

MINTERRORNEWSTM 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.



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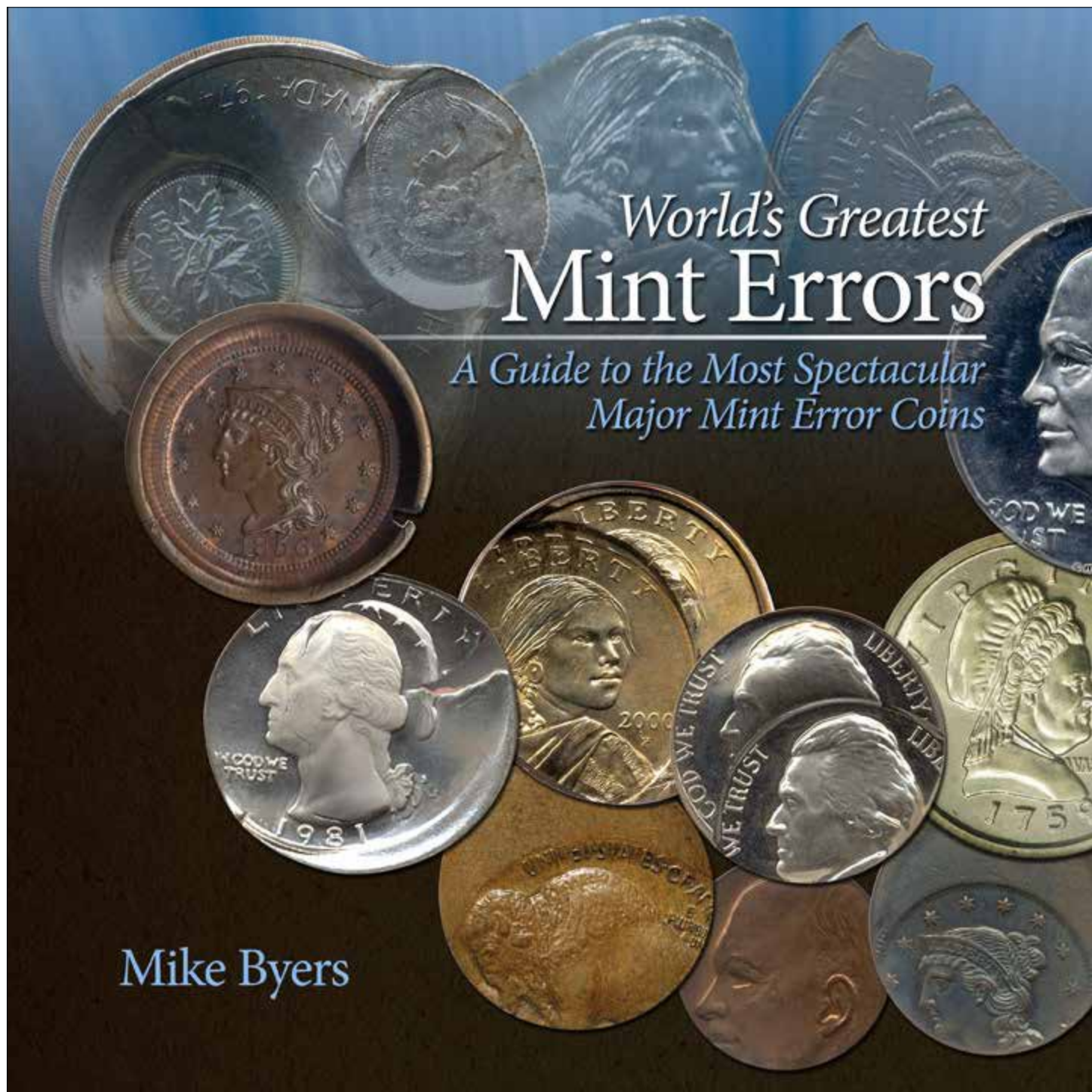
NGC Certifies Unique Great Britain Crown Young Head Silver Die Trial



21 Page
Price Guide
Inside!

Issue 53 • Summer 2020
A Mike Byers Publication

Now Available From Amazon.com and Zyrus Press



MINT ERROR NEWS MAGAZINE

Bringing the latest mint error news to the collector.



Issue 53 • Summer 2020

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Mint Error News Magazine

Issue 53 • Summer 2020

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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.

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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.



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 PCGS (Professional Coin Grading Service) dealer at its inception in 1986.



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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.



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

NGC CERTIFIES UNIQUE GREAT BRITAIN CROWN YOUNG HEAD SILVER DIE TRIAL

by Mike Byers

UNIQUE, UNLISTED & UNRECORDED



NGC CERTIFIES UNIQUE GREAT BRITAIN CROWN YOUNG HEAD SILVER DIE TRIAL

NGC recently authenticated and certified this unique Great Britain Silver Crown Die Trial Piedfort Pattern. It was struck in 1845 with the “Young Head” portrait that was first used in 1839 when the Royal Mint in London struck proof Crowns.

“Young Head” Queen Victoria Crowns were only struck in 1839, 1844, 1845 and 1847. The regular issued Crowns struck during these four years weigh 28.28 grams, are Sterling Silver .925 fine and have a diameter of 38.61mm. Several of the 1845 Great Britain Crowns in MS 65 PCGS and NGC have sold for \$20K-\$25K in public auctions.

Leonard Wyon designed the Queen Victoria “Young Head” portrait for the obverse. The reverse of the regular issue was designed by Merlin, who retired in 1844. Wyon replaced Merlin upon his retirement and became the chief engraver for the Royal Mint in London.

After extensive research by NGC, it

was determined that this unlisted, unique and unrecorded silver die trial was struck in 1845. It is not listed in any numismatic reference book including Linecar & Stone, ESC or Krause. This 1845 Victoria Silver Die Trial was among many unique and spectacular die trials, patterns and off-metals that were in a collection that was recently sold by a major Asian auction company. A different unique Victoria silver die trial of the “Gothic” design also sold. It was 33mm (the same as this 1845 Crown die trial), but was 22.24 grams in weight and was Sterling Silver .9614 fine. It was also certified by NGC and recently sold in a Heritage auction.

There were also amazing and unique trial strikes and off-metal Great Britain 1839 5 Pound “Una And The Lion” gold coins auctioned off as well in this collection. Only the Royal Mint Museum in London, England has a more extensive collection of pattern “Una And The Lion” 5 Pounds. The museum has 13 pieces: 2 in gold, 4 in silver, 2 in bronzed copper and the

NGC CERTIFIES UNIQUE GREAT BRITAIN CROWN YOUNG HEAD SILVER DIE TRIAL

remaining are die trial impressions from the unfinished dies. This auction also featured unique Lauer patterns designed and struck in 1887 for Queen Victoria's Jubilee. These 5 Pound 1839 "Una And The Lion" patterns as well as the Lauer 1887 patterns and die trials were also from the 1904 Murdoch Collection.

This new discovery is enigmatic due to several fascinating features. It was struck in Sterling Silver .9774 not .925, has a diameter of 33mm not 38.61mm, weighs 26.24 grams not 28.27 grams, is a piedfort (twice as thick) not the standard thickness, and is uniface (only struck with the obverse die).

Since it is a unique and enigmatic coin, there is an alternative theory pertaining to the origin, production and history of this coin. L. C. Lauer, the famous German coin engraver who designed well known and unique silver crown patterns and gold patterns for the Queen's Jubilee in 1887, didn't conform to the standards of the British specifications

of diameter, weight, purity and thickness.

He produced English patterns for Adolph Weyl in the 1860's and 1880's to be presented to the Royal Mint in London. His lack of conformity gave confusion to the intended denomination of the pattern and might explain why the weight, thickness, diameter and fineness is different than that of the adopted Silver Crown specifications, if this Silver Crown Die Trial Piedfort was not struck in 1845.

In 1860, Adolph Weyl presented patterns for British and Colonial use, including the English Penny, which was switched from copper to bronze, that were struck by L. C. Lauer. The diameter of an English Penny was 30.86mm, which is close to the diameter of this Crown, which is 33mm.

To add to the mystery and intrigue, in 1887, L. C. Lauer produced patterns for Queen Victoria's Jubilee. One of his was an 1887 Gold Pattern Crown

NGC CERTIFIES UNIQUE GREAT BRITAIN CROWN YOUNG HEAD SILVER DIE TRIAL

which realized \$235,000 in a recent Heritage auction. It has the same punch with the same “Young Head” portrait that this Silver Crown Die Trial has (ESC 342A). The Gold Crown was struck for Spink & Sons of London. Unfortunately there are no surviving records at Spink’s, as the records were destroyed in a fire during World War II. The Gold Crown has a plain edge, is 40.5mm in diameter, is one of two known and is pedigreed to the Murdoch Collection of 1904.

Also in 1887, Lauer struck a unique and enigmatic gold pattern also pedigreed to the Murdoch Collection. It is a Great Britain Queen Victoria Obverse Die Trial. It weighs 10.16 grams, has a diameter of 27.2mm and was authenticated and certified PR 63 CAMEO by NGC.

It was struck for the Jubilee of Queen Victoria with a new portrait, which was proposed for new coinage. Once again, Lauer did not conform to British standards. There is speculation that this gold pattern was intended for a

Florin, Half Crown or Penny, each with a diameter of 29.5mm or more. Some experts believe it is a pattern for the gold 2 Pound design since the diameter is 28.4mm, which is closest to this gold pattern of 27.2mm.

In the reference book used by PCGS and NGC, English Pattern Trial and Proof Coins in Gold by Alex Wilson and Mark Rasmussen, Lauer’s gold patterns for 1887 are photographed, attributed and assigned W&R numbers. This includes W&R #378 on page 433, which is an undated obverse pattern (1887) for an unspecified denomination, also by Lauer, with a very similar portrait of Queen Victoria. Also listed and plated in W&R is #371 on page 426, a gold Crown pattern of 1887 that was designed by Lauer for the jubilee of Queen Victoria. There are six known and one just sold in a Heritage Auction for \$156,000. W&R lists several other gold patterns designed and struck by Lauer for the reverse design and some with both the obverse and reverse design including (3) 6 Pence patterns, (3) Penny patterns, (2) 1/2 Penny

NGC CERTIFIES UNIQUE GREAT BRITAIN CROWN YOUNG HEAD SILVER DIE TRIAL

patterns and (2) Farthing patterns. W&R #394 on page 450 documents a uniface obverse pattern for an 1887 Penny, also by Lauer and is 31mm. There are other Lauer gold patterns for the 31mm Penny that are uniface as well (BMC-2137, BMC-2172).

Even considering Lauer's history of producing patterns that did not conform to the specifications of circulating English coinage, NGC determined that this Silver "Young Head" Victoria Crown Pattern was struck in 1845, as a trial strike for the

portrait of Queen Victoria. There are other Silver Crown Patterns during this time period. Most are listed in ESC but this unique unlisted Silver Die Trial Piedfort stands alone as part of the history of Great Britain's coinage during the reign of Queen Victoria from 1837 to 1901. None have the history, fascination, enigmatic features, uniqueness and excitement of being a new discovery, unrecorded and unknown to the numismatic community.

Here is the adopted design:



NGC CERTIFIES UNIQUE GREAT BRITAIN CROWN YOUNG HEAD SILVER DIE TRIAL

Here is the metal analysis report.

The handheld metal analyzer displays the following information:

- Camera View
- Time 17.2 sec
- Ag 97.74 0.36
- Cu 1.98 0.07
- Pb 0.048 0.012
- Zn 0.047 0.016
- Cd nd <0.044
- Hg nd <0.028
- Cr nd <0.459

The main display shows:

- # 1485 Electronics Metals
- NAV Tools
- Time 17.2 sec
- ± Ag *3.9
- Inconclusive
- 2740215-009

Ele	%	±2σ	3mm
Ag	97.74	0.36	
Cu	1.98	0.07	
Pb	0.048	0.012	
Zn	0.047	0.016	
Cd	nd	<0.044	
Hg	nd	<0.028	
Cr	nd	<0.459	

Control buttons: Start, Stop, Batch.

NGC Certification Holder Label:

- (1845) G BRITAIN CROWN
- UNIFACE OVERSE
- YOUNG HEAD SILVER TRIAL
- MS 65
- (26.24g)
- 2740215-009
- NUMISMATIC GUARANTEE CORPORATION
- NGC

NGC CERTIFIES UNIQUE GREAT BRITAIN CROWN YOUNG HEAD SILVER DIE TRIAL



**1845 Great Britain Crown
Young Head Silver Die Trial**

Piedfort Pattern

Uniface Obverse

NGC MS 65

UNIQUE, UNLISTED & UNRECORDED

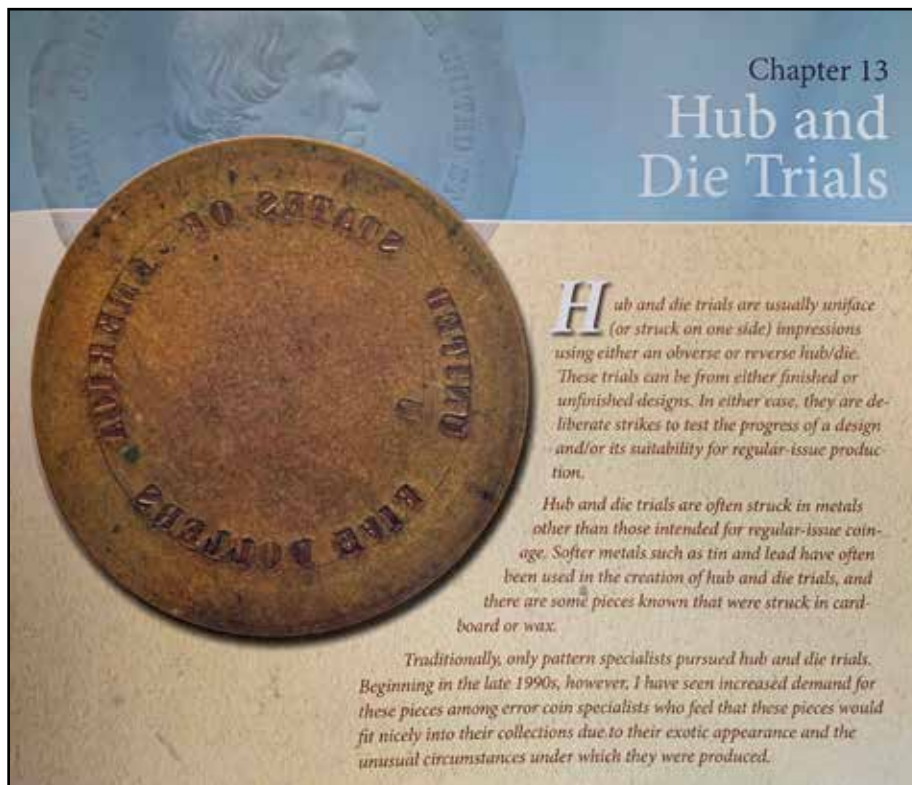
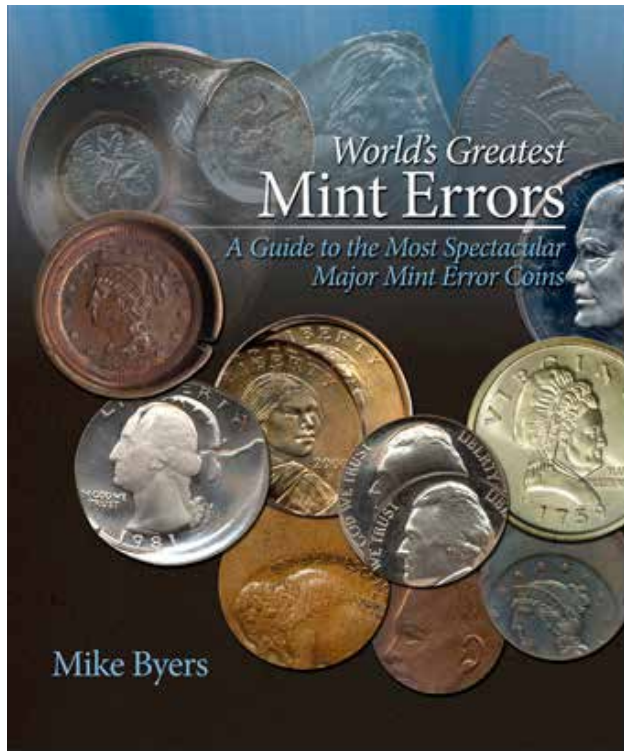
NGC CERTIFIES UNIQUE GREAT BRITAIN CROWN YOUNG HEAD SILVER DIE TRIAL



1845 Great Britain Crown
Young Head Silver Die Trial
Piedfort Pattern
Uniface Obverse
NGC MS 65
UNIQUE, UNLISTED & UNRECORDED

NGC CERTIFIES UNIQUE GREAT BRITAIN CROWN YOUNG HEAD SILVER DIE TRIAL

Die Trials are featured in my NLG Award winning book, World's Greatest Mint Errors.



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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).



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PAIR OF FAMOUS LINCOLN CENT MINT ERRORS BROUGHT TOGETHER UNDER ONE OWNER

BY NGC

The ultra-rare NGC-certified Lutes and Wing 1943 Bronze Cents each recently realized more than \$200,000 and received wide media coverage.



PAIR OF FAMOUS LINCOLN CENT MINT ERRORS BROUGHT TOGETHER UNDER ONE OWNER

Two of the rarest and most famous US coins have been brought together under a single owner.

The 76-year-old coins look like regular Lincoln Cents from the era — bronze with the 16th president on one side, wheat ears on the other. Yet they were not supposed to exist. For years, US Mint officials claimed that they didn't.

The teenaged boys who found them in the 1940s, one on the West Coast, one on the East, struggled to have them declared genuine and kept them their whole lives. The coins were sold after their deaths for more than \$200,000 — each.

What makes such ordinary-looking coins so valuable? As in most things, it's their rarity.

Some 1.1 billion Lincoln Cents were minted in 1943. But all of them were supposed to be struck in steel because the copper that normally made up 95% of the one cent coins was needed

to make ammunition during World War II.

Yet rumors quickly began circulating that a very few 1943 Lincoln Cents had been made of bronze blanks left over from the previous year and that they were very valuable if you could find one. One rumor said Ford Motor Co. had offered a new car for one. That rumor proved to be untrue, though it was so widely spread that Ford and the US Mint were hard-put to answer the flood of mailed-in inquiries about it.

Ads ran in comic books and magazines as late as the 1950s offering \$10,000 for one of the coins.

The Don Lutes Jr. 1943 Philadelphia Bronze Lincoln Cent and the Kenneth S. Wing Jr. 1943 San Francisco Bronze Lincoln Cent, each named for the teenaged boys who found them more than 70 years ago, were both certified as authentic by Numismatic Guaranty Corporation® (NGC®), a leading third-party authentication

PAIR OF FAMOUS LINCOLN CENT MINT ERRORS BROUGHT TOGETHER UNDER ONE OWNER

and grading service for collectible coins. NGC graded them both AU 53 separately. Now the two coins are displayed together in a single tamper-evident NGC holder.

To the man who brought them together, Concord, Massachusetts, coin dealer Tom Caldwell, the coins' rarity, well-known stories and common-man appeal are what make them so attractive.

“These are coins that your neighbor knows about, not just hard-core collectors,” said the owner of Northeast Numismatics for 40 years.

“People love provenance, and the stories of these two coins are so well known.”

A 1943 Bronze Cent was first offered for sale in 1958, realizing more than \$40,000, according to the US Mint. In 1996, a 1943 Bronze Cent was bought for \$82,500. In 2010, a 1943-D Bronze Cent was sold for \$1.7 million. That coin was especially rare — it is the only one known that was struck at the Denver Mint.

Only around 40 1943 copper–alloy cents are known to exist.

“The 1943 Bronze Cent is by far the most famous US Mint error,” says Mark Salzberg, NGC Chairman and Grading Finalizer. “Examples are extremely rare and highly coveted by collectors.”

Discovery coins

The Wing and Lutes coins both are what's known among coin collectors as “discovery coins” — the first of their kind ever found and made known. One was minted in San Francisco, as indicated by an “S” mintmark. The other one does not have a mintmark, which indicates it was struck in Philadelphia.

But what of the discoverers? Wing was 14 when he found one in Long Beach, California, in 1944. His parents had been buying him rolls of one cent coins because he was collecting sets of them.

Lutes was 16 when he found his among change he received from buying

PAIR OF FAMOUS LINCOLN CENT MINT ERRORS BROUGHT TOGETHER UNDER ONE OWNER

lunch at his high school in Pittsfield, Massachusetts.

The young men spent years trying to get the US Mint to acknowledge that the coins were genuine. Wing finally succeeded in having his authenticated by Smithsonian Institution experts in 1957; Lutes' was declared genuine by well-known numismatist Walter Breen in 1959.

Caldwell said he heard in the summer of 2018 that the coin that belonged to Lutes, who died in September 2018, was coming up for sale in January 2019. He purchased it for \$204,000.

“We’d just sold a ’43 Bronze Cent of a slightly lower grade, so we had some idea of the market,” he said. “We were not expecting to buy it but were fortunate that we could get it at a reasonable price.”

Then the cent once owned by Wing, who died in 1996, was offered at auction in August 2019. “We bought it, again pretty reasonably, and put the two together in a single NGC holder,”

Caldwell said. He paid \$216,000 for the Wing coin.

The stories of how the coins were found were appealing. The sums for which they were sold this year caused them to receive coverage from the news media – even the non-numismatic ones — with headlines like “Coin found in lunch change fetches a pretty penny.”

The sales, particularly of the Lutes coin, were the subject of feature stories done by CNN, the New York Post, the Boston Globe, USA Today, and Newsweek and Fortune magazines, among other news outlets.

Now that the two coins are displayed in the same holder, Caldwell said he plans to display them at a few regional shows, then at the FUN show in Orlando in January and the Long Beach Expo show in California in February.

The pair will be sold eventually, Caldwell said. Now that they are together, he will not split them up.

PAIR OF FAMOUS LINCOLN CENT MINT ERRORS BROUGHT TOGETHER UNDER ONE OWNER



The 1943 Donald Lutes Bronze Cent (left) and the 1943-S Kenneth S. Wing Bronze Cent (right)

PAIR OF FAMOUS LINCOLN CENT MINT ERRORS BROUGHT TOGETHER UNDER ONE OWNER



The 1943 Donald Lutes Bronze Cent (left) and the 1943-S Kenneth S. Wing Bronze Cent (right)

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1943 Cent
Struck on a Bronze
Planchet
AU58 PCGS. CAC
Realized \$252,000



1982-D Small Date
Cent
Struck in Bronze
AU58 NGC
Realized \$10,800



Undated Two Cent Piece
Full Brockage Obverse
MS62 Brown PCGS
Realized \$9,600



1943-S Nickel
Struck on a Zinc-Coated
Steel Planchet
AU58 NGC
Realized \$2,880



1965 Dime
Struck on a Silver
Dime Planchet
MS62 PCGS
Realized \$9,000



1971-D Quarter,
Brockage Reverse
Struck on Nickel Planchet
MS65 PCGS
Realized \$4,320



2000-D Maryland Quarter
Struck on Feeder Finger
Ungraded NGC
Realized \$15,600



1999- SBA Dollar
Struck on a Sacagawea Planchet
MS64 PCGS
Realized \$15,600



2000-P Sacagawea Dollar /
Statehood Quarter Mule
MS67 NGC
Realized \$102,000

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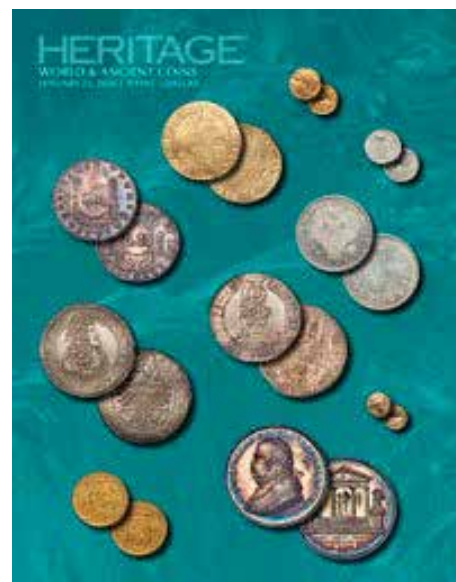
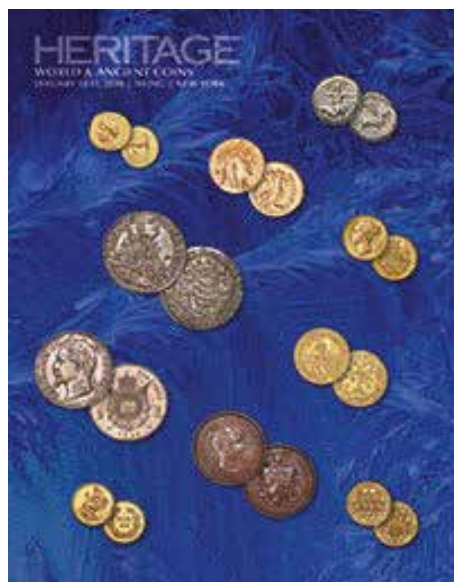
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MINT ERRORS FEATURED IN UPCOMING 2020 HERITAGE AUCTIONS



The following mint errors in the following upcoming Heritage Auctions:

January 8-13, 2020 FUN US Coins Signature Auction - Orlando #1311

January 12-13, 2020 NYINC World & Ancient Coins Signature Auction - New York #3081

January 21, 2020 World & Ancient Coins Signature Internet Auction #3082

Victoria Mint Error - Broadstruck Gold 1/2 Sovereign 1869 AU58 PCGS



MINT ERRORS FEATURED IN UPCOMING 2020 HERITAGE AUCTIONS

1918 Buffalo Nickel -- Struck on a Silver Dime Planchet -- AU58 PCGS



1921 Morgan Dollar -- Double Struck in Collar -- AU58 PCGS



George V Lead Uniface Obverse Die Trial 1/2 Sovereign (1911) MS63 NGC



MINT ERRORS FEATURED IN UPCOMING 2020 HERITAGE AUCTIONS

1983 Lincoln Cent -- Transitional, Struck on a Bronze Planchet -- MS61 Red and Brown NGC



George IV Platinum Proof Pattern Mule Farthing 1825 PR60 PCGS



1999-P SBA Dollar -- Struck on a Sacagawea Dollar Planchet -- MS66 PCGS



MINT ERRORS FEATURED IN UPCOMING 2020 HERITAGE AUCTIONS

2000-P Sacagawea Dollar -- Double Struck on Aluminum Scrap -- MS65 PCGS



1999-P Delaware Quarter -- Struck on an Experimental Planchet -- MS66 PCGS



1942 Walking Liberty Half -- Struck on a Silver Quarter Planchet -- MS65 PCGS



MINT ERRORS FEATURED IN UPCOMING 2020 HERITAGE AUCTIONS

Washington Quarter, Flanagan Reverse -- Struck on a Cent Planchet -- PR62 Red NGC



Franz Joseph I Mint Error - Obverse Brockage Gold 4 Ducat ND (1872-1915) MS65 PCGS



Victoria Proof Mule 4 Pence 1862 PR65 PCGS



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Inverted Third Printing Error Fr. 2302 \$5 1934A
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Double Denomination Original Fr. 412
The NB of Middlebury Ch. # 1195
PCGS Very Fine 25
Sold for \$60,000



Buffalo, NY- \$50/100
Double Denomination 1882 Date Back
Fr. 559/567 The Columbia NB Ch. # (E)4741
About Uncirculated
Sold for \$57,500



Doubled Third Printing Fr. 1935-D \$2 1976
Federal Reserve Note
PMG Gem Uncirculated 65 EPQ
Sold for \$18,000



Fr. 2084-H \$20 1996 Federal Reserve Note
PCGS Choice New 63PPQ
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UNIQUE CANADIAN \$20 SPECIMEN TEST PRINT

by Andy Lustig



Unique Canadian \$20 Specimen Test Print

This incredible and unique test print is for the Canadian 1954 \$20 face and back. It is fascinating because it is a Specimen Test Print for both sides of the note and printed on the face of the sheet. The back is uniface and the face (front) was only printed in green.

Following the death of King George VI in 1952, the Bank of Canada began issuing a new set of Bilingual Bank notes in 1954. It is a one-year type, the portrait is of the new Queen Elizabeth of England and it is a very popular note.

According to the Charlton Guide reference book, only 12 examples of Specimen notes of the 1954 \$20 were distributed. But there is no record of this unique Specimen Test Print. Even the word SPECIMEN was printed in green ink!

The regular issued face of the note is printed in black ink for the text, portrait and border designs, and the back of the note is printed in olive green ink for the landscapes and border designs. Many experiments and changes were implemented for the design and production of this new note in 1954. Design changes included moving the portrait off-center to the right and integrating Canada's Coat of Arms into the background.

This unique Specimen Test Print combines the rarity of being Canada's only known, authenticated and certified Specimen Test Print of the 1954 \$20. It provides insight into the final states of design, production and printing. It is a phenomenal discovery that belongs in a collection or museum of Canadian Bank Notes or Canadian Historical Rarities.

Unique Canadian \$20 Specimen Test Print

For comparison purposes, here are images of this unique specimen test print, along with a specimen note and a regular issued circulating \$20 note from 1954:



Unique Canadian \$20 Specimen Test Print



Canada Specimen Test Print

1954 \$20 Face and Back
Serial # "222"
Plate 19/15

New
62



222



Unique Canadian \$20 Specimen Test Print





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THE BALTIMORE COIN SHOW: NOVEMBER 2019

by Jon Sullivan



The Baltimore Whitman Expo last week is the final major coin show of 2019. Most of the time, from now until the end of the year is considered to be somewhat of a slowdown in the coin market, with collectors typically more focused on the holidays and spending on said events. So, the Baltimore show tends to be the last major, active show of the year, with activity in the coin market not really picking back up until the FUN show in January of next year.

Overall, the coin show was good, with a decent amount of both buying and selling. We have some of our regular customers stop by to purchase mint errors for their collections, as well as some of our regular sellers who brought coins they no longer want in their collections, or just random assortments of mint errors brought to us by regular coin dealers, who purchase them but not being active dealers in mint

errors, often will offer them to us. “Average” is the right word to describe the show, and we were happy with it.

We did acquire some nice coins there, but also it was nice to just say hi to our customers, fellow dealers, and see interesting coins that were brought by our table. Sometimes very rare or “not for sale” coins are shown for opinions or just for the fun of it, and that is always nice.

U.S. coin dealers (not dealing in errors) seemed to be having a decent show as well. Basically, we kept hearing that it was an average show, or close to it. We didn’t hear anyone say they had a “bad show.”

The mint error market is doing well, and overall we think next year will be a good year for us and collectors as well.

Buying & Selling Mint Error Coins

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Unique Off-Metal Canadian Mint Error

by Fred Weinberg



This unique Canadian 50¢ dated 1970 is struck on a 72% silver and 28% copper off-metal planchet (should have been nickel). It was authenticated and certified MS 64 PL by NGC. It is the only one known after almost 50 years.

There are 3 known 1970 Canada 50¢ off-metals struck in silver instead of nickel and all have been certified by PCGS. One sold in a 2007 Heritage auction for

\$3,450. Another sold in a 2017 Heritage auction for \$3,760. The third known silver example is in a private collection. All three inserts say “Struck on Silver Planchet.”

This discovery coin (72% silver, 28% copper) is most likely an intentional mint error since it does not match any coins being struck during 1970 at the Royal Canadian Mint. A fascinating unique major mint error!

Unique Off-Metal Canadian Mint Error



1970 Canada 50¢
72% Silver 28% Copper Off Metal
NGC MS 64 PL
UNIQUE (The Only Coin in Existence)

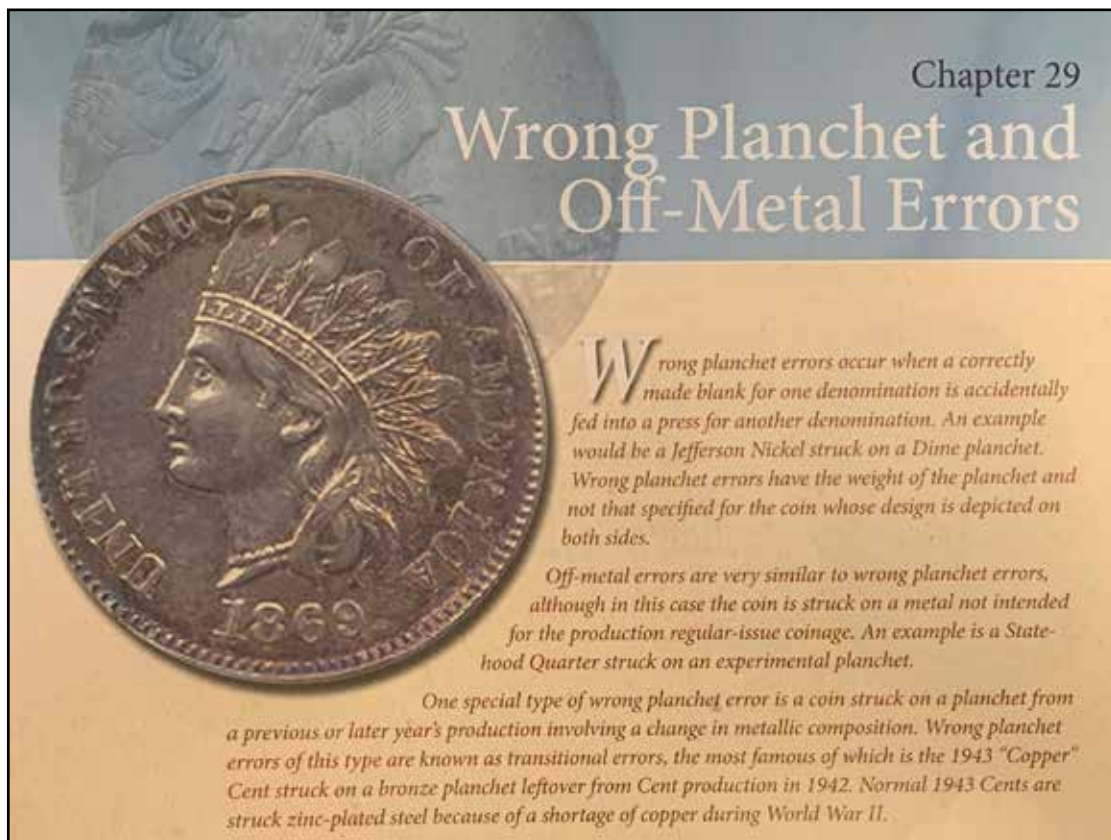
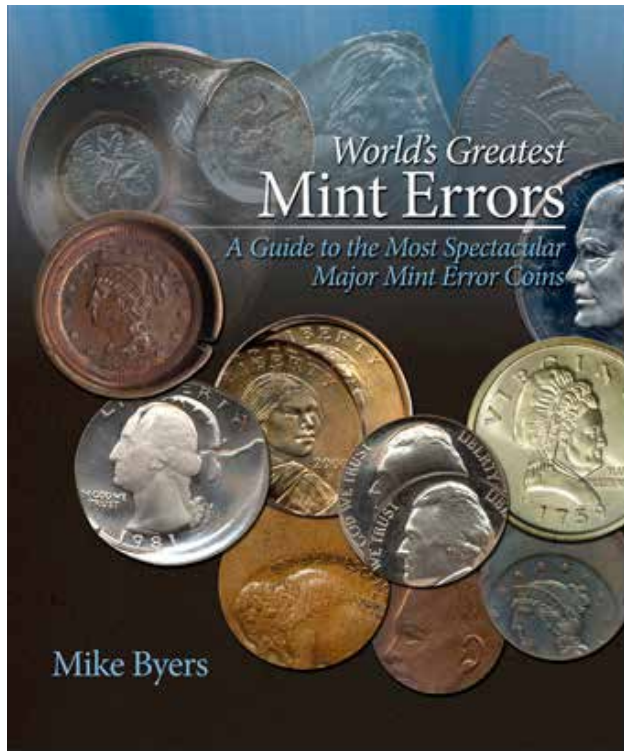
Unique Off-Metal Canadian Mint Error



1970 Canada 50¢
72% Silver 28% Copper Off Metal
NGC MS 64 PL
UNIQUE (The Only Coin in Existence)

Unique Off-Metal Canadian Mint Error

Wrong Planchet and Off-Metal Errors are featured in chapter 29 of the NLG Award winning book, World's Greatest Mint Errors.



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

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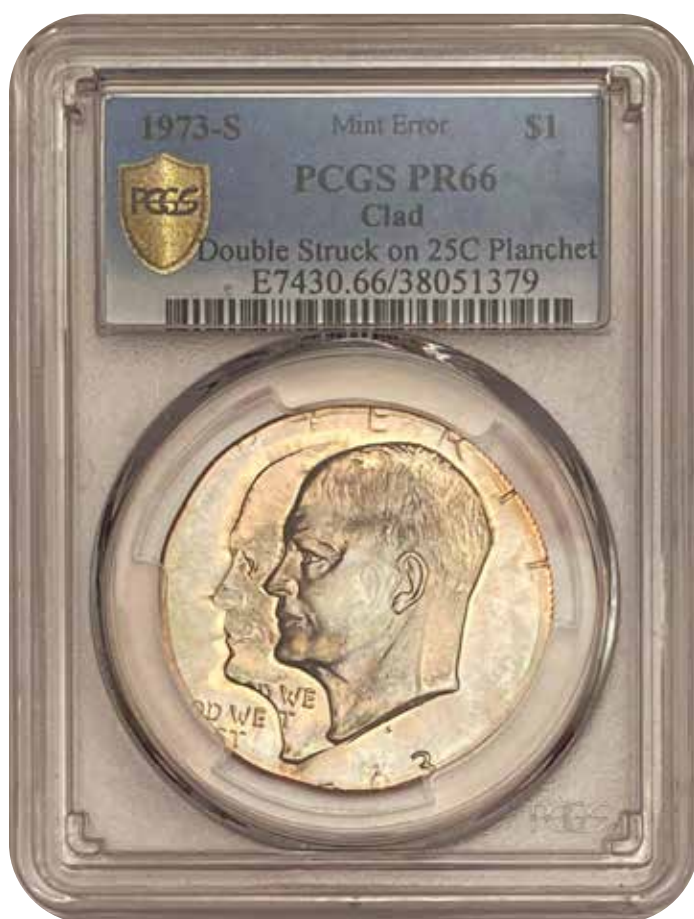
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PNG Full Member #565
Contributor To The Red Book

1973-S Proof Clad Ike Dollar Double Struck On A 50¢ Planchet

by Mike Byers



This is one of the most spectacular Proof Ike Dollar Mint Errors of all time. Not only is it a spectacular double struck, it is also struck on a clad half dollar planchet.

There are 2 proof Ike Dollars known that were double struck on clad half dollar planchets. The other example known shows the top of President Eisenhower's head underneath the second strike. This

PCGS Proof 66 mint error dramatically shows 2 full profiles on the obverse, while the reverse shows 2 moons and part of a second eagle.

This proof mint error is the ultimate modern major mint error on the highest denomination and has survived 46 years in amazing quality and preservation. It has light original toning over flawless proof fields.

1973-S Proof Clad Ike Dollar Double Struck On A 50c Planchet



**1973-S Proof Clad Ike Dollar
Double Struck On A 50¢ Planchet
PCGS PR 66
2 Known**

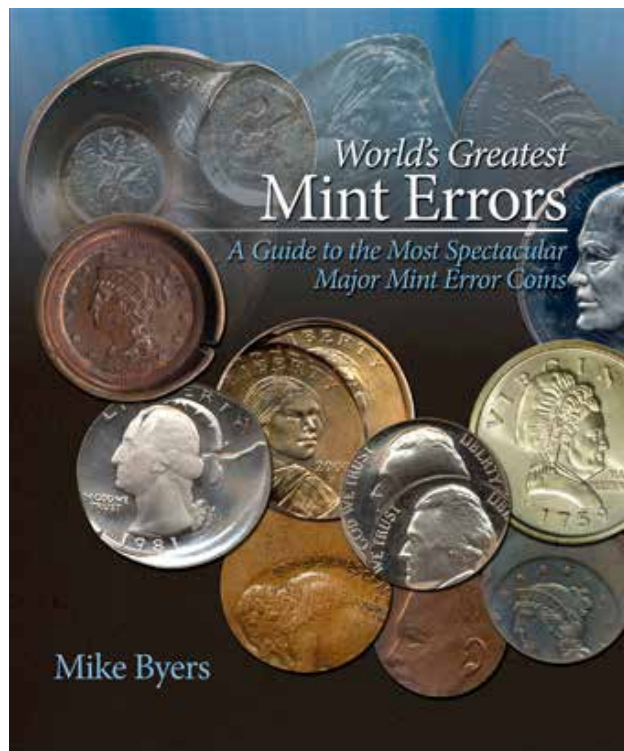
1973-S Proof Clad Ike Dollar Double Struck On A 50c Planchet



**1973-S Proof Clad Ike Dollar
Double Struck On A 50¢ Planchet
PCGS PR 66
2 Known**

1973-S Proof Clad Ike Dollar Double Struck On A 50c Planchet

Here is another fantastic proof Ike Dollar major mint error that I recently sold and is featured in my NLG Award winning book, World's Greatest Mint Errors.



Chapter 21

Proof Errors



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.

1.

Undated Proof Eisenhower Dollar

Double Struck on an Aluminum Planchet—PCGS Proof-64 Cameo

2 grams. This proof Eisenhower Dollar was struck at the San Francisco Mint in the 1970s on an aluminum planchet that weighs only 2 grams. The coin is also double struck with a few degrees rotation between impressions. Both strikes are well centered and, while the peripheral devices are largely off the planchet, the central devices are fully intact. Additionally, both Eisenhower's portrait on the obverse and the reverse eagle exhibit an overlay of mint frost that contrasts nicely with a mirrored finish in the fields.

There are only a few Mint errors in the entire U.S. coinage family that involve aluminum planchets. This Eisenhower Dollar is one of the most spectacular errors attributed to the modern U.S. Mint.

*Rarity: 2 Known
Value: \$30,000*



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U.S. & WORLD MAJOR MINT ERRORS

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We are offering this service for error collectors and dealers alike. In order to post your item on our website you must agree to the following terms and conditions.

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2. Each item must meet our inventory criteria in terms of desirability and market value.
3. Mike Byers Inc charges a 10% Commission on each sale.
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6. Seller agrees to use an escrow service if requested by the buyer.
7. We reserve the right to deny or cancel any listing at any time.
8. All listing are subject to prior sale.

Scanning Specifications

1. Scan both the obverse and reverse of the entire holder.
2. Scan with a resolution of at least 300 dpi.
3. Save the picture in jpeg format (jpg).

Information Requirements

In addition to e-mailing a photo of your item, please include the following information:

1. Name, Address & Phone Number
2. E-Mail Address
3. Asking Price

After your item is listed, we will contact you by e-mail with any offers and questions. Once a price is agreed upon we will handle the entire sale for a 10% transaction fee, which includes all costs (eBay fees, grading fees, webmaster charges, postage and registration fees, insurance, paperwork, etc.).

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Contributor to COINWEEK



Pair of Gold Lincoln Medal Overstrikes Certified by NGC

by Mike Byers



This is a fascinating pair of gold overstruck coins with an enigmatic history and production. These are Abraham Lincoln Eagle medallic impressions overstruck on struck 1861 \$5 Liberty gold coins. The dies are similar, if not identical to, the

U.S. Mint dies used to strike the Lincoln gold medal referenced as Julian PR-30 in the book, Medals of the United States Mint: The First Century, 1792-1892 by R. W. Julian. It is an illustrated history of specialty medals struck by the U.S. Mint.

Pair of Gold Lincoln Medal Overstrikes Certified by NGC

The MS 65 example was struck by both the obverse and reverse Lincoln medal dies, the MS 66 example was struck by only the obverse Lincoln medal die.

The famous U.S. Mint engraver Anthony C. Paquet retired from the Mint at the

approximate time of the striking of the U.S. Mint gold medals. It is believed that the Lincoln medal die was used privately outside the Mint after 1866. A similar raw Lincoln gold medal struck on an 1861 \$5 sold for \$4,300 in a 2008 Heritage Auction.



Pair of Gold Lincoln Medal Overstrikes Certified by NGC



**Abraham Lincoln
Gold Medallion Impression
Struck on 1861 \$5
NGC MS 66**

Pair of Gold Lincoln Medal Overstrikes Certified by NGC



**Abraham Lincoln
Gold Medallic Impression
Struck on 1861 \$5
NGC MS 66**

Pair of Gold Lincoln Medal Overstrikes Certified by NGC



**Abraham Lincoln - Eagle
Gold Medallion Impression
Struck on 1861 \$5
NGC MS 65**

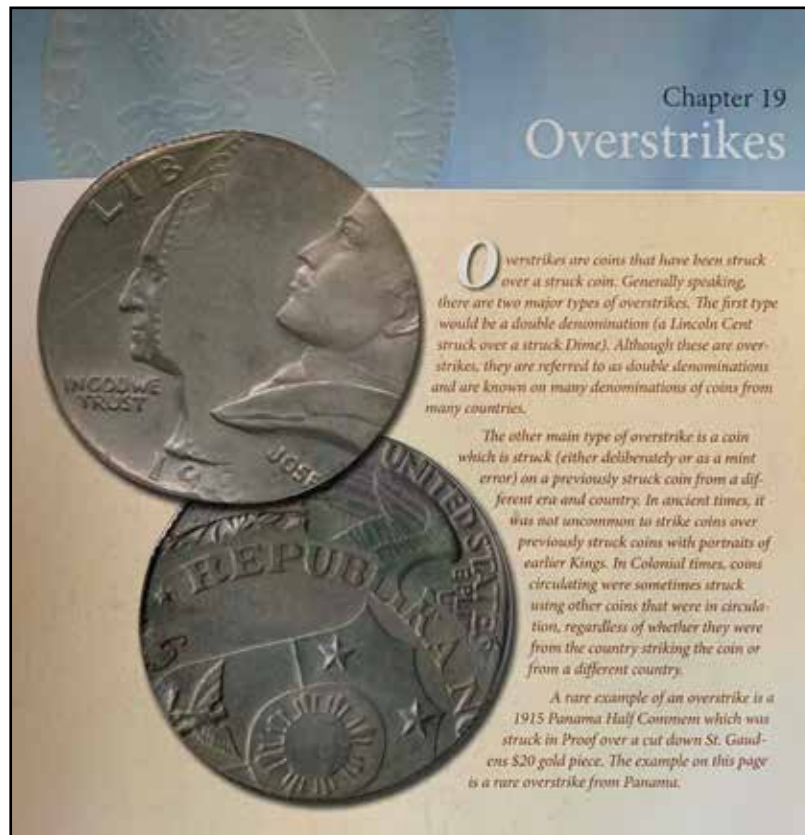
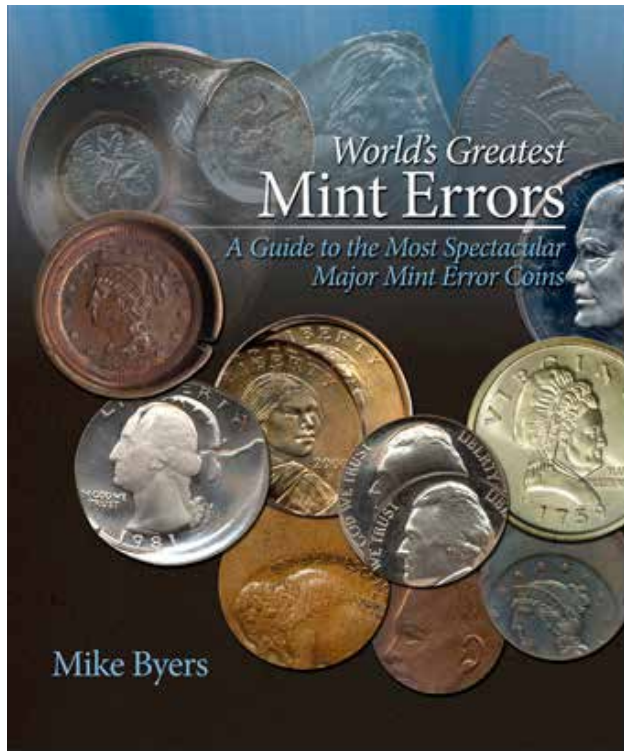
Pair of Gold Lincoln Medal Overstrikes Certified by NGC



**Abraham Lincoln - Eagle
Gold Medallion Impression
Struck on 1861 \$5
NGC MS 65**

Pair of Gold Lincoln Medal Overstrikes Certified by NGC

Overstrikes are featured in my NLG Award winning book, World's Greatest Mint Errors.



MIKE BYERS INC

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U.S. & WORLD MAJOR MINT ERRORS

1985 Proof \$100 Canada
National Parks Commemorative Gold Coin
Mated Pair of Die Caps
PCGS PR 69 DCAM & PR 67 DCAM
UNIQUE (The Only Die Caps In Existence)
\$100,000



MIKE BYERS INC

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A Collection of India Patterns & Die Trials

by Maunish Shah

I recently acquired this set of patterns & die trials of a rare Baroda Rupee.



This unique exceptional series of tests/trials were produced with a view to issue the new rupee of Baroda, put into circulation in 1891. The bust of the obverse is very close to the model chosen for the current issue. On the other hand, the floral decoration of the reverse of the copper test will not be retained. The final reverse will present a saber in a laurel wreath, a motif that appears on the tin-lead shot.

A Collection of India Patterns & Die Trials

Baroda, Sayaji Rao III, 1875-1938, Series of four trial patterns VS 1946 (1891), includes India's biggest ever coin graded by NGC in the MegaHolder

1. Rupee, Off metal strike, copper trial pattern, 30.4MM, 9.56gms
2. Rupee, Uniface Obverse trial strike , Silver Pattern 28.4MM, 9.99gms
3. Rupee, Uniface Reverse trial strike, Tin Pattern, 35.4MM, 31.25gms
4. Rupee, Uniface Obverse trial strike, Tin Pattern, 72.1MM, 173.03 gms
(NGC MegaHolder - now coin weighs 500 gms)





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Unique & Unrecorded Proof Great Britain 1/2 Sovereign Gilt Reverse Pattern

by Mike Byers



This is a unique and unrecorded proof gilt reverse pattern for the 1831 Great Britain William IV 1/2 Sovereign. The regular issue was struck in proof-only and is rare.

This reverse pattern is not listed in any numismatic reference book, including Wilson and Rasmussen. It is also missing from every major Great Britain collection of Gold and 1/2 Sovereigns.

This unique die trial pattern was struck to test

the new diameter, design and new experimental equipment at the Royal Mint. The regular proof-only issue was struck with both plain and milled edges. These were struck for the coronation of King William IV, who reigned from 1830 to 1837, and included in the Gold Proof sets that are extremely rare.

It is amazing that this 1/2 Sovereign pattern was preserved for almost 200 years and is in gem condition. This unique and unrecorded pattern belongs in a collection of English Gold Coins and Patterns.

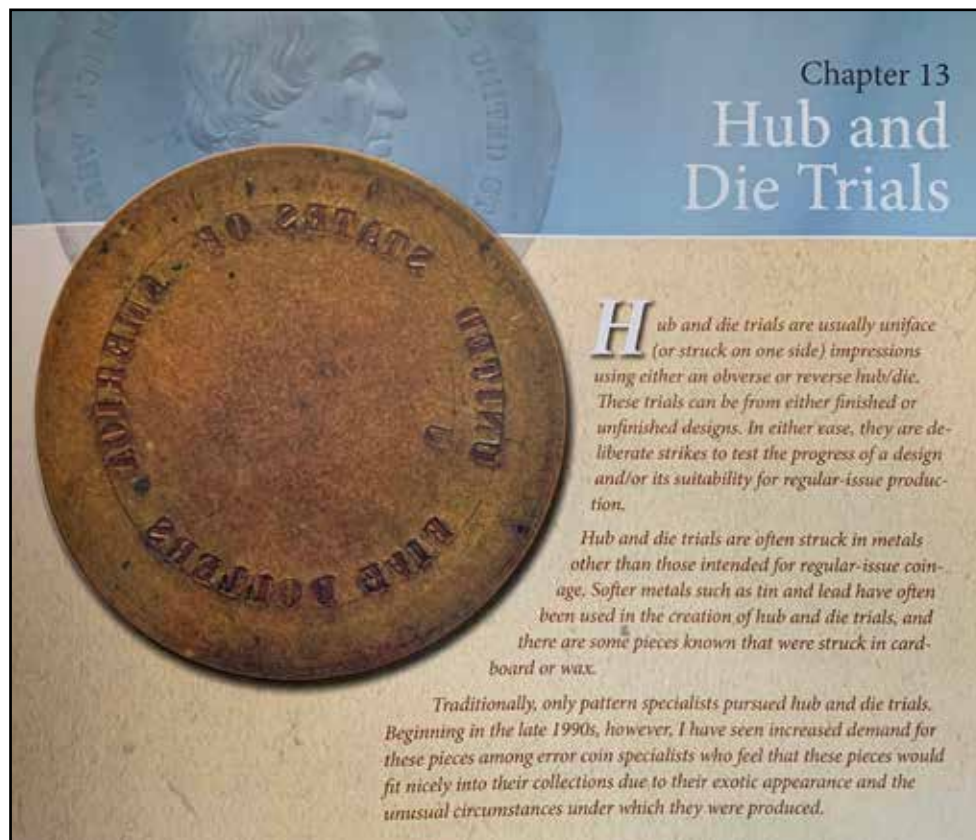
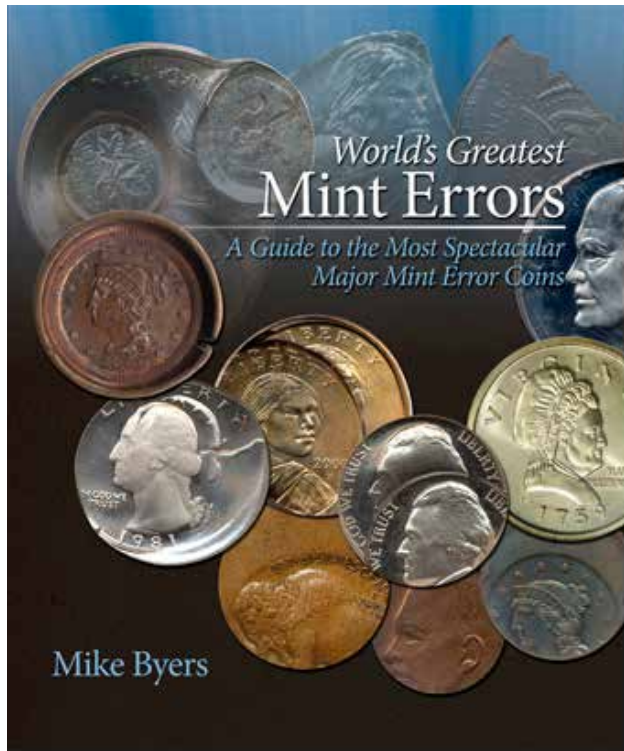
Unique & Unrecorded Proof Great Britain 1/2 Sovereign Gilt Reverse Pattern



**1831 Great Britain 1/2 Sovereign
Reverse Pattern
Gilt Uniface Reverse
NGC Proof 65 Ultra Cameo
UNIQUE & UNRECORDED**

Unique & Unrecorded Proof Great Britain 1/2 Sovereign Gilt Reverse Pattern

Hub and Die Trials are featured in chapter 13 of my NLG Award winning book, World's Greatest Mint Errors.





PCGS CoinFacts

Your Online Reference for U.S. Coins

Welcome to PCGS CoinFacts. Our site includes comprehensive information on nearly 30,000 U.S. coins. It offers everything from basic, startup information for new collectors, to a wealth of detailed information the seasoned collector, buyer or seller can't afford to be without.

From the PCGS CoinFacts Home Page, you can access all denominations and major types of U.S. coins. The link will take you to a Series Page, which offers images of the finest PCGS-graded coin in the series, and a nice explanation including the history and why the coins in the series are important.

The real “business end” of PCGS CoinFacts begins with the individual coin pages, which are loaded with photos and information. To view the essential features of PCGS CoinFacts, you can click on them one at a time, or go straight to a particular feature of interest.

A Report on Foreign Coinage - Part Two -

by Gregory N. Mirsky

Denomination	Cent	Nickel	Dime	Quarter	Half Dollar	Dollar	Golden Dollar
Obverse	Lincoln	Jefferson	Roosevelt	Washington	Kennedy	Susan B. Anthony	Sacagawea and Infant Son
Date of Issue	1909	1938	1946	1932	1964	197,919,801,999	2000
Designed By	V.D. Brenner	Felix Schlag	John R. Sinnock	John Flannagan	Gilroy Roberts	Frank Gasparro	Glenna Goodacre
Designer's Initial	VDB, FG (1959+)	FS	JS	JF	GR	FG	GG
Reverse	Lincoln Memorial	Monticello	Torch, Olive Branch, Oak Branch	Eagle	Presidential Coat of Arms	Apollo 11 Insignia, Eagle	Eagle In Flight
Date of Issue	1959	1938	1946	1932*	1964*	197,919,801,999	2000
Designed By	Frank Gasparro	Felix Schlag	John R. Sinnock	John Flannagan	Frank Gasparro	Frank Gasparro	Thomas D. Rogers
Composition	Copper Plated Zinc	Cupro-Nickel	Cupro-Nickel	Cupro-Nickel	Cupro-Nickel	Cupro-Nickel	Manganese-Brass
	2.5% Cu Balance Zn	25% Ni Balance Cu	8.33% Ni Balance Cu	8.33% Ni Balance Cu	8.33% Ni Balance Cu	12.5% Ni Balance Cu	88.5% Cu 6% Zn 3.5% Mn 2% Ni
Weight	2.500 g 0.750 in.	5.000 g 0.835 in.	2.268 g 0.705 in.	5.670 g 0.955 in.	11.340 g 1.205 in.	8.1 g 1.04 in.	8.1 g 1.043 in.
Diameter	19.05 mm	21.21 mm	17.91 mm	24.26 mm	30.61 mm	26.50 mm	26.5 mm
Thickness	1.55 mm	1.95 mm	1.35 mm	1.75 mm	2.15 mm		
Edge	Plain	Plain	Reeded	Reeded	Reeded		
No. of Reeds	N/A	N/A	118	119	150		

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.

Since 1957 we have had three combinations of metals for our cent: '46-'62 CuZnSn, '62-'81

A Report on Foreign Coinage

Gold bullion coin specifications

Country	Coin	Face Value	Gold oz	Wt oz	Wt grams	Dia mm	Thickness mm	Gold Fineness
Australia	1 oz. Kangaroo	A\$ 100	1.0000	1	31.1	32.10.	2.65.	999.9
Australia	1/2 oz. Kangaroo	A\$ 50	0.5000	0.5	15.55	25.10.	2.20	999.9
Australia	1/4 oz. Kangaroo	A\$ 25	0.25	0.25	7.78	20.10.	1.80	999.9
Australia	1/10 oz. Kangaroo	A\$ 15	0.1	0.1	3.11	16.10.	1.30.	999.9
Australia	1/20 oz. Kangaroo	A\$ 5	0.05	0.05	1.56	14.10.	1.40	999.9
Austria	1 oz Philharmonic	OS 2000	1.0000	1	31.1	37.0.	2	999.9
Austria	1/2 oz Philharmonic	OS 1000	0.5000	0.5	15.55	28.0.	1.6	999.9
Austria	1/4 oz Philharmonic	OS 500	0.25	0.25	7.78	22.0.	1.2	999.9
Austria	1/10 oz Philharmonic	OS 200	0.1	0.1	3.11	16.0.	1.2	999.9
Belgium	20 Francs		0.19	0.21	6.45	21.00.	1.30.	900
Canada	1 oz. Maple Leaf	C\$ 50	1.0000	1	31.1	30.00.	2.80.	999.9
Canada	1/2 oz. Maple Leaf	C\$ 20	0.5	0.5	15.55	25.00.	2.23	999.9
Canada	1/4 oz. Maple Leaf	C\$ 10	0.25	0.25	7.78	20.00.	1.70.	999.9
Canada	1/10 oz. Maple Leaf	C\$ 5	0.1	0.1	3.11	16.00.	1.22.	999.9
Canada	1/15 oz Maple Leaf	C\$ 2	0.07	0.07	2.1	15	0.98	999.9
Canada	1/20 oz Maple Leaf	C\$ 1	0.05	0.05	1.58	14.1	0.92	999.9
Chile	100 Pesos		0.59	0.65	20.34	31.2.	2.50	900

A Report on Foreign Coinage

China	1 oz. Panda	100 Yuan	1	1	31.1	32.05	2.70.	999
China	1/2 oz. Panda	50 Yuan	0.5	0.5	15.55	27.00.	1.85	999
China	1/4 oz. Panda	25 Yuan	0.25	0.25	7.78	21.95.	1.53	999
China	1 / 10 oz. Panda	10 Yuan	0.1	0.1	3.11	17.95.	1.05	999
China	1/20 oz. Panda	5 Yuan	0.05	0.05	1.56	13.92.	0.83	999

Colombia	5 Pesos		0.24	0.26	7.99	22.00	1.5	916.7
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France	20 Francs (3 Types)		0.19	0.21	6.45	21.00.	1.4	900
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Germany	20 Mark		0.23	0.26	7.97	22.50.	1.40.	900
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Great Britain	1 oz. Britannia	Lb 100	1.0000	1.0909.	33.93	32.60.	2.79.	916
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Great Britain	1/2 oz. Britannia	Lb 50	0.5	0.55	16.96	27.00.	2.08	916
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Great Britain	1/4 oz. Britannia	Lb 25	0.25	0.2727.	8.48	22.00.	1.63	916
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Great Britain	1 Sovereign		0.24	0.26	7.99	22.05.	1.52	916
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Great Britain	1/2 Sovereign		0.12	0.13	3.99	19.22	0.99	916
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Great Britain	1/10 oz. Britannia	Lb 10	0.1	0.11	3.39	16.50.	1.17	916
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Hungary	100 Korona		0.98	1.09	33.87	37.08.	2.29.	900
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Hungary	20 Korona		0.2	0.22	6.77	21.00.	1	900
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Isle of Man	1 oz. Angel	1 Angel	1	1.09	33.93	32.70.	2.83	999.9
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Isle of Man	1 oz. Cat	1 Crown	1	1	31.1	32.70.	2.60	999.9
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Isle of Man	1/2 oz. Angel	1/2 Angel	0.5	0.55	16.96	27.00.	2.16	999.9
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Isle of Man	1/2 oz. Cat	1/2 Crown	0.5	0.5	15.55	30.00.	1.9	916
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A Report on Foreign Coinage

Isle of Man	1/4 oz. Angel	1/4 Angel	0.25	0.27	8.48	22.00.	1.79	999.9
Isle of Man	1/5 oz. Cat	1/5 Crown	0.2	0.2	6.22	22.00.	1.4	916
Isle of Man	1/10 oz. Angel	1/10 Angel	0.1	0.11	3.39	16.50.	1.2	916
Isle of Man	1/10 oz. Cat	1/10 Crown	0.1	0.1	3.11	17.95	1	999.9
Isle of Man	1/25 oz. Cat	1/25 Crown	0.04	0.04	1.24	13.92	0.7	91

Italy	20 Lire		0.21	0.19	5.81	21	1.20	900
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Mexico	50 Pesos		1.34	1.21	37.5	37.08.	2.69	900
Mexico	1 Onza		1	1.11	34.56	34.54	2.55	90
Mexico	1/2 Onza		0.5000	0.56	17.28	29.00.	2.03.	900
Mexico	20 Pesos		0.48	0.54	16.67	27.50.	2.03	900
Mexico	1/4 Onza		0.25	0.28	8.64	23.00	1.68	900
Mexico	10 Pesos		0.24	0.27	8.33	22.50.	1.4	900
Mexico	5 Pesos		0.1205	0.13	4.16	19.00.	1.14	900
Mexico	2 1/2 Pesos		0.0602	0.07	2.08	15.50.	0.86	900
Mexico	2 Pesos		0.0482.	0.05	1.66	13.00.	1.02	900

Netherlands	10 Guilders		0.1947	0.22	6.73	22.50.	1.31	900
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Peru	1 Libra		0.24	0.26	7.99	22.00.	1.52	916.7
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South Africa	1 oz, Krugerrand	None	1	1.09	33.93	32.60.	2.75	916
South Africa	1/2 oz. Krugerrand	None	0.5	0.55	16.96	27.00.	2.24	916
South Africa	1/4 oz. Krugerrand	None	0.25	0.27	8.48	22.02.	1.52	916
South Africa	1 Rand	None	0.12	0.13	3.99	19.43	1.09	916.7

A Report on Foreign Coinage

South Africa	1 / 10 oz, Krugerrand	None	0.1	0.11	3.39	16.46.	1.19	916
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South Africa	2 Rand	None	0.24	0,2568	7.99	22.00.	1.83	916.7
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Switzerland	20 Francs		0.19	0.21	6.45	21.00.	1.2	900
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U.S.A.	1 oz. American Eagle	US\$ 50	1	1.0909.	33.9	34.30.	2.41	916.7
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U.S.A.	1/2 oz. American Eagle	US\$ 25	0.5	0.55	16.96	27.69.	1.96	916.7
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U.S.A.	1/4 oz. American Eagle	US\$ 10	0.25	0.27	8.48	22.00.	1.79	916.7
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U.S.A.	1/ 10 oz. American Eagle	US\$ 5	0.1	0.11	3.39	16.50.	1.17	916.7
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U.S.A.	1 oz. A.Arts Medallion		1	1.11	34.56	34.30.	2.41	900
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U.S.A.	\$20.00 Liberty Type		0.97	1.08	33.44	32.70.	2.83	900
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U.S.A.	\$20.00 Saint- Gaudens 1/2 oz.		0.97	1.08	33.44	32.25.	2.79	900
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U.S.A.	A.Arts Medallion \$10.00		0.5	0.5555.	17.28	27.00.	2.16	900
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U.S.A.	\$10.00 Indian Head Type		0.48	0.54	16.72	27.00.	2.03	900
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U.S.A.	\$10.00 Liberty Type		0.48	0.54	16.72	27.00,	2.03	900
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U.S.A.	\$5.00 Liberty Type		0.24	0.27	8.36	21.60.	1.59	900
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U.S.A.	\$5.00 Indian Head Type		0.24	0.27	8.36	21.60	1.4	900
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U.S.A.	\$2.50 Liberty Type		0.12	0.13	4.18	18.00.	1.27	900
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U.S.A.	\$2.50 Indian Head Type		0.12	0.13	4.18	18.00.	1.14	900
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U.S.A.	\$1.00 Indian Head Type		0.05	0.05	1.67	13.00.	1.02	900
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U.S.A.	\$1.00 Liberty Type		0.05	0.05	1.67	15.00.	0.76	90
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USSR	10 Roubles;		0.25	0.28	8.61	22.60.	1.7	900
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A Report on Foreign Coinage

Country	A 2	A 3	Number
AFGHANISTAN	AF	AFG	4
ALBANIA	AL	ALB	8
ALGERIA	DZ	DZA	12
AMERICAN SAMOA	AS	ASM	16
ANDORRA	AD	AND	20
ANGOLA	AO	AGO	24
ANGUILLA	AI	AIA	660
ANTARCTICA	AQ	ATA	10
ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA	AG	ATG	28
ARGENTINA	AR	ARG	32
ARMENIA	AM	ARM	51
ARUBA	AW	ABW	533
AUSTRALIA	AU	AUS	36
AUSTRIA	AT	AUT	40
AZERBAIJAN	AZ	AZE	31
BAHAMAS	BS	BHS	44
BAHRAIN	BH	BHR	48
BANGLADESH	BD	BGD	50
BARBADOS	BB	BRB	52
BELARUS	BY	BLR	112
BELGIUM	BE	BEL	56
BELIZE	BZ	BLZ	84
BENIN	BJ	BEN	204
BERMUDA	BM	BMU	60
BHUTAN	BT	BTN	64
BOLIVIA	BO	BOL	68
BOSNIA AND HERZEGOWINA	BA	BIH	70
BOTSWANA	BW	BWA	72
BOUVET ISLAND	BV	BVT	74
BRAZIL	BR	BRA	76
BRITISH INDIAN OCEAN TERRITORY	IO	IOT	86
BRUNEI DARUSSALAM	BN	BRN	96
BULGARIA	BG	BGR	100
BURKINA FASO	BF	BFA	854
BURUNDI	BI	BDI	108
CAMBODIA	KH	KHM	116
CAMEROON	CM	CMR	120
CANADA	CA	CAN	124
CAPE VERDE	CV	CPV	132
CAYMAN ISLANDS	KY	CYM	136
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC	CF	CAF	140
CHAD	TD	TCD	148
CHILE	CL	CHL	152
CHINA	CN	CHN	156
CHRISTMAS ISLAND	CX	CXR	162
COCOS (KEELING) ISLANDS	CC	CCK	166
COLOMBIA	CO	COL	170
COMOROS	KM	COM	174
CONGO	CG	COG	178
COOK ISLANDS	CK	COK	184
COSTA RICA	CR	CRI	188

A Report on Foreign Coinage

Country	A 2	A 3	Number
COTE D' IVOIRE	CI	CIV	384
CROATIA (local name: Hrvatska)	HR	HRV	191
CUBA	CU	CUB	192
CYPRUS	CY	CYP	196
CZECH REPUBLIC	CZ	CZE	203
DENMARK	DK	DNK	208
DJIBOUTI	DJ	DJI	262
DOMINICA	DM	DMA	212
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	DO	DOM	214
EAST TIMOR	TP	TMP	626
ECUADOR	EC	ECU	218
EGYPT	EG	EGY	818
EL SALVADOR	SV	SLV	222
EQUATORIAL GUINEA	GQ	GNQ	226
ERITREA	ER	ERI	232
ESTONIA	EE	EST	233
ETHIOPIA	ET	ETH	231
FALKLAND ISLANDS (MALVINAS)	FK	FLK	238
FAROE ISLANDS	FO	FRO	234
FIJI	FJ	FJI	242
FINLAND	FI	FIN	246
FRANCE	FR	FRA	250
FRANCE, METROPOLITAN	FX	FXX	249
FRENCH GUIANA	GF	GUF	254
FRENCH POLYNESIA	PF	PYF	258
FRENCH SOUTHERN TERRITORIES	TF	ATF	260
GABON	GA	GAB	266
GAMBIA	GM	GMB	270
GEORGIA	GE	GEO	268
GERMANY	DE	DEU	276
GHANA	GH	GHA	288
GIBRALTAR	GI	GIB	292
GREECE	GR	GRC	300
GREENLAND	GL	GRL	304
GRENADA	GD	GRD	308
GUADELOUPE	GP	GLP	312
GUAM	GU	GUM	316
GUATEMALA	GT	GTM	320
GUINEA	GN	GIN	324
GUINEA-BISSAU	GW	GNB	624
GUYANA	GY	GUY	328
HAITI	HT	HTI	332
HEARD AND MC DONALD ISLANDS	HM	HMD	334
HONDURAS	HN	HND	340
HONG KONG	HK	HKG	344
HUNGARY	HU	HUN	348
ICELAND	IS	ISL	352
INDIA	IN	IND	356
INDONESIA	ID	IDN	360
IRAN (ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF)	IR	IRN	364
IRAQ	IQ	IRQ	368
IRELAND	IE	IRL	372

A Report on Foreign Coinage

Country	A 2	A 3	Number
ISRAEL	IL	ISR	376
ITALY	IT	ITA	380
JAMAICA	JM	JAM	388
JAPAN	JP	JPN	392
JORDAN	JO	JOR	400
KAZAKHSTAN	KZ	KAZ	398
KENYA	KE	KEN	404
KIRIBATI	KI	KIR	296
KOREA, DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE' S REPUBLIC OF	KP	PRK	408
KOREA, REPUBLIC OF	KR	KOR	410
KUWAIT	KW	KWT	414
KYRGYZSTAN	KG	KGZ	417
LAO PEOPLE' S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC	LA	LAO	418
LATVIA	LV	LVA	428
LEBANON	LB	LBN	422
LESOTHO	LS	LSO	426
LIBERIA	LR	LBR	430
LIBYAN ARAB JAMAHIRIYA	LY	LBY	434
LIECHTENSTEIN	LI	LIE	438
LITHUANIA	LT	LTU	440
LUXEMBOURG	LU	LUX	442
MACAU	MO	MAC	446
MACEDONIA, THE FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF	MK	MKD	807
MADAGASCAR	MG	MDG	450
MALAWI	MW	MWI	454
MALAYSIA	MY	MYS	458
MALDIVES	MV	MDV	462
MALI	ML	MLI	466
MALTA	MT	MLT	470
MARSHALL ISLANDS	MH	MHL	584
MARTINIQUE	MQ	MTQ	474
MAURITANIA	MR	MRT	478
MAURITIUS	MU	MUS	480
MAYOTTE	YT	MYT	175
MEXICO	MX	MEX	484
MICRONESIA, FEDERATED STATES OF	FM	FSM	583
MOLDOVA, REPUBLIC OF	MD	MDA	498
MONACO	MC	MCO	492
MONGOLIA	MN	MNG	496
MONTSERRAT	MS	MSR	500
MOROCCO	MA	MAR	504
MOZAMBIQUE	MZ	MOZ	508
MYANMAR	MM	MMR	104
NAMIBIA	NA	NAM	516
NAURU	NR	NRU	520
NEPAL	NP	NPL	524
NETHERLANDS	NL	NLD	528
NETHERLANDS ANTILLES	AN	ANT	530
NEW CALEDONIA	NC	NCL	540
NEW ZEALAND	NZ	NZL	554
NICARAGUA	NI	NIC	558
NIGER	NE	NER	562

A Report on Foreign Coinage

Country	A 2	A 3	Number
NIGERIA	NG	NGA	566
NIUE	NU	NIU	570
NORFOLK ISLAND	NF	NFK	574
NORTHERN MARIANA ISLANDS	MP	MNP	580
NORWAY	NO	NOR	578
OMAN	OM	OMN	512
PAKISTAN	PK	PAK	586
PALAU	PW	PLW	585
PANAMA	PA	PAN	591
PAPUA NEW GUINEA	PG	PNG	598
PARAGUAY	PY	PRY	600
PERU	PE	PER	604
PHILIPPINES	PH	PHL	608
PITCAIRN	PN	PCN	612
POLAND	PL	POL	616
PORTUGAL	PT	PRT	620
PUERTO RICO	PR	PRI	630
QATAR	QA	QAT	634
REUNION	RE	REU	638
ROMANIA	RO	ROM	642
RUSSIAN FEDERATION	RU	RUS	643
RWANDA	RW	RWA	646
SAINT KITTS AND NEVIS	KN	KNA	659
SAINT LUCIA	LC	LCA	662
SAINT VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES	VC	VCT	670
SAMOA	WS	WSM	882
SAN MARINO	SM	SMR	674
SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE	ST	STP	678
SAUDI ARABIA	SA	SAU	682
SENEGAL	SN	SEN	686
SEYCHELLES	SC	SYC	690
SIERRA LEONE	SL	SLE	694
SINGAPORE	SG	SGP	702
SLOVAKIA (Slovak Republic)	SK	SVK	703
SLOVENIA	SI	SVN	705
SOLOMON ISLANDS	SB	SLB	90
SOMALIA	SO	SOM	706
SOUTH AFRICA	ZA	ZAF	710
SOUTH GEORGIA AND THE SOUTH SANDWICH ISLANDS	GS	SGS	239
SPAIN	ES	ESP	724
SRI LANKA	LK	LKA	144
ST. HELENA	SH	SHN	654
ST. PIERRE AND MIQUELON	PM	SPM	666
SUDAN	SD	SDN	736
SURINAME	SR	SUR	740
SVALBARD AND JAN MAYEN ISLANDS	SJ	SJM	744
SWAZILAND	SZ	SWZ	748
SWEDEN	SE	SWE	752
SWITZERLAND	CH	CHE	756
SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC	SY	SYR	760
TAIWAN, PROVINCE OF CHINA	TW	TWN	158
TAJKISTAN	TJ	TJK	762

A Report on Foreign Coinage

Country	A 2	A 3	Number
TANZANIA, UNITED REPUBLIC OF	TZ	TZA	834
THAILAND	TH	THA	764
TOGO	TG	TGO	768
TOKELAU	TK	TKL	772
TONGA	TO	TON	776
TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO	TT	TTO	780
TUNISIA	TN	TUN	788
TURKEY	TR	TUR	792
TURKMENISTAN	TM	TKM	795
TURKS AND CAICOS ISLANDS	TC	TCA	796
TUVALU	TV	TUV	798
UGANDA	UG	UGA	800
UKRAINE	UA	UKR	804
UNITED ARAB EMIRATES	AE	ARE	784
UNITED KINGDOM	GB	GBR	826
UNITED STATES	US	USA	840
UNITED STATES MINOR OUTLYING ISLANDS	UM	UMI	581
URUGUAY	UY	URY	858
UZBEKISTAN	UZ	UZB	860
VANUATU	VU	VUT	548
VATICAN CITY STATE (HOLY SEE)	VA	VAT	336
VENEZUELA	VE	VEN	862
VIET NAM	VN	VNM	704
VIRGIN ISLANDS (BRITISH)	VG	VGB	92
VIRGIN ISLANDS (U.S.)	VI	VIR	850
WALLIS AND FUTUNA ISLANDS	WF	WLF	876
WESTERN SAHARA	EH	ESH	732
YEMEN	YE	YEM	887
YUGOSLAVIA	YU	YUG	891
ZAIRE	ZR	ZAR	180
ZAMBIA	ZM	ZMB	894
ZIMBABWE	ZW	ZWE	716

A Report on Foreign Coinage

COINS	SUGGESTED STORAGE HOLDER(S) [AT=Air-Tite; IS= Intercept Shield; CS=Coin-Safe]	
12 mm.	1/4 real 1849-62	12 mm. AT in 26.5 mm. IS [Type A]
14 mm.	1/4 real 1842-43	14 mm. AT in 26.5 mm. IS [Type A]
	1/2 centavo 1884, 1886	14 mm. AT in 26.5 mm. IS [Type A]
15 mm.	1/2 centavo 1909	15 mm. AT in 26.5 mm. IS [Type A]
	1/2 décimo 1893-1915	15 mm. AT in 26.5 mm. IS [Type A]
16 mm.	1/4 real 1842	16 mm. AT in 26.5 mm. IS [Type A]
	1/2 real 1833-35	16 mm. AT in 26.5 mm. IS [Type A]
16.5 mm.	5 centavos 1924	16 or 17 mm. AT in 26.5 mm. IS [Type A]
17 mm.	1/2 real 1838-49	17 mm. AT in 26.5 mm. IS [Type A]
	1 centavo 1909	17 mm. AT in 26.5 mm. IS [Type A]
	5 centavos 1937-70	17 mm. AT in 26.5 mm. IS
17.5 mm.	1 centavo 1884, 1886	17.8 mm. IS
17.91 mm.	10 centavos 2000	18 mm. IS
18 mm.	1 escudo 1833-5	18 mm. IS
	1 décimo 1884-1916	18 mm. IS
	50 centavos 1928, 1930, 1988	18 mm. IS
18.5 mm.	2 1/2 centavos 1928	18 mm. IS
19 mm.	2 centavos 1909	19 mm. IS
	2 1/2 centavos 1917	19 mm. IS
	10 centavos 1937-76	19 mm. IS
	1 sucre 1988, 1990, 1992	19 mm. IS
	100 sucres 1995, 1997	19 mm. IS
19.05 mm.	1 centavo 2000	19 mm. IS
19.5 mm.	5 centavos 1928	19 mm. IS
	10 centavos 1924	19 mm. IS
20 mm.	1 real 1833-41	20 mm. AT in (30.6?) mm. IS [Type T]
	5 centavos 1919	20 mm. AT in (30.6?) mm. IS [Type T]
	500 sucres 1995, 1997	20 mm. AT in (30.6?) mm. IS [Type T]
20.5 mm.	1 centavo 1928	20 mm. AT in (30.6?) mm. IS [Type T]
21 mm.	5 centavos 1909, 1917, 1918	21.2 mm. IS
	10 centavos 1928	21.2 mm. IS
	20 centavos 1937-81	21.2 mm. IS
21.21 mm.	5 centavos 2000	21.2 mm. IS
22 mm.	1 doblon 1833-35	22 mm. AT in (30.6?) mm. IS [Type T]
	1/2 centavo 1890	22 mm. AT in (30.6?) mm. IS [Type T]
	10 centavos 1918	22 mm. AT in (30.6?) mm. IS [Type T]
	10 sucres 1899-1900; 1988, 1991	22 mm. AT in (30.6?) mm. IS [Type T]
	25 sucres 1928	22 mm. AT in (30.6?) mm. IS [Type T]
22.5 mm.	50 francos 1862	22 mm. AT in (30.6?) mm. IS [Type T]
23 mm.	2 décimos 1884-1916	23 mm. IS
	50 centavos 1963-85	23 mm. IS
	1000 sucres 1996, 1997	23 mm. IS
23.5 mm.	1 sucre 1928-1934	23 mm. AT in (30.6?) mm. IS [Type T]

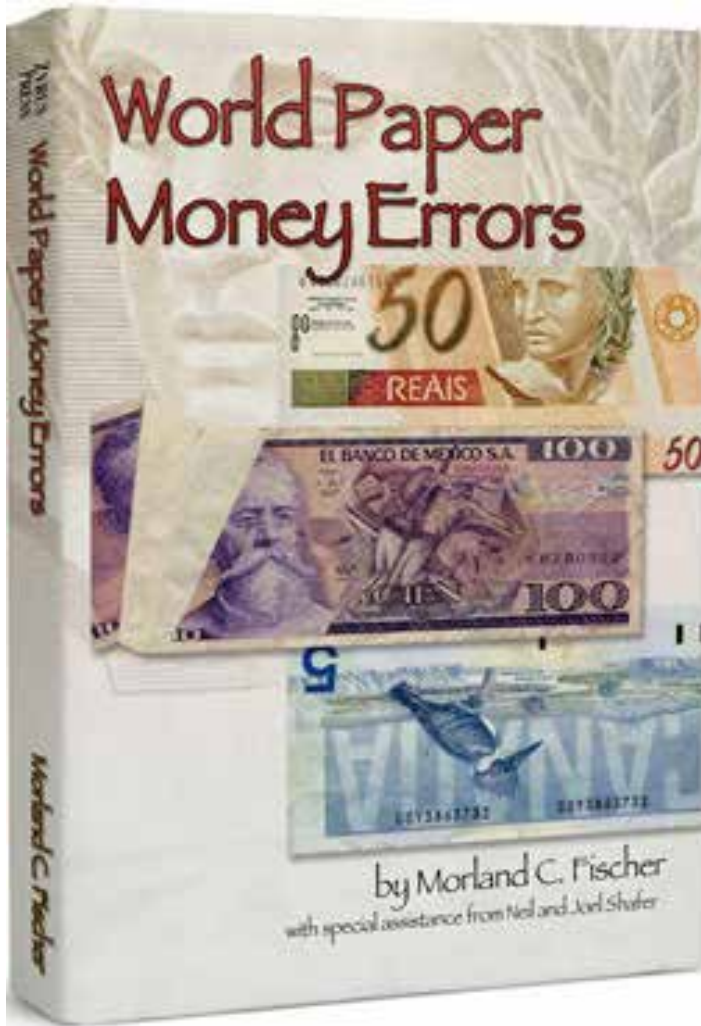
A Report on Foreign Coinage

COINS	SUGGESTED STORAGE HOLDER(S) [AT=Air-Tite; IS= Intercept Shield; CS=Coin-Safe]	
24.26 mm.	25 centavos 2000	24.3 mm. IS
25 mm.	2 reales 1833-41	25 mm. AT in (30.6?) mm. IS [Type T]
	1/2 décimo 1884, 1886	25 mm. AT in (30.6?) mm. IS [Type T]
	10 centavos 1919	25 mm. AT in (30.6?) mm. IS [Type T]
25 mm.	20 sucres 1988, 1991	25 mm. AT in (30.6?) mm. IS [Type T]
25.5 mm.	1 centavo 1872, 1890	25 mm. AT in (30.6?) mm. IS [Type T]
26 mm.	2 reales 1862	26.5 mm. IS
	1 sucre 1937-86	26.5 mm. IS
27 mm.	2 reales 1847-62	27 mm. IS
28 mm.	4 escudos 1836-41	28 mm. AT in (38.1?) mm. IS [Type H]
	50 sucres 1988, 1991	28 mm. AT in (38.1?) mm. IS [Type H]
	5 sucre 1973 (?)	28 mm. AT in (38.1?) mm. IS [Type H]
28.75 mm.	2 sucres 1928, 1930, 1944	29 mm. AT in (38.1?) mm. IS [Type H]
29 mm.	2 sucres 1973	29 mm. AT in (38.1?) mm. IS [Type H]
30 mm.	1/2 sucre 1884	Half CS [may be a little big]
30.61 mm.	50 centavos 2000	30.6 mm. IS
	1 sucre 2000 (?)	30.6 mm. IS
31 mm.	2 centavos 1872	31 mm. AT in (38.1?) mm. IS [Type H]
31.5 mm.	4 reales 1841-3	Bust Half CS [may be a little big]
33 mm.	4 reales 1844-5	32.8 mm. IS
33.5 mm.	4 reales 1855-62	33 mm. AT in (40?) mm. IS [Type I]
34 mm.	8 escudos 1838-43	34 mm. IS
36 mm.	8 escudos 1845	36 mm. AT in (40?) mm. IS [Type I]
37 mm.	8 reales 1862	37 mm. AT in (40?) mm. IS [Type I]
	8 escudos 1847-56	37 mm. AT in (40?) mm. IS [Type I]
	1 sucre 1884-97	Silver Dollar CS [may be a little big]
37.5 mm.	5 francos 1858	37 mm. AT in (40?) mm. IS [Type I]
	5 sucres 1943-4	37 mm. AT in (40?) mm. IS [Type I]
38 mm.	8 reales 1846	38.1 mm. IS
40 mm.	commemoratives: 1000 sucres 1986 5000 sucres 1992, 94, 97; 1 sucre 1997	40 mm. IS

A Report on Foreign Coinage

Weights & Equivalents						
	TROY OUNCES	AVOIRDUPOIS OUNCES	GRAINS WEIGHT	GRAMS	PENNY WEIGHT	KILO GRAMS
1 Lb Avoirdupois	14.58	16	7000.32	453.59	291.68	0.45
1 oz. Avoirdupois	0.91	1	437.52	28.35	18230	0.03
1000 Grams	321.51	35.27	15432	1000	643.01	1
1 Gram	0.03	0.04	15.43	1	0.64	0
1 Grain	0	0.02	1	0.06	0.04	0
1 Kilogram	32.15	35.27	1543200	1000	643.02	1
1 Pennyweight	0.05	0.05	24	1.55	1	0
1 Lb Troy	12	13.17	5760	373.24	240	0.37
1 Oz. Troy	1	1.1	480	31.1	20	0.03

WORLD PAPER MONEY ERRORS



World Paper Money Errors Explored!

Odd shapes, upside down prints, intriguing cuts and folds, and missing design elements are only a few of the different printing errors examined in this expansive collection on foreign error notes. World Paper Money Errors is a visually compelling avenue into the fascinating and rarely explored area of numismatics that expands on the hobby of collecting paper currency.

Author Morland Fischer's comprehensive collection reflects the attraction and advantages of exploring foreign printing errors. An overview of collecting paper money errors in today's numismatic market offers insights on the great disparity between domestic and world notes. Market values are discussed, acknowledging what variables make an error note precious in the trade. Incorporating these concepts and more, Fischer expands the method of collecting currency errors by introducing a Foreign Error Note (FEN) scale to gauge price levels based on error type.

With over 200 examples of dramatic, colorful and intriguing foreign paper money errors, collectors and spectators alike are exposed to a new form of collecting currency. The numismatic community will benefit from this thorough guide that is unlike any other on the market.

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NGC CERTIFIES CANADA \$15 STRUCK ON GOLD PLANCHET IN CUSTOM MULTI-COIN HOLDER

by Mike Byers

One of the four-known 1992 Canadian “Spirit of the Generations” Olympic silver coins to be struck in pure gold at the Royal Canadian Mint. An “Off-Metal” gold strike in the same category as the gold “Indian Head” cents!



NGC CERTIFIES CANADA \$15 STRUCK ON GOLD PLANCHET IN CUSTOM MULTI-COIN HOLDER

During the 1992 Olympic Games, the Canadian government and its “Royal Canadian Mint” issued a series of official silver Olympic coins to commemorate the 100th anniversary of the games. A total mintage of 105,645 proof silver coins were struck, comprising four coin designs which included among them a beautiful silver \$15.00 legal tender coin entitled “Spirit of the Generations”.

A historic discovery occurred in 2015 when the first of four identical “Spirit of the Generations” \$15.00 proof coins appeared unofficially struck on one-ounce Canadian “Maple Leaf” pure gold bullion planchets (instead of on their normal sterling silver planchets). They thus joined the illustrious ranks of other unofficial mint issues such as the “Class III” 1804 silver dollars, 1913 Liberty Nickels, 1885 Trade Dollars, or comparable off-metal gold strikes like the 1900 gold Indian Head cent or 1915 Panama Pacific gold half dollars. Ironically, many of the world’s most valuable coins such as these were unofficially struck for private collectors, and not public circulation.

An extraordinary event transpired during the striking of the four “Spirit of the Generations” gold coins which is rarely seen. The diameter of the silver “Spirit of the Generations” coin dies measure 40 millimeters in size, whereas the diameter of the “Maple Leaf” gold planchets struck with

those dies is a much smaller 30 millimeters. As each pure gold “Maple Leaf” planchet was struck, it expanded dramatically in size another 10 millimeters (over one-third inch), allowing it to essentially fill the void between the two coin dies striking it.

A new numismatic world record was also established upon the appearance of these coins, as these rare Canadian Olympic “Spirit of the Generations” coins represent the largest off-metal gold coins ever struck!

“Off-Metal” coins struck in gold at the mint of any nation in the Western hemisphere rank among the world’s rarest coins, and the “Spirit of the Generations” gold coins now join that exclusive rarities club! Rarities like the five-known 1900 - 1905 “Indian Head” cents and two-known 1915 “Panama Pacific” half dollars struck in gold (selling at \$275,000.00 and \$460,000.00 respectively at auction).

This and one other example were sealed in specially-designed holders by the “Numismatic Guaranty Corporation” in 2019 along with a “Spirit of the Generations” coin normally struck in silver for comparison. It was also featured in the Winter, 2015 “Mint Error News Magazine”, and remains among the rarest (and arguably most undervalued) gold coins in private hands in the world!

NGC CERTIFIES CANADA \$15 STRUCK ON GOLD PLANCHET IN CUSTOM MULTI-COIN HOLDER



NGC CERTIFIES CANADA \$15 STRUCK ON GOLD PLANCHET IN CUSTOM MULTI-COIN HOLDER



NGC CERTIFIES CANADA \$15 STRUCK ON GOLD PLANCHET IN CUSTOM MULTI-COIN HOLDER

1 Ounce Gold "Maple Leaf" Planchet
of the type that expanded a full 10 mm
(when struck) into the 40 mm gold coin



30mm
Unstruck Gold Planchet



40mm
Struck Coin

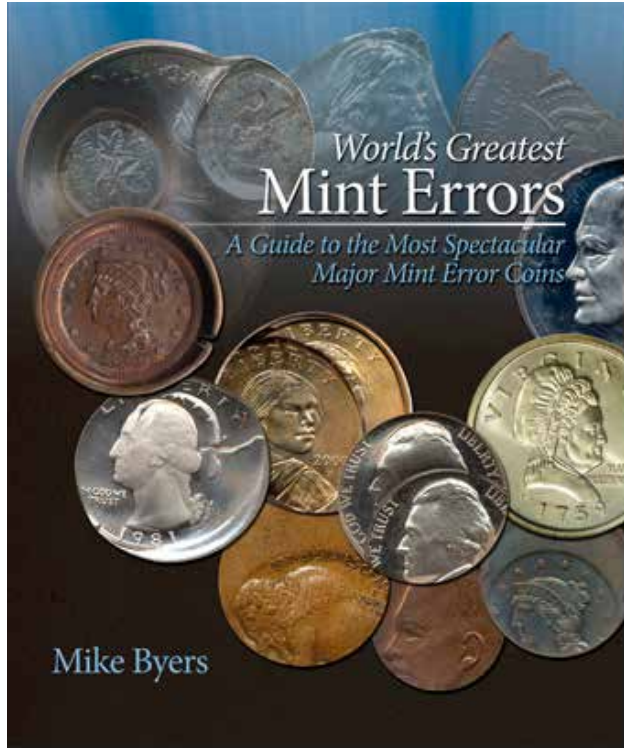
Planchet and coin both shown to scale

Featured on the cover of Mint Error News Magazine Issue 35




NGC CERTIFIES CANADA \$15 STRUCK ON GOLD PLANCHET IN CUSTOM MULTI-COIN HOLDER

Gold Errors are featured in my NLG Award winning book, World's Greatest Mint Errors.



Chapter 12 Gold Errors



Other than a few known U.S. Mules, major errors on U.S. Gold coins are the most prized category of all mint errors. Gold errors are very rare and a few have traded in the \$75,000 to \$150,000 range. Even a broadstruck U.S. Gold coin can easily sell for \$15,000 to \$40,000 compared to a broadstruck Cent, Nickel, Dime or Quarter which all sell for well under \$10. Many serious collectors of Gold Errors have to wait patiently for months and sometimes even years to acquire that one special piece for their collection. World Gold errors are highly coveted and just as rare as their U.S. counterparts. Despite this, they are undervalued, selling for a fraction of the price.

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c o i n w e e k . c o m

Unique Broadstruck Off-Metal Jefferson Nickel

by Marc One



This is a unique and spectacular major mint error. The U.S. Mint stopped producing coins for foreign countries approximately 40 years ago. This is the only known Jefferson Nickel struck on a 3.6 gram copper-nickel planchet. It has been authenticated and certified by PCGS AU 58.

The diameter of this mint error off-metal is wider than the standard diameter of 21.2mm. There is an unstruck peripheral portion of the planchet on both sides that extends beyond the lettering since it is broadstruck. It is copper-nickel but is considerably darker and has a deep copper color rather than the normal

copper-nickel Jefferson Nickel color that is 75% copper and 25% nickel composition with a weight of 5 grams.

This unique coin could have been produced in a number of ways. It could be an experimental test coin using a different sized planchet, weight and composition. It could be on a planchet intended for a token or medal. It could be on a planchet intended for striking foreign coins, even though the U.S. Mint stopped producing foreign coins approximately 40 years ago. It is also possible that this unique mint error was intentionally created by modifying a planchet and then striking it by Nickel dies.

Unique Broadstruck Off-Metal Jefferson Nickel

1990-P Jefferson Nickel
Struck on a 3.6 Gram Copper-Nickel Planchet
Broadstruck Out of the Collar
PCGS AU 58
UNIQUE (The Only Coin In Existence)



Here is a normal 1990-P Jefferson Nickel for comparison:



CONECA

The Combined Organizations of Numismatic Error Collectors of America



CONECA is a national numismatic organization devoted to the education of error and variety coin collectors. CONECA focuses on many error and variety specialties, including doubled dies, Repunched mintmarks, multiple errors, clips, double strikes, off-metals and off-centers -- just to name a few. It publishes an educational magazine, The Errorscope, which is printed and mailed to members bimonthly. CONECA offers a lending library, examination, listing and attribution services; it holds annual meetings at major conventions (referred to as Errorama) around the country, and offers auction services to its members. Please visit conecaonline.org and enjoy!

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conecaonline.org

Foreigners in the Mint

A Mint Error News Exclusive Report

by Gregory Mirsky

Editor's Note: *Here is an article from a previous issue of Mint Error News Magazine. It is a detailed report of coins struck by the U.S. Mint for foreign countries.*

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 freeborn 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 billion 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

Foreigners in the Mint - A Mint Error News Exclusive Report

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 undignified 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.

Foreigners in the Mint - A Mint Error News Exclusive Report

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 Republic of China. The Philadelphia mint produced the bulk of the re-strikes 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 Centi-

mos 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.

Foreigners in the Mint - A Mint Error News Exclusive Report

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 Sprekels, 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 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 “U A 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 Commemorative 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

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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 restrike 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 restrike 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 Phila-

delphia 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 Company 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)

Foreigners in the Mint - A Mint Error News Exclusive Report

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 production. 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.

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.

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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

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-centsukken piece for Netherlands Guiana. Accord-

Foreigners in the Mint - A Mint Error News Exclusive Report

ing 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.

1972-D Eisenhower 1 Dollar struck on a 1 Piso (Philippines) planchet - ANACS

1972-D IKE Dollar Struck on Philippine 1 Piso Planchet ANACS

Foreigners in the Mint - A Mint Error News Exclusive Report

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

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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

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 US 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.

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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.

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

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URUGUAYAN “TWO TAILED” DUAL DATE, ONE PESO MULE

by Jeff Ylitalo



This unique error is a two tailed, dual date 1 Pesos from Uruguay. Major errors from Uruguay are nearly unheard of and this is the first mule error from this country I have ever seen.

In this case two 1 Pesos reverse dies dated 2005 were paired together when this coin was struck. Modern Uruguayan coinage is struck at the Casa de Moneda in Santiago Chile.

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Kennedy Half Dollar 60% O/C
PCGS PROOF-67 Deep Cameo

\$8,850.00



1977-S Jefferson Nickel Double Struck
PCGS PROOF-67 Deep Cameo

\$5,750.00



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(1968-1977) Kennedy Half Dollar
Stk on Clad 25c Plan. PCGS PROOF-63

\$3,700.00



1976-S Bi-Centennial Washington Quarter Stk on Cent
Plan. PCGS PROOF-67RB

\$7,750.00



1968-S Washington Quarter Stk on Clad 10c Plan.
PCGS PROOF-66

\$4,700.00



1973-S Washington Quarter Stk on 10c Plan.
PCGS PROOF-67

\$4,500.00



Mint Error News Price Guide

- Updated January 2020 -

This price guide is brought to you by Mint Error News. It has been compiled by many of the top major mint error dealers.

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.

Proof Errors (Updated January 2020)



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.

Denomination	Broadstrikes	Die Trials	Double/Triple Strikes	Off-Center Strikes	Partial Collar Errors
Proof Lincoln Cent	\$1,000 - \$1,500	\$1,000	\$3,000	\$1,500 - \$3,000	\$500
Proof Jefferson Nickel	\$2,500 - \$4,000	\$4,000	\$4,000	\$2,000 - \$5,000	\$1,000
Proof Clad Dime	\$3,000 - \$5,000	\$4,000	\$4,000	\$2,500 - \$5,000	\$1,250
Proof Clad Quarter	\$4,000 - \$5,000	\$5,000	\$6,000	\$7,500	\$1,500
Proof Clad Half	\$5,000 - \$7,000	\$4,000 - \$5,000	\$7,500	\$10,000	\$2,000
Proof Ike Dollar	\$15,000	-	\$25,000	-	\$4,000
Presidential Dollar	-	-	-	-	3 Known

Mint Error News Price Guide

Broadstrikes (Updated January 2020)



A broadstruck error occurs when a coin is struck without the collar to form the rim and edge that is part of the shape of the coin. Coins can be broadstruck on either type one or type two planchets. When a coin is broadstruck the blank being fed into the collar will spread and distort outward as it is being struck because the collar isn't in the correct position to retain it.

Denomination	(Small) XF/AU	(Small) Unc	(Large) XF/AU	(Large) Unc
Large Cent	\$150	\$300	\$400	\$1,500
Flying Eagle Cent (1857 – 1858)	\$1,000	\$2,500	\$1,500	\$7,500
Indian Cent	\$50	\$150	\$200	\$350
Lincoln Cent 1930 and Earlier	\$50	\$150	\$100	\$250
Lincoln Cent 1943 Steel	\$40	\$100	\$75	\$200
Proof Lincoln Cent	N/A	\$1,500	N/A	\$2,500
3 Cent Nickel	\$250	\$1,000	\$400	\$1,500
3 Cent Silver	\$1,000	\$3,500	\$1,500	\$5,000
Shield Nickel	\$400	\$1,250	\$1,000	\$2,500
Liberty Nickel	\$150	\$300	\$200	\$600
Buffalo Nickel	\$100	\$200	\$200	\$500
Jefferson Nickel War Time	\$100	\$200	\$200	\$500
Proof Jefferson Nickel	N/A	\$2,500	N/A	\$4,000
Seated Half Dime Legend	\$1,500	\$3,500	\$2,000	\$7,500
Seated Dime Legend	\$1,500	\$3,500	\$2,000	\$7,500
Barber Dime	\$150	\$250	\$200	\$400
Mercury Dime	\$40	\$150	\$150	\$250
Proof Clad Dime	N/A	\$3,000	N/A	\$5,000
Barber Quarter	\$600	\$1,250	\$1,000	\$2,500
Standing Liberty Quarter	\$2,000	\$4,000	\$3,000	\$6,000
Washington Quarter Silver	\$75	\$150	\$100	\$250
State Quarter	N/A	\$25	N/A	\$50
Proof Clad Quarter	N/A	\$4,000	N/A	\$5,000
Barber Half	\$1,000	\$2,000	\$2,000	\$4,000
Walking Liberty Half	\$3,000	\$5,000	\$4,000	\$7,000
Franklin Half	\$1,500	\$3,000	\$2,000	\$4,000
Kennedy Half Silver	\$150	\$250	\$200	\$300
Kennedy Half Clad	\$40	\$60	\$50	\$75
Proof Clad Half	N/A	\$5,000	N/A	\$7,000
Morgan Dollar	\$200	\$500	\$400	\$1,000
Peace Dollar	\$5,000	\$7,500	\$6,000	\$10,000
IKE Dollar	\$100	\$150	\$150	\$200
SBA Dollar	\$50	\$75	\$100	\$200
Sac Dollar	N/A	\$300	N/A	\$1,000
Presidential Dollar	N/A	\$1,500	N/A	\$2,500

Mint Error News Price Guide

Partial Collars (Updated January 2020)



Partial collar strikes occur when there is a malfunction of the striking press. This causes the collar to be in an incorrect position. The lower die (usually the reverse die) is recessed in the collar. This allows the coin which is going to be struck to have a formed rim. After a coin is struck the lower die raises upwards, pushing the struck coin out of the collar and ejecting it. If a blank entering the collar is not properly seated, it will only have partial reeding as it is struck. The edge of this coin will have a partial reeding and a partial blank surface area. Recently, the Mint has installed new machinery where either die can be installed in either position.

Denomination	XF/AU	Unc
Large Cent	\$100	\$200
Flying Eagle Cent (1857 – 1858)	\$500	\$1,500
Indian Cent	\$35	\$100
Lincoln Cent 1930 and Earlier	\$30	\$100
Lincoln Cent 1943 Steel	\$25	\$50
Proof Lincoln Cent	N/A	\$750
3 Cent Nickel	\$150	\$500
3 Cent Silver	\$250	\$750
Shield Nickel	\$200	\$600
Liberty Nickel	\$50	\$150
Buffalo Nickel	\$50	\$75
Jefferson Nickel War Time	\$40	\$60
Proof Jefferson Nickel	N/A	\$1,000
Seated Half Dime Legend	\$750	\$1,500
Seated Dime Legend	\$500	\$1,250
Barber Dime	\$75	\$150
Mercury Dime	\$30	\$100
Proof Clad Dime	N/A	\$1,250
Barber Quarter	\$300	\$750
Standing Liberty Quarter	\$1,250	\$2,000
Washington Quarter Silver	\$40	\$75
State Quarter	N/A	\$15
Proof Clad Quarter	N/A	\$1,500
Barber Half	\$1,000	\$1,500
Walking Liberty Half	\$1,500	\$3,500
Franklin Half	\$500	\$1,000
Kennedy Half Silver	\$50	\$100
Kennedy Half Clad	\$20	\$30
Proof Clad Half	N/A	\$2,000
Morgan Dollar	\$150	\$300
Peace Dollar	\$1,000	\$2,500
IKE Dollar	\$50	\$100
SBA Dollar	\$20	\$30
Sac Dollar	N/A	\$100
Presidential Dollar	N/A	\$400
\$1 Gold Type 1	\$2,500	\$5,000
\$1 Gold Type 2	\$5,000	\$10,000
\$1 Gold Type 3	\$2,000	\$3,000
\$2½ Liberty	\$2,000	\$3,000
\$2½ Indian	\$2,000	\$3,000
\$3	\$5,000	\$10,000
\$5 Liberty	\$4,000	\$5,000
\$5 Indian	\$4,000	\$6,000
\$10 Liberty	\$4,000	\$7,500
\$10 Indian	\$7,500	\$10,000
\$20 Liberty Type 3	\$7,500	\$10,000

Mint Error News Price Guide

Uniface Strikes (Updated January 2020)



Uniface coins occur when there have been two blank planchets in the press at the same time. The other blank will obstruct the die on either the obverse or reverse side, which will prevent it from having that design on the coin. There are many different variations involving uniface errors. In addition to having a 100% blank obverse or reverse, a coin can be struck off-center, with a blank planchet in the collar which will obstruct one side of the off-center. There are also mated pairs which have a combination of multiple errors which can include a side which is uniface. Finally, there are uniface strikes due to a die cap which adhered to the die, forming itself in the shape of a die and striking blank planchets.

Denomination	Uniface Obverse XF	Uniface Obverse Unc	Uniface Reverse XF	Uniface Reverse Unc
Large Cent	\$1,500	\$4,000	\$1,250	\$2,000
Indian Cent	\$750	\$3,000	\$700	\$2,500
Lincoln Cent 1943 Steel	\$250	\$500	\$200	\$400
Lincoln Cent Wheat Ears	\$50	\$100	\$40	\$75
3 Cent Nickel	\$1,500	\$3,000	\$1,250	\$2,500
Shield Nickel	\$1,750	\$4,000	\$1,500	\$3,000
Liberty Nickel	\$2,000	\$3,500	\$1,500	\$3,000
Buffalo Nickel	\$2,250	\$3,000	\$2,000	\$2,500
Jefferson Nickel War Time	\$300	\$750	\$250	\$500
Jefferson Nickel	\$20	\$40	\$20	\$40
Barber Dime	\$2,000	\$3,000	\$1,500	\$2,500
Mercury Dime	\$1,500	\$2,500	\$1,250	\$2,250
Roosevelt Dime Silver	\$100	\$150	\$100	\$150
Roosevelt Dime Clad	\$40	\$75	\$35	\$60
Washington Quarter Silver	\$400	\$750	\$350	\$500
Washington Quarter Clad	\$100	\$125	\$75	\$100
State Quarter	N/A	\$300	N/A	\$500
Kennedy Half Clad	\$750	\$1,000	\$500	\$750
IKE Dollar	\$2,000	\$4,000	N/A	\$3,000
SBA Dollar	\$500	\$1,000	N/A	\$750
Sac Dollar	\$750	\$1,500	N/A	\$1,000

Mint Error News Price Guide

Bonded Coins (Updated January 2020)



Bonded coins occur when the feeder system, which supplies blank planchets to the coin press, malfunctions and jams. When this occurs, a struck coin is not properly ejected and another planchet is fed into the collar and is struck. This struck coin will land on top of the previously unejected strike. These coins will then crush and bond together. This may occur many times as more coins bond.

Denomination	2 Planchets	3-4 Planchets	5-10 Planchets
Lincoln Cent Wheat Ears	\$5,000	\$15,000	–
Lincoln Cent Memorial	\$600	\$2,000	\$5,000 - \$10,000
Jefferson Nickel	\$1,250	\$5,000	\$6,000 - \$10,000
Roosevelt Dime Silver	\$4,000	\$12,500	–
Roosevelt Dime Clad	\$1,500	\$5,000	–
Washington Quarter Silver	\$7,500	–	–
Washington Quarter Clad	\$3,000	–	–
State Quarter	\$5,000	–	–
Kennedy Half Silver	\$12,500	–	–
Kennedy Half Clad	\$10,000	–	–
IKE Dollar	–	–	–
SBA Dollar	\$10,000	–	–
Sac Dollar	\$10,000	–	–

Mint Error News Price Guide

Struck Fragments

(Updated January 2020)



The blanking press takes the coils of metal strips and punches blanks out of it, ejecting the webbing at the other end. The webbing is cut into small scrap pieces to be melted and recycled. Occasionally a scrap piece will be mixed with the blank planchets and struck by the dies. Struck fragments are rare in the larger denominations. These can be uniface or die struck both sides and are very rare on type coins.

Denomination	Uniface	Die Struck Both Sides
Indian Cent	\$1,000	\$2,000
Lincoln Cent Wheat Ears	\$750	\$2,000
Lincoln Cent Memorial	\$75	\$125
3 Cent Nickel	\$3,000	\$3,500
Jefferson Nickel	\$100	\$200
Roosevelt Dime Silver	\$500	\$1,000
Roosevelt Dime Clad	\$150	\$250
Washington Quarter Silver	\$1,250	\$1,500
Washington Quarter Clad	\$200	\$300
State Quarter	\$750	\$1,000
Kennedy Half Silver	\$1,500	\$2,500
Kennedy Half Clad	\$750	\$1,250
IKE Dollar	\$4,000	\$6,000
SBA Dollar	\$2,000	\$3,000
Sac Dollar	\$2,000	\$4,000

Mint Error News Price Guide

Mated Pairs (Updated January 2020)



Mated pairs involve two individual coins with different errors that were struck together at the same time. Mated pair error combinations can be found in most error types and come in many shapes and sizes. Mated pairs can be overlapped when one of the coins is struck off-center on top of another coin. Another type involves a brockage where a struck coin was perfectly centered on a blank and restruck. Some mated pairs involve a die cap where the cap and brockage coin are discovered together, but this is a scarce find.

The rarest mated pair type involves two die caps (obverse and reverse) where both dies were capped at the same time and both die caps are mated. This last type is extremely rare and there are only a few known examples of mated pairs involving an obverse die cap and reverse die cap. There are several of these mated pairs known on Kennedy Halves including two dated 1976, which is the Bicentennial year. One of the most spectacular mated pairs involve two Barber Dimes, an obverse die cap mated to a reverse die cap and are unique.

Mated pairs can also involve an off-metal where a smaller blank planchet or smaller struck coin was struck on top of a larger coin. This type is extremely rare. The most spectacular pair known is a double struck Franklin Half which was mated to a Lincoln Cent. The Lincoln Cent blank was on top of the obverse of the struck Franklin Half. This pair was then struck together. It is unique.

Denomination	Overlapping	Full Brockage	Die Cap	2 Die Caps
Lincoln Cent Wheat Ears	\$3,500	\$4,500	\$7,500	–
Lincoln Cent Memorial	\$500	\$750	\$750	\$1,250
Liberty Nickel	–	\$20,000	–	–
Jefferson Nickel (pre War Time)	–	–	–	\$15,000
Jefferson Nickel	\$1,000	\$1,250	\$1,500	\$2,500
Barber Dime	–	–	–	\$50,000
Roosevelt Dime Silver	\$3,500	\$4,000	\$4,000	–
Roosevelt Dime Clad	\$1,250	\$1,500	\$2,500	\$3,000
Washington Quarter Silver	\$5,000	–	–	–
Washington Quarter Clad	\$2,000	\$2,500	\$5,000	\$7,500
State Quarter	\$4,000	\$6,000	\$10,000	–
Kennedy Half Silver	\$7,500	\$7,500	\$7,500	\$12,500
Kennedy Half Clad	\$5,000	\$6,000	\$6,000	\$8,500
Kennedy Half Bicentennial	\$6,000	\$7,500	\$7,500	\$10,000
IKE Dollar	\$20,000	–	–	–
SBA Dollar	\$10,000	\$12,500	–	–
Sac Dollar	–	–	–	–

Mint Error News Price Guide

Transitional Errors (Updated January 2020)



A transitional error occurs when a coin is struck on a planchet from a previous year with different metal composition. The most famous transitional is a 1943 copper cent struck on a 1942 copper blank. 1943 cents were struck in steel because of the copper shortage during World War II. Other famous transitionals include 1965 coinage struck in silver instead of clad.

There are also transitionals struck on blanks for the next year. An example is 1964 coinage in clad instead of silver. Most recently, transitionals were discovered involving the SBA and Sacagawea Dollars of 1999 and 2000. There are eight known 1999 SBA Dollars struck on the brass planchet for the 2000 Sacagawea Dollar, and four known 2000 Sacagawea Dollars struck on a clad planchet for the 1999 SBA Dollar.

Denomination	Off-Metal Planchet	Circulated	AU	Unc	Choice Unc – Gem
Lincoln Cent 1943 Transitional	Copper Cent Planchet	\$75,000	\$100,000	\$200,000	\$250,000
Lincoln Cent 1944 Transitional	Steel Cent Planchet	\$30,000	\$50,000	\$100,000	\$150,000
Lincoln Cent 1964 Transitional	Clad Dime Planchet	\$2,000	\$3,000	\$3,500	\$4,000
Lincoln Cent 1965 Transitional	Silver Dime Planchet	\$2,750	\$4,500	\$6,000	\$7,500
Roosevelt Dime 1964 Transitional	Clad Dime Planchet	\$5,000	\$6,500	\$7,500	\$8,500
Roosevelt Dime 1965 Transitional	Silver Dime Planchet	\$5,000	\$6,500	\$7,500	\$8,500
Washington Quarter 1964 Transitional	Clad Quarter Planchet	\$5,000	\$6,500	\$7,500	\$8,500
Washington Quarter 1965 Transitional	Silver Quarter Planchet	\$5,000	\$6,500	\$7,500	\$8,500
Kennedy Half 1964 Transitional	Clad Half Planchet	\$5,000	\$6,000	\$7,000	\$9,000
Kennedy Half 1965 Transitional	Silver Half Planchet	\$5,000	\$6,500	\$7,500	\$10,000
Kennedy Half 1964 Transitional	Clad Quarter Planchet	\$5,000	\$6,000	\$7,500	\$8,500
Kennedy Half 1965 Transitional	Silver Quarter Planchet	\$7,000	\$8,000	\$9,000	\$10,000
Ike Dollar Transitional	40% Silver Planchet	\$2,750	\$3,000	\$3,500	\$4,000
SBA Dollar Transitional	Sacagawea Planchet	N/A	N/A	\$7,500	\$10,000
Sacagawea Dollar Transitional	SBA Planchet	N/A	N/A	\$7,500	\$10,000

Mint Error News Price Guide

U.S. Gold Errors (Updated January 2020)



Major mint errors on U.S. Gold coins are the most prized category of all mint errors. Gold errors are very rare and a few have traded in the \$75,000 to \$100,000 range. Even a broadstruck U.S. Gold coin can easily sell for \$15,000 to \$30,000 compared to a broadstruck Cent, Nickel, Dime or Quarter which all sell for well under \$10. Many serious collectors of Gold Errors have to wait patiently for months and sometimes even years to acquire that one special piece for their collection.

The prices listed here are for common dates in AU-Unc. Better dates and errors that are in gem condition are worth considerably more.

Denomination	Partial Collar	Broadstruck	Clipped Planchet	3% - 5% Off-Center	10% - 15% Off-Center
\$1 Gold Type 1	\$1,000	\$5,000	\$2,000	\$10,000	\$25,000
\$1 Gold Type 2	\$5,000	\$10,000	\$10,000	\$20,000	\$35,000
\$1 Gold Type 3	\$1,000	\$4,000	\$1,500	\$7,500	\$15,000
\$2½ Liberty	\$2,000	\$7,500	\$2,500	\$10,000	\$20,000
\$2½ Indian	\$2,000	\$7,500	\$2,500	\$7,500	\$17,500
\$3 Indian	\$5,000	\$15,000	\$5,000	\$15,000	\$35,000
\$5 Liberty	\$4,000	\$8,500	\$3,000	\$12,500	\$30,000
\$5 Indian	\$5,000	\$10,000	\$3,000	\$30,000	\$50,000
\$10 Liberty	\$4,000	\$20,000	\$3,000	\$25,000	\$50,000
\$10 Indian	\$5,000	\$20,000	\$5,000	\$30,000	\$60,000
\$20 Liberty	\$5,000	\$20,000	\$7,500	\$50,000	\$125,000
\$20 St. Gaudens	—	—	\$5,000	—	—
\$5 American Eagle	\$1,000	\$2,000	\$750	\$2,500	\$3,500
\$10 American Eagle	\$1,250	\$2,500	\$1,000	\$3,000	\$3,500
\$25 American Eagle	\$1,500	\$3,000	\$1,500	\$3,500	\$5,000
\$50 American Eagle	\$2,000	\$5,000	\$2,000	\$5,000	\$10,000

Mint Error News Price Guide

Indents (Updated January 2020)



An indent error occurs when two blanks are fed inadvertently into the same collar, with one blank partly overlaying on top of the other. When the hammer die strikes this combination, the upper blank will be forced into the lower blank, creating a depression which is shaped similar to the upper blank. A scarce type of indent occurs when a blank intended for one denomination lands on top of a blank from a different denomination.

Denomination	10% - 25% XF	30% - 50% XF	10% - 25% Unc	30% - 50% Unc
Large Cent	\$300	\$600	\$750	\$2,000
Indian Cent	\$250	\$500	\$400	\$750
Lincoln Cent 1943 Steel	\$100	\$300	\$175	\$500
Lincoln Cent Wheat Ears	\$30	\$75	\$75	\$125
3 Cent Nickel	\$500	\$1,250	\$1,500	\$3,000
Shield Nickel	\$500	\$1,500	\$2,000	\$3,000
Liberty Nickel	\$400	\$1,000	\$750	\$1,500
Buffalo Nickel	\$300	\$1,000	\$600	\$2,000
Jefferson Nickel War Time	\$200	\$400	\$400	\$750
Jefferson Nickel	\$10	\$25	\$15	\$30
Barber Dime	\$1,000	\$2,000	\$1,500	\$3,000
Mercury Dime	\$300	\$750	\$500	\$1,500
Roosevelt Dime Silver	\$30	\$60	\$50	\$100
Roosevelt Dime Clad	\$10	\$20	\$15	\$30
Washington Quarter Silver	\$100	\$200	\$150	\$300
Washington Quarter Clad	\$25	\$50	\$35	\$100
State Quarter	N/A	N/A	\$200	\$350
Kennedy Half Clad	\$150	\$300	\$200	\$400
IKE Dollar	\$350	\$1,000	\$500	\$1,500
SBA Dollar	\$200	\$400	\$250	\$500
Sac Dollar	\$300	\$500	\$400	\$750

Mint Error News Price Guide

Die Caps (Updated January 2020)



Die caps are caused when a struck coin sticks to the upper hammer die. Once the coin is struck to the die face, the reverse of the struck coin becomes the new die face. When the next blank is fed into the collar and the strike occurs, the reverse design of the adhered struck coin impresses itself into the new blank. This struck coin is a brockage strike. The coin that adhered to the upper die is known as a die cap. This process repeats itself as more coins are struck by the cap. The greater the number of strikes, the higher the cap metal will be pushed around the upper die shaft. Eventually, the cap brakes away from the die in the shape of a thimble.

Denomination	Obverse Cap XF	Obverse Cap Unc	Reverse Cap XF	Reverse Cap Unc
Large Cent	\$25,000	\$50,000	–	–
Indian Cent 1859	\$20,000	\$40,000	–	–
Indian Cent 1860-1864	\$15,000	\$40,000	–	–
Indian Cent 1864-1909	\$15,000	\$30,000	–	–
Lincoln Cent 1943 Steel	–	–	–	–
Lincoln Cent Wheat Ears	\$1,000	\$2,500	\$500	\$1,000
Lincoln Cent Memorial	\$150	\$200	\$50	\$100
2 Cent Piece	\$20,000	\$50,000	\$15,000	\$30,000
3 Cent Nickel	–	–	–	–
Shield Nickel	–	–	–	–
Liberty Nickel	\$12,500	\$25,000	–	–
Buffalo Nickel (1 Known)	–	\$30,000	–	–
Jefferson Nickel War Time	\$10,000	–	–	–
Jefferson Nickel	\$200	\$350	\$150	\$250
Barber Dime	\$15,000	\$30,000	\$12,500	\$20,000
Mercury Dime (2 Known)	\$5,000	\$7,500	–	–
Roosevelt Dime Silver	\$750	\$1,250	\$500	\$750
Roosevelt Dime Clad	\$200	\$400	\$200	\$250
Barber Quarter	\$20,000	\$50,000	–	–
Washington Quarter Silver	\$1,500	\$4,000	\$1,500	\$2,000
Washington Quarter Clad	\$350	\$750	\$250	\$350
State Quarter	N/A	\$1,000	N/A	\$600
Kennedy Half Silver	\$3,000	\$5,000	\$2,000	\$3,000
Kennedy Half Clad	\$2,000	\$3,500	\$1,500	\$2,000
Kennedy Half Bicentennial	\$2,500	\$4,000	\$1,750	\$2,500
IKE Dollar	–	\$30,000	–	–
SBA Dollar	N/A	\$15,000	N/A	\$10,000
Sac Dollar	N/A	\$15,000	N/A	\$15,000

Mint Error News Price Guide

Die Adjustment Strikes (Updated January 2020)



Die adjustment strikes are also known as die trials. This error occurs when a coin is struck from the press with very little pressure. When the press is being set up and adjusted, extremely weak strikes occur as the strike pressure reaches its optimum level. These die trials are destroyed after being struck and are rarely found in circulation.

Denomination	XF/AU	Unc
Indian Cent	\$1,000	\$2,000
Lincoln Cent Wheat Ear	\$200	\$300
Lincoln Cent 1943 Steel	\$750	\$1,500
Lincoln Cent Memorial	\$50	\$75
2 Cent	\$5,000	—
Liberty Nickel	\$3,000	\$5,000
Buffalo Nickel	\$4,000	\$7,500
Jefferson Nickel War Time	\$1,250	\$2,000
Jefferson Nickel	\$75	\$100
Proof Jefferson Nickel	N/A	\$4,000
Barber Dime	\$2,500	\$3,500
Mercury Dime	\$1,000	\$1,500
Roosevelt Dime Silver	\$350	\$500
Roosevelt Dime Clad	\$100	\$125
Seated Quarter	\$4,000	\$7,500
Standing Liberty Quarter	\$7,500	\$15,000
Washington Quarter Silver	\$500	\$750
Washington Quarter Clad (Pre-State)	\$125	\$150
State Quarter	N/A	\$200
Walking Liberty Half	\$2,500	\$5,000
Kennedy Half Silver	\$500	\$750
Kennedy Half Clad	\$200	\$250
Proof Kennedy Half 40% Silver	N/A	\$5,000
Proof Kennedy Half Clad	N/A	\$4,000
Morgan Dollar	\$4,000	\$7,500
Peace Dollar	\$7,000	\$10,000
IKE Dollar	\$300	\$400
IKE Dollar Bicentennial	\$350	\$500
SBA Dollar	N/A	\$500
Sac Dollar	N/A	\$1,000

Mint Error News Price Guide

Double Denominations (Updated January 2020)



One of the most expensive, popular, and desired types of errors are the double denominations. This error happens when a coin is struck on a previously struck coin of a smaller denomination. Examples are a cent on a struck dime, and a nickel on a struck cent. The most dramatic are those with considerable design visible from the original strike. There are a few known double denominations with different dates.

Denomination	Struck On	Circulated	AU	Unc
Lincoln Cent Wheat Ears	Mercury Dime	\$6,000	\$12,500	\$20,000
Lincoln Cent Wheat Ears	Roosevelt Dime	\$4,000	\$5,000	\$6,000
Lincoln Cent Wheat Ears	Foreign Coin	\$2,000	\$2,500	–
Lincoln Cent Memorial	Roosevelt Dime Silver	\$3,000	\$4,500	\$6,000
Lincoln Cent Memorial	Roosevelt Dime Clad	N/A	N/A	\$750
Lincoln Cent Memorial	Foreign Coin	N/A	\$600	\$750
Jefferson Nickel	Lincoln Cent Wheat Ears	\$1,500	\$2,000	\$2,500
Jefferson Nickel	Lincoln Cent Memorial	N/A	\$750	\$1,000
Jefferson Nickel	Foreign Coin	\$1,000	\$1,250	\$1,500
Jefferson Nickel	Roosevelt Dime	\$1,000	\$1,250	\$1,500
Roosevelt Dime Silver	Foreign Coin	\$4,000	\$5,000	\$7,500
Roosevelt Dime Clad	Foreign Coin	\$3,000	\$4,000	\$5,000
Washington Quarter Silver	Lincoln Cent Wheat Ears	\$3,000	\$4,000	\$6,000
Washington Quarter Silver	Lincoln Cent Memorial	\$2,500	\$3,000	\$3,500
Washington Quarter Silver	Foreign Coin	\$2,500	\$3,000	\$3,500
Washington Quarter Silver	Jefferson Nickel	\$3,000	\$4,000	\$6,000
Washington Quarter Silver	Roosevelt Dime Silver	\$2,500	\$3,000	\$3,500
Washington Quarter Clad	Lincoln Cent Memorial	\$2,500	\$3,000	\$3,500
Washington Quarter Clad	Foreign Coin	\$2,000	\$2,500	\$3,000
Washington Quarter Clad	Jefferson Nickel	\$2,500	\$3,000	\$3,500
Washington Quarter Clad	Roosevelt Dime Clad	\$2,000	\$2,500	\$3,000
State Quarter	Jefferson Nickel	N/A	\$5,000	\$7,500
State Quarter (Extremely Rare)	Any Other Denomination	N/A	\$10,000	\$12,500
Franklin Half	Lincoln Cent Wheat Ears	\$7,500	\$12,500	\$25,000
Kennedy Half (Extremely Rare)	Any Denomination	\$7,500	\$10,000	\$12,500
IKE Dollar (Extremely Rare)	Any Denomination	\$15,000	\$20,000	\$25,000
Sac Dollar	Maryland State Quarter	N/A	\$3,000	\$4,000

Mint Error News Price Guide

Brockages (Updated January 2020)



A brockage error can only occur when there are two coins involved. One of the coins involved will always be a struck coin which has not ejected properly. That struck coin will find its way back between the dies and will be struck next to a blank planchet which was fed into the collar. The image of that first struck coin will be impressed into that side of the blank planchet. The result will be a second coin which has images of the first coin impressed into it. Those images will be pressed into the coin and the image will be in reverse. This incuse sunken image is known as a brockage.

Denomination	50% Brockage XF	100% Brockage XF	50% Brockage Unc	100% Brockage Unc
Large Cent	\$600	\$1,000	\$3,000	\$10,000
Indian Cent	\$500	\$1,250	\$1,500	\$4,000
Lincoln Cent 1943 Steel	\$350	\$500	\$650	\$1,000
Lincoln Cent Wheat Ears	\$125	\$200	\$200	\$350
3 Cent Nickel	\$1,250	\$2,000	\$3,500	\$5,000
3 Cent Silver	\$2,000	\$3,000	\$3,000	\$6,000
Shield Nickel	\$1,500	\$2,500	\$3,500	\$5,000
Liberty Nickel	\$1,250	\$2,250	\$2,000	\$4,000
Buffalo Nickel	\$2,000	\$2,500	\$4,000	\$7,500
Jefferson Nickel War Time	\$250	\$750	\$750	\$1,500
Jefferson Nickel	\$50	\$75	\$50	\$150
Barber Dime	\$1,500	\$3,500	\$5,000	\$12,500
Mercury Dime	\$750	\$3,000	\$1,500	\$4,000
Roosevelt Dime Silver	\$100	\$200	\$150	\$250
Roosevelt Dime Clad	\$50	\$100	\$75	\$150
Washington Quarter Silver	\$200	\$500	\$500	\$1,000
Washington Quarter Clad	\$75	\$150	\$150	\$250
State Quarter	N/A	N/A	\$750	\$1,500
Kennedy Half Clad	N/A	N/A	\$650	\$1,500
IKE Dollar	\$1,500	\$4,000	\$3,000	\$7,500
SBA Dollar	N/A	N/A	\$500	\$2,500
Sac Dollar	N/A	N/A	\$1,500	\$5,000

Mint Error News Price Guide

Double & Multiple Strikes (Updated January 2020)



When a blank planchet is struck by the dies, the normal procedure is for the feeders to eject the struck coin out of the collar and into a chute. If there is a malfunction and the struck coin isn't ejected, it may receive a second or third strike by the dies. A multiple struck coin can happen in many ways and have many combinations of errors.

(Since each double and multiple strike can vary from being 10% off-center to 90% off-center, the prices listed below can be substantially more based on the percent off-center and dramatic overall look.)

Denomination	XF/AU	Unc
Large Cent	\$1,000	\$7,500
Indian Cent	\$600	\$1,000
Lincoln Cent 1930 and Earlier	\$850	\$1,500
Lincoln Cent 1943 Steel	\$400	\$1,500
Proof Lincoln Cent	N/A	\$4,000
3 Cent Nickel	\$2,000	\$3,500
Liberty Nickel	\$4,000	\$10,000
Buffalo Nickel	\$5,000	\$10,000
Jefferson Nickel War Time	\$750	\$2,000
Proof Jefferson Nickel	N/A	\$5,000
Barber Dime	\$4,000	\$10,000
Mercury Dime	\$3,500	\$8,500
Proof Clad Dime	N/A	\$5,000
Standing Liberty Quarter	\$15,000	\$50,000
Washington Quarter Silver	\$200	\$350
State Quarter	N/A	\$350 – \$750
Proof Clad Quarter	N/A	\$6,000
Walking Liberty Half	\$10,000	\$25,000
Franklin Half	\$6,500	\$10,000
Kennedy Half Silver	\$1,500	\$2,500
Kennedy Half Clad	N/A	\$750
Proof Kennedy Half Clad	N/A	\$7,500
Morgan Dollar	\$10,000	\$25,000
Peace Dollar	\$15,000	\$40,000
IKE Dollar	\$2,000	\$4,000 - \$7,500
SBA Dollar	\$1,000	\$2,500 – \$4,000
Sac Dollar	\$750	\$1,250 – \$2,500

Mint Error News Price Guide

Off-Center Strikes (Updated January 2020)



Off-center coins are one of the most common and best known types of errors. This happens when a blank which is supposed to be fed into the press, lands in the collar improperly. When this occurs only part of the blank is between the upper and lower dies. When the dies strike the blank, only that part will be struck with a design.

Denomination	10% - 15% XF/AU	25% - 60% XF/AU	10% - 15% Unc	25% - 60% Unc
Large Cent	\$400	\$2,500	\$1,000	\$10,000
Flying Eagle Cent (1857 – 1858)	\$2,500	\$10,000	\$5,000	\$20,000
Indian Cent	\$100	\$400	\$200	\$600
Lincoln Cent 1930 and Earlier	\$75	\$300	\$150	\$750
Lincoln Cent 1943 Steel	\$40	\$250	\$100	\$500
Proof Lincoln Cent	N/A	N/A	\$1,500	\$3,000
3 Cent Nickel	\$300	\$1,500	\$600	\$3,500
3 Cent Silver	\$1,000	\$5,000	\$2,000	\$7,500
Shield Nickel	\$750	\$2,500	\$1,000	\$7,500
Liberty Nickel	\$250	\$1,000	\$500	\$2,500
Buffalo Nickel	\$250	\$750	\$400	\$1,500
Jefferson Nickel War Time	\$100	\$500	\$200	\$1,000
Proof Jefferson Nickel	N/A	N/A	\$2,000	\$5,000
Seated Half Dime Legend	\$3,000	\$7,500	\$5,000	\$15,000
Seated Dime Legend	\$2,000	\$7,000	\$3,500	\$10,000
Barber Dime	\$300	\$1,500	\$500	\$2,500
Mercury Dime	\$100	\$750	\$150	\$1,250
Proof Clad Dime	N/A	N/A	\$2,500	\$5,000
Barber Quarter	\$1,500	\$5,000	\$2,500	\$10,000
Standing Liberty Quarter	\$5,000	\$20,000	\$20,000	\$40,000
Washington Quarter Silver	\$50	\$100	\$75	\$150
State Quarter	N/A	N/A	\$75	\$300
Proof Clad Quarter	N/A	N/A	\$3,000	\$6,000
Barber Half	\$4,000	\$10,000	\$6,000	\$20,000
Walking Liberty Half	\$4,000	\$12,500	\$7,500	\$20,000
Franklin Half	\$2,500	\$4,000	\$3,500	\$7,500
Kennedy Half Silver	\$100	\$500	\$250	\$1,000
Kennedy Half Clad	\$60	\$250	\$100	\$400
Proof Clad Half	N/A	N/A	\$4,000	\$7,500
Morgan Dollar	\$3,000	\$15,000	\$10,000	\$50,000
Peace Dollar	\$20,000	\$35,000	\$50,000	\$100,000
IKE Dollar	\$125	\$1,250	\$150	\$2,000
SBA Dollar	N/A	N/A	\$100	\$500
Sac Dollar	N/A	N/A	\$1,000	\$3,500
Presidential Dollar	–	–	\$1,500	\$5,000

Mint Error News Price Guide

Off-Metals (Updated January 2020)



Off-metal and wrong planchet errors occur when a correctly made blank from one denomination is accidentally fed into a press for another denomination. Examples are a nickel struck on a cent planchet and a cent struck on a dime planchet. The coin struck on an incorrect blank will weigh exactly what the denomination of that blank would have been. An even more dramatic wrong planchet error is a coin struck on a previously struck coin of a different metal.

Denomination	Off-Metal Planchet	Circulated	AU	Unc	Choice Unc – Gem
Indian Cent	Foreign Planchet	\$1,000	\$1,500	\$5,000	\$7,500
Indian Cent	Dime Planchet	\$20,000	\$30,000	\$50,000	\$75,000
Lincoln Cent Before 1919	Dime Planchet	\$4,000	\$6,500	\$10,000	–
Lincoln Cent Before 1919	Foreign Planchet	\$750	\$2,000	\$4,000	–
Lincoln Cent 1919 – 1940	Dime Planchet	\$2,000	\$2,500	\$4,000	\$6,000
Lincoln Cent 1919 – 1940	Foreign Planchet	\$500	\$1,000	\$1,500	\$2,500
Lincoln Cent 1943 Steel	Dime Planchet	\$1,500	\$2,500	\$3,500	\$7,500
Lincoln Cent 1943 Transitional	Copper Cent Planchet	\$75,000	100,000	\$150,000	\$200,000
Lincoln Cent 1944 Transitional	Steel Cent Planchet	\$30,000	\$50,000	\$100,000	\$150,000
Lincoln Cent Wheat Ears (1941-1964)	Dime Planchet	\$500	\$600	\$1,000	\$2,000
Lincoln Cent 1965 and Later	Dime Planchet	\$125	\$150	\$200	\$350
Lincoln Cent 1964 Transitional	Clad Dime Planchet	\$2,000	\$3,000	\$3,500	\$4,000
Lincoln Cent 1965 Transitional	Silver Dime Planchet	\$2,750	\$4,500	\$6,000	\$7,500
Shield Nickel	Foreign Planchet	\$7,500	\$12,500	–	–
Shield Nickel	Cent Planchet	\$15,000	\$25,000	\$40,000	\$60,000
Liberty Nickel	Foreign Planchet	\$400	\$750	\$1,250	\$2,000
Liberty Nickel	Cent Planchet	\$2,000	\$3,000	\$6,000	\$7,500
Buffalo Nickel	Foreign Planchet	\$2,500	\$7,500	\$12,500	–
Buffalo Nickel	Cent Planchet	\$2,000	\$4,000	\$6,000	\$8,000
Jefferson Nickel Before 1950	Cent Planchet	\$250	\$500	\$750	\$1,000
Jefferson Nickel 1950 and Later	Cent Planchet	\$125	\$150	\$200	\$250
Jefferson Nickel 1943	Steel Cent Planchet	\$1,000	\$2,000	\$3,000	\$5,000
Jefferson Nickel 1964 and Earlier	Silver Dime Planchet	\$200	\$300	\$350	\$400
Jefferson Nickel 1965 and Later	Clad Dime Planchet	\$150	\$200	\$225	\$250
Roosevelt Dime Silver	Foreign Planchet	\$2,000	\$2,500	\$3,000	\$3,500
Roosevelt Dime Clad	Foreign Planchet	\$1,500	\$2,000	\$2,250	\$2,500
Roosevelt Dime 1964 Transitional	Clad Dime Planchet	\$5,000	\$6,500	\$10,000	\$12,500
Roosevelt Dime 1965 Transitional	Silver Dime Planchet	\$5,000	\$6,500	\$7,500	\$8,500
Washington Quarter Silver	Cent Planchet	\$300	\$400	\$500	\$750
Washington Quarter Silver	Nickel Planchet	\$300	\$400	\$500	\$600
Washington Quarter Clad	Cent Planchet	\$250	\$300	\$400	\$500

Mint Error News Price Guide

Off-Metals (Updated January 2020)

Denomination	Off-Metal Planchet	Circulated	AU	Unc	Choice Unc – Gem
Washington Quarter Clad	Nickel Planchet	\$100	\$150	\$200	\$250
Washington Quarter	Silver Dime Planchet	\$300	\$400	\$500	\$650
Washington Quarter	Clad Dime Planchet	\$250	\$300	\$350	\$400
Washington Quarter 1964 Transitional	Clad Quarter Planchet	\$5,000	\$6,500	\$7,500	\$12,500
Washington Quarter 1965 Transitional	Silver Quarter Planchet	\$5,000	\$6,500	\$7,500	\$8,500
State Quarter	Cent Planchet	N/A	\$6,500	\$7,500	\$8,000
Delaware State Quarter	Nickel Planchet	N/A	\$500	\$650	\$750
All Other State Quarters	Nickel Planchet	N/A	\$1,000	\$1,250	\$1,500
State Quarter	Dime Planchet	N/A	\$5,000	\$5,500	\$6,000
Walking Half	Dime Planchet	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$50,000
Walking Half	Quarter Planchet	\$17,500	\$22,500	\$40,000	\$35,000
Walking Half	Foreign Planchet	\$10,000	\$15,000	\$30,000	\$25,000
Franklin Half	Cent Planchet	\$3,000	\$4,000	\$5,000	\$6,000
Franklin Half	Nickel Planchet	\$3,000	\$4,000	\$5,000	\$6,000
Franklin Half	Dime Planchet	\$3,500	\$4,500	\$5,500	\$6,500
Franklin Half	Quarter Planchet	\$600	\$750	\$1,000	\$1,250
Kennedy Half Silver 1964	Cent Planchet	\$1,000	\$1,250	\$1,500	\$2,000
Kennedy Half Silver 1964	Nickel Planchet	\$1,000	\$1,250	\$1,500	\$2,000
Kennedy Half Silver 1964	Dime Planchet	\$1,000	\$1,250	\$2,000	\$2,500
Kennedy Half Silver 1964	Quarter Planchet	\$400	\$500	\$600	\$750
Kennedy Half Clad	Cent Planchet	\$750	\$850	\$1,000	\$1,500
Kennedy Half Clad	Nickel Planchet	\$750	\$850	\$1,000	\$1,250
Kennedy Half Clad	Dime Planchet	\$750	\$850	\$1,000	\$1,400
Kennedy Half Clad	Quarter Planchet	\$350	\$400	\$450	\$500
Kennedy Half 1964 Transitional	Clad Half Planchet	\$3,500	\$4,500	\$6,000	\$10,000
Kennedy Half 1965 Transitional	Silver Half Planchet	\$5,000	\$6,500	\$7,500	\$10,000
Kennedy Half 1964 Transitional	Clad Quarter Planchet	\$3,000	\$4,000	\$6,000	\$7,500
Kennedy Half 1965 Transitional	Silver Quarter Planchet	\$7,000	\$8,000	\$9,000	\$10,000
Ike Dollar	Cent Planchet	\$7,500	\$10,000	\$12,500	\$15,000
Ike Dollar	Nickel Planchet	\$10,000	\$12,500	\$15,000	\$20,000
Ike Dollar	Dime Planchet	\$7,500	\$8,500	\$10,000	\$12,500
Ike Dollar	Quarter Planchet	\$7,000	\$10,000	\$12,500	\$15,000
Ike Dollar	Half Planchet	\$1,600	\$1,750	\$2,000	\$3,000
Ike Dollar	Foreign Planchet	\$900	\$1,000	\$1,250	\$1,500
Ike Dollar Transitional	40% Silver Planchet	\$2,750	\$3,000	\$3,500	\$5,000
SBA Dollar	Cent Planchet	N/A	\$1,750	\$3,000	\$5,000
SBA Dollar	Nickel Planchet	N/A	\$6,000	\$7,000	\$8,000
SBA Dollar	Dime Planchet	N/A	\$6,000	\$7,000	\$10,000
SBA Dollar	Quarter Planchet	N/A	\$600	\$850	\$1,000
Sac Dollar	Cent Planchet	N/A	\$12,500	\$15,000	\$20,000
Sac Dollar	Nickel Planchet	N/A	\$12,500	\$15,000	\$20,000
Sac Dollar	Dime Planchet	N/A	\$8,000	\$15,000	\$20,000
Sac Dollar	Quarter Planchet	N/A	\$1,500	\$2,000	\$2,500

Mint Error News Price Guide

Counterbrockages

(Updated January 2020)



A counterbrockage error involves a cap die and a previously struck coin. When a cap die strikes a previously struck coin, the obverse design from that struck coin will be impressed into the cap. The result will be a design where the cap face will be an incuse brockage. When a new blank is struck by this cap die with an incuse brockage image, the obverse will have a raised and spread image from that incuse design of the cap. This brockage impression is known as a counterbrockage.

Denomination	Circulated	AU	Unc	Choice Unc - Gem
Indian Cent	\$1,000	\$1,500	\$2,000	\$2,500
Lincoln Cent 1943 Steel	\$500	\$750	\$1,500	\$2,000
Lincoln Cent Wheat Ears	\$200	\$200	\$300	\$500
Lincoln Cent Memorial	\$40	\$50	\$75	\$100
Shield Nickel	\$1,500	\$2,000	\$4,000	\$5,000
Liberty Nickel	\$1,500	\$2,000	\$4,000	\$5,000
Jefferson Nickel	\$50	\$100	\$150	\$200
Barber Dime	\$3,000	\$5,000	\$7,500	\$10,000
Roosevelt Dime Silver	\$300	\$500	\$750	\$1,000
Roosevelt Dime Clad	\$100	\$150	\$250	\$300
Washington Quarter Silver	\$500	\$1,000	\$1,500	\$2,000
Washington Quarter Clad	\$100	\$200	\$300	\$400
State Quarter	N/A	\$750	\$1,250	\$1,500
Kennedy Half Silver	\$1,250	\$2,000	\$3,000	\$4,000
Kennedy Half Clad	\$500	\$750	\$1,250	\$1,500
SBA Dollar	N/A	\$2,000	\$3,000	\$4,000

Mint Error News Price Guide

Fold-Over Strikes (Updated January 2020)



A fold-over coin is one of the most dramatic types of errors. It occurs when the blank is standing vertically between the dies. During the strike, the force is so great that it bends and folds the blank. These fold-overs can be on-center or off-center, and come in many different shapes. There are a few fold-overs with multiple errors, either with an additional strike or fold-over. Denominations above quarters are very scarce.

Denomination	AU	AU Dated	Unc	Unc Dated
Indian Cent Memorial Copper	\$1,000	\$1,250	\$1,250	\$1,500
Lincoln Cent Memorial Zinc	\$750	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,250
Jefferson Nickel	\$2,500	\$3,000	\$3,000	\$4,000
Roosevelt Dime Silver	\$4,000	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$6,000
Roosevelt Dime Clad	\$3,000	\$3,500	\$3,500	\$4,500
Washington Quarter Silver	\$4,000	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$10,000
Washington Quarter Clad	\$3,500	\$4,000	\$4,000	\$5,000
State Quarter	\$5,000	\$6,000	\$6,000	\$8,500

Mint Error News Price Guide

Martha Washington Test Pieces (Updated January 2020)



There is one set of a Dime, Quarter and Half struck by Martha Washington dies that are permanently housed in the Smithsonian Institute, embedded in blocks of lucite. 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.”

Mike Byers’ discovery of the Martha Washington Test Piece on a copper-zinc Cent planchet struck 10% off-center with a uniface reverse was a front page Coin World article on August 7th, 2000.

Denomination	Unc	Choice	Gem
Martha Cent	\$4,000	\$5,000	\$6,000
Martha Nickel	\$4,500	\$6,000	\$7,500
Martha Dime	\$7,500	\$10,000	\$12,500
Martha Quarter	\$5,000	\$7,500	\$10,000
Martha Half Dollar	\$5,000	\$7,500	\$10,000
Martha Dollar (SBA Planchet)	\$10,000	\$12,500	\$15,000
Martha Dollar (Sac Planchet)	\$6,000	\$7,500	\$10,000

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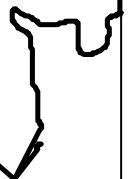
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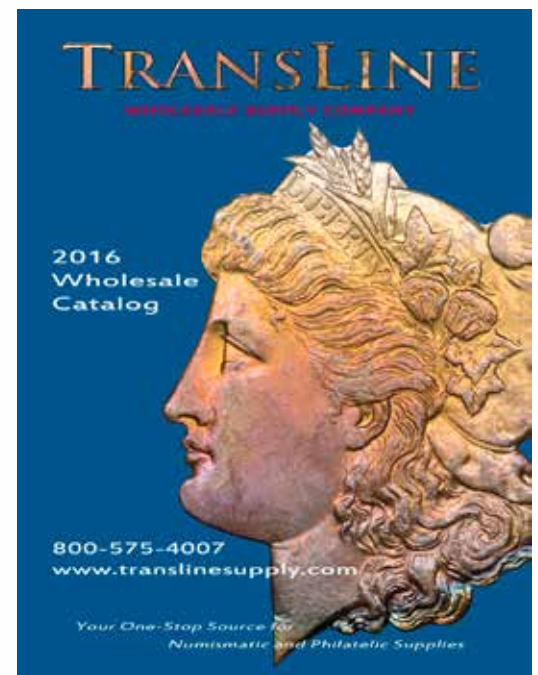
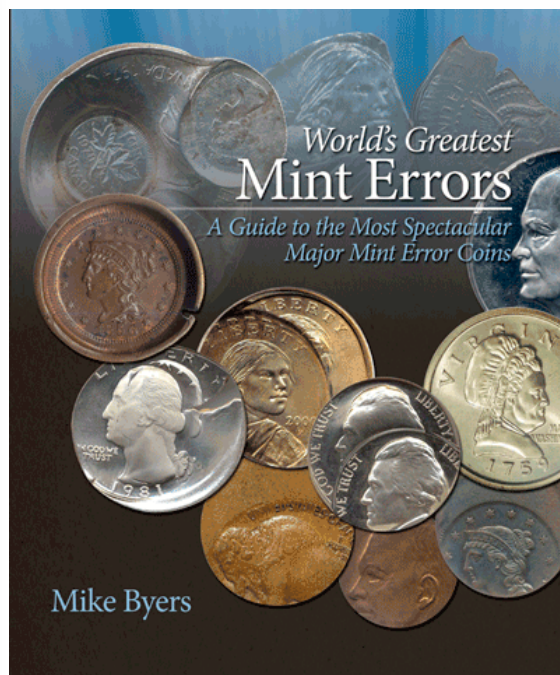


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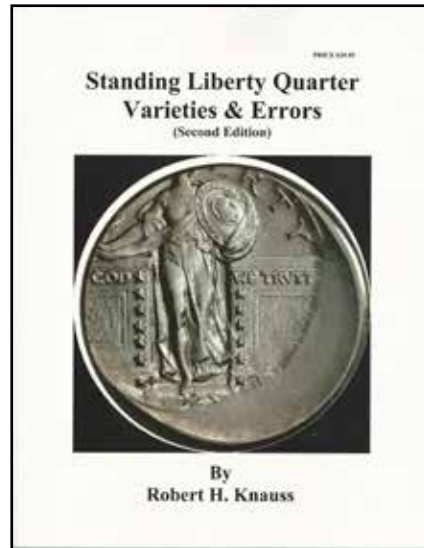
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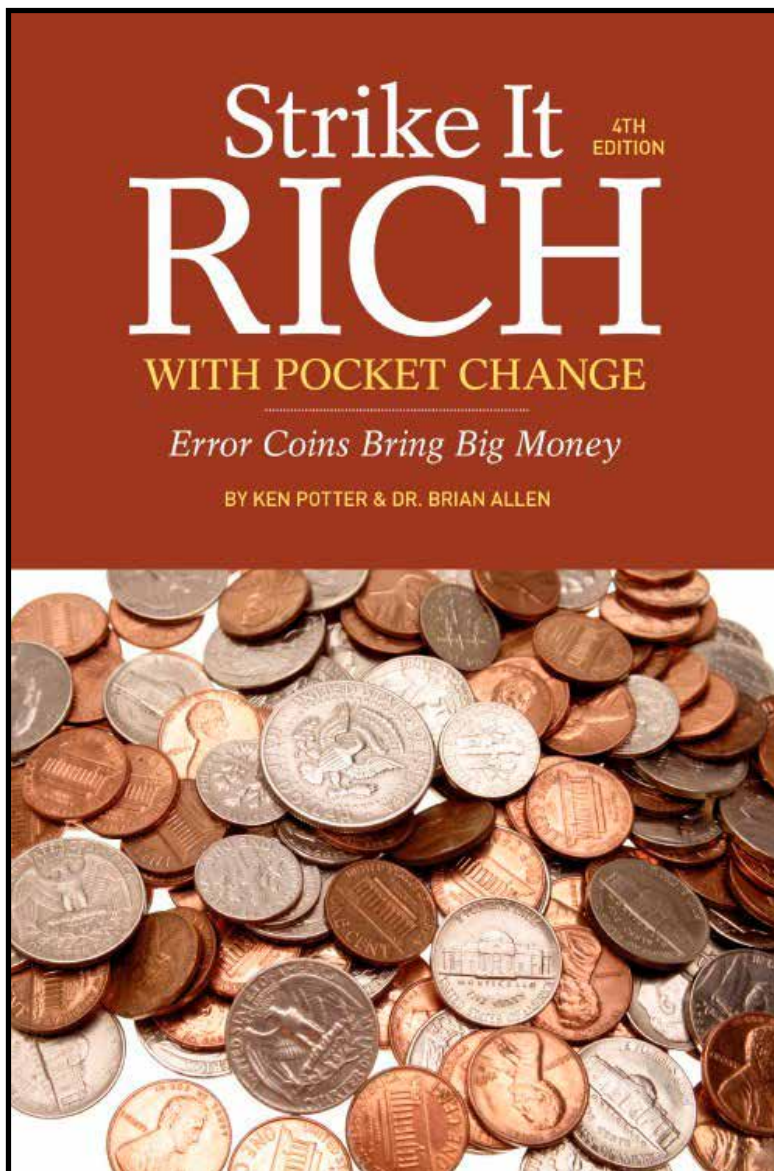
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What are Pattern Die Trials?

Die Trials are usually uniface (struck on one side) impressions using either the obverse or reverse die. These Die Trials can be from finished or unfinished dies. These are deliberate strikes to test a certain design or example. Sometimes hubs are used, rather than the actual finished die.

Metals other than the adopted composition are frequently used to strike die trials. They are sometimes struck in copper and white metal. Other times they are struck in softer metals like tin or lead. There are even some examples struck in wax and on cardboard. Die Trials on patterns are exceeding rare.

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