCTIONS

France: Louis VI gold Louis d'Or 1744-A Mint Error, KM513.1, MS64 PCGS, double struck
\$4,993.75



Brazil: Jose I gold 4000 Reis 1754/3(L) Mint Error, KM171.1, MS62 NGC (double-struck)
\$4,743.75



France: Louis XVI gold 2 Louis d'Or 1787-D Mint Error, KM592.5, AU50 ANACS, double-struck
\$4,600.00



HIGHEST PRICES REALIZED FOR WORLD MINT ERRORS IN HERITAGE AUCTIONS

Great Britain: Victoria gold Error 1/2 Sovereign 1876 MS62 NGC, Royal mint, KM735.2, S-3860E. Reverse Struck Through Capped Die Error \$4,465.00



Canada: Elizabeth II Cent Mint Error 1979, KM59.2, MS64 NGC, struck on a 1979 10 Cent \$4,112.50



Great Britain: George VI Double Obverse Penny 1937-1952, MS60 BN NGC "Mint error with two obverse dies KM-845." \$4,025.00



HIGHEST PRICES REALIZED FOR WORLD MINT ERRORS IN HERITAGE AUCTIONS

Canada: Elizabeth II Dollar 1969 Mint Error, KM76.1, PL65 PCGS, struck on a Canada silver 50 Cents planchet. \$4,025.00



Canada: Elizabeth II Silver 50 Cents 1970 Mint Error, type of KM75.1 but struck in silver instead of nickel on a planchet weighing 10.2 grams. The silver 50 Cents of Canada weighed 11.66 grams so the provenance of this flan is still a mystery. MS66 PCGS \$3,450.00



Great Britain: George III misstruck 18 Pence 1811, Laureate Bust in Armor, S-3771, KM-Tn2, Mint Error "D/S - 2nd Strike 45% O/C" MS62 PCGS \$3,290.00



HIGHEST PRICES REALIZED FOR WORLD MINT ERRORS IN HERITAGE AUCTIONS

**Canada: Elizabeth II Dollar 1967 Mint Error, KM70, PL67 PCGS, double struck in collar.
\$3,290.00**



**Canada: Elizabeth II 50 Cents 2000, Struck on an USA Sacagawea \$1 planchet. MS64 PCGS
\$2,990.00**



**Vatican: Euro Coinage Mule ND, extremely rare mint error with two reverses featuring the 20 Cent on the obverse and 50 Cent on the reverse, KM types Y345 and 346 (2002-2005). MS64 ANACS, fully lustrous.
\$2,875.00**



NGC CERTIFIES FIRST FOREIGN GOLD PATTERN EVER STRUCK BY UNITED STATES

BY NGC

NGC graders have certified a rare 1855 Peruvian Gold Pattern 2 Peso struck at the Philadelphia Mint.



Numismatic Guaranty Corporation (NGC) has graded an 1855 Peruvian Pattern 2 Peso in gold that was the first pattern struck by the United States Mint for a foreign country. “Patterns” are sample coins that were struck to test a new design, composition, denomination or other new feature. They were typically struck in extremely small numbers for test and display purposes.

The Peru 1855 Pattern 2 Peso came about during a turbulent time in that country’s early history. After it gained its independence from Spain in 1824, Peru became part of a short-lived confederation comprised of three states: North Peru, South Peru, and Bolivia. This ended with the War of Confederation in 1839, which resulted in the separate countries of a unified Peru and Bolivia.

After two wars and many internal political issues, Peru faced several serious economic problems. During these wars, many merchants and businessmen had fled the newly founded country, taking with them their wealth. Money shortages developed as a result—any coins that remained in the country were hoarded and a lack of production at silver mines within Peru prevented new coins from being struck.

The shortage of coins resulted in the use of Bolivian coinage, which had lower silver content than the Spanish coinage upon which Peru’s economic system had been developed, causing confusion and price instability.

Peru subsequently opened more mints within its borders – at Cusco, Cerro de Pasco, and Arequipa – to create solid Peruvian money based off of the old Spanish weights and purities. A decision was made, however, to transition the coinage system from the Spanish octal (e.g. 8 Reales) system to the decimal system. The United States made pattern coinage samples for Peru, hoping to receive a

contract for the production of Peruvian coinage. The Peru 1855 2 Peso struck in gold was minted at the Philadelphia Mint, three years prior to the anticipated transition to the decimal system in 1858. Other decimal coinage was struck at Philadelphia in the hopes of obtaining the coinage contract.

Peru, however, opted to continue to produce its own coinage and even modernized the Lima Mint with new steam minting machines from England to replace the aging Spanish colonial equipment. It would be 1863 when Peru finally transitioned to a new system, with the Sol as the replacement for the Spanish peso. A peso was initially valued at 0.8 soles.

The Peru 1855 Gold Pattern 2 Peso is important in the numismatic histories of both the United States and Peru. While the United States had previously produced issues that circulated overseas, this was the first pattern coinage struck at the Philadelphia Mint for a foreign country. This was done before Congress revoked the legal tender status of the Spanish 8 Reales in the Coinage Act of 1857, and it would not be until 1874 when Congress explicitly authorized the United States Mint to contract to manufacture coins for foreign governments (provided that these contracts did not interfere with the required coinage of the United States). For Peru, it marked a transition in their economic history which took years to complete. Ultimately, the foresight that economic reform was needed for financial stability proved to be correct.

The Philadelphia Mint is believed to have struck only six examples of the Peru 1855 Gold Pattern 2 Peso. Of these, NGC has certified two, this example being graded NGC PF 62. The other, formerly from the collection of King Farouk, was graded NGC PF 63. A third example is in the National Numismatic Collection of the Smithsonian Museum and the other three examples are not publicly known today.





NGC Certifies Unique Double Denomination

by Mike Byers (mikebyers.com)



Unique Double Denomination

This is a spectacular double denomination. It is a 1995 Lincoln Cent struck on a struck 1991 Roosevelt Dime. It's unique since it's a double denomination that is 4 years apart.

The Lincoln portrait is almost entirely visible over the Roosevelt Dime reverse design making this one of the most visually dramatic

and eye appealing double denominations known. The Roosevelt portrait is still almost entirely visible underneath the memorial design of the Cent. Both dates are clearly visible as well. It is in gem mint state condition, well struck and is one of the most fascinating United States mint errors known.



Unique Double Denomination



Unique Double Denomination



PCGS Certifies Unique Proof Canadian \$15 Struck on a \$50 Maple Leaf 1 oz. Gold Planchet

by Mike Byers (mikebyers.com)

This is one of the rarest, most expensive and spectacular Canadian mint error coins known.



PCGS Certifies Unique Proof Canadian \$15 Struck on a \$50 Maple Leaf 1 oz. Gold Planchet

This proof gold off-metal mint error was certified and authenticated by PCGS. It was struck on a \$50 Gold Planchet weighing 31.1 grams that was intended for a 1 oz Maple Leaf gold coin. It was unknown to the numismatic community prior to being certified by PCGS. It is the size of a U.S. Silver American Eagle and is in superb proof cameo condition. The diameter of a regular 1 oz Maple Leaf gold coin is 30mm and it has a thickness of 2.8mm. This gold off-metal mint error expanded to a diameter of 40mm when it was struck.

The International Olympic Committee decided to commemorate the centennial of the Olympic Games. In 1992 the Spirit of the Generations proof silver coin was issued by

the Royal Canadian Mint and released in a special presentation box. These were struck with CITIUS ALTIUS FORTIUS on the edge.

For comparison, there are two known smaller Canadian Dollars struck in gold by the Royal Canadian Mint. These two were special gold strikings of silver commemorative coins and were sold on eBay by the Royal Canadian Mint. They were the size of a Kennedy Half Dollar and sold for approximately \$50,000 and \$75,000 (U.S. Dollars).

Also for comparison, there is one known 1992 Canadian \$15 proof commemorative coin authenticated and certified by NGC as a Gold Off-Metal Strike of the same Spirit of the Generations commemorative

PCGS Certifies Unique Proof Canadian \$15 Struck on a \$50 Maple Leaf 1 oz. Gold Planchet

issue. The NGC gold off-metal strike was featured on the cover of Issue 35 of Mint Error News Magazine and also featured in an article in Coin Week.

This 1992 \$15 unique Canadian mint error is twice the size of the two special gold strikings that sold on eBay. This proof gold off-metal rivals any U.S. mint error coin. For comparison

purposes, several U.S. Indian Head Cents struck in gold on \$2 1/2 Dollar blanks and certified by PCGS and NGC as mint errors have sold in public auctions from approximately \$275,000, \$250,000, \$140,000 and \$100,000. This amazing gold off-metal would be the centerpiece of any collection of Canadian mint error coins or commemorative issues.



For comparison, here is the regular issue in silver (left) and a 1 oz Maple Leaf gold coin (right). The silver issue has a diameter of 40mm, and the 1 oz Maple Leaf gold coin has a diameter of 30mm. The above image shows the dramatic size difference. The size of every off-metal mint error expands in diameter when it is struck, usually by a small percentage. In this case, the Maple Leaf gold planchet expanded 25% from a diameter of 30mm to a diameter of 40mm. The die pressure caused the soft metal of the gold planchet to expand in the collar to the full diameter of the regular silver issue.

PCGS Certifies Unique Proof Canadian \$15 Struck on a \$50 Maple Leaf 1 oz. Gold Planchet



PCGS Certifies Unique Proof Canadian \$15 Struck on a \$50 Maple Leaf 1 oz. Gold Planchet



FROM THE GRADING ROOM: 1964 LINCOLN CENT STRUCK ON A COIN OF INDIA

BY NGC

NGC Graders share an intriguing and visually dramatic error coin that was recently submitted for certification.



FROM THE GRADING ROOM: 1964 LINCOLN CENT STRUCK ON A COIN OF INDIA

Among the various types of error coins that exist, one of the most coveted are coins overstruck on foreign coins from other countries. At a glance, these coins look so unusual or different from typical coins, they immediately invite investigation. Second, they prompt an interesting series of follow-up questions: how did these come to be made; were they made deliberately; and why?

Recently submitted to NGC was one of these very curious double-denomination errors: a 1964 Lincoln Cent struck on a cancelled India 1942 1/4 Rupee. In .500 fine silver, its color immediately signals it is something different. Odd diamond cross-hatching, the results of cancellation, has overlaid a textured pattern to both obverse and reverse. Closer examination identifies the undertype. Clearly discernible running vertically across Lincoln's profile bust are the words, in four lines, "1/4 / RUPEE / INDIA / -

1942 -". This undertype, an India 1/4 Rupee, KM-546 is a two-year design type struck in Calcutta, which was cancelled prior to being overstruck with Lincoln Cent dies.

Fortunately, we do know a little of its provenance. It was submitted to NGC by coin dealer Gregory Field, a partner with New England Rarities, who represents the family of the original owner. He relayed to NGC that the owner removed the coin from circulation himself in 1964. It had been used in purchase at a Brooklyn Heights, NY delicatessen he owned. Being a casual collector, the owner began to look more closely at the change drawer in his restaurant after it was announced silver coinage would soon be removed from circulation. The coin has remained with the family since then, now offering it for sale by Field on the website nerarities.com.

The coin may be known to some in the numismatic community

FROM THE GRADING ROOM: 1964 LINCOLN CENT STRUCK ON A COIN OF INDIA

as it was first sent to a prominent numismatist for authentication in 1976. At least one Cent struck on an uncanceled 1/4 Rupee is also known. It's natural to assume that such coins were made deliberately by a Mint employee or for the favor of an important visitor to the Mint, wanting an oddity to sell for profit or a special keepsake. This may not be the case here.

Adding to the evidence that these coins were made by mistake are two considerations. First, the coin was found in circulation in 1964, suggesting that it promptly entered commerce and wasn't held back as a memento or to be sold. Second, a 1964-D Jefferson Nickel struck on a cancelled India 1940 1/4 Rupee is also known. This means that the same circumstance that occurred at the Philadelphia Mint, where this Lincoln Cent was struck, was repeated at the Denver Mint. That may well rule out the theory that a single Mint employee or someone

with special access to the minting process was involved. For an unknown reason, silver India 1/4 rupees were intermixed with cent planchets at Philadelphia and nickel planchets at Denver!

Similar errors have occurred in the past. The US Mint struck coins for over 40 foreign countries from 1876 into the 1980s. Occasionally these foreign coins got mixed with regular US coinage planchets, creating popular double-denomination error coins. But the US Mint has never produced coins for India, adding to the intrigue of this piece.

The subject coin shows only the lightest evidence of circulation, perhaps amplified in appearance by the color of the undertype which was circulated before cancellation. The melding of the cancelled 1/4 Rupee and Lincoln Cent design has created a charming and visibly appealing error. It is graded AU 58 by NGC.

FROM THE GRADING ROOM: 1964 LINCOLN
CENT STRUCK ON A COIN OF INDIA



FROM THE GRADING ROOM: 1964 LINCOLN
CENT STRUCK ON A COIN OF INDIA



Unique Double Struck Peace Dollar

by Mike Byers (mikebyers.com)



Unique Double Struck Peace Dollar

Major mint errors in the U.S. Peace Dollar series are very rare. There are only a few known off-centers, broadstrikes and double strikes. Peace Dollar mint errors are many times rarer than Morgan Dollar mint errors.

This is an unbelievable and unique Peace Dollar that was double struck. It is a flip-over since the struck coin flipped over but remained in the collar. It was subsequently struck again and rotated 270 degrees between the strikes.

There are a few double struck Peace Dollars known but the second strikes are 80% to 95% off-center and several have uniface reverses.

This is the only known flip-over double struck Peace Dollar. It was authenticated and certified AU 58 by PCGS. It is unique since it is double struck in the collar and is also a flip-over.

There is considerable detail remaining from the first strike on both sides. Especially on the reverse which shows the entire portrait, eyes, nose, mouth, lips and chin from the first strike which was struck by the obverse die. The obverse also shows detail of the Eagle's wings and the rays of the sun from the first strike which was struck by the reverse die.

This is truly a unique and dramatic major mint error in the Peace Dollar series.

Unique Double Struck Peace Dollar



Unique Double Struck Peace Dollar



Unique Double Struck Peace Dollar

Notice the considerable detail of the portrait and face from the first strike.



Unique Double Struck Peace Dollar

Notice the considerable detail of the Eagle's wings and rays of the sun from the first strike.



NGC Certifies Unique 1943 Lincoln Cent 13-Piece Set Including an Experimental Antimony Test Piece

by Mike Byers (mikebyers.com)

Included in this unique 1943 Lincoln Cent 13-piece set is an experimental 1943 Lincoln cent and 12 blanks and planchets with different compositions that were part of the metallurgical testing done by the Philadelphia Mint for an alternative to the pre-1943 bronze cent.



NGC Certifies Unique 1943 Lincoln Cent 13-Piece Set Including an Experimental Antimony Test Piece

The experimental 1943 Lincoln cent was struck in steel but was coated with a combination of 90% zinc, 4% antimony and 6% iron. It is similar to Judd-2085 although no Judd designation is on the NGC holder.

The only other known piece was featured in an article in the September 21, 2009 edition of Coin World. The article, written by Coin World reporter Paul Gilkes, identified the owners as “the children of a former Philadelphia Mint metallurgist [now deceased] who worked on finding an alternative to the pre-1943 bronze cent.”

The 1943 Judd-2085 Lincoln cent is part of a 5-piece NGC certified set and was authenticated and certified AU58. The accompanying envelope is annotated: “Experimental Zinc & Antimony on steel. Dec. 1942.” According to David Camire, an NGC consultant, this pattern for the 1943 cent was “subjected to nondestructive, X-ray fluorescence.” Camire continued that “the testing determined the composition to be 90 percent zinc, 4 percent antimony, 6 percent iron plating” according to the Coin World article.

The USPatterns.com website reports that “It differs from

NGC Certifies Unique 1943 Lincoln Cent 13-Piece Set Including an Experimental Antimony Test Piece

the regular zinc coated steel cent of this year in that the plating includes antimony and iron. According to researcher Roger Burdette, it is probable that the antimony was added to make the coin darker in color in order to make it less likely to be confused with a dime which, apparently happened often.”

The 5-piece NGC set from The Geyer Family Collection included an experimental antimony test piece, a pattern and 3 blanks. It originally sold for \$161,000.00 in the Heritage January 2010 FUN US Coin Auction in Orlando, FL. It later sold for \$58,750.00 in the Heritage November 2013 US Coin

Signature Auction in New York. In comparison, the 13-piece set featured here includes a similar antimony test piece as well as several experimental blanks and planchets that were not part of the 5-piece set, making it a much more interesting and comprehensive collection.

This unique 13-piece set represents a fascinating part of the Mint’s history and production of experimental coinage. This exciting and historic set clearly illustrates the U.S. Mint’s process in developing an alternative to the bronze cent due to the shortage of copper during World War II.

NGC Certifies Unique 1943 Lincoln Cent 13-Piece Set Including an Experimental Antimony Test Piece



NGC Certifies Unique 1943 Lincoln Cent 13-Piece Set Including an Experimental Antimony Test Piece



NGC Certifies Unique 1943 Lincoln Cent 13-Piece Set Including an Experimental Antimony Test Piece



NGC Certifies Unique 1943 Lincoln Cent 13-Piece Set Including an Experimental Antimony Test Piece



NGC Certifies Unique 1943 Lincoln Cent 13-Piece Set Including an Experimental Antimony Test Piece



NGC Certifies Unique 1943 Lincoln Cent 13-Piece Set Including an Experimental Antimony Test Piece



NGC Certifies Unique 1943 Lincoln Cent 13-Piece Set Including an Experimental Antimony Test Piece



NGC Certifies Unique 1943 Lincoln Cent 13-Piece Set Including an Experimental Antimony Test Piece



NGC and PCGS Certify Previously Unknown Experimental Blanks & Planchets

by Mike Byers (mikebyers.com)

Recently PCGS and NGC have authenticated and certified experimental blanks and planchets struck at the U.S. Mint. These include Clad Ike dollar planchets with an experimental upset rim, a group of 1943 Lincoln cents including experimental blanks and planchets, unique experimental Ike dollar planchets with notations by the Mint on the planchets, a few Jefferson nickel planchets with an experimental finish and a unique Jefferson nickel planchet with an experimental rinse and a notation by the Mint on the planchet.

This is part of the U.S. Mint's history and production of experimental coinage. These experimental blanks and planchets were previously unknown to the numismatic community.



NGC & PCGS Certify Previously Unknown Experimental Blanks & Planchets



NGC & PCGS Certify Previously Unknown Experimental Blanks & Planchets



A COLLECTION OF STATE QUARTERS STRUCK ON ELLIPTICAL PLANCHETS

Editor's Note: Jon Sullivan recently purchased an amazing collection of State Quarter major mint errors. Included were a large group of State Quarters struck on elliptical planchets. U.S. coins struck on elliptical planchets are scarce, making this an impressive collection.

2007-D IDAHO QUARTER ELLIPTICAL CLIP NGC MS-63

Elliptical clip with an oval shape. The coin weighs 4.9 grams.



2006-D NEVADA QUARTER ELLIPTICAL CLIP NGC MS-66

Elliptical clip, with the coin having a perfect "football" shape.



A COLLECTION OF STATE QUARTERS STRUCK ON ELLIPTICAL PLANCHETS

2004-D TEXAS QUARTER ELLIPTICAL CLIP NGC MS-64

Elliptical clip with an oval shape to the coin, and with a weight of 4.8 grams.



2002-D INDIANA QUARTER ELLIPTICAL CLIP PCGS AU-55

Elliptical clip and with an oval shape to the coin. A scarce state for elliptical clips.



2002-D OHIO QUARTER ELLIPTICAL CLIP NGC AU-58

Elliptical clip with the coin having an oval shape. A scarcer state for elliptical clips.



A COLLECTION OF STATE QUARTERS STRUCK ON ELLIPTICAL PLANCHETS

2001-P VERMONT QUARTER ELLIPTICAL CLIP NGC MS-65

Elliptical clip with the coin having an oval shape. The coin weighs 4.9 grams. Very scarce.



2001-P NORTH CAROLINA QUARTER ELLIPTICAL CLIP NGC MS-65

Elliptical clip, with a perfect "football" shape to the coin. A beautiful example!



2000-D NEW HAMPSHIRE QUARTER ELLIPTICAL CLIP NGC MS-65

Elliptical clip, with the coin having a perfect "football shape." Beautiful example!



A COLLECTION OF STATE QUARTERS STRUCK ON ELLIPTICAL PLANCHETS

1999-D DELAWARE QUARTER ELLIPTICAL CLIP PCGS MS-62

An elliptical clip with an oval shape to the coin. Very scarce on Delaware Quarters.



2002-D MISSISSIPPI QUARTER ELLIPTICAL CLIP & 5% OFF-CENTER PCGS MS-66

The elliptical clip is an oval shape, and the off-center strike is quite obvious.



2000-P MASSACHUSETTS QUARTER ELLIPTICAL CLIP & BROADSTRUCK NGC MS-64

Scarce Massachusetts Quarter broadstruck and elliptical clip.



A COLLECTION OF STATE QUARTERS STRUCK ON ELLIPTICAL PLANCHETS

2006-D SOUTH DAKOTA QUARTER ELLIPTICAL CLIP NGC MS-64

Elliptical clip and with a nice football shape. Very scarce.



2006-D COLORADO QUARTER ELLIPTICAL CLIP NGC MS-64

Elliptical clip and with an oval shape. The coins weighs 4.6 grams.



2000-P SOUTH CAROLINA QUARTER ELLIPTICAL CLIP NGC MS-66

Elliptical clip with an oval shape.



A COLLECTION OF STATE QUARTERS STRUCK ON ELLIPTICAL PLANCHETS

2000-P NEW HAMPSHIRE QUARTER ELLIPTICAL CLIP PCGS MS-64

Elliptical Clip with an oval shape.



1999-P CONNECTICUT QUARTER ELLIPTICAL CLIP NGC MS-64

Elliptical clip with a oval shape. 4.8 Grams.



1999-D GEORGIA QUARTER ELLIPTICAL CLIP NGC AU-58

Elliptical clip with an oval shape.



A COLLECTION OF STATE QUARTERS STRUCK ON ELLIPTICAL PLANCHETS

2007-D UTAH QUARTER ELLIPTICAL CLIP NGC MS-62

This is about as nice an example as is likely to exist for Utah ellipticals.



2007-D WYOMING QUARTER ELLIPTICAL CLIP NGC MS-65

Elliptical clip Wyoming Quarter. The coin has an oval shape, and weighs 4.7 grams.



2006-D NEBRASKA QUARTER ELLIPTICAL CLIP 4.9 GRAMS NGC MS-62

Elliptical clip and with an oval shape. A rare state for elliptical clips.



A COLLECTION OF STATE QUARTERS STRUCK ON ELLIPTICAL PLANCHETS

2005-D KANSAS QUARTER ELLIPTICAL CLIP NGC MS-62

The coin has superb eye-appeal, and is a scarce state for ellipticals.



2005-P KANSAS QUARTER ELLIPTICAL CLIP PCGS MS-64

The coin is an oval shape, but is still an obvious elliptical clip.



2005-D WEST VIRGINIA ELLIPTICAL CLIP NGC MS-65

Elliptical clip with a perfect "football" shape to it. Scarce.



A COLLECTION OF STATE QUARTERS STRUCK ON ELLIPTICAL PLANCHETS

2008-D ARIZONA QUARTER ELLIPTICAL CLIP NGC AU-58

Elliptical clip, with an oval shape. Scarce state.



2007-D MONTANA QUARTER ELLIPTICAL CLIP NGC MS-64

Montana Quarter elliptical clip, with a perfect football shape. The coin weighs 4.2 grams.



2001-P NEW YORK QUARTER ELLIPTICAL CLIP PCGS MS-66

Elliptical clip with an oval shape to the coin.



A COLLECTION OF STATE QUARTERS STRUCK ON ELLIPTICAL PLANCHETS

2000-D VIRGINIA QUARTER ELLIPTICAL CLIP 4.2 GRAMS NGC AU-58

Elliptical clip with an oval shape. The coin weighs 4.2 grams.



2000-P VIRGINIA QUARTER ELLIPTICAL CLIP NGC MS-66

Struck on an elliptically clipped planchet. The coin has an oval shape.



2006-D NORTH DAKOTA QUARTER ELLIPTICAL CLIP NGC MS-64

A rare state for elliptical clips.



A COLLECTION OF STATE QUARTERS STRUCK ON ELLIPTICAL PLANCHETS

2002-D TENNESSEE QUARTER ELLIPTICAL CLIP NGC MS-64

Elliptical clip, with the coin having a slightly oval “football” shape. 4.7 grams. Scarce.



2002-D MISSISSIPPI QUARTER ELLIPTICAL CLIP NGC MS-63

Elliptical clip, with the coin having a fairly nice “football” shape. 4.5 grams.



2008-D OKLAHOMA QUARTER ELLIPTICAL CLIP NGC MS-63

Elliptical clip with a somewhat oval football shape. Very scarce state for elliptical clips.



A COLLECTION OF STATE QUARTERS STRUCK ON ELLIPTICAL PLANCHETS

2004-D WISCONSIN QUARTER ELLIPTICAL CLIP NGC MS-65

Elliptical clip, with an oval shape. The coin weighs 5.0 grams. A scarce state for elliptical clips.



2007-D WYOMING QUARTER ELLIPTICAL CLIP PCGS MS-62

The coin is struck on an elliptically clipped planchet, and has an oval shape to it.



2008-P ALASKA QUARTER ELLIPTICAL CLIP 5.08 GRAMS ANACS MS-64

A scarcer state for major mint errors.



A COLLECTION OF STATE QUARTERS STRUCK ON ELLIPTICAL PLANCHETS

2007-D WASHINGTON QUARTER ELLIPTICAL CLIP NGC AU-58



2007-D MONTANA QUARTER ELLIPTICAL CLIP NGC MS-64



2007-D UTAH QUARTER ELLIPTICAL CLIP NGC MS-62

Almost a football shape! Scarcer state for errors.



A COLLECTION OF STATE QUARTERS STRUCK ON ELLIPTICAL PLANCHETS

2008-P ARIZONA QUARTER ELLIPTICAL CLIP NGC AU-55

Scarcer state for errors.



2007-D WYOMING ELLIPTICAL CLIP NGC MS-61

Oval shaped elliptical clip.



2007-D MONTANA ELLIPTICAL CLIP AU-58

This Montana Quarter is an elliptical clip, and weighs 4.97 grams (normal is 5.67.) Scarce.



Unique “Two Tailed” Off-Metal

by Mike Byers (mikebyers.com)

This is one of two known U.S. or World Coins in numismatic history that were struck by either two obverse or two reverse dies and struck on an off-metal planchet. It is a Chile 2003 5 Peso struck with two reverse

dies on a Ni-Brass 1 Peso planchet certified by PCGS. The only other coin which fits this criteria is a Great Britain 1971 Halfpence struck with two obverse dies on a Copper-Nickel planchet that was certified by NGC.



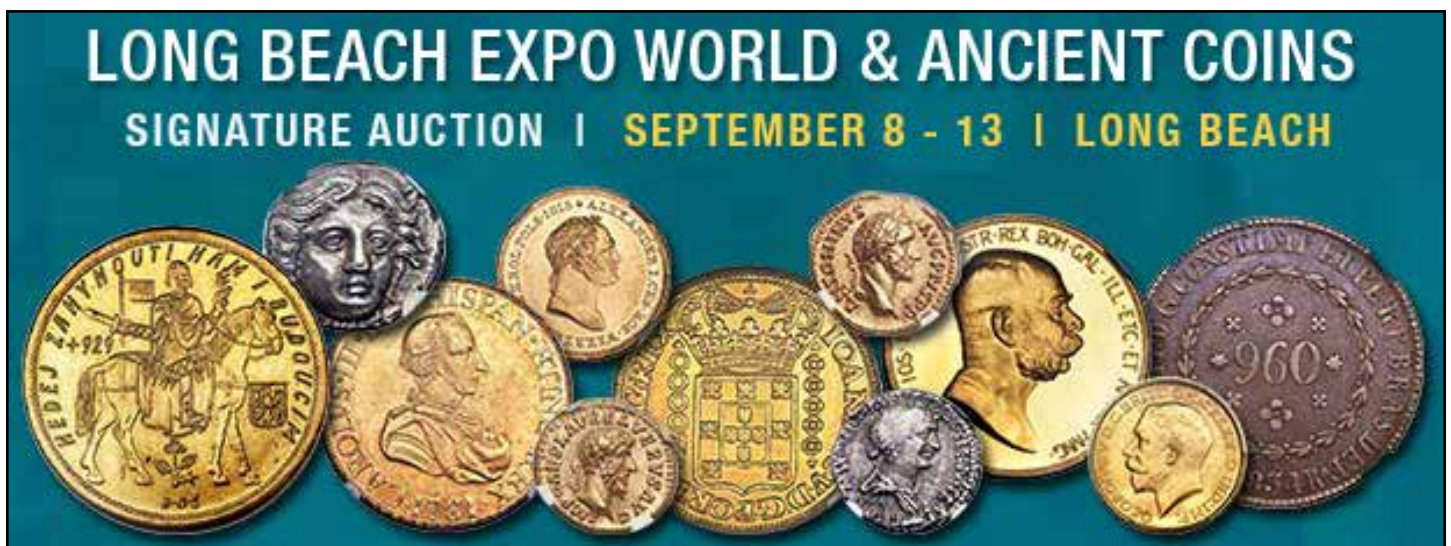
Unique “Two Tailed” Off-Metal



Unique “Two Tailed” Off-Metal



BROCKAGES ON WORLD COINS FROM THE SEPTEMBER 2016 LONG BEACH EXPO HERITAGE AUCTION



*The following coins sold in the 2016 September 8 - 13 Long Beach Expo
World Coins & Ancient Coins Signature Auction #3049.*

**Great Britain: (1695-1701) William III 1/2 Penny Full Brockage Reverse VF35 PCGS
\$1,775.00**



**Great Britain: (1812-1816) George III 3 Shillings Full Brockage Reverse UNC Details PCGS
Not Sold**



**Great Britain: (1821-26) George IV 6 Pence Full Brockage Reverse MS64 PCGS
\$2,232.50**



**Great Britain: (1820-23) George IV 1/2 Crown Full Brockage Reverse XF40 PCGS
\$1,527.50**



**Great Britain: (1834-37) William IV Shilling Full Brockage Reverse AU50 PCGS
Not Sold**



**Great Britain: 1854 Victoria 3 Pence Full Brockage Obverse, Broadstruck MS66 PCGS
Not Sold**



**Great Britain: 1872 Victoria Gothic Florin Full Brockage Reverse XF45 PCGS
\$1,880.00**



**Great Britain: (1852-88) Victoria Florin Full Brockage Obverse AU50 PCGS
Not Sold**



**Mexico: 1945 Republic Gold 2 Pesos Full Brockage MS65 PCGS
\$2,585.00**



**Bukhara: AH 1273 Nasrullah Gold Tilla Off-Center with Mirror Brockage AU58 NGC
\$223.25**



Bukhara: AH 127X Nasrullah Gold Tilla Off-Center with Mirror Brockage AU58 NGC

\$223.25



Great Britain: (1670-84) Charles II Penny First Strike Brockage AU55 PCGS

\$705.00



Great Britain: 1680 Charles II 4 Pence Partial Brockage Obverse F12 NGC

\$176.25



Great Britain: 1685 James II 3 Pence Full Brockage Reverse VF25 PCGS

\$470.00



Great Britain: 1696 William III 6 Pence Full Brockage Obverse VF35 PCGS

Not Sold



Great Britain: (1695-98) William III Shilling Full Brockage Reverse XF40 PCGS

\$940.00



**Great Britain: (1715-23) George I Shilling Full Brockage Reverse XF40 PCGS
Not Sold**



**Great Britain: 1720 George I Shilling Full Brockage Obverse VF20 PCGS
\$587.50**



**Great Britain: (1730-39) George II 1/2 Penny First Strike Brockage F12 PCGS
\$352.50**



India-British: (1911-36) George V India Rupee Reverse Brockage with Partial Collar XF45 NGC
\$329.00



SUBMIT YOUR ARTICLE TO MINT ERROR NEWS MAGAZINE

Please make sure you have copyrights to any content that you submit. Your article may be subject to revision. If you include images with your article, please use a minimum resolution of 300 DPI.

Please submit all content to:

editor@minterrornews.com

PCGS Certifies Unique TWO-HEADED Nickel

by Mike Byers (mikebyers.com)

This is the only known U.S. regular issued coin of ANY denomination that was struck with two obverse dies (two-headed). It stands alone as a major U.S. numismatic rarity and proves that a U.S. two-headed coin exists!



PCGS Certifies Unique TWO HEADED Nickel

There are three known U.S. regular issued coins struck with two reverse dies. Fred Weinberg sold a two-tailed Washington Quarter for \$75,000 and a two-tailed Roosevelt Dime for \$45,000. The third known two-tailed was a Washington Quarter that sold in a Heritage Auction for \$41,975.

Fred Weinberg stated that:

“this amazing unique major mint error is the only known U.S. two-headed coin. It is very dramatic since both sides are identical, having been struck with two obverse dies.”

Although slightly weakly struck, it is in gem condition and was certified and authenticated by PCGS as MS 65. It is exciting that this unique and spectacular major mint error survived the minting process. This unique mule was authenticated and certified by PCGS in 2016.

PCGS Certifies Unique TWO HEADED Nickel



PCGS Certifies Unique TWO HEADED Nickel



BUILDING AN ERROR TYPE SET

by Jon Sullivan

The error type set collection is based on the minting process, with the ultimate goal of finding one of every type of mistake that can happen during the minting of coins. This approach is different from collections whose acquisitions are based on a special date, a particular denomination, or simply how “neat” and “eye-catching” the error is. My approach with my own collection is to build an error coin type set which will comprise one of every error and variety type known on U.S. coins, as well as error types which are unknown on U.S. coins, and which can only be found on foreign coins. Error type sets are a great way to build an error coin collection because the method of collecting maintains a certain degree of uniformity, order, and has a clear goal in mind, and yet has enough change and customization

to satisfy the collector who is more interested in the error’s eye-appeal and look, than in creating a date set of the same error and just “filling holes.”

Although with a type set, you will be looking to acquire one of each error type, you will still be free to customize your set in a number of ways: how dramatic the error is, or by choosing to stick with errors on just a few series of coins, such as Jefferson, Buffalo and Liberty nickels, or perhaps by picking only one series, such as Lincoln cents. There are many ways you can choose to expand your type collection as well, whether by adding a certain number of multi-error coins, or by getting the same error type, but on several different denominations. So instead of simply getting one representative example of say, an off-metal,

you would get one of every off-metal combination known on every denomination. However you build your type set, there are

some guidelines which I am using in assembling my own collection, and which you might find helpful when assembling yours.



The first guideline is that the error must be on a U.S. coin, except for error types which are only created on foreign coins. It is not necessary to stick with U.S. coins as the basis for building your collection, but it is simply a personal preference of mine to choose U.S. when available. This is because I love our nation's history and also the designs of much of our coinage--and there's a cultural connection which makes the designs and their historical nature relevant to me as an American. Another reason is that U.S. errors tend to hold their value, and also appreciate in value, better than foreign errors. Not that I don't collect for the enjoyment, but it is wise to keep the financial implications in mind, especially since coin collections can quickly become large investments as they grow overtime. Despite my seeking U.S. errors when they exist for an error type, one error type known on U.S. coins which I will not be placing in my collection, is the

Mule error. If you are in the habit of reading the various headlines in the major coin publications, you will understand the reason I make this exception--It is very expensive! The most affordable example costs in the neighborhood of \$40,000! On the other hand, a foreign mule error, such as the New Zealand/Bahamas mule, can be had for less than \$100. Although most error types are known on U.S. coins, I will also have to look abroad in order to acquire a few certain error types which simply do not occur on U.S. coins. They are a fairly small number, and most occur on bimetallic coins or coins with center holes.

My second guideline is that the coins must clearly demonstrate the represented error type and must have exceptional eye-appeal as a whole. For instance, I would not wish to put a Washington quarter struck 5% off-center in my collection as an example of an off-

center, because this is a very small percentage off-center and not very attractive. Instead, I would choose a coin struck 30-70% off-center, because in this case you can tell at a glance what denomination and design of coin it is, as well as the glaring fact that it is off-center. This is true of all the error types- you want to be able to easily tell what kind of coin it is, and also clearly see that the coin is the error type it represents. In future articles I intend to cover in more depth what features and characteristics to look for in the different error types in order to choose a quality type example.

The third guideline is that the coin must be in excellent condition, with no major problems, and in an overall superb state of preservation. If you are not limiting yourself to a particular series or denomination, this should not be a problem as you can shop around in less expensive series, if necessary, to find a coin

which not only meets the second guideline, but is also in nice condition. Choosing quality is the best way to collect, so for example rather than buying a badly corroded Buffalo nickel struck 50% off-center for \$450, which is a super error, but is in bad condition, you could buy an attractive alternative such as a mercury dime struck 30% off-center in AU-58, which would cost roughly the same, but would look much nicer overall.

When it comes to counting machine damage on errors, although you want problem-free coins, counting machine damage is so common that it is generally accepted to be present on most errors, and often is never even mentioned in descriptions. Therefore, the key is to buy them only when the damage is in an inconspicuous place or is minimal, although I would add that if you are buying a particularly rare error, you may have to live with

BUILDING AN ERROR TYPE SET

more noticeable damage simply because the error type is so hard to find that your chances of finding another are slim to none. An example would be a quarter

on dime double denomination 35-cent piece. This is a very rare double denomination, and finding one in almost any condition is very difficult, and so you might wish to



pick up the first one you are able to locate, and then down the road “move up” in grade should you find another. Whatever condition the coin is in, make sure you are happy with how it looks, because if that scratch or that carbon spot bothers you now, it will certainly bother you later as well!

Grading errors is a somewhat controversial topic, with disagreement on what should be included when deciding the grade, and also on what constitutes a certain grade. Many of the factors used to grade normal coins simply do not apply when grading errors; graders often have difficulty distinguishing the error’s individual characteristics from what they presume to be damage, weak strike, etc., and so the grade one grader might give a coin is liable to be drastically different from the grade another, more knowledgeable grader would assign. No matter the assigned

grade, to most error collectors, the numerical grade is not very important, and it is recommended that you think of the grades in general terms, and buy coins from a range of grades rather than choosing one condition for all your errors. For example, an error which grades MS-66 will look much better than an MS-62 most of the time, but there probably is little or no difference between an MS-63 and an MS-64, since grading is so subjective. So if you are picky about having higher grades on your errors, rather than trying to buy coins with an MS-67’s look, don’t ignore coins graded MS-65 or MS-66, because the MS-65 or MS-66 could easily be just as nice as the MS-67. On the other hand, if you just want decent mint-state coins in the MS-63/64 range, you might buy coins which grade MS-61 to MS-64, because the MS-62 could be just as nice as the MS-63 or MS-64, or the other way around. Summed

up, when it comes to errors, the saying is even more true than with “normal” coins: “Buy the coin, not the holder,” and also pay more attention to the eye-appeal of the error than on the assigned a grade.

The tools required for assembling your error type set are not extensive. One suggestion is that you print out a checklist of all the error types which you wish to put in your collection. This will help you stay on track and give you a plan for buying the coins when you attend coin shows, or are simply browsing eBay or coin websites. Mike Diamond has put together an excellent list of all the known error types, and I would be happy to e-mail you the list, upon request. Simply e-mail me at: jon@sullivannumismatics.com You may want to add to the list a few combination errors or other errors or take off some of the error which you find a bit redundant, but be careful about adding too many



“extra” coins to the list, because just trying to acquire all the coins on this list will take a considerable amount of searching and effort! Also, the list is not complete, but does show a massive number of error types and also variety types. It is possible to get more minute, and include more errors, or to create different definitions of an error type that is a larger size or is a different shape or position. But

this list has essentially all known error types on U.S. and foreign coins.

Most of the other tools necessary for building a type set are already familiar to the majority of numismatists, such as having a high quality loupe, inert coin holders for storage, as well as having a gram scale and micrometer for determining authenticity. Buying from a reputable dealer should virtually eliminate the problem of authenticity; however, no one is incapable of making a mistake, and so double-checking is always a good idea.

If you are not good at authenticating coins, it is recommended that when buying expensive errors, you stick with coins certified by NGC or PCGS. Other grading services can also do a good job, but, in my experience, they have an uneven track record for certifying fakes as genuine and

also, as is far more often the case, simply improperly identifying errors. If you are buying a variety, such as a doubled die, frankly none of the grading services are very reliable, and I highly recommend you attribute the variety yourself, or buy from a dealer or collector who double-checks attributions on the coins they sale. I am not saying there aren't some very knowledgeable and competent individuals attributing varieties for some of the services, but there are also some that aren't, and I have seen countless misattributions from all the services. Also remember that when buying certified coins, the holders can only hold 25 or so characters, so even if the holder says a coin is a certain error type, it is a good idea to ask the error dealer for a more detailed description of the coin, because there may be 5 different errors on the coin but the holder tag only has room to mention 2 or 3 of them.

DOUBLED DIES VS. MACHINE DOUBLING

BY NGC

The distinction between genuine die doubling and mechanical doubling can be subtle, but they can easily be differentiated with just a loupe and a bit of knowledge.

One of the more common questions that NGC Customer Service receives is regarding the difference between a doubled die and machine doubling. This distinction is very important, because a doubled die variety may be worth a large premium, while machine doubling is a mere novelty and does not usually add value.

A true doubled die is a variety in that it is created during the die making process. As a result,

the doubling will appear on every coin struck from that die. In the past, doubled die errors were often much more dramatic due to the process in which dies were created. This method often required multiple impressions from a working hub to impart the detail into a die. If the hub or die shifted at all during this process, the finished die would feature two distinct impressions with separation between them. The design, letters and digits will be doubled.

DOUBLED DIES VS. MACHINE DOUBLING



1955 Doubled Die Obverse Lincoln Cent

One of the most famous doubled die coins is, of course, the 1955 Lincoln Cent with a doubled die obverse. It is extremely rare that such dramatic doubling would slip through unnoticed at the US Mint. At the time, the Philadelphia Mint was running two 12-hour shifts in order to help alleviate a cent shortage. At least seven people were supposed to have inspected the die before it was put into use, but that clearly was not the case here. Instead,

the die was placed in service for a midnight to 8:00 am shift. The problem was not discovered until some 20,000-24,000 cents had already been mixed in with the millions of other cents struck that night. The Chief Coiner of the Philadelphia Mint, Sydney C. Engel, decided to let the coins through instead of melting a total of approximately 10 million cents to contain them. Those 1955 Doubled Die Obverse Lincoln cents are now one of the most

DOUBLED DIES VS. MACHINE DOUBLING

sought-after varieties in coin collecting.

On the other hand, there is mechanical doubling. This type of doubling, which is also known as strike, ejection, shelf or shift doubling, is not the result of the design on the die being doubled. Rather, this type of doubling occurs when the die strikes a planchet. If the die is not properly seated, it can move slightly or

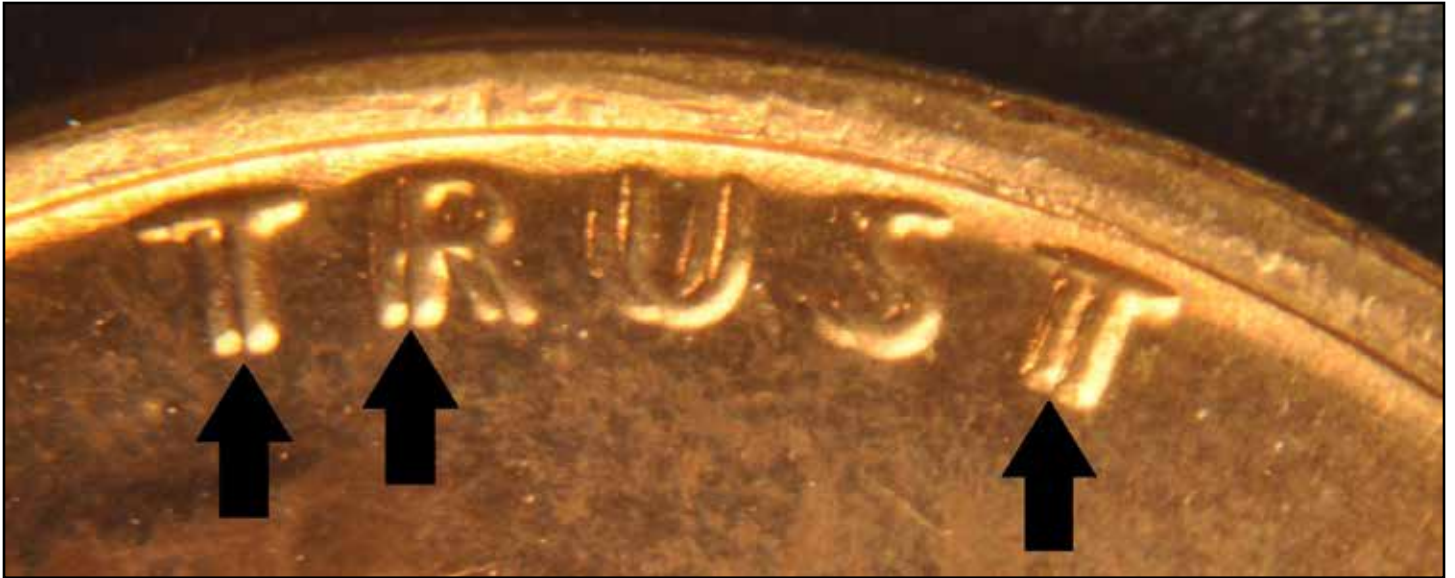
bounce during the moment of striking, creating a flat, shelf-like doubling. This effect will be different on all coins struck, so it is technically not a variety, but rather more of a striking error.

Below is an example of machine or strike doubling. Notice how the doubling is very flat in appearance and there are serifs in the letters that are not separated.



Example of machine or strike doubling

DOUBLED DIES VS. MACHINE DOUBLING



Example of a genuine doubled die coin

Above is another example of a genuine doubled die coin (the 1972 Doubled Die Obverse Lincoln Cent). Notice how there is a clear separation between the serifs on all the letters. This proves that

the doubling was created during the hubbing process rather than during the striking of the actual coin. Sometimes however, both types of doubling can be seen on the same coin.

DOUBLED DIES VS. MACHINE DOUBLING



1951 Romania 2 Lei with a doubled die and also mechanical doubling

The above coin is a 1951 Romania 2 Lei. There is very pronounced doubling on all the numerals in the date. However, this coin also has mechanical doubling! In the second photo, the doubled die has been shaded blue, whereas the mechanical doubling is red. As you can see, the die doubling looks exactly like the primary numeral only shifted to the west. There is clear separation between the two, including split serifs. On the other hand, the red-shaded strike doubling is much flatter in appearance, and there is no separation between it and the main number.



1951 Romania 2 Lei where the doubled die has been shaded blue and the mechanical doubling has been shaded red

Hunting for varieties can be a very fun and rewarding endeavor, but it is important to know what is truly a variety. Hopefully this article can help you to discern the difference between doubled die coins and coins with mechanical doubling.

Sources:

Lange, David W. *The Complete Guide to Lincoln Cents*. Zyrus Press, 2005.

NGC Certifies Unique GOLD Belgium Franc Obverse Die Trial (1904 Design Overstruck on 1903 Design)

by Mike Byers (mikebyers.com)

This is a unique, spectacular and dramatic
Belgium Franc struck in GOLD.



NGC Certifies Unique GOLD Belgium Franc Obverse Die Trial (1904 Design Overstruck on 1903 Design)

Below is an example of the 1903 obverse (French text) and the 1904 obverse (Dutch text) both struck in silver:



It is an obverse die trial to test the die in 1904, which was the first year of issue. The gold planchet that was selected is larger in diameter than the silver planchet used for the regular issue. It was first struck using the 1903 obverse die that has French text. Patterns with the obverse design with French text were only struck in 1903. It was struck again with the 1904 obverse die that has Dutch text. The separation between the strikes is clearly visible in the portrait, lettering and denticles. The difference in spelling

is particularly evident in the word BELGES (French) on the understrike and BELGEN (Dutch) on the overstrike.

Many renowned numismatists specializing in world gold coins describe the surface as a matte finish. It has the gold color and granular finish typical of gold coins struck in matte proof or matte specimen. This is an exciting and unique numismatic rarity appealing to collectors of gold strikings, patterns, die trials and mint errors.

NGC Certifies Unique GOLD Belgium Franc Obverse Die Trial (1904 Design Overstruck on 1903 Design)



NGC Certifies Unique GOLD Belgium Franc Obverse Die Trial (1904 Design Overstruck on 1903 Design)



NGC Certifies Unique GOLD Belgium Franc Obverse Die Trial (1904 Design Overstruck on 1903 Design)

The detail from the understrike is clearly visible in the lettering and denticles.



NGC CERTIFIES UNIQUE CENT

BY NGC

1982-D Small Date variety previously unknown in bronze.



NGC CERTIFIES UNIQUE CENT

Numismatic Guaranty Corporation® (NGC®) has certified the only known example of a 1982-D Small Date cent struck in bronze. The unique coin was discovered in November by an anonymous collector in Minnesota after he decided to examine a hoard of bronze cents that he had accumulated from circulation.

In 1982 the United States transitioned its cents from bronze to brass-plated zinc and modified the bust, lettering and date. These changes resulted in seven distinct varieties being issued for circulation that year: 1982 Large Date Bronze, 1982 Small Date Bronze, 1982-D Large Date Bronze, 1982 Large Date Brass-Plated Zinc, 1982 Small Date Brass-Plated Zinc, 1982-D Large Date Brass-Plated Zinc and 1982-D Small Date Brass-Plated Zinc.

No 1982-D Small Date Bronze cents were issued or known to exist

until the discovery of the specimen recently certified by NGC. While one could argue that this piece is the eighth variety of circulation issue 1982 cents, NGC has attributed it as a mint error since it was undoubtedly struck in error from a leftover planchet and unintentionally released into circulation. The piece weighs 3.08 grams, which is well within the Mint's tolerance for bronze cents.

The owner of this very special coin contacted variety and error specialist Ken Potter, who revealed the existence of the sole 1982-D Small Date Bronze cent in an article published by Numismatic News. The unique coin was then submitted to NGC for certification. NGC confirmed the bronze composition and the coin's weight—3.08 grams—was well within the Mint's tolerance for bronze cents. The coin was graded NGC AU 58 and attributed as the “discovery coin.”

NGC CERTIFIES UNIQUE CENT



1982-D Small Date 1C
Discovery Coin
NGC AU 58 BN

NGC CERTIFIES UNIQUE CENT



1982-D Small Date 1C
Discovery Coin
NGC AU 58 BN

MINT ERRORS: SALES PRICES FOR THE TOP 100

This is a list of the top 100 United States Mint Errors that have recently sold. These have been certified, authenticated and graded by PCGS, NGC and ANACS. Sales are reported by Mike Byers, Mint Error News, Andy Lustig and Fred Weinberg. Auction records are reported by Heritage, Stacks Bowers, Goldberg and Superior. Private Treaty Sales reported by Legend Numismatics and Mike Byers. The sales prices range from \$1.7 Million to \$32,000. Obviously a few private sales have not been listed due to confidentiality. To date, this is the most comprehensive list of the prices realized for the top 100 United States Mint Errors.

1. 1943 Denver Cent on Bronze Cent Planchet PCGS MS 64 Brown
\$1,700,000.00

2. 1944-S Cent On a Zinc-Plated Steel Planchet NGC MS 66
\$373,750.00

3. 1918/7-D Buffalo Nickel PCGS MS 65
\$350,750.00

4. 1975 No S Roosevelt Dime PCGS Proof 68
\$349,600.00

5. 1916 Buffalo Nickel Doubled Die Obverse PCGS MS 64
\$316,250.00

MINT ERRORS: SALES PRICES FOR THE TOP 100

6. 1918/7-D Buffalo Nickel PCGS MS 65
\$287,500.00

7. 1916 Buffalo Nickel Doubled Die Obverse PCGS MS 64
\$281,750.00

8. 1906 Indian Cent Struck on \$2½ Planchet NGC AU 58
\$276,000.00

9. 1916 Buffalo Nickel Doubled Die Obverse NGC MS 64
\$276,000.00

10. 1916 Buffalo Nickel Doubled Die Obverse PCGS MS 64
\$264,500.00

11. 1905 Indian Cent Struck on \$2½ Planchet PCGS MS 64
\$253,000.00

12. 1944 Cent Struck on a Zinc Cent Planchet PCGS MS 64
\$250,000.00

13. 1943-D Bronze Cent Transitional PCGS MS 64 BN
\$212,750.00

14. 1859 Indian Cent Judd-229a Unique Dual Obverse Mule PCGS
MS 62
\$195,500.00

15. 1795 \$1 Flowing Hair Two Leaves Struck Over Previously Struck
1794 Silver Dollar NGC AU 53
\$175,375.00

MINT ERRORS: SALES PRICES FOR THE TOP 100

16. 1916 Buffalo Nickel Doubled Die Obverse PCGS MS 63
\$161,000.00
17. 1904 \$20 Liberty Struck 15% Off-Center PCGS MS 63
\$150,000.00
18. 1900 Cent -- Struck on a \$2 1/2 Gold Planchet -- MS65 PCGS
\$141,000.00
19. 1999 Lincoln Cent Obverse Die Muled With a Roosevelt Dime
Reverse on a Lincoln Cent Planchet PCGS MS 66 Red
\$138,000.00
20. 1969-S Lincoln Cent Doubled Die PCGS MS 64 Red
\$126,500.00
21. Walking Liberty Half Dollar Struck on a Steel Cent Planchet
PCGS MS 64 UNIQUE
\$125,000.00
22. 1905 Cent -- Struck on a \$2 1/2 Gold Planchet -- MS64 PCGS
\$123,375.00
23. 1944-D Lincoln Cent Struck on a Zinc-Coated Steel Planchet
NGC MS 63
\$115,000.00
24. 1916 Buffalo Nickel Doubled Die Obverse NGC MS 63
\$112,125.00
25. 1944-D Lincoln Cent Struck on a Zinc-Plated Steel Planchet
PCGS MS 62
\$105,800.00

MINT ERRORS: SALES PRICES FOR THE TOP 100

26. 1904 \$20 Liberty Double Struck PCGS MS 63
\$102,500.00

27. \$1 Gold Type 2 Full Brockage on Reverse PCGS AU 55
\$100,000.00

28. 1943-P Bronze Cent Transitional PCGS MS 61 BN
\$97,750.00

29. 1937-D Buffalo Nickel Three-Legged NGC MS 67
\$97,750.00

30. 1944-D Lincoln Cent Struck on a Steel Planchet NGC MS 62
\$92,000.00

31. 1945 Walking Liberty Half Dollar Struck on a Dime Planchet
NGC MS 64 UNIQUE
\$90,000.00

32. (2000)-P Sacagawea Dollar -- Muled With Statehood Washington
Quarter Obverse -- MS66 PCGS
\$88,125.00

33. 1937-D Buffalo Nickel Three-Legged PCGS MS 66
\$86,250.00

34. 1969-S Lincoln Cent Doubled Die Obverse PCGS MS 64 RB
\$85,100.00

35. 1922 Lincoln Cent No D Die Pair II Strong Reverse PCGS MS
64 RB
\$82,800.00

MINT ERRORS: SALES PRICES FOR THE TOP 100

36. 1904 \$20 Liberty Double Eagle -- Struck 15% Off Center --
MS63 PCGS
\$79,313.01

37. 1999 Cent/Dime Mule PCGS MS 62
\$75,000.00

38. 1874 \$1 Gold Brockage PCGS MS 62
\$75,000.00

39. "S" Walking Liberty Half Dollar Double Struck 50% Off-Center
on 25¢ Planchet PCGS MS 65 UNIQUE
\$75,000.00

40. 2000-P Sacagawea Dollar Muled With a State Quarter NGC MS
67
\$75,000.00

41. 2000-P Sacagawea Dollar Muled With a State Quarter PCGS MS
66
\$75,000.00

42. 1904 \$20 Double Struck Rotated 180 Degrees NGC MS 62
\$75,000.00

43. 1859 Indian Cent Obverse Struck on 1857 Half Dime PCGS MS
63
\$71,875.00

44. 1869 Five Cent / Indian Cent Mule, Judd-691, Pollock-748, Unique
PCGS PR 64
\$69,000.00

MINT ERRORS: SALES PRICES FOR THE TOP 100

45. 1944-D Lincoln Cent Struck on a Zinc-Coated 1943 Steel Cent
Planchet ANACS AU 55

\$69,000.00

46. 1925-D \$2½ Double Struck in Collar PCGS AU 58

\$66,125.00

47. 1995 Roosevelt Dime Struck With Cent Obverse Die NGC MS
64

\$57,500.00

48. 1937-D Buffalo Nickel Three-Legged NGC MS 66

\$57,500.00

49. 1922 No D Lincoln Cent Die Pair II Strong Reverse PCGS MS
64 BN CAC

\$57,500.00

50. 2000-P Sacagawea Dollar Muled With a State Quarter NGC MS
67

\$56,350.00

51. 1806 and 1806/5 Draped Bust Quarters Full-Mirror Brockage
Pair PCGS VF 30

\$55,000.00

52. 1862 Indian Cent Obverse Die Cap NGC MS 67

\$51,750.00

53. 1993-D Lincoln Cent Struck with Dime Reverse Die PCGS MS
65 Red

\$51,750.00

MINT ERRORS: SALES PRICES FOR THE TOP 100

54. 1800 Dime Double Struck PCGS MS 63 CAC
\$51,750.00

55. 1942/1-D Mercury Dime PCGS MS 66 FB
\$50,025.00

56. 1928 Standing Liberty Quarter on a Cent Planchet NGC MS 63
\$50,000.00

57. 1955 Lincoln Cent Doubled Die Obverse PCGS MS 65 RD
\$47,150.00

58. 1955 Lincoln Cent Doubled Die Obverse PCGS MS 65 RD
\$46,000.00

59. 1922 No D Lincoln Cent Die Pair II Strong Reverse NGC MS 64
RB
\$46,000.00

60. 1916 Buffalo Nickel Doubled Die Obverse PCGS AU 55 CAC
\$46,000.00

61. 1943 Copper Cent ANACS AU 50
\$46,000.00

62. 1913 Type Two Buffalo Nickel Struck on a Dime Planchet NGC
MS 66
\$46,000.00

63. 1805 \$2½ Draped Bust Double Struck Off-Center NGC AU 58
\$46,000.00

MINT ERRORS: SALES PRICES FOR THE TOP 100

64. 50C Walking Liberty Half -- Struck on a Steel Cent Planchet --
MS64 PCGS

\$44,062.50

65. 1969-S 1C Doubled Die PCGS MS 62 Brown

\$43,700.00

66. 1937-D Buffalo Nickel Three-Legged NGC MS 66

\$42,550.00

67. 1916 Buffalo Nickel Doubled Die Obverse NGC AU 58

\$42,550.00

68. 10C Roosevelt Dime -- Struck on a Nail -- MS65 PCGS

\$42,300.00

69. 1937-D Buffalo Nickel Three-Legged NGC MS 66

\$41,975.00

70. Washington Quarter Double Struck with Two Reverse Dies and
Indent NGC MS 66

\$41,975.00

71. Triple Struck 1887 \$3 Gold Piece NGC Proof 64

\$41,400.00

72. 1916 Buffalo Nickel Doubled Die Obverse NGC AU 58

\$41,400.00

73. 1945(-?) Walking Liberty Half -- Struck on a Dime Planchet --
MS64 NGC

\$41,125.00

MINT ERRORS: SALES PRICES FOR THE TOP 100

74. 1882-O \$1 Morgan Dollar -- Struck 20% Off Center -- MS64
PCGS

\$41,125.00

75. 1945-S 50C Walking Liberty Half Dollar -- Double Struck,
Second Strike 55% Off Center -- MS63 PCGS

\$41,125.00

76. 1973-S Eisenhower Dollar Indented by 1.73 gm Planchet Mated
Pair NGC PR67 and PR67 RB

\$40,250.00

77. 1864 Two-Cent Piece Mated Pair of an Obverse Die Cap and
Obverse Brockage PCGS MS 62 Brown

\$40,000.00

78. Proof 1887 Three-Dollar Gold Piece Triple Struck PCGS Proof
63 Cameo

\$40,000.00

79. 1922-S \$1 Peace Dollar -- Struck 15% Off Center -- MS65 PCGS

\$39,656.25

80. 1901/0-S Liberty Half Eagle Uncentered Broadstrike NGC MS
65 DPL

\$39,100.00

81. 1943 Lincoln Cent -- Overstruck on a Cuba 1 Centavo -- MS62
PCGS

\$38,187.50

MINT ERRORS: SALES PRICES FOR THE TOP 100

82. G\$1 Type Two Gold Dollar -- Full Brockage on Reverse -- AU55
PCGS

\$38,187.50

83. 1937-D Buffalo Nickel Three-Legged PCGS MS 65 CAC

\$37,375.00

84. 1955/55 Lincoln Cent Doubled Die PCGS MS 65 Red

\$37,375.00

85. 1909 Indian Cent Struck on 1906 Barber Dime NGC MS 65

\$37,375.00

86. 1904 Double Eagle Double Struck in Collar PCGS MS 63

\$37,375.00

87. 1942/1 Dime PCGS MS 65 Full Bands

\$36,800.00

88. 1937-D Buffalo Nickel Three-Legged PCGS MS 65

\$36,800.00

89. 1916 Buffalo Nickel Doubled Die Obverse NGC AU 55

\$36,225.00

90. 1937-D Buffalo Nickel Three-Legged PCGS MS 65 CAC

\$35,650.00

91. 1944-D Steel Cent PCGS AU 53

\$35,650.00

MINT ERRORS: SALES PRICES FOR THE TOP 100

92. 2000 1C Lincoln Cent -- Struck on a Sacagawea Dollar -- MS66
PCGS

\$35,250.00

93. 1969-S Lincoln Cent Doubled Die Obverse PCGS AU 58

\$35,075.00

94. 1856 Large Cent Obverse Die Cap NGC MS 64

\$35,000.00

95. 1944-D Lincoln Cent Struck on a Zinc-Coated Steel Cent Planchet
ANACS AU 50

\$34,500.00

96. 1944 Lincoln Cent Struck on a Steel Planchet NGC AU 58

\$34,500.00

97. 1937-D Buffalo Nickel Three-Legged PCGS MS 65

\$33,350.00

98. S-Mint Walking Liberty Half Dollar -- Double Struck, Second
Strike 75% Off Center -- MS64 NGC

\$32,900.00

99. 1942 Walking Liberty Half Dollar Struck on a Quarter Planchet
PCGS MS 65

\$32,500.00

100. 1874 G\$1 Gold Dollar -- Mirror Brockage on Obverse -- MS62
NGC

\$32,312.50

The Unique Roosevelt Dime Two-Tailed Mule

by Jon Sullivan

Mules are the king of U.S. mint errors. As an error type, mules are the rarest, with just 23 examples known (excluding patterns.) They are an error type that most error collectors never have the good fortune to own, and are almost unobtainable due to both their rarity

and price. They are the “dream coin” for error collectors, and often make the headlines when they sale due to the high prices they fetch, which are usually between \$50,000-\$150,000. Recently, I had the opportunity to acquire the unique two-tailed Roosevelt dime, and wanted to share it.



The Unique Roosevelt Dime Two-Tailed Mule

What is a mule? A mule is a coin which is struck with mismatched dies, or said another way, it is struck with dies that were not intended to be used together. The dies can include the obverse, reverse, or even the collar die that produces the coin's edge design. The

dies can be a combination of dies from two different coin denominations (e.g. 25c obverse with Sacagawea \$1 reverse), or just an improper combination of dies for the same denomination of coin (e.g. 10c reverse with a 10c reverse.)



Above: The unique two-tailed Roosevelt dime mule. The “SMS” side is on the left, while the “business strike” side is on the right.

The Unique Roosevelt Dime Two-Tailed Mule

The two tailed Roosevelt dime is unique, and is one of the earliest known U.S. mule errors. It is made up of a combination of two Roosevelt dime reverses, with each side of the coin

being a dime reverse. It has a reeded edge, as is expected on a dime, and is also struck on a normal clad dime planchet.



Above: The unique two-tailed Roosevelt dime mule. The “SMS” side is on the left, while the “business strike” side is on the right.

The Unique Roosevelt Dime Two-Tailed Mule

On one of the reverses, the coin appears to be SMS, with mirrored surfaces, and a slight “frosty” appearance to the design and lettering. However the other side of the coin is a business strike die, and is a late die state with cartwheel luster, and strong clashed dies of Roosevelt’s head (which shows that at some point in that die’s life, it was paired with an obverse dime die.)

The strike is weak on the outer area of the coin on both sides, which is likely due to the press not being able to sufficiently strike up the design due to the two reverse dies not being “designed” to be struck together, resulting in poor metal flow into the design of the die. Also, one of the dies is rotated 15 degrees, which may have been because the die couldn’t fit properly into the press.

Written documentation has been found for the dime, which dates it back to at least 1973, although it is believed to have been struck in 1965 or 1966

due to the existence of (2) two-tailed Washington quarters, which are also believed to be from this era. Probably this two tailed dime and the 2 two-tailed quarters were made at the same time at the Mint, either intentionally or possibly unintentionally. We can never truly know “what happened” unless we know the person who made them or were “there when it happened.” A mint employee is quoted as saying (paraphrased) that the dies have lugs on them which prevent them from going into the wrong side of the press (meaning a reverse die could not fit into a obverse die’s collar), and so the only way to have a two tailed dime would be for the lugs to have been intentionally ground off. He surmised that the coin was likely made intentionally by a Mint employee during a “midnight shift.”

There are a total of 23 U.S. mules known, excluding patterns. Interestingly, the most “common” of the mules, the Sacagawea/State Quarter coins, are typically the most valuable.

The Unique Roosevelt Dime Two-Tailed Mule

1979 JULY EDITION PRICE 1.00 *OKW*

SURPRISE!

Here we are again, so soon! Because of our time on the road attending the ANA show in St. Louis, and the MECCA show in Indianapolis, we decided we had better get another catalog in the mail. Otherwise rather than a couple of close catalogs, we would end up with a couple of far-apart ones. While we are gone we will have phone service for your orders from noon to five p.m. California time.

In this issue you will find some of the many Bi-centennial coins that we told you about. Feast your eyes on these fine coins as we did. We are certain that these are the coins of the future and on a par with all of todays most desirable type coins.

In our next issue we will tell you all about Tom Miller. As you read this, Tom and I are most likely at our meeting point in St. Louis and hopefully we are finding lots of fine new coins.

Our two-tailed dime is in New York. Arnold Margolis has it for photography and it will be in an upcoming issue of Error Trends Coin Magazine. We will obtain the coin while in St. Louis and we plan to show it for sale in our next catalog.

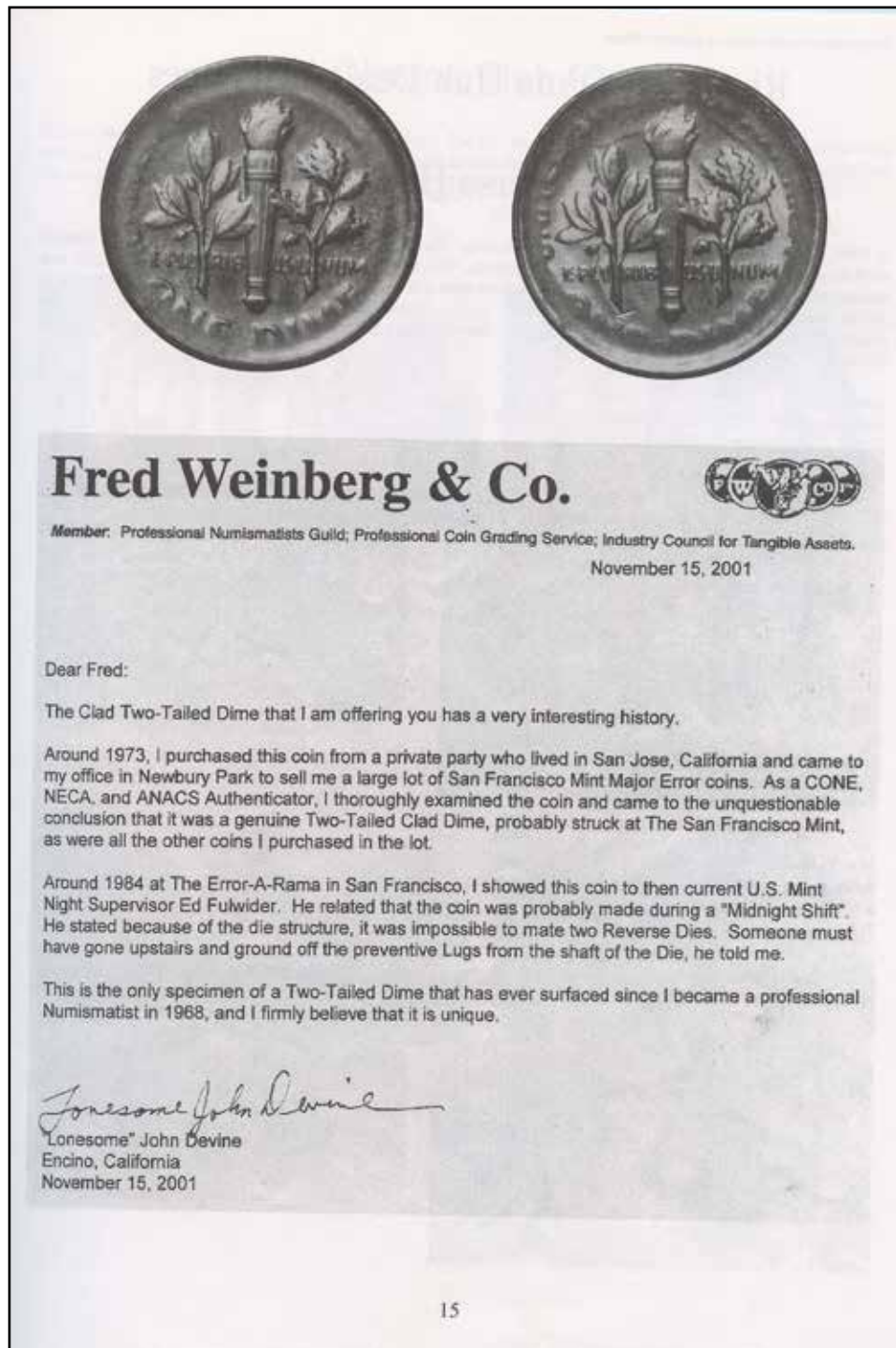
Coin Show Schedule

DATE	PLACE	TOWN	TABLE?	
July 29-Aug. 3	St. Louis Conv. Ctr.	St. Louis		NO
Oct. 4-5-6-7	L.B. Conven. Ctr.	Long Beach	YES	
Aug. 4 & 5	Airport Quality Inn	Indianapolis	YES	

635

Above: A mention of the two-tailed dime mule is found in the last paragraph of this July, 1979 issue of "Lonesome" John Devine's error catalog. John says the coin is being photographed for ETCM. I'm not sure which issue of ETCM it appeared in, but presumably it did sometime in 1979.

The Unique Roosevelt Dime Two-Tailed Mule



Above: In this 2001 letter written by “Lonesome” John Devine to Fred Weinberg, he states that he purchased the coin in 1973, and also speculates about the coin’s creation at the Mint.

The Unique Roosevelt Dime Two-Tailed Mule

Here is a list of known mules as well as the prices they brought if they were sold at auction:

1. \$1 2000-P Sacagawea Reverse/State Quarter Obverse (16 Known)

Sold for various prices, but of late, approximately \$100,000 is the average.

2. 25c (Believed 1965-1966) Washington Quarter Reverse/Washington Quarter Reverse (2 Known)

1 of the Known Examples sold for \$41,975 August 14th, 2006, Heritage Auctions.

3. 10c (Believed 1965-1966) Roosevelt Dime Reverse/Roosevelt Dime Reverse (1 Known)

4. 5c 2000-P Jefferson Nickel Obverse/Jefferson Nickel Obverse (1 Known)

5. 1c 1999 Lincoln Cent/Roosevelt Dime Reverse and Struck on a Cent Planchet (1 Known)

Sold for \$138,000 April 19th, 2006, Heritage Auctions.

6. 1c 1995 Lincoln Cent/Roosevelt Dime Reverse and Struck on a Dime Planchet (1 Known)

Sold for \$57,500 January 7th, 2010, Heritage Auctions.

7. 1c 1993-D Lincoln Cent/Roosevelt Dime Reverse and Struck on a Cent Planchet (1 Known)

Sold for \$51,750 January 7th, 2010, Heritage Auctions.

Although most of us cannot afford a mule for our personal collections, mules are aspirational, dream coins, which we all would like to own one day. However, don't feel like you cannot own a mule—foreign coin mules are much more affordable, typically selling for several hundred dollars, and making for a good “hole filler.” If you don't have a mule, go find one—it may not be one of the U.S. mules, but a foreign mule is nice as well.

A Collection of U.S. Mules

From the Heritage auction listing:

Famous (2000)-P Mule Error, Lustrous Premium Gem, Quarter Obverse, Sacagawea Reverse and Planchet

(2000)-P Sacagawea Dollar -- Muled With Statehood Washington Quarter Obverse -- MS66 PCGS. Die Pair 1 (of 3), cracked through the F in OF on the reverse. This “mule” error, which combines a Sacagawea dollar’s planchet and eagle “tails” design with a “heads” side that shows George Washington and the legends from the Statehood quarter design from 1999 on. A “P” mintmark represents Philadelphia.

While the coin itself is dateless -- in 2000, Washington quarters were dated on the reverse and Sacagawea dollars the obverse -- the coins were identified and documented in 2000, the first year of Sacagawea dollar production, hence the date attribution. It is worth noting that in theory, similar errors could have been created from 2001 to 2008 while the Sacagawea dollar had an eagle on the reverse, but after the considerable public embarrassment these “mules” caused the U.S. Mint -- the Office of Public Affairs released a statement on August 4, 2000, confirming the genuineness of at least four “mules” and citing rumors of further discoveries -- one would expect the U.S. Mint to have been “on alert” during that time.



A Collection of U.S. Mules

The market for these “mules,” ranked #1 in 100 Greatest U.S. Error Coins, has been unusual, to say the least. Early auction appearances were in the five-figure range, but the vast majority of the known coins were snapped up, at least in the early going, by a single collector, Tommy Bolack (as detailed in Appendix B of 100 Greatest U.S. Error Coins). After almost a decade of exclusively private transactions for these coins, the auction route is making a comeback. It is clear the winning bidder will have to rise above the scrum to win this prize. In the print edition of the auction catalog, we noted the following:

“For now there are 11 confirmed distinct examples of these ‘mules,’ though others may well exist. (The 11th piece did not come to light until 2011, after the publication of the reference.) Identifying this coin within that roster is tricky, as there are several MS66 PCGS examples from Die Pair #1 and the market for these coins was almost exclusively private from 2001 to 2011. This coin does not appear to be a match for the ‘Discovery’ coin as pictured in the Bowers and Merena Sale of the Millennium from August 2000, but the ‘Fred Weinberg’ and ‘Tommy Bolack 1’ specimens remain possibilities.”

More recent information has come to light through Coin World, which considers this specimen to be a new addition to the census of known survivors. The December 31, 2012

edition includes a front-page article about this specimen that rules out the two pedigree possibilities Heritage mentioned. The article quotes Tommy Bolack as saying the coin is not his, but that he hopes to add it to his collection. Coin World does not believe this piece is the ‘Fred Weinberg’ specimen, either.

In addition to the 11 specimens that were confirmed as of July 2011, Coin World reports that there were three other certification events for Sacagawea dollar/Washington quarter mules in 2005, two at NGC in March and one at PCGS (the present specimen) in an unknown month; the PCGS submission, as described by Ron Guth, was a new submission and not an NGC crossover. The “certified in 2005” mules have begun to emerge in the marketplace via auction; one of the NGC-graded pieces from 2005 appeared in a Stack’s Bowers auction in August 2012, while the other’s whereabouts were not traced by Coin World. Assuming no duplications, crackouts, or other complications in the existing census, this is the 14th known specimen of the “mule.”

This example is yellow at the base with a few grayish areas on the obverse and broad lavender-to-violet overtones on the reverse. The most notable shallow planchet voids, which may aid in future identification, are at the top of Washington’s temple and a pair in the field to the left of his nose.

A Collection of U.S. Mules

From the Heritage auction listing:

Unusual Washington Quarter, Struck From Two Reverse Dies With Indent

Undated 25C Washington Quarter--Double Struck With Two Reverse Dies and Indent--MS66 NGC. This unbelievable modern error is extremely important, a coin that was thought to be impossible until a similar specimen was discovered and authenticated a few years ago. This coin has been struck from two reverse dies, and authenticated both by the Secret Service and NGC. The nickel-gray fields are fully lustrous and lightly reflective. The first reverse (face-forward reverse in the NGC encapsulation) is well struck, but a bit flat at the centers of UNITED STATES OF AMERICA and showing minor distortion atop QUARTER DOLLAR. The other reverse was apparently struck normally once. It was then struck a second time by a blank planchet on top, resulting in swelling and distortion. The arc-shaped outline of the second planchet is most visible at ER DOLLAR. There are no abrasions on this fascinating and clearly Uncirculated piece.

This coin was found in a California safe deposit box in about the year 2000, with many other errors struck in the mid to late 1960s at the San Francisco Mint. This piece was once paired with another clad quarter with two reverses. Fred Weinberg sold that coin by private treaty at the 2001 ANA show for \$80,000. The pieces,



thought be experimental, were coined at a time in San Francisco when many other unusual and provocative pieces were produced. Many of them came onto the market from the same hoard, which the State of California auctioned. This piece is similar to another special coin struck from two dies that were not intended to be used together, the famous 1999 cent/dime mule that Heritage recently sold for \$138,000. While this piece is not unique, it is equally special and would be the highlight of any advanced error or rarity collection.

A Collection of U.S. Mules

Unusual Washington Quarter, Struck From Two Reverse Dies With Indent



A Collection of U.S. Mules

From the Heritage auction listing:

Unique 1999 Lincoln Cent Obverse Muled with a Roosevelt Dime Reverse

1999 1C Lincoln Cent Obverse Die Muled With a Roosevelt Dime Reverse on a Lincoln Cent Planchet MS66 Red PCGS. This incredible error somehow escaped the scrutiny of Mint employees. We are uncertain how a Lincoln cent obverse die was paired with a Roosevelt dime reverse, but this coin proves that it happened. Only seven double-denomination mules had been certified by November 2003. Interestingly, the consignor of this piece also owns two of those coins, a 1993-D cent/dime on a cent planchet and a 1995 cent/dime on a dime planchet. This type of error occurred only recently, during the entire history of U.S. coinage that spans more than 200 years.

The obverse is sharply struck on the figure of Lincoln and the date, although the opposing dime die, being slightly smaller than the cent planchet, caused minor peripheral weakness on the obverse. In other words, nothing was behind the periphery of the cent die to force the expanding metal into the recesses. Naturally, the slightly smaller reverse dime die caused that side to be boldly struck.

Shortly after this phenomenon dropped from the (mismatched) dies, it was discovered in Erie, Pennsylvania by someone who found the coin in a roll of 1999 cents obtained from a local bank. The discoverer then sold the piece to Dempsey & Baxter, a local jewelry store. Dempsey & Baxter held onto the piece until the present consignor “made them an offer they couldn’t refuse” in 2003. The consignor had hoped to surprise his father with the coin as a Christmas gift; however, his father unexpectedly died on October 2 of that year, several days before the coin was actually to be purchased. The consignor went ahead and bought the coin after his father’s death and kept it alongside his other double-denomination errors.



It has since been carefully handled, and has developed no spots or other distractions. The coin remains a solid Premium Gem MS66, with full mint Red. For the error specialist, this would be the centerpiece of an advanced collection. Error collectors will long remember the present coin and hope that someday it will again be publicly offered. This piece was widely publicized in Coin World and Numismatic News soon after its discovery. This prize represents a unique opportunity. It is undoubtedly one of the most important highlights of this or any numismatic auction.

A Collection of U.S. Mules

Unique 1999 Lincoln Cent Obverse Muled
with a Roosevelt Dime Reverse



A Collection of U.S. Mules

From the Heritage auction listing:

Amazing Double Denomination Cent and Dime Mule

1995 10C Roosevelt Dime--Struck With Cent Obverse Die--MS64 NGC. An astounding mint error that prior to the 1990s was believed impossible to occur. Only the narrow difference in die diameter between the cent and dime makes it plausible that a busy mint worker could erroneously pair dies of different denominations. Most likely, a press run was made from this die pairing and detected by an inspector, possibly the operator of the mint press. Perhaps the entire batch was melted, aside from the present coin.

This satiny near-Gem displays the characteristics expected of a dime struck with a cent obverse die. The obverse has only a partial rim. IN GOD WE TRUST and the L in LIBERTY are tight against the border. This is because the dime planchet was less in diameter than the cent die. On the dime side, the border displays minor softness of strike, principally on ES OF AM. This was partly due to the die alignment, but also because of metal flow of the planchet toward the collar to fill the unexpectedly wide cent obverse die. The strike on the cent is sharp except for minor incompleteness on the truncation of Lincoln's bust near the VDB initials.



A Collection of U.S. Mules

From the Heritage auction listing:

Remarkable Double Denomination Mule

1993-D Lincoln Cent--Struck with Dime Reverse Die--MS65 Red PCGS. U.S. coins struck with dies of different denominations are extremely rare. Until recent years, none were known. The most famous among those are the Sacagawea dollar reverse, paired with a statehood quarter obverse, of which ten examples are known, per Fred Weinberg. In our April 2006 Central States Signature, a 1999 cent with a dime reverse hammered down for \$138,000, the largest prices realized for an error coin in a Heritage auction, excluding the 1944-S steel cent that sold for \$373,750 in our 2008 ANA Signature.

Aside from malfeasance of a mint worker, the muled denomination error is only possible when the denominations involved are similar in diameter. A

cent is 19 mm, and a dime is 17.9 mm, a difference of 1.1 mm or approximately 5%. Given the billions of cents struck annually at the Federal mints, it was inevitable that an absent-minded worker would pair cent and dime dies. Presumably, the mistake was discovered and the struck pieces were destroyed before dispersal, with the single exception of the present survivor.

This lustrous Gem shows the characteristics expected of a cent and dime mule. The dime side has a broad, tall rim, since metal was forced into the collar of the dime die by the wider diameter cent die opposite. As a result, the cent side has a soft strike near the rim, since metal in the vicinity flowed into the dime collar. The strike on the devices is normal. The lustrous surfaces are pristine aside from a solitary faint graze above the date. The color is predominantly orange, with shades of fire-red and olive-green occasionally present.



NGC Certifies Mexico 60 Pesos Struck on U.S. \$10 Liberty

by Mike Byers

This incredible Mexico 1916 Oaxaca Gold 60 Pesos was struck on a U.S. \$10 Liberty.



NGC Certifies Mexico 60 Pesos Struck on U.S. \$10 Liberty

The 1916 Gold 60 Pesos were struck in Oaxaca, Mexico. Oaxaca is one of the southern states in Mexico. The coins bear the portrait of Benito Juarez. These coins were struck by a

Provisional Government during the revolution. The original dies for the 1916 60 Pesos were impounded at the ANS almost a century ago.

The specifications for the 1916 Oaxaca Gold 60 Pesos are:

- **Composition: Gold**
- **Fineness: 0.8590**
- **Weight: 50.0000g**
- **AGW: 1.3808735351327oz**

The specifications for the U.S. \$10 Liberty are:

- **Composition: Gold**
- **Fineness: 0.9000**
- **Weight: 16.7200g**
- **AGW: 0.4837oz**

Here is a comparison with a regular Gold 60 Pesos and \$10 Liberty:



NGC Certifies Mexico 60 Pesos Struck on U.S. \$10 Liberty

The Smithsonian recently preserved a collection through NGC encapsulation that included a Mexico 1916 Oaxaca Gold 60 Pesos. They describe it “is one of a handful of survivors from an original mintage of 21 pieces.”

Krause lists the 1916 60 Pesos as rare with a value of \$20,000 in XF40 and \$35,000 in MS60. A gem specimen sold in an ANR Auction (Eliasberg) for \$74,750.

This spectacular gold piece is in almost uncirculated condition with

original and attractive toning. There is a considerable amount of detail remaining from the understrike. On the obverse the denticles and some detail are visible from the \$10 Liberty design. On the reverse the shield and some detail are visible as well. The complete reeding from the \$10 Liberty is intact.

This fascinating and dramatic numismatic rarity would be the centerpiece of a major world gold coin collection or a collection of U.S. \$10 gold coins.



NGC Certifies Mexico 60 Pesos Struck on U.S. \$10 Liberty

1916 Mexico 60 Peso Oaxaca Gold
Struck on a USA \$10 Liberty
NGC AU 53



NGC Certifies Mexico 60 Pesos Struck on U.S. \$10 Liberty

1916 Mexico 60 Peso Oaxaca Gold
Struck on a USA \$10 Liberty
NGC AU 53



NGC Certifies Mexico 60 Pesos Struck on U.S. \$10 Liberty

**1916 Mexico 60 Peso Oaxaca Gold
Struck on a USA \$10 Liberty
NGC AU 53**



NGC Certifies Mexico 60 Pesos Struck on U.S. \$10 Liberty

**1916 Mexico 60 Peso Oaxaca Gold
Struck on a USA \$10 Liberty
NGC AU 53**



NGC CERTIFIES RARE 1942 AND 1943 WRONG-PLANCHET CENTS

BY NGC

Two previously unknown 1943 “copper” cents and two other wrong-planchet errors were recently certified by NGC.



Numismatic Guaranty Corporation® (NGC®) has certified an extraordinary group of four 1942 and 1943 Lincoln Cents struck on the wrong planchets. Included in this group are two examples of the 1943 bronze (“copper”) cent, one of the most famous US error coins.

In 1943, the US Mint used zinc-coated steel for Lincoln Cents instead of the usual bronze (or “copper”) composition in an effort to preserve copper for the war effort. A small number of bronze planchets were nonetheless struck with these 1943-dated dies and escaped the Mint.

The 1943 bronze cents quickly piqued the interest of collectors, who were excited that something seemingly so mundane—a

“copper” cent—could be so rare and valuable. Reports of finds in circulation added to the enthusiasm and high prices were soon reported.

This popularity has continued to the present day. In the 100 Greatest Mint Errors book, co-authored by NGC grading finalizer and error coin specialist David J. Camire, the Philadelphia 1943 bronze cent was ranked #4. It has been estimated that only 10-12 Philadelphia 1943 bronze cents exist, a figure that does not include the two specimens recently certified by NGC.

These two new discoveries were graded NGC MS 62 BN and NGC MS 61 BN. The former specimen, at MS 62 BN, ranks as the second-finest 1943 bronze cent certified by NGC. The latter is particularly interesting,

however, because it is the only example known with a large die break on the obverse.

“1943 Lincoln cents struck on bronze planchets are one of the ‘Holy Grails’ of US numismatics,” says Camire. “It is very exciting to see two examples in a single submission, especially the unique example featuring the die break on the obverse.”

The submission of the two 1943 bronze cents also included two Lincoln cents struck on planchets intended to be used for foreign coins that were then being struck by the Philadelphia Mint. There was a 1942 cent struck on an Ecuador 20 Centavos planchet, which NGC graded MS 63, and a 1943 cent on a Netherlands 25 cent planchet that was graded NGC MS 61.

“It is extremely unusual to see wrong planchet error cents from this time period,” adds Camire. “Recent appearances of such errors are few and far between.”

This incredible group of coins was submitted to NGC by the family of former US Mint employee Albert Michael Pratt. The coins were brought to the West Hernando Coin Club coin show in January 2017 where they were shown to John A. Zieman Jr. of Z-man’s Coins, who submitted them to NGC on behalf of the family. “NGC has a great reputation for being very consistent, has awesome customer service and very fast turnaround times. It was a no brainer that I submitted these coins to NGC,” says John Zieman. For more information about Z-man’s Coins, visit zmanscoins.com.

NGC CERTIFIES RARE 1942 AND 1943 WRONG-PLANCHET CENTS

1943 Bronze Cent
NGC MS 62 BN



NGC CERTIFIES RARE 1942 AND 1943 WRONG-PLANCHET CENTS

1943 Bronze Cent
NGC MS 62 BN



NGC CERTIFIES RARE 1942 AND 1943 WRONG-PLANCHET CENTS

1943 Bronze Cent
NGC MS 62 BN



NGC CERTIFIES RARE 1942 AND 1943 WRONG-PLANCHET CENTS

1943 Bronze Cent
NGC MS 62 BN



NGC CERTIFIES RARE 1942 AND 1943 WRONG-PLANCHET CENTS

1943 Bronze Cent Obverse Die Break
NGC MS 61 BN



NGC CERTIFIES RARE 1942 AND 1943 WRONG-PLANCHET CENTS

**1943 Bronze Cent Obverse Die Break
NGC MS 61 BN**



NGC CERTIFIES RARE 1942 AND 1943 WRONG-PLANCHET CENTS

1943 Bronze Cent Obverse Die Break
NGC MS 61 BN



NGC CERTIFIES RARE 1942 AND 1943 WRONG-PLANCHET CENTS

1943 Bronze Cent Obverse Die Break
NGC MS 61 BN



NGC CERTIFIES RARE 1942 AND 1943 WRONG-PLANCHET CENTS

1942 Cent Struck on An Ecuador 20 Centavos Planchet
Mint Error NGC MS 63



NGC CERTIFIES RARE 1942 AND 1943 WRONG-PLANCHET CENTS

**1942 Cent Struck on An Ecuador 20 Centavos Planchet
Mint Error NGC MS 63**



NGC CERTIFIES RARE 1942 AND 1943 WRONG-PLANCHET CENTS

1942 Cent Struck on An Ecuador 20 Centavos Planchet
Mint Error NGC MS 63



NGC CERTIFIES RARE 1942 AND 1943 WRONG-PLANCHET CENTS

1942 Cent Struck on An Ecuador 20 Centavos Planchet
Mint Error NGC MS 63



NGC CERTIFIES RARE 1942 AND 1943 WRONG-PLANCHET CENTS

1942 Cent On Netherlands 25 Cent Planchet
Mint Error NGC MS 61



NGC CERTIFIES RARE 1942 AND 1943 WRONG-PLANCHET CENTS

**1942 Cent On Netherlands 25 Cent Planchet
Mint Error NGC MS 61**



NGC CERTIFIES RARE 1942 AND 1943 WRONG-PLANCHET CENTS

1942 Cent On Netherlands 25 Cent Planchet
Mint Error NGC MS 61



NGC CERTIFIES RARE 1942 AND 1943 WRONG-PLANCHET CENTS

1942 Cent On Netherlands 25 Cent Planchet
Mint Error NGC MS 61



Mint Error News Special Section: An Incredible Collection of World Mint Errors

PCGS Certifies Unique “Two Headed” Off-Metal

by Jeff Ylitalo

Editor's Note: Jeff Ylitalo was a former editor of CONECA's Errorscope Magazine. He has decided to share part of his fantastic world error collection with the readers of Mint Error News Magazine.



Special Section | World Mint Errors

This is one of three known U.S. or World coins struck by either two obverse or two reverse dies and struck on an off-metal planchet.

It is a Chile 10 Pesos struck with two obverse dies on a 1997 Bolivian 10 Cent copper plated steel planchet and weighs 2.22 grams. A normal Chilean 10 Pesos for this design is struck on an aluminum-bronze planchet and weighs 3.5 grams. It is the first 'Two Headed or Two Tailed' off-metal identified as being struck on an off-metal planchet intended for different country!

It has been certified and authenticated (1997) PCGS 10 Pesos MS65RD - Chile struck with two obverse dies on 2.2 gram Bolivian 10 Cent planchet.

Two other unique coins are known to have been struck by either two obverse or two reverse dies on an off-metal planchet. The first is a unique two headed 1971 Great Britain ½ Pence struck with two obverse dies on a nickel-copper planchet and is certified by NGC. The other is a two tailed 2003 Chilean 5 Pesos struck with two reverse

dies on a Chilean 1 Peso nickel-brass planchet and is certified by PCGS.



PCGS Certifies Unique “Casino Token” Mule

by Jeff Ylitalo



This is the only known U.S. or World coin ever struck with a Casino Token die to be certified by ANACS, NGC or PCGS.

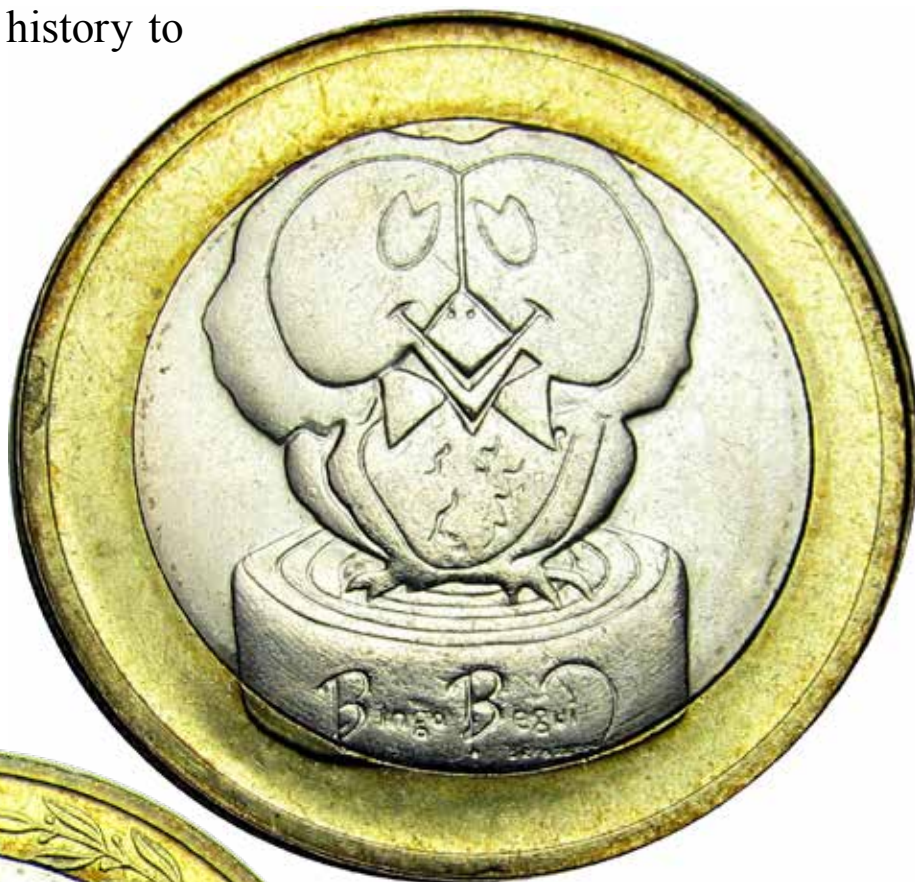
It is a 2006 dated 100 Pesos from Chile with the obverse being struck with a Casino Token die. It was recently certified by PCGS MS64 in July 2017.

The obverse design bears the image of

an Owl dressed in a tuxedo perched on a tree stump. Below the image of the Owl are the die-struck letters “Bingo Begui”, which identifies the Casino name. Below this are the die-struck letters “Berazategui” which identifies the location of the Casino. Berazategui is a municipality of the larger metropolitan city of Buenos Aries, Argentina!

Special Section | World Mint Errors

This is one of the most extraordinary, bizarre, and unexpected mules in U.S. or World Coins numismatic history to ever be discovered!



PCGS Certifies Unique “Two Headed” Bi-Metallic

by Jeff Ylitalo



This is the first known U.S. or World Bi-Metallic coin struck by either two obverse or two reverse dies. It is a 100 Pesos from Chile struck with two obverse dies.

When considering that most world mints strike the majority of circulating coinage on a solid disc of metal, the sheer number of solid disc planchets verses Bi-Metallic planchets is staggering.

Bi-Metallic coins are struck on higher denomination planchets. This type of coin engineering aids in thwarting counterfeiters. The odds of a “Two Headed” or “Two Tailed” mule being struck on a Bi-Metallic are significantly reduced when all of this is taken into consideration. The U.S. strikes no Bi-metallic coins for general circulation.

There are approximately thirty one genuine two-headed or two-tailed coins

Special Section | World Mint Errors

authenticated by ANACS, PCGS or NGC. There are only four known “Two Tailed” U.S. coins: three Quarters and one Dime. There is just one “Two Headed” U.S. coin, a 2000-P Nickel.

This Two Headed 100 Pesos from Chile was recently certified PCGS MS63.



Mysterious “King Tutankamun” Error

by Jeff Ylitalo

This is an Egyptian 1 Pound Bi-metallic coin that was weakly struck by King Tutankhamun dies used sometime during the years 2007 through 2011.

The upper and lower devices of the funerary mask of King Tut can be clearly seen struck on the core obverse.

A minimum of four years passed when it was mysteriously struck with several closely spaced off-center strikes by a pair of Egyptian 2015 Suez Canal dies!

The combination of striking errors along with two die designs separated by at least four years is amazing!



Rare “Dual Country Dual Denomination”

by Jeff Ylitalo

This type of major error is exceedingly rare. It is a 2009 25 Centavos from Argentina that was over struck by 50 Pesos dies from Chile!

Here, the already struck 2009 25 Centavos which is 24 mm in diameter found its way in the coining chamber striking 50 Pesos from Chile. The 50 Pesos coin is 25 mm in diameter and therefore would easily strike any coin equal to or less in size.

The 25 centavos reverse was struck by the 50 pesos obverse die. The 25 centavos obverse was struck by the 50 pesos reverse die.

My research indicates the Santiago Mint in Chile strikes coinage for a host of countries. These include:

Argentina
Bolivia
Brazil
Costa Rica
Dominican Republic
Ecuador
Guatemala
Israel
Nicaragua
Paraguay
Uruguay



The Santiago Mint also strikes gaming tokens for casinos in Argentina, Ecuador, Thailand and South Africa.

Special Section | World Mint Errors

2009 25 Centavos from Argentina over struck by 50 Pesos dies from Chile



Special Section | World Mint Errors

**2009 25 Centavos from
Argentina over struck by
50 Pesos dies from Chile**



Struck Through “Feeder Finger” Errors

by Jeff Ylitalo

One of the rarest “Struck Thru” errors to locate are those that have been impacted by a feed finger. In the error hobby it is as important to identify the object responsible for a struck-through error as it is to establish the rarity or value of such a striking error. After all, a coin with the generic description ‘indented’ or “struck through” does not give justice to rarely encountered types of struck through errors such as impressions of washers, hex nuts, and feeder fingers.

When a feeder finger is struck, the feeder is rendered useless, discarded and replaced with another. Think about it; how many coins at most are going to be struck by a malfunctioning feeder? Not too many. Such errors are

extremely rare, misunderstood and under-appreciated.

It is not difficult to determine whether a coin has been struck thru by a feeder finger. Most importantly, the shape of the struck-through region often includes a sharp angle that marks the corner of the feeder finger tip. The floor of the indentation usually shows a texture vastly different from that left by a planchet, sometimes smooth and sometimes coarse. A dark discoloration may be present in the floor of the indentation. Coins are often struck multiple times and are split or torn apart when struck through a feeder finger. It often creates a very dramatic error unlike anything else!

Special Section | World Mint Errors

Here are some exciting, one of a kind examples from across the world!

A 2009 25 Centavos from Argentina. This coin was struck at least ten times on the obverse. It features two separate but parallel indentations from a feeder finger on the reverse making it a unique one of a kind error!



Special Section | World Mint Errors

A 2006 two pound Isambard Kingdom Brunel bi-metallic coin from the United Kingdom. This coin has been struck at least twice on the reverse. It features an indentation from a feeder finger on the obverse. The impression retains the original shape and size of a feeder finger. This specimen is an unrivaled monster!



Special Section | World Mint Errors

A 2009 50 Pesos from Chile. This coin has been multi-struck and features an indentation from a feeder finger on the obverse.



Special Section | World Mint Errors

A 2011 100 Guaranies from Paraguay. This coin has been multi-struck and features an indentation from a feeder finger on the reverse.



Special Section | World Mint Errors

A 2010 20 centavos from Bolivia. This coin has been struck at least three times on the obverse. It features an indentation from a feeder finger on the reverse.



Special Section | World Mint Errors

A 2007 20 sen coin from Malaysia. This coin has been struck at least five times on the reverse. It features an indentation from a feeder finger on the obverse.



Special Section | World Mint Errors

A 2010 1 Boliviano. This coin has been multi-struck and features an indentation from a feeder finger on the reverse. The impression retains the original shape and size of a feeder finger. Design elements present in the floor of the impression include the denomination and the letters LIVIAN of BOLIVIANO. The feeder finger intruded after the first strike and remained in place through subsequent strikes.

Note: The lower image shows a feeder and one of the fingers struck by 1 Boliviano dies. The struck finger fits neatly into the indentation and demonstrates the depth and contours of the impression.



Special Section | World Mint Errors

2010 1 Boliviano Multi-Struck with Indentation from Feeder Finger



Special Section | World Mint Errors

A 2007 5 Cent from Swaziland. This scalloped shape coin has been multi-struck and features an indentation from a feeder finger on the reverse.



Recent History of Feeder Finger Errors

In the early 1990's the US Mint began using feeders composed of aluminum. Aluminum feeders are assumed to be still in use today at U.S. Mint facilities since struck aluminum feeder finger fragments carry a range of dates from 1993 to at least 2007 and include every denomination. Naturally, collectors snap up examples of these struck fragments whenever possible. By design, these aluminum feeder fingers break apart when struck. Light and brittle, they help protect and extend the life of working dies and other components by breaking apart when they accidentally land between the dies.

U.S. coins that have unquestionably been struck-through feeder fingers are very difficult to locate. Since aluminum feeder fingers are designed to break apart, this limits the number and availability of this type of striking error.

Many foreign mints employ steel feeders. Their fingers do not break apart so easily when struck by working dies. This is very good news for error collectors because it translates into a number of struck feeders left wholly intact. The struck feeder fingers can, in turn, help authenticate coins suspected as having been 'struck-through' a feeder finger. As with coins from the U.S. they are still a very tough error to find; remember that once a feeder has been struck it must be replaced!

“Off-Metal” World Coins Struck on Other Country Planchets

by Jeff Ylitalo

An exotic type of planchet error that warrants special attention involves crossing country borders.

Off-Metal errors are fun, but when a minting facility in one country strikes its own coin design on another

country's planchet, things start to get very interesting!

Here are five exciting modern examples that are outstanding and rarely publicized!



A 2007 Great Britain 1 Pound Gateshead Millennium Bridge struck on a isolated 1 Euro core. The core has a groove round the edge, is magnetic as it should be, and weighs exactly what a core for a 1 Euro Bi-metallic coin should. The Gateshead 1 Pound was minted for just one year. It is known that the British Royal Mint strikes Euro coinage for Ireland. A unique error combination! This coin has recently been certified and authenticated by PCGS MS62.

Special Section | World Mint Errors

A 2007 Great Britain 1 Pound Gateshead Millennium Bridge struck on an isolated 1 Euro core.



Special Section | World Mint Errors

A 2010 Bolivian 5 Bolivianos struck on a bronze planchet intended for a Chilean 10 pesos. The 5 Bolivianos is normally struck on a Bi-metallic planchet!



Special Section | World Mint Errors

A 2005 Chilean 100 Pesos struck on an aluminum planchet intended for a Costa Rica 5 colones. The 100 Pesos is normally struck on a Bi-metallic planchet. This error also is a misaligned error and has a major rotation of the striking dies!



Special Section | World Mint Errors

A 2010 Chilean 100 pesos struck on a stainless-steel planchet intended for a Bolivian 20 centavos.



Special Section | World Mint Errors

An Iceland 10 Krona struck on an isolated Bi-metallic core, country unknown. The planchet has a groove round the edge proving it was intended to be a core for a Bi-metallic coin. Iceland has never had a bi-metal coin in its entire history!



Bi-metallic Coins Struck by Different Denomination Dies

by Jeff Ylitalo

Very few Bi-metallic coins (or their components) are known that have been struck by a pair of different denomination dies. This makes sense as the sheer number of world-wide solid metal planchets being struck verses a much smaller and restricted population of Bi-metallic planchets is astonishing.

Bi-metallic coins are struck in higher denominations and on a much larger planchet than most of their smaller denomination brethren.

Taking all of this into consideration, the chances of a Bi-metallic planchet finding its way into a press striking solid metal planchets are nearly infinitesimal.

Here are the only three examples I've encountered over the last 20 years. I consider them to be unique. I know of a fourth which is a spectacular 2000-P Sacagawea dollar struck on copper-nickel ring intended for a Ghana 100 Cedis and sold for a modest price of \$3,737.00 in the 2008 Orlando January FUN Auction.

Special Section | World Mint Errors

A Chile 2006 50 Pesos struck on a Chile 100 Pesos Bi-metallic planchet. A 100 Pesos being smaller than a 50 Pesos, it would easily fit into the striking chamber. A 50 Pesos for this date is struck on an aluminum bronze planchet.



Special Section | World Mint Errors

An Egyptian 2010 50 Piastres struck on an unknown magnetic Bi-metallic ring. Weight is 2.44 grams and is plated steel. It is known that the British Royal Mint strikes coinage for Egypt. A 50 Piastres for this date is normally struck on an very thick brass plated steel planchet. The obverse shows the upper head-dress and lower bust of Cleopatra's head. The reverse shows the denomination.



Special Section | World Mint Errors

A Chile 2006 10 Pesos struck on a Chile 100 Pesos Bi-metallic planchet. A 100 Pesos planchet is just slightly larger than a 10 Pesos and this error was likely helped. A 10 Pesos for this date is struck on an aluminum bronze planchet.



Off-Metal Ring & Off-Metal Core Errors

by Jeff Ylitalo

Bi-metallic errors having either an off-metal ring or core are rare. I have encountered and collected just a handful over the years.



The first is a unique Great Britain 2 Pound coin with the Technology design on the reverse. The off-metal ring is presumably an industrial steel washer! It is strongly attracted to a magnetic and has a fairly rough surface unlike any type of normal planchet. The color of the ring is gun-metal grey and the coin is 3.3 grams under normal weight. A normal 2 Pound ring is composed of nickel-brass and is not magnetic.

Special Section | World Mint Errors

Next is a unique 2006 Great Britain 2 Pound coin with the Technology design on the reverse. The coin is 3.0 grams underweight with the core being thinner than normal. It is comprised of steel which is strongly attracted to a magnet. A normal 2 Pound core is comprised of cupro-nickel and is not magnetic.



Special Section | World Mint Errors

Next is a unique 2005 Chilean 100 Pesos with an off-metal core. The coin is normal in size but it is just over half the weight that it should be at a mere 3.9 grams. In this case, the core is comprised of lightweight aluminum! A normal 100 pesos is comprised of copper-nickel and is not magnetic. No Bi-metallic coin in history has ever used it as a primary base metal for either a ring or a core. The Santiago mint strikes coins for a number of countries that do use aluminum planchets for their coinage.



Large Clips on Bi-Metallic Coins

by Jeff Ylitalo

Locating large major clips on Bi-metallic coins can be a daunting task. They are scarce to rare and are visually stunning when compared to clips on solid denomination coins.



The first specimen is a 2 Pound Scottish of the Union coin from Great Britain with a large curved clip. It is by weight a 28% clip of the outer ring. This coin design was struck for one year in 2007.

Special Section | World Mint Errors



The second clipped coin is a 10 Pesos commemorative coin from Mexico that has a solid silver core surrounded by an aluminum bronze ring. Dated 1993 it is struck off-center with the ring having a large straight clip. By weight it is a 30% clip. This is the only major straight clip I have encountered on a Bi-metallic coin.



Unique 2 Euro Error

by Jeff Ylitalo

This is a unique 2 Euro Bi-metallic coin from Germany and dated 2002 with Hamburg mintmark (J). Two layers of the trilaminar core have fallen away after being struck!

The core is made up of three layers. The middle layer is comprised of elemental nickel. The two outer layers are referred to as 'Nordic gold' and comprised of

75% copper, 20% zinc and 5% nickel.

In this case, the Nordic gold outer layer of the reverse and the middle layer of nickel are absent.

This is an exceedingly rare error type and I've seen just one other which is a 1 Euro Bi-metallic from Belgium missing one outer Nordic gold layer and the middle nickel layer.



Off Center & Misaligned Core Errors

by Jeff Ylitalo

This type of striking error only occurs on Bi-metallic coins. They are eagerly sought by collectors from around the world for their dramatic appearance. The most highly prized are that whose core remain intact with the ring and have expanded far enough to reach the edge of the coin.

A Bi-metallic core can be struck off center for a few reasons. The middle hole of the ring may have been incorrectly punched and misshapen during the blanking process. The core may not be the right size or it simply was not seated properly. This major misalignment positions the core in an off center location on top of the ring.



A 2007 Slovenian 2 Euro.

Special Section | World Mint Errors



A 2005 Kenyan 5 Shillings.

Special Section | World Mint Errors



A 1998 Sri Lankan 10 Rupees that remains precariously joined with the ring.

Malaysian Assisted Errors

by Jeff Ylitalo

Error coins struck at the Malaysian mint include an assortment of assisted or 'helped' coins. When these errors appear on the market, enthusiasts quickly snatch them up as they are very collectible and eagerly sought out.

Many creative combinations of planchet, die, and striking errors have been encountered. Most were struck

during the second series of coins 1989 – 2011 but with an emphasis during the years 2005-2007.

The third series of coin design from Malaysia, 2012 – present, eliminated the 1 sen coin from circulation. Assisted errors from the third series have less of a presence but they can be found by collectors exercising due diligence and a keen eye.



A mule coin, this is a normal 2005 10 sen planchet struck with a normal 10 sen reverse die that was paired with a smaller denomination 1 sen obverse die.

Special Section | World Mint Errors



A 2005 10 sen struck on larger 20 sen planchet.

Special Section | World Mint Errors



A 2006 20 sen struck on larger 50 sen planchet.

Special Section | World Mint Errors



A 2005 die struck 50 sen over struck by 2007 dated 50 sen dies.

Special Section | World Mint Errors



A die struck 50 sen over struck by 20 sen dies.

Special Section | World Mint Errors



A 2007 10 sen flip-over, triple struck with each strike show a full date.

Special Section | World Mint Errors



A 2017 Malaysian 20 sen struck on a larger 50 sen planchet and is also an off-metal error. A normal 50 sen planchet is comprised of a thick copper core that is sandwiched by a nickel-brass clad layer on either face. The metal composition for a normal 20 sen planchet is a solid nickel-brass alloy that does not have a clad layer.

Fascinating Canadian Gold Mint Errors

by Mike Byers (mikebyers.com)



This is one of the most fascinating mint errors ever struck at the Royal Canadian Mint. This 1970 Canadian 50-Cent piece was struck on a .9999 fine gold blank weighing 12.1 grams. There are only a few U.S. and Canadian off-metal mint errors struck in gold in the last century. They have sold for strong prices and are highly priced by mint error collectors.

A U.S. Pan Pac Half Dollar struck in gold sold for \$460,000 in a recent Heritage auction. A U.S. gold Indian Cent also recently sold in a Heritage auction for \$253,000. A Canadian quarter struck in gold sold in a Heritage auction for over \$21,000. Although there were several 1970 Dollars struck in gold, to date, this is the only known 50-cent in gold.

Fascinating Canadian Gold Mint Errors

1970 Canada 50-Cent Struck on 12.1 Gram Gold Planchet PCGS MS 64



Fascinating Canadian Gold Mint Errors



This 1969 Canadian 25-Cent piece was struck on a 1963 Great Britain Gold Sovereign. This is a unique double denomination for several reasons. It involves, two different countries, two different dates, and is struck in gold instead of nickel. There are only a few U.S. and Canadian double denomination

off-metal mint errors struck in gold in the last century. They have sold for strong prices and are highly priced by mint error collectors.

A 1969 Canadian 25-Cent piece struck on a 1967 Great Britain Gold Sovereign sold for \$21,150 in a recent Heritage auction.

Fascinating Canadian Gold Mint Errors

1969 Canadian 25-Cent Struck on a 1963 Great Britain Gold Sovereign PCGS MS 64



Fascinating Canadian Gold Mint Errors

1969 Canadian 25-Cent Struck on a 1963 Great Britain Gold Sovereign PCGS MS 64



FAMOUS 1943 BRONZE LINCOLN CENT WRONG PLANCHET ERROR SELLS FOR \$282,000



This transitional sold in the August 2017 ANA US Coins Signature Auction #1258

From the Heritage Auction listing:

The 1943 bronze Lincoln cent is one of the most famous and sought-after error coins of all time. The rare Mint errors became legendary when nationwide rumors surfaced in the late 1940s that Henry Ford would give a new car to anyone who could find him a 1943 “copper” cent. The rumors were false, but they made the 1943 bronze cent an overnight sensation. When a few bronze cents actually turned up in circulation in 1947, they inspired

numerous ads and stories in magazines and comic books throughout the 1950s and ‘60s. The publicity engendered by these coins captured the imagination of the general public to a high degree. Although the issue was controversial, the coins brought high prices whenever offered and the public’s fascination with these pieces has never diminished. Heritage Auctions is privileged to offer a Condition Census example of this fabulous rarity in just its first auction appearance.

Even non-numismatists are familiar with the 1943-dated zinc-coated steel cents that were produced to conserve copper for the war effort in that critical year. The “steelies” have always been extremely popular with Lincoln cent collectors, and the great majority of those coins were culled from circulation by 1960. Apparently, a small number of cents were erroneously struck on bronze planchets left over from 1942 and slipped into circulation undetected by the Mint’s quality control measures. This occurred when some bronze planchets from the previous year became lodged in the trap door of the tote bin used to feed planchets into the delivery system of the coin presses. When the tote bin was refilled with steel cent planchets the following year, the bronze blanks were dislodged and fed into the coin press along with the new steel planchets, creating the fabulous Mint errors. This phenomenon occurred at all three active U.S. Mints in 1943, and examples of 1943 branch mint bronze cents have survived, as well as the Philadelphia issues. A single 1943-D bronze cent is known, and five or six 1943-S specimens have surfaced

over the years. The Philadelphia Mint coins are more numerous, and we have compiled a roster of survivors below, based on population data from the leading grading services. It is likely that some duplication is included in these grading events, due to resubmissions and crossovers. PCGS CoinFacts estimates only 10-15 examples of the 1943 Philadelphia bronze cent are extant.

The present coin is a new discovery that has been in the consignor’s family for many years. It is tied with one other specimen at PCGS for second-place in the Condition Census. The design elements are sharply detailed in most areas, with just a trace of the always-seen softness on Lincoln’s beard. The glossy walnut-brown surfaces show a few hints of olive and only minor signs of contact are evident. One tick above the 4 in the date acts as a possible pedigree marker. We believe this is the first time an NGC-graded specimen of this popular issue has been offered publicly. We expect intense competition from series specialists and error collectors when this lot is called.

FAMOUS 1943 BRONZE LINCOLN CENT WRONG PLANCHET ERROR SELLS FOR \$282,000



FAMOUS 1943 BRONZE LINCOLN CENT WRONG PLANCHET ERROR SELLS FOR \$282,000



FAMOUS 1943 BRONZE LINCOLN CENT WRONG PLANCHET ERROR SELLS FOR \$282,000



Imaged by Heritage Auctions, HA.com

FAMOUS 1943 BRONZE LINCOLN CENT WRONG PLANCHET ERROR SELLS FOR \$282,000



Imaged by Heritage Auctions, HA.com

1943 Philadelphia Bronze Cents Certified Populations

This is a listing of the certified grading events at PCGS and NGC. Duplications and crossovers are likely; some genuine examples may be omitted.

PCGS-Certified Coins

1. MS62 Brown. Found in circulation by Marvin Beyer, Jr., age 14, around 1957; ANA Convention Sale (Abe Kosoff, 1958), where the coin was withdrawn by Marvin Beyer Sr. before the sale; reportedly sold to the Greer Company of Los Angeles for \$40,000 in 1959; Pre-Long Beach Sale (Superior, 10/2000), lot 4146, as MS61 ANACS, \$60,375; Benson Collection, Part II (Goldbergs, 2/2003), lot 148 as MS61 Brown PCGS, \$97,750 (certification #50035361); subsequently graded MS62 Brown PCGS Secure; Bob Simpson (9/2012); Simpson Collection. Beautiful blue-brown surfaces with generous luster, softly struck on Lincoln's beard and coat. Certification #18523486.

2. MS61 Red and Brown. "James Schirrippa," per PCGS CoinFacts.

Sharply struck with deep orange and purple-blue patina and some brownish toning on the lower reverse, hints of green in the obverse field. Carbon spot at L(LIBERTY). V-shaped mark right of C(ENT). In the Staten Island Collection Lincoln Cents, Off-Metal Strikes Registry Set (#2 behind the Simpson Collection). Certification #50040291.

3, 4. MS61 Brown. Two submissions; one is certification #19228068, last seen in the High Desert Collection. Lovely orange-gold and light-blue surfaces on both sides. PCGS still shows two in this grade, although as mentioned, one with certification #50035361 was later upgraded to the #1 Beyer-Simpson coin above. It is unclear if there are still two other PCGS coins in the MS61 Brown grade.

5. AU58. According to a photo (page 322, #8) in the 1996 Wexler-Flynn Lincoln cent Authoritative Reference, this coin was earlier certified by ANAAB with certificate #FD0251. Bob Simpson; FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2016), lot 5266, realized \$305,500. PCGS certification #25510132.

6. AU55. Americana Sale (Stack's Bowers, 1/2013), lot 13257, brought \$317,250; Regency Auction (Legend-Morphy, 5/2014), lot 12, realized \$329,000. Currently in the Numism1 Set Registry inventory at PCGS and contained in the Hoener 100 Greatest U.S. Coins Registry Set. Well-struck overall with medium milk-chocolate surfaces, small flecks at bottom of coat (below 1) and front of Lincoln's head above the eyebrow. Weakness shows on O(NE) and AM(ERICA). Certification #26441689.

7. AU50. Sandy-tan example with a few scattered marks. Softly struck on 43 in the date. Photo on PCGS CoinFacts. Certification #22052180.

8. XF45 PQ. CAC. Pre-Long Beach Sale (Ira and Larry Goldberg, 2/2017), lot 756. Not identified by certification number.

9. Genuine PCGS (VF Details). A "teenaged newspaperboy"; bought at a Dearborn, Michigan, coin show around 1987; Goldberg Auctions (9/2007), lot 2462, brought \$60,375. PCGS #21445581, no longer listed. Some unfortunate test cuts are made

in the surfaces. Photographed as #4 in the Wexler-Flynn reference.

NGC Certifications

These grading events will undoubtedly duplicate some coins listed above. We know of no prior public trades of any of these listings.

10. MS63 Brown.

11. MS62 Brown. Certification #2067200-002. An attractive walnut-brown specimen with a tick over the 4 in the date. The present coin.

12. MS61 Red and Brown.

13. MS61 Brown.

14, 15, 16. AU58; three grading events. One coin is depicted on NGC Coin Explorer, unidentified as to grade or certification number -- but it is the present Simpson coin, now in a PCGS holder.

17. AU55.

18, 19. AU50; two submissions. (NGC ID# 22E5, PCGS# 82709)

NGC CERTIFIES 17 EXPERIMENTAL GLASS CENTS AND TOKENS

BY NGC

The patterns were struck during World War II by the Blue Ridge Glass Corporation.



Numismatic Guaranty Corporation® (NGC®) has certified 17 experimental cents and tokens struck in glass during World War II to test the unusual composition for coinage.

With copper needed for the war effort, the US Mint experimented in 1942 with a variety of alternative materials for cents. Pattern (or test) cents were struck in bronze, brass, zinc, zinc-coated steel, manganese, white metal, aluminum, lead, rubber, fiber, plastic and even glass. Ultimately, zinc-coated steel was selected for 1943 cents.

The glass patterns were struck by Blue Ridge Glass Corporation of Kingsport, Tennessee, using blanks supplied by Corning Glass Works and dies prepared by US Mint engraver John Sinnock. The 1942-dated obverse was based on the then-circulating Columbia Two

Centavos while the reverse featured a design proposed by Anthony Paquet in the 19th century.

The group certified by NGC includes nine of these pattern glass cents, of which seven are intact and two are fragments. All are struck on amber-colored glass blanks. The grades of the intact specimens range from NGC MS 62 to NGC MS 64 while the fragmented pieces were attributed but not graded. Numismatists were previously aware of just two Blue Ridge glass pattern cents, one of which was a fragment.

Also certified by NGC are eight glass tokens struck at the same time as the glass cents by the Blue Ridge Glass Corporation. Three of these tokens were struck with a die depicting the factory with the text of BLUE RIDGE GLASS CORP. above. The others feature more modest design elements. The

NGC CERTIFIES 17 EXPERIMENTAL GLASS CENTS AND TOKENS

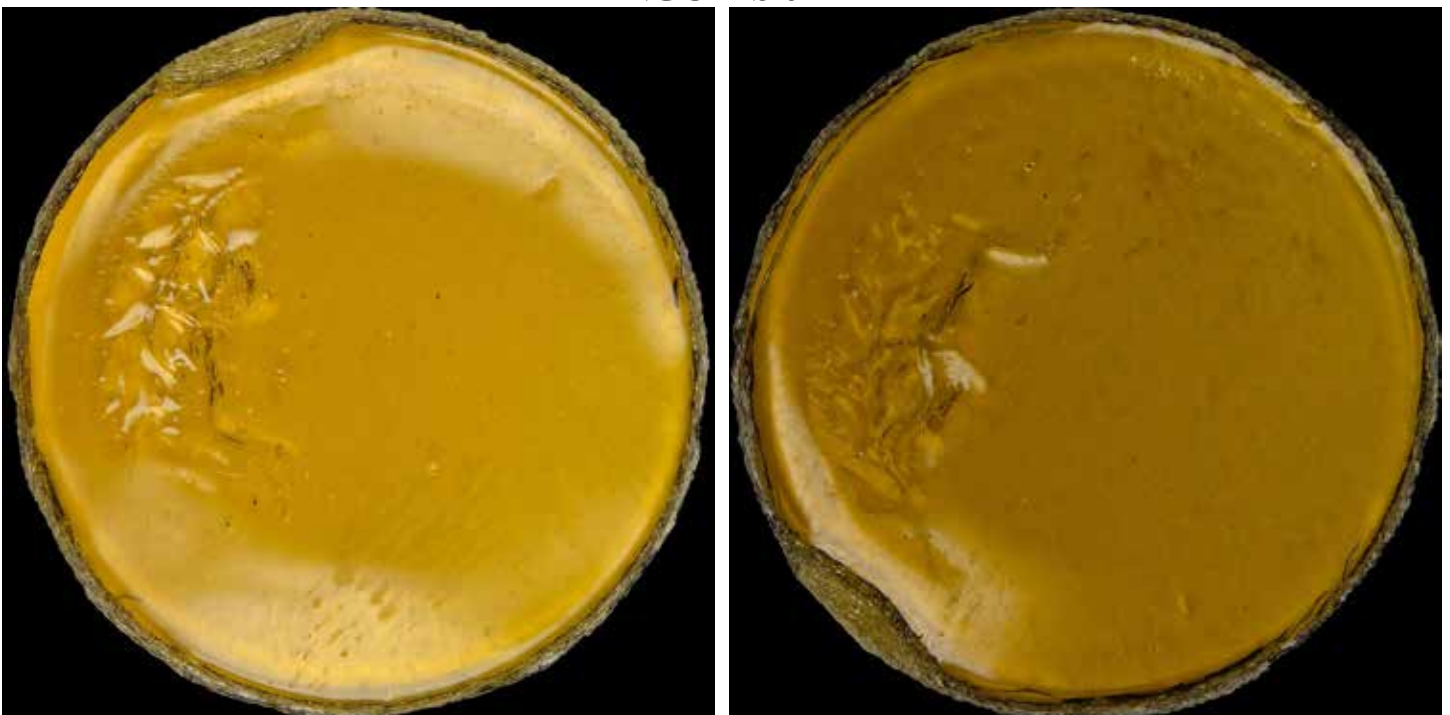
tokens have been graded MS 64 to MS 66 by NGC except for two that are fragmented.

The fragmented pieces reveal the reason glass coins were not practical for circulation—they would break too easily. Roger W. Burdette, author of the book *United States Pattern and Experimental Pieces of World War II*, noted that Blue

Ridge Glass had some employees carry glass blanks in their pockets, but those blanks chipped, creating sharp edges.

These experimental glass pieces have been cataloged by Burdette and will appear in the next edition of his book. NGC used Burdette's catalog numbers on its certification labels.

**(1942) Blue Ridge Glass Corp. Pattern Cent
RB 42-70-X-1
NGC MS 64**



NGC CERTIFIES 17 EXPERIMENTAL GLASS CENTS AND TOKENS

**1942 Blue Ridge Glass Corp. Pattern Cent
RB 42-70-X-2
NGC MS 64**



**1942 Blue Ridge Glass Corp. Pattern Cent
RB 42-70-X-4
NGC MS 64**



NGC CERTIFIES 17 EXPERIMENTAL GLASS CENTS AND TOKENS

**1942 Blue Ridge Glass Corp. Pattern Cent
RB 42-70-X-4
NGC MS 64**



**1942 Blue Ridge Glass Corp. Pattern Cent
RB 42-70-X-4
NGC MS 64**



NGC CERTIFIES 17 EXPERIMENTAL GLASS CENTS AND TOKENS

**1942 Blue Ridge Glass Corp. Pattern Cent
RB 42-70-X-4
NGC MS 64**



**1942 Blue Ridge Glass Corp. Pattern Cent
RB 42-70-X-4
NGC MS 62**

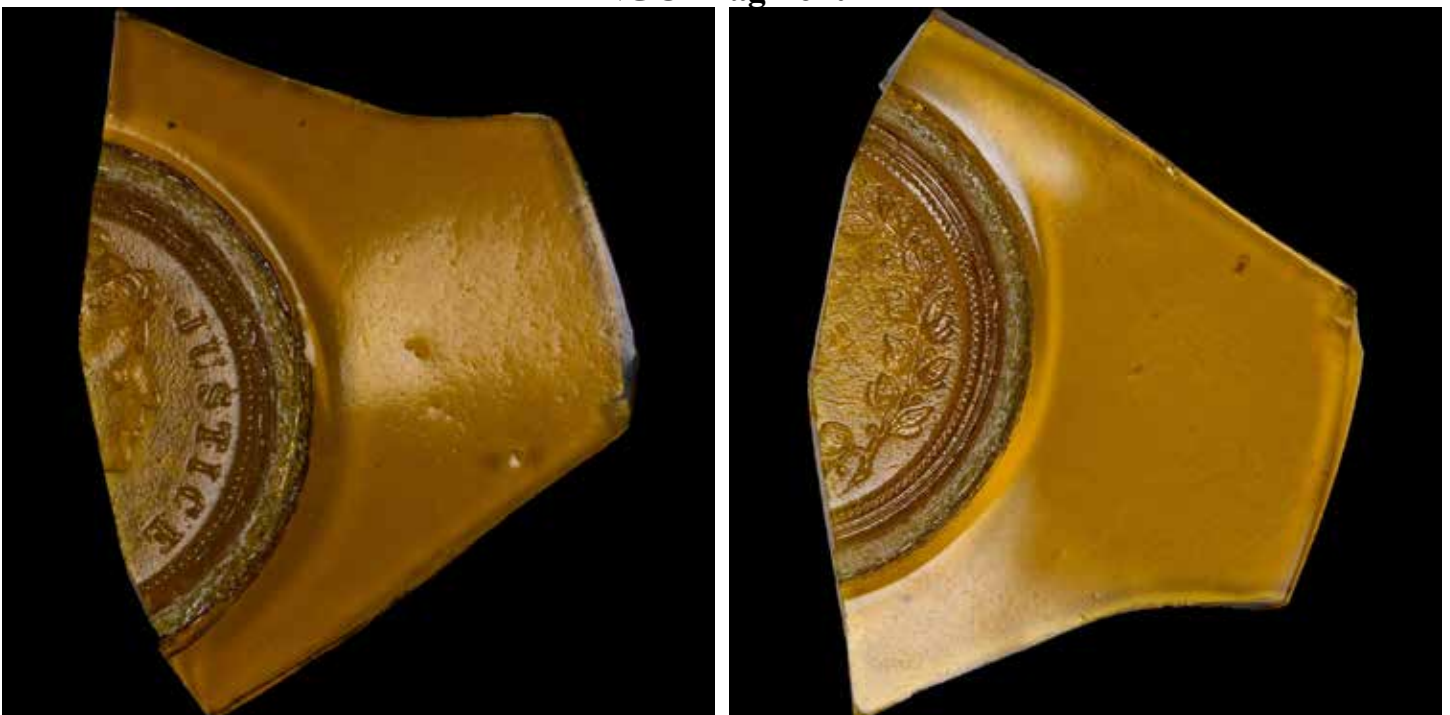


NGC CERTIFIES 17 EXPERIMENTAL GLASS CENTS AND TOKENS

1942 Blue Ridge Glass Corp. Pattern Cent
RB 42-70-X-4
NGC Fragment



(1942) Blue Ridge Glass Corp. Pattern Cent
RB 42-70-X-3
NGC Fragment



(1942) Blue Ridge Glass Corp. Pattern Token
RB 42-70-T-1
NGC MS 64



(1942) Blue Ridge Glass Corp. Pattern Token
RB 42-70-T-1
NGC Fragment



NGC CERTIFIES 17 EXPERIMENTAL GLASS CENTS AND TOKENS

**(1942) Blue Ridge Glass Corp. Pattern Token
RB 42-70-T-2
NGC Fragment**

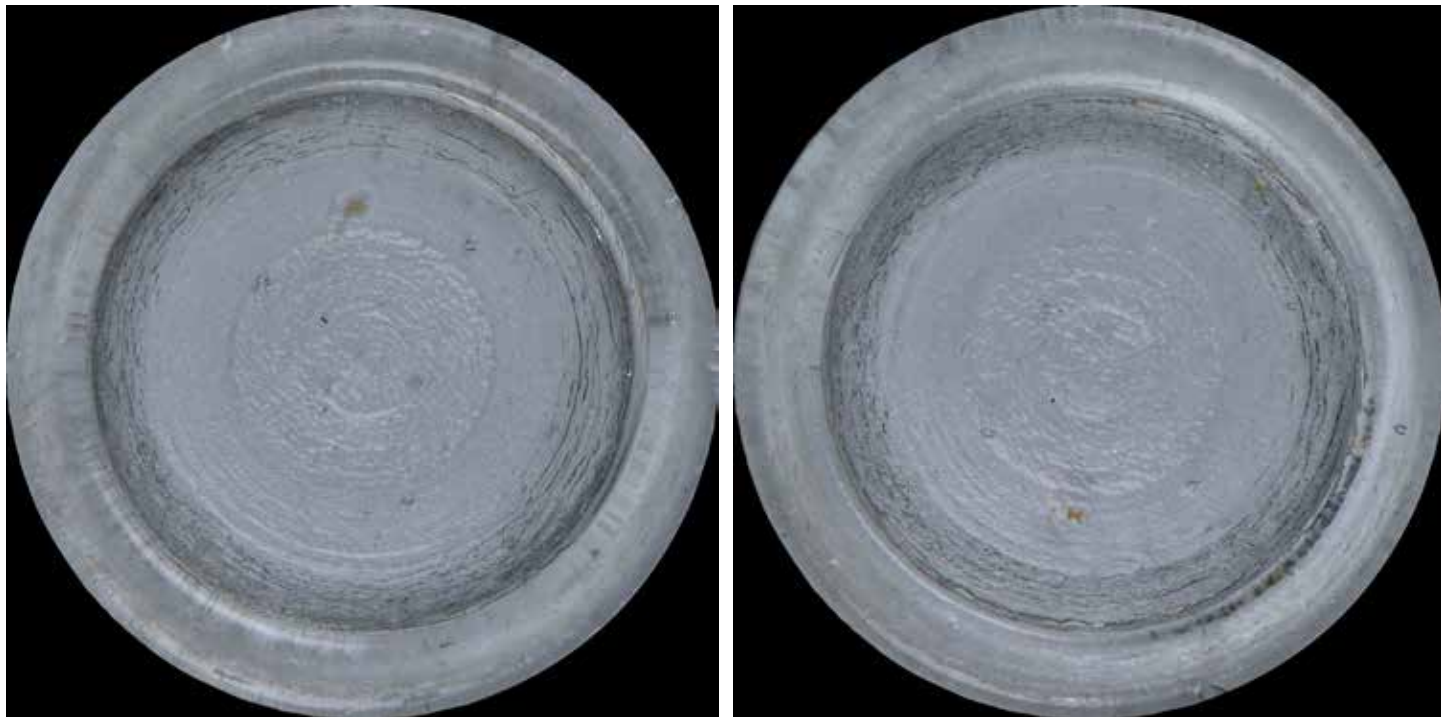


**(1942) Blue Ridge Glass Corp. Pattern Token
RB 42-70-T-3
NGC MS 66**



NGC CERTIFIES 17 EXPERIMENTAL GLASS CENTS AND TOKENS

(1942) Blue Ridge Glass Corp. Pattern Token
RB 42-70-T-3
NGC MS 65



(1942) Blue Ridge Glass Corp. Pattern Token
RB 42-70-T-4
NGC MS 64



NGC CERTIFIES 17 EXPERIMENTAL GLASS CENTS AND TOKENS

(1942) Blue Ridge Glass Corp. Pattern Token
RB 42-70-T-5
NGC MS 64



(1942) Blue Ridge Glass Corp. Pattern Token
RB 42-70-T-5
NGC MS 64



PCGS Certifies 1999-P Georgia State Quarter Broadstruck on Experimental Planchet

by Mike Byers (mikebyers.com)



This is the only known U.S. State Quarter that was broadstruck on an experimental planchet. It was authenticated and certified by PCGS, weighs 6.7 grams and graded superb gem MS 67. It has the golden color of

a Sacagawea Dollar. I discovered the original group of 1999 State Quarters that were struck on Experimental Planchets. Coin World featured my discovery in a front page article.

PCGS Certifies 1999-P Georgia State Quarter Broadstruck on Experimental Planchet

1999-P Georgia State Quarter Broadstruck on Experimental Planchet



PCGS Certifies 1999-P Georgia State Quarter Broadstruck on Experimental Planchet

Copyright story reprinted by permission from Page 1 and Page 20 of the November 26, 2001 issue of COIN WORLD, Sidney, OH (coinworld.com)



Dealers identify four experimental planchets

By Paul Gilkes

COIN WORLD Staff

Four different types of experimental planchets have been identified so far from 1999 State quarter dollars struck on blanks purportedly to have been tested for the Sacagawea dollar.

The latest example acquired by Michael S. Byers of Byers Numismatic Corp., Lake Forest, Calif., is a 1999-P Delaware quarter dollar that has the golden color of the Sacagawea dollar and the copper center core. Professional Coin Grading Service certified the coin as Mint State 63.

According to Byers, there are approximately 15 known 1999 State quarter dollars struck on experimental planchets. All five states are represented — Delaware, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Georgia and Connecticut — with New Jersey represented by a single specimen.

All of the specimens identified are Philadelphia Mint strikes, since it was at the main U.S. Mint production facility that the majority of the experi-



Images courtesy of Byers Numismatic Corp.

THIS 1999-P Delaware quarter dollar may have been struck on an experimental planchet being tested for the Sacagawea dollar coin.

mental testing for the Sacagawea dollar took place. Byers indicates that PCGS and Numismatic Guaranty Corporation of America have authenticated and certified at least one specimen to date.

Byers said the coins have been identified and classified by four types:

Please see **QUARTERS** Page 20

QUARTERS from Page C1

Type 1 — This type has the "color" of a Sacagawea dollar and has the copper center core.

Type 2 — This type has the "color" of the Sacagawea dollar but does not have the copper center core.

Type 3 — This type has a slightly "green" color and has the copper center core.

Type 4 — This type has a slightly "green" color but does not have the copper core.

"These coins were analyzed by scanning electron microscopy with energy-dispersive x-ray spectroscopy (SEM-EDX) to determine alloy composition," according to Byers. "The predominant metal is copper, followed by zinc. There are also small percentages of manganese and nickel."

The adopted composition for the Sacagawea dollar consists of the alloy layers on each side of the center copper core of manganese-brass, a golden-colored alloy composed of 77 percent copper, 12 percent zinc, 7 percent manganese and 4 percent nickel.

Taking into account the copper core, the overall composition of the dollar is 88.5 percent copper, 6 percent zinc, 3.5 percent manganese, and 2 percent nickel.

"In a recent Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) request for copies of any reports and test results, the Department of the Treasury acknowledged that 'the U.S. Mint conducted engineering and metallurgical tests as part of its development of an alloy for the Golden Dollar,' but would not

release any information," Byers said.

Byers noted the experimental State quarters have sold for as high as \$10,000 each, depending on which state, the coin's condition and which type of experimental composition was used.

Byers outlined diagnostics to determine if you have discovered in circulation a State quarter on an experimental planchet:

Weight — The weight on all of these discovered so far is overweight for a dollar, varying from 5.9 grams to 6.3 grams. The adopted weight for the Sacagawea dollars is 5.67 grams.

Size — It is slightly thicker than a regular State quarter dollar, due to the heavier planchet.

Color — So far, the pieces discovered are either the same "color" of the Sacagawea dollar or have a slight "green hue" to them.

Look — The edge is slightly rough and may have a higher rim around part of the edge.

Edge — Some of these do not have the center copper core.

Strike — None discovered so far are proof-like in the fields.

Reeding — Some of these have incomplete reeding.

For more information or to view the latest discovery, go to Byers' Web site at www.byersnc.com. Byers can be reached at Michael S. Byers/Byers Numismatic Corp., Box 687, Lake Forest CA 92609. Telephone (949) 859-3981. **CW**

NGC Certifies 1904 \$20 Double Struck Rotated 180 Degrees in Collar

by Mike Byers (mikebyers.com)



Major mint errors on U.S. gold coins are extremely rare. There are only a few known that are double or triple struck. One phenomenal example is this double struck 1904 \$20 rotated 180 degrees in the collar. Considerable detail remains from

the initial strike and is visible under the portrait on the obverse and the eagle on the reverse. This exciting mint error was in my person collection and has been authenticated and certified by NGC and BYERS COLLECTION is noted on the insert.

NGC Certifies 1904 \$20 Double Struck Rotated 180 Degrees in Collar

A different double struck 1904 \$20 gold piece with slight rotation sold a few years ago for \$100,000. It was authenticated and certified by PCGS MS 63. Also recently, a \$2 1/2 Indian double struck rotated 180 degrees sold for slightly over \$66,000. This double struck \$20 Liberty combines the high denomination and large size with dramatic eye appeal and it is unique for being rotated 180 degrees.



NGC Certifies 1904 \$20 Double Struck Rotated 180 Degrees in Collar



NGC Certifies 1904 \$20 Double Struck Rotated 180 Degrees in Collar



PCGS Certifies Unique Proof Canadian National Parks \$100 Struck in Platinum

by Mike Byers (mikebyers.com)

This is the only known Canadian \$100 platinum striking of any design or series.



This is one of the most spectacular coins ever released by the Royal Canadian Mint. It is certified by PCGS as an “Unofficial Platinum Strike Uniface.” Lab analysis determined that the metal composition is 90% platinum and 10% rhodium and weighs 16.73 grams. In 1985, the Royal Canadian Mint experimented with platinum coins and began issuing them in 1988. This is the only known platinum mint error or pattern/die trial.

The Royal Canadian Mint issued the \$100 National Park Commemorative Coin in 1985. This coin was issued in gold for one year only in 1985. The obverse depicts Queen Elizabeth II and the reverse has a Bighorn mountain sheep. Starting in 1988, the Royal Canadian Mint produced platinum coins that were made of .9995 pure platinum in four denominations of different sizes, consisting of 1 troy ounce (oz), 1/2 oz, 1/4 oz, and 1/10 oz. bearing the face values of \$50, \$20, \$10, and \$5, respectively. Since then they have also struck platinum coins with various designs in \$8 and \$300 denominations. The Royal Canadian Mint did not strike any \$100 denomination coins in platinum of any design or series.

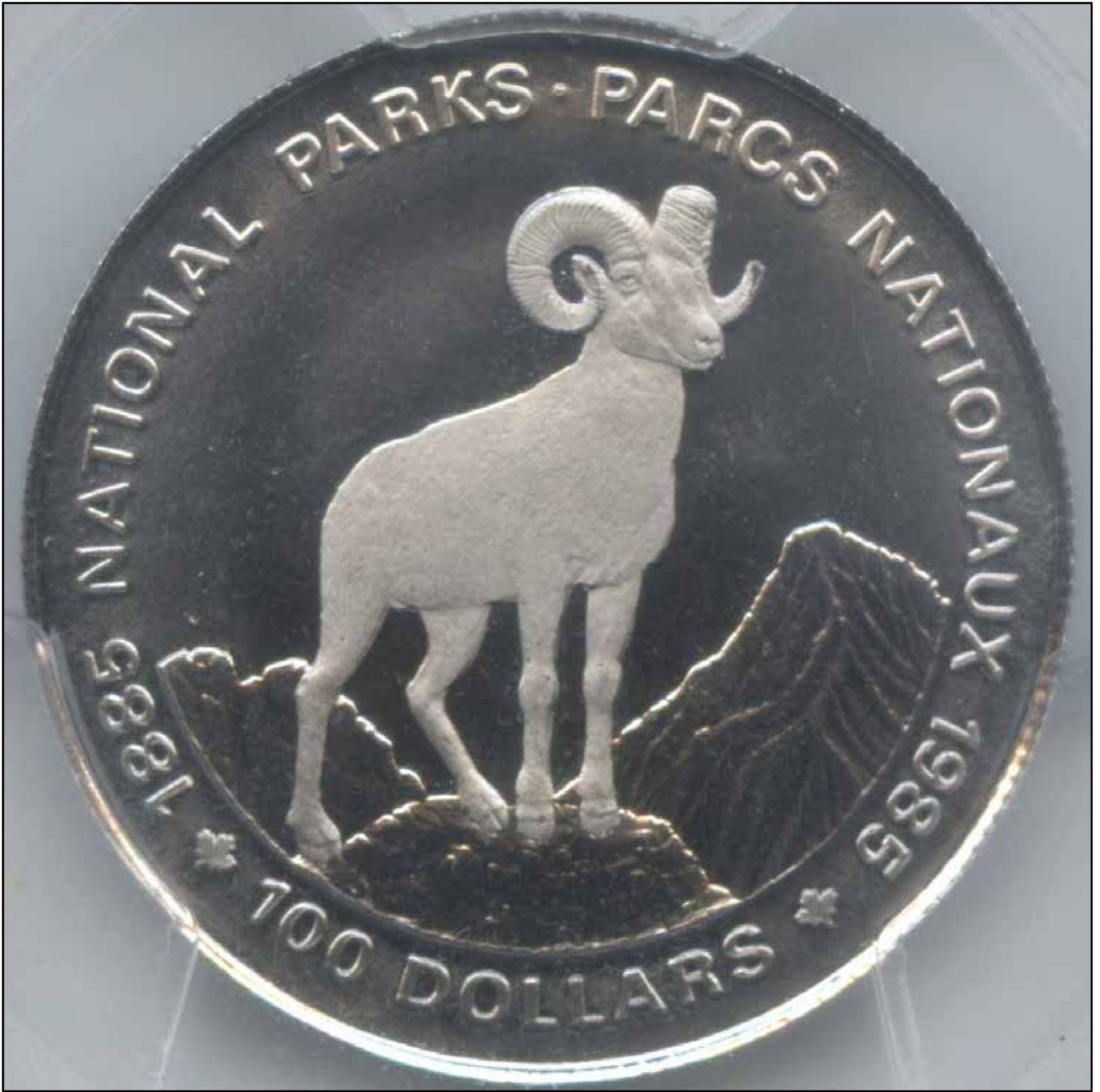
PCGS Certifies Unique Proof Canadian National Parks \$100 Struck in Platinum

It is incredible that this dramatic and unique platinum striking was discovered and subsequently sent to PCGS for authentication and grading. This proof Canadian \$100 Commemorative Coin struck in platinum combines several major mint errors. It is an off-metal (not struck in gold) and is also uniface. Whether it is a mint error or a pattern/die trial only adds mystique to this world-class proof platinum uniface striking. It is in gem proof condition and is on a perfectly centered full size planchet with full reeding, specifically produced to strike this platinum proof uniface coin. This unique proof platinum striking rivals any U.S. Major Mint Error, Pattern or Die Trial in rarity, prestige and value.



Here is a comparison of this platinum proof striking (left) with the authorized issue in gold (right).

PCGS Certifies Unique Proof Canadian National Parks \$100 Struck in Platinum



PCGS Certifies Unique Proof Canadian National Parks \$100 Struck in Platinum



PCGS Certifies Unique Proof Canadian National Parks \$100 Struck in Platinum



PCGS Certifies 1904 \$20 Struck 15% Off-Center

by Mike Byers (mikebyers.com)



This spectacular \$20 Liberty Gold Piece is the only off-center known. It was struck 15% off-center and certified MS 63 by PCGS. It was in Fred Weinberg's personal mint error collection for over 20 years and was

one of his favorite mint errors of all time. This is a world-class U.S. \$20 gold piece for the serious collector and belongs in the finest collection of United States \$20 Liberty Gold Pieces or Mint Errors.

PCGS Certifies 1904 \$20 Struck 15% Off-Center



NGC Certifies Unique 1874 \$1 U.S. Gold Type 3 With Mirror Brockage on Obverse

by Mike Byers (mikebyers.com)



This Type 3 \$1 Gold brockage is unique for the type, and only 1 of 2 known in the entire \$1 gold piece series from 1849 through 1889. The other known piece is a Type 2 \$1 Gold brockage and was authenticated

and certified AU 55 by PCGS. It is a first strike obverse brockage of the reverse. It is in choice mint state condition with proof-like surfaces. This spectacular coin is from my personal collection.

NGC Certifies Unique 1874 \$1 U.S. Gold Type 3 With Mirror Brockage on Obverse



PCGS Certifies Unique \$1 U.S. Gold Type 2 Full Brockage Reverse

by Mike Byers (mikebyers.com)



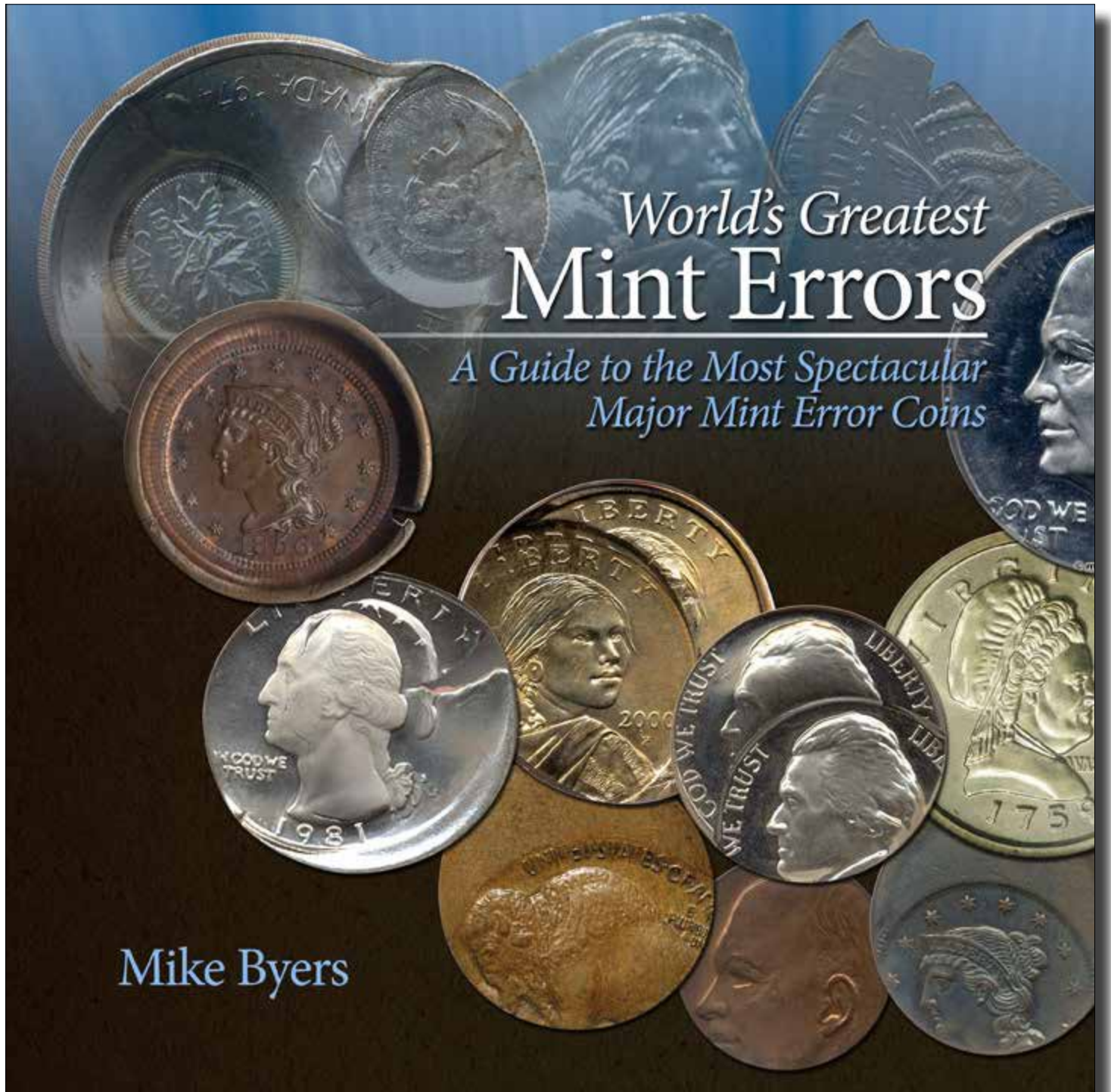
This Type 2 \$1 Gold brockage is unique for the type, and only 1 of 2 known in the entire \$1 gold piece series from 1849 through 1889. The other known piece is a Type 3 dated 1874 and was authenticated and certified MS 62 by NGC. All United States gold mint errors are extremely rare and valuable.

This gold error came out of a Stack's auction over 30 years ago and has been in several major collections. Since the Type 2 design was only struck from 1854 through 1856, it is incredible that this rare type of mint error occurred in this series and was saved for over 150 years.

PCGS Certifies Unique \$1 U.S. Gold Type 2 Full Brockage Reverse



Now Available From Amazon.com and Zyrus Press



World's Greatest Mint Errors

*A Guide to the Most Spectacular
Major Mint Error Coins*

Mike Byers

HERITAGE AUCTIONS

HA.com



**Heritage Rare
Coin Galleries and
Heritage Numismatic
Auctions, divisions
of Heritage Auctions,
are the world's largest
numismatic dealers
and auctioneers.**

HERITAGE
AUCTIONS

HA.com

HEADQUARTERS, 3500 Maple Ave., 17th Floor • Dallas, Texas 75219-3941
877-HERITAGE (437-4824) • (214) 528-3500 • Fax: (214) 409-1425

These are only a sample of the thousands of error coins Heritage Auctions has handled. Consign your error coins today to the next Heritage Sale.

Look up these error coins in our Permanent Auction Archives for descriptions and full-color, enlargeable images:

A. 2003 ANA National Money Show, lot 6963
1919 Quarter
Struck 50% Off Center
XF45 PCGS
REALIZED \$15,525

B. 2002 September Long Beach Sale, lot 9648
1999 SBA Dollar
Multiple Strike, Reeded Edge
MS65 PCGS
REALIZED \$6,900

C. 2002 New York Sale, lot 7290
1999 Cent
Die Cap With Second Coin Bonded
MS64 Red Uncertified
REALIZED \$920

D. 2002 February Long Beach Sale, lot 7300
Undated Struck Through
Capped Die Indian Cent
MS64 Brown PCGS
REALIZED \$1,265

E. 2002 FUN Sale, lot 9040
1963 Half Dollar
Split Planchet
AU58 Uncertified
REALIZED \$1,610

F. 2001 ANA Sale, lot 8658
1963 Half Dollar
Double Struck, Indented by a Cent Planchet
MS66 PCGS
REALIZED \$20,125

G. 2001 ANA Sale, lot 8651
1999-P Dime
Bonded Strike, Struck More Than 10 Times
MS64 Uncertified
REALIZED \$2,300

H. 2001 ANA Sale, lot 8657
1999 Mated Pair of Georgia Statehood Quarters
Partial Collar, Indent and Stretch Strike, Indent
MS64 Uncertified
REALIZED \$2,415

I. 2001 February Long Beach Sale, lot 7497
1912 Quarter Eagle
Struck 5% Off Center
MS64 NGC
REALIZED \$4,370

Fred Weinberg & Co.

Dealer in Major Mint Error Coins & Currency

fred@fredweinberg.com | 818.986.3733



BUYING MAJOR ERROR COINS & CURRENCY

If you have a single major mint error coin, either a recent issue or an older type coin, or 1,000 Off-Center Cents, please contact us. We stock over 60,000 Major Mint Error Coins and constantly need to purchase Major Error Coins for our clientele (please note that we do not deal in or buy Die Varieties, Damaged Coins, Doubled Dies, Filled Dies, or Die Cracks).

We do buy Major Mint Errors - such as Off-Center, Off-Metals, Double Strikes, Clad Layers missing, Die Caps, Double Denomination, etc.

Because of the many differences in each Error Coin we request that you send scans of your coin(s) to us for our examination and firm offer.

Postal Correspondence:

Telephone/Fax:

16311 Ventura Blvd.
Suite #1298
Encino, California 91436

Phone: (818) 986-3733
Toll-free: (800) 338-6533
Fax: (818) 986-2153

e-mail: fred@fredweinberg.com

fredweinberg.com

Buying & Selling Mint Error Coins

www.sullivannumismatics.com



Sullivan Numismatics

Jon P. Sullivan
PO Box 80459
Charleston, SC 29416

931-797-4888
jon@sullivannumismatics.com





Buying and Selling

U.S. & World Coins

**Specializing in Patterns, Errors,
Pioneer Gold & Colonials**

Contact me or see me at most major coin shows.

Andy Lustig

Phone: (845) 321-0249
andylustig@earthlink.net

P.O. Box 806
Nyack, NY 10960

2018 Coin Shows



Visit Mike Byers at the following shows:

January 4 - 7	FUN Fort Lauderdale, Florida
January 24 - 27	PCGS Members Only Show Las Vegas, Nevada
February 22 - 24	Long Beach Coin & Collectibles Expo Long Beach, California
March 8 - 10	ANA National Money Show Irving, Texas
March 22 - 25	Baltimore Spring Show Baltimore, Maryland
April 11 - 14	PCGS Members Only Show Las Vegas, Nevada
April 25 - 28	Central States Schaumburg, Illinois
May 18 - 20	Las Vegas Numismatic Society Coin Show Las Vegas, Nevada
June 14 - 16	Long Beach Coin & Collectibles Expo Long Beach, California
June 21 - 24	Baltimore Summer Expo Baltimore, Maryland
July 12 - 14	FUN Orlando, Florida
July 25 - 28	PCGS Members Only Show Las Vegas, Nevada
August 14 - 18	ANA World's Fair of Money Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
September 6 - 8	Long Beach Coin & Collectibles Expo Long Beach, California
September 26 - 29	PCGS Members Only Show Las Vegas, Nevada
October 25 - 27	Baltimore Winter Expo Baltimore, Maryland
December 8 - 10	The Vegas Show Las Vegas, Nevada
December 12 - 15	PCGS Members Only Show Las Vegas, Nevada

MIKE BYERS INC

MIKEBYERS.COM

U.S. & WORLD MAJOR MINT ERRORS



World's Greatest Mint Errors
by Mike Byers

**NLG Award Winner:
Best World Coin Book**

Mike Byers was born in the coin business attending coin shows since he was six years old. When he was seventeen, he issued his first coin catalog. He has been a Market-Maker in U.S. Gold Coins and a dealer in major mint errors. In 1987 he offered limited partnerships and rare coin funds. He has written articles for The Coin Dealer Newsletter and has been featured on the front page of Coin World numerous times with his numismatic rarities. Mike Byers is a contributing author on mint errors for CoinLink & CoinWeek. He also assisted with the mint error section of Coin Facts on the PCGS website. You can visit Mike Byers and view his rarities at the ANA, Central States, FUN show and the Long Beach Coin Expo.

Mike Byers has been a professional numismatist for forty years. He is one of the largest dealers handling U.S. Gold Coins, Patterns and Rarities certified by PCGS and NGC. He has handled major coin collections and attends every major coin convention. Mike Byers carries an extensive inventory as well as solicits want lists and is always looking to purchase fresh inventory and collections.

Mike Byers was a consultant to ANACS for Mint Errors from 2000 to 2006. He is also the Publisher and Editor of Mint Error News Magazine and the Mint Error News Website that was founded in 2003. In 2009, Mike Byers published his first book, World's Greatest Mint Errors, which received the NLG Award for Best World Coin Book and is available on Amazon.com.

Mike Byers is a life member of ANA since 1985, a charter member of NGC and a featured dealer/member of PCGS. He is also a life member of the Central States Numismatic Society and the Florida United Numismatists. He is member A71 in the Certified Coin Exchange (CCE) and a member of CDN Exchange (BYRS).



MIKE BYERS INC

8545 W WARM SPRINGS RD, STE A-4 #340, LAS VEGAS, NV 89113

MIKE@MIKEBYERS.COM | 714-914-6415

