MINTERRORNEWS MAGAZINE MAGAZINE

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















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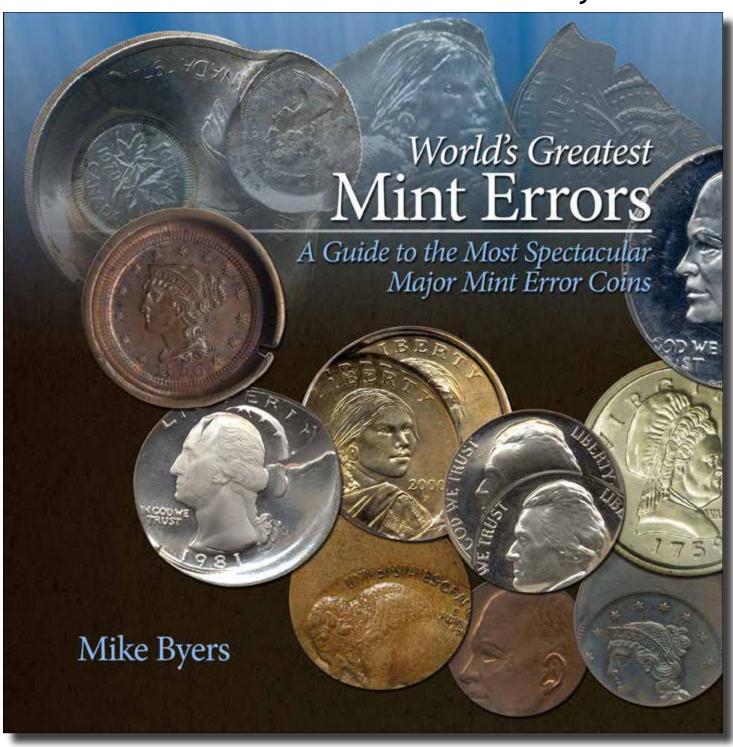
Gold Double Eagle Major Mint Error 1896-S Liberty Head \$20 75% Obverse Struck Thru





Issue 73
A Mike Byers
Publication

Now Available From Amazon.com and Zyrus Press





Issue 73

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Mint Error News Magazine

Issue 73

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MINTERRORNEWS 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 20th year bringing you both an online PDF magazine and the Mint Error News website. There are over 1,400 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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MINTERRORNEWS PUBLISHER & EDITOR

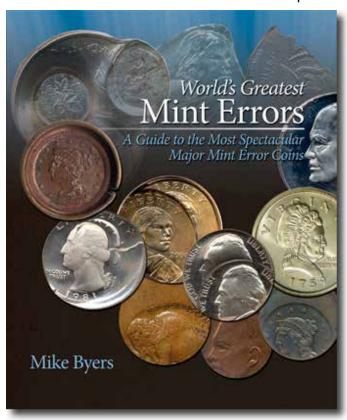


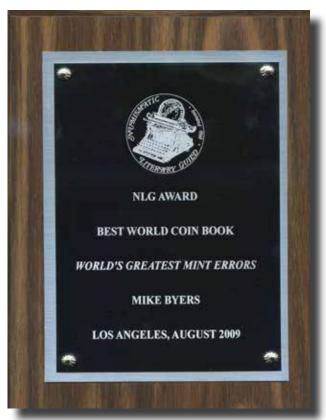




Mike Byers (mikebyers.com) is president of Mike Byers Inc. He has been a professional numismatist for over forty years. He is one of the largest dealers handling U.S. Gold Coins, Patterns and Rarities certified by PCGS and NGC. He has handled major coin collections and attends every major coin convention. Mike Byers carries an extensive inventory as well as solicits want lists and is always looking to purchase fresh inventory and collections. 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. In 2016, Mike Byers was featured on Fox News in an interview with one of his unique mint errors.





Mike Byers is the Publisher and Editor of Mint Error News. Consultants to Mint Error News are numismatic experts recognized worldwide including Heritage Auctions, Jim Stoutjesdyk, Dave Camire, Ron Guth, Marc Crane, Andy Lustig, Saul Teichman, Michael Faraone, Steven Contursi, Jeff Ylitalo, John Wang and Fred Weinberg (retired), Christopher Talbot Frank, Greg Bennick, Silvano DiGenova, Brian Hodge, Joe Cronin, Allen Rowe, Ian Russell and Jim Gately.



Mike Byers

Expert on Mint Errors, Patterns and Die Trials

Publisher & Editor of Mint Error News President of Mike Byers Inc Author of NLG Best World Book



Jim Stoutjesdyk

Expert on U.S. Coins, Unique Items, Patterns and Mint Errors

Vice President of Heritage Rare Coin Galleries



Dave Camire

Expert on Mint Errors, Patterns and Die Trials

NGC Modern World Coin Grader and Finalizer President of Numismatic Conservation Services (NCS) NGC Mint Error Expert



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Expert on Patterns and Die Trials

Former PCGS President
Former CoinFacts President
Proprietor of GermanCoins.com



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Expert on Mint Errors, Patterns and Die Trials

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Former PCGS Consultant for Mint Errors



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Expert on Modern & Dramatic Major Mint Errors

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Professional Keynote Speaker, Author and Board Member of CONECA



Silvano DiGenova

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Founder and President of Tangible Investments



Brian Hodge

Expert on Specimen Coinage and Unique U.S. Coins

Partner and the President of Numismatics at Minshull Trading



Joe Cronin

Expert on Mint Errors and Counterfeit/Altered Coins Made To Resemble Genuine Errors

Author of Mint Errors to Die For



Allen Rowe

Expert on Morgan and Peace Dollar Errors, Especially From The Carson City Mint

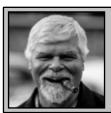
Owner of Northern Nevada Coin



Ian Russell

Expert on Error Coins and Patterns

President and Co-Founder of GreatCollections



Jim Gately

Expert on 20th Century U.S. Coinage With an Emphasis on Buffalo Nickels

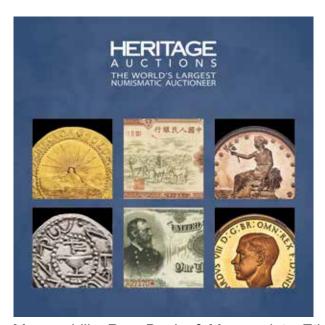
Owner of the #1 Ranked PCGS Registry Set of Buffalo Nickels



Jim Stoutjesdyk

Jim Stoutjesdyk was named Vice President of Heritage Rare Coin Galleries in 2004. Since coming to Heritage in 1993, Jim has assumed a wide variety of responsibilities. He initially was hired as the Gallery Manager for Heritage's retail showroom. For several years he helped to develop Heritage's retail clientele and placed millions of dollars worth of rare coins with collectors. Jim's interest turned to wholesale trading and he quickly became a familiar face at coin shows across the nation. As Vice President, Jim's duties include buying and selling millions of dollars worth of rare coins each month, pricing all of the new coins available for sale each day, and overseeing the daily operations of the rare coin department. In 2019 the American Numismatic Association awarded Jim the very prestigious Doctor of Numismatics honorary degree.

Jim Stoutjesdyk is a Consultant to Mint Error News for U.S. Coins, Unique Items, Patterns and Mint Errors.



Heritage Auctions is the largest collectibles auctioneer and third largest auction house in the world, as well as the largest auction house founded in the U.S. We are also the undisputed Internet leader in our field, with more than 1.75 million online bidder-members registered on HA.com from all 195 countries. This loyal and growing community of collectors is a testament to the usefulness of our website, our reputation for professional business practices and our vast expertise in the field of art and collectibles.

Established in 1976, Heritage offers a wide range of U.S. & World Coins, Rare Currency, Fine & Decorative Art, American Art, Illustration Art, Modern & Contemporary Art, Urban Art, Comic Books & Comic Art, Movie Posters, Entertainment & Music Memorabilia, Jewelry & Timepieces, Luxury Handbags, Sports Collectibles, Historical & Political

Memorabilia, Rare Books & Manuscripts, Ethnographic Art, & Space Exploration Memorabilia, Civil War Memorabilia, Photographs, Nature & Science, Fine and Rare Wine, Luxury Real Estate, Pop Culture Collectibles, and more.

Dave Camire is considered an authority on modern minting technology and production, specializing in mint errors and Chinese coins. He has visited many mints, both domestically and internationally, which is not only insightful but useful in his role as NGC Modern World Coin Grader and Finalizer. His knowledge of the minting process is helpful in distinguishing mint defects from damaged coins and establishing a coin's authenticity and grade.

Dave co-authored 100 Greatest U.S. Error Coins and has contributed to such numismatic publications as Coin World (honored with being listed as one of the 100 Most Influential People), COINage, Numismatic News, The Numismatist and the Red Book. He has been featured on National Public Radio (NPR) and seen on Good Morning America and the Discovery Channel.



Dave Camire

Dave is also President of Numismatic Conservation Services (NCS). With his knowledge and expertise in coin conservation, he has been an active volunteer at the Smithsonian Institution's Museum of American History, helping to preserve the National Numismatic Collection and establishing key numismatic displays at the museum. A collector at heart, he has been collecting since he was 13 years old.

Dave Camire is a Consultant to Mint Error News for Mint Errors, Patterns and Die Trials.



Mike Faraone

Mike Faraone is the owner of Mike Faraone Rare Coins in Las Vegas, Nevada. He previously was a grader at PCGS for 12 years after 11 years at ANACS.

He has taught grading at the ANA Summer Seminar for twenty years. Mike has lectured on Mint errors and Counterfeit protection at numerous coin shows across the country. He is a previous president of the National Silver Dollar Roundtable and served as editor of the NSDR Journal for over twenty years. Mike can be reached via e-mail at: mfaraone@hotmail.com.

Mike Faraone is a Consultant to Mint Error News for Mint Errors, Patterns and Die Trials.

Ron Guth is a recognized authority on United States and German coins. He is a licensed Certified Public Accountant who has been involved professionally in numismatics for over fifty years as a collector, dealer, researcher, and writer. His books and articles have earned numerous awards, including the American Numismatic Association's Heath Literary award and the Olga & Wayte Raymond awards, the Numismatic Literary Guild's Best Numismatic Investment Book and Best Book of the Year awards, and the Professional Numismatic Guild's Best Book of the Year award. In 2003, Ron received the prestigious President's Award from the American Numismatic Association in recognition of his numerous contributions to numismatics. In 2021, Coin World named Ron as one of the Top Ten Most Influential People in Numismatics for the sixty-year period from 1960-2020.



Ron Guth

Ron created the CoinFacts website (now PCGS CoinFacts) in 1999 and sold the website to Collectors Universe in 2004 (where it is now presented as PCGS CoinFacts. Ron served in various capacities at Collectors Universe, including Director of Numismatic Research, President of the Professional Coin Grading Service, and President of PCGS CoinFacts.

Currently, Ron serves as proprietor of GermanCoins.com and as Chief Investigator at the Numismatic Detective Agency, where he provides expert provenance on high-end coins. Ron Guth is a Consultant to Mint Error News for Patterns and Die Trials.



Marc Crane

Marc Crane is a dealer specializing in rare U.S. coins and U.S. patterns. He started Marc One Numismatics, Inc. in 1991. He is a member of the PNG (#565).

Marc tied for 1st place in a PCGS grading contest and is considered a world-class grader and authenticator. He is a contributor to the Red Book and is permanently listed in the pattern section. His coin store in Rancho Mirage, CA is open to the public and he regularly attends coin shows and auctions across the country.

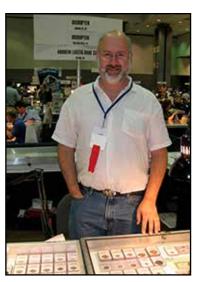
Marc Crane is a Consultant to Mint Error News for Patterns and Die Trials.

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.

Andy was a speaker at the annual CSNS convention, presenting "Collecting Pattern Coinage." Andy was a major contributor to the 8th Edition of the Judd book.

Andy Lustig is a Consultant to Mint Error News for Mint Errors, Patterns and Die Trials.



Andy Lustig



Saul Teichman

Saul Teichman is a co-founder and primary contributor/editor of the Society of U.S. Pattern Collectors (uspatterns.com) as well as contributor to the 8th Edition of the Judd book and Andrew Pollock's *United States Patterns and Related Issues* as well as many other books. He has been collecting primarily off-metal U.S. Mint errors for over 20 years and maintains extensive pedigree information for many error issues which have been published here in the past.

Saul Teichman is a Consultant to Mint Error News for Mint Errors, Patterns and Die Trials.

Rare Coin Wholesalers has the largest inventory of U.S. Rare Coins.

Founded in 2001, Rare Coin Wholesalers has transacted over \$2 billion in U.S. rare coin business and is a recognized leader in acquiring, managing, and selling U.S. rare coins positioned for wealth preservation and capital growth.

Steven L. Contursi is a Consultant to Mint Error News for U.S. Patterns.



Steven L. Contursi



Jeff Ylitalo

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 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.

Jeff Ylitalo is a Consultant to Mint Error News for Mint Errors.

John Wang is an avid numismatic researcher and collector. His research focus is on absolute rarities including patterns, mint errors and exonumia, with particular interest in coin census, pedigrees, coin designers and minters. A historian at heart, John enjoys tracing coins and people through time.

John writes for Mint Error News, the So-Called Dollar Fellowship and Wikipedia. He is also a top contributor to Collectors Universe Message Forums. Beyond writing, John enjoys creating coins, including cocreating a 2021 Morgan Dollar commemorative with Moonlight Mint, and inspiring a Frank Gasparro Liberty Dollar pattern design commemorative with Grove Minting Company. A collector at heart, John maintains a set of So-Called Dollar rarities in the PCGS Set Registry. John is founder and editor at PrivateMintNews.com.



John Wang

John Wang is a Consultant to Mint Error News for Mint Errors and Patterns.



Fred Weinberg

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.

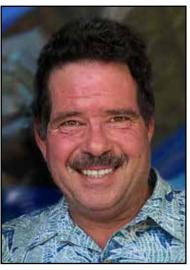
He is one of the original 31 dealers selected as an authorized PCGS (Professional Coin Grading Service) dealer at it's inception in 1986.

Fred Weinberg has now retired and was a Consultant to Mint Error News for Mint Errors and Die Trials.

Christopher Talbot Frank is an error coin dealer of over 25 years and is doing business as CTF Error Coins. Christopher specializes in superior eye appealing error coinage with a wide variety of dramatic specimens. He has an artistic background as a professional photographer and now specializes in high end numismatic photography. Christopher handpicks every coin in his inventory based on eye appeal first and rarity second.

Chris's 800 plus certified coin inventory is basically an error coin type set in many dates and denominations. Although he carries all error types and dates, he specializes in mint state modern and the very rare ultra modern (2002-present) error coins. Christopher has authored many articles on error coins for Mint Error News over the last few years.

Christopher Talbot Frank is a consultant to Mint Error News for modern and dramatic Major Mint Errors.



Christopher Talbot Frank



Greg Bennick

Greg Bennick is a collector and researcher of major mint errors and has been actively involved in the hobby since 1981 when he made his first major error purchase, a Liberty nickel on a cent planchet, at the age of ten.

A professional keynote speaker on the topic of Build a Better Now® for the corporate and association markets (gregbennick.com) Greg writes for multiple print outlets on major errors. He maintains an extensive personal library of error-related books, pamphlets, magazines, and ephemera going back to the dawn of the hobby in the 1950's.

Greg is a board member of CONECA, and focuses his study on major US and Canadian error coins, significant ancient and world errors, and the minting process.

Greg Bennick is a consultant to Mint Error News for Mint Errors and trends in the error market.



Silvano DiGenova

Tangible Investments founder and president Silvano DiGenova is an authority on the rare coin market, grading, authenticity, and appraisals. In fact, since Silvano co-founded the renowned Professional Coin Grading Service (PCGS) and designed the PCGS coin grading standards, you could actually say he wrote the book on coin grading.

Millions of collectors and investors depend on Silvano DiGenova's expertise every day. He has been featured in Fortune Magazine's "People to Watch," quoted on the front page of The Wall Street Journal, interviewed in hundreds of U.S. newspapers, and has appeared several times as a commentator on CNN, FNN, CNBC, the Discovery Channel, the History Channel, and more.

Silvano DiGenova is a consultant to Mint Error News for Patterns and Unique & Esoteric U.S. Coinage.

Brian Hodge is a Partner and the President of Numismatics at Minshull Trading. Over the last three decades years they have been a leader in the numismatic industry and have grown into a formidable market maker, garnering the respect of every major market player.

He is a member of every major numismatic organization in the country, including PNG, ICTA, FUN, CSNS, and a life member of the ANA. He is a regular Red Book contributor and maintains consistent and up-to-date pricing to sustain healthy markets.

Brian Hodge is a consultant to Mint Error News for Specimen Coinage and Unique U.S. Coins.



Brian Hodge



Joe Cronin

Joe Cronin is currently a History teacher, a former U.S. Treasury Department law enforcement officer, and has been a coin collector for over thirty years. Within the last ten years he has focused more on Mint errors, and also fake and altered coins made to resemble genuine errors.

He is the author of the popular error reference book, *Mint Errors to Die For*, has written articles for CONECA's *Errorscope*, and is the creator and moderator of the Facebook® page, "Joe Cronin's Mint Errors Explained." Joe often attends coin shows in the Western N.Y. area with educational tables on Mint errors and Henning nickels. Feel free to contact Joe at jcro57@yahoo.com.

Joe Cronin is a consultant to Mint Error News for Mint Errors and Counterfeit/ Altered coins made to resemble genuine errors.

Allen Rowe is the owner of Northern Nevada Coin, which specializes in buying silver dollars, gold coins, Carson City coins, gold scrap, complete collections, estates, hoards, investment holdings, coins, silver bullion, gold billion, and rare paper money from collectors, investors, and other coin dealers. He has been buying gold in Carson City, Reno, Sparks, Minden, Gardnerville, Lake Tahoe, Fallon, Virginia City, and northern Nevada since 1993.

An interesting array of dollar errors is currently available to be viewed on Northern Nevada Coin's website brokencc.com. The gallery includes several off-center Morgan dollars, a broadstruck Morgan, a spectacularly



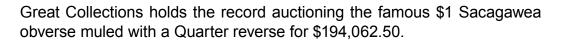
Allen Rowe

broadstruck Peace dollar, an example of a rotated reverse, a blank silver dollar planchet, and the Amazing Broken CC.

Allen Rowe is a consultant to Mint Error News for Morgan and Peace Dollar Mint Errors, especially mint errors and rarities from the Carson City Mint.

lan is president and co-founder of GreatCollections Coin & Paper Money Auctions. From a young age, lan was interested in collectibles and started working on weekends for a stamp dealer in Sydney, Australia at age 14. From there he learned about auctions at Stanley Gibbons Australia, personally handling many important sales including the Purcell Collection of Kangaroo and Map Series, the Mackey Collection of Australian States/Pacific Islands and the Morrison Hill China Collection. Ian also put together the company's first paper money auction featuring one of the finest New Zealand bank note collections ever formed.

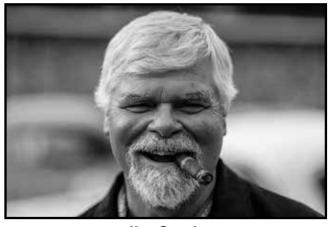
Ian is a member of the prestigious Professional Numismatists Guild, member 785 and abides by the PNG Code of Ethics. In 2021, CoinWorld Magazine named Ian one of the most influential people in numismatics. Contact Ian Russell at ian@greatcollections.com.



Ian Russell is a consultant to Mint Error News for Error Coins and Patterns.



Ian Russell



Jim Gately

Jim Gately is the owner of the #1 ranked PCGS registry set of Buffalo Nickels. He also has other registry sets with PCGS.

He purchased the unique 1913 Gold Buffalo Nickel from Mike Byers for \$400,000 and proudly included it in his set.

Jim is an expert on 20th Century U.S. coinage with an emphasis on Buffalo Nickels. He is a consultant to Mint Error News for Double Dies and Overdates.

GOLD DOUBLE EAGLE MINT ERROR 1896-S LIBERTY HEAD \$20 75% OBVERSE STRUCK THRU

by Mike Byers (mikebyers.com)

\$20 was authenticated and certified by NGC as an *Obverse Struck Thru* mint error. It has an original deep rich gold toning with full luster. I grade this coin a solid MS 64. The 1896-S is worth substantially more in grades 64 and higher, making it difficult to obtain.

Although struck thru's are readily available on U.S. coins in lower denominations, and sometimes on U.S. gold coins as well, the struck thru portion is almost always a very small section of the coin. The struck thru area is

either grease, debris, string, or a small foreign particle that stuck to the die.



GOLD DOUBLE EAGLE MINT ERROR: 1896-S LIBERTY HEAD \$20 75% OBVERSE STRUCK THRU

This Liberty Head \$20 is the most dramatic struck thru that I have ever seen on a U.S. gold coin in over 45 years as a full time professional coin dealer specializing in mint errors.

It is 75% struck thru, affecting most of the obverse design

including the stars, crown, LIBERTY, and almost all of the hair detail.

This is an amazing and dramatic major mint error on a U.S. Liberty Head \$20. It belongs in a collection of U.S. gold coins or major mint errors.

Here is a comparison with a normal 1896-S Liberty Head \$20:

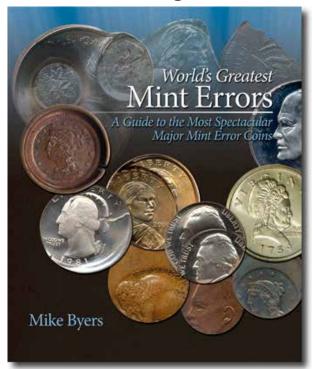


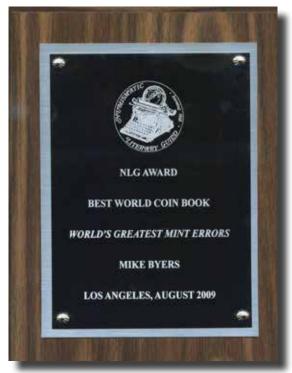
GOLD DOUBLE EAGLE MINT ERROR: 1896-S LIBERTY HEAD \$20 75% OBVERSE STRUCK THRU



GOLD DOUBLE EAGLE MINT ERROR: 1896-S LIBERTY HEAD \$20 75% OBVERSE STRUCK THRU

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







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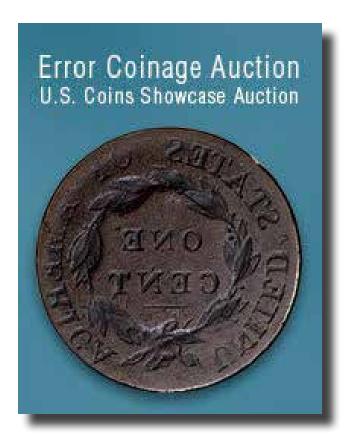








PRICES REALIZED FOR MINT ERRORS IN THE HERITAGE SEPTEMBER 2024 ERROR COINAGE US COINS SHOWCASE AUCTION



The following mint errors sold in the September 2024 Error Coinage US Coins Showcase Auction #60398.

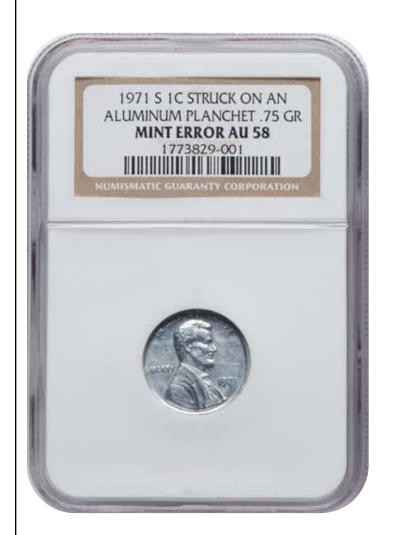
Images Courtesy of Heritage Auctions, HA.com

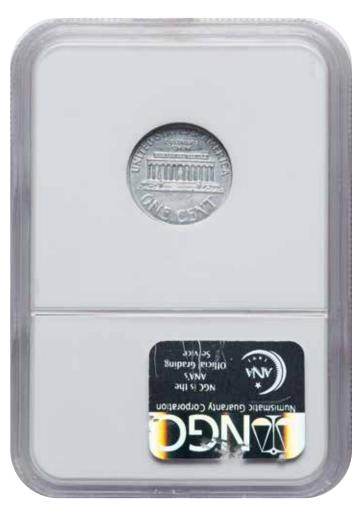


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1971-S Aluminum Lincoln Cent, AU58 Wrong Planchet/Wrong Metal Error Rare, Briefly Circulated Example

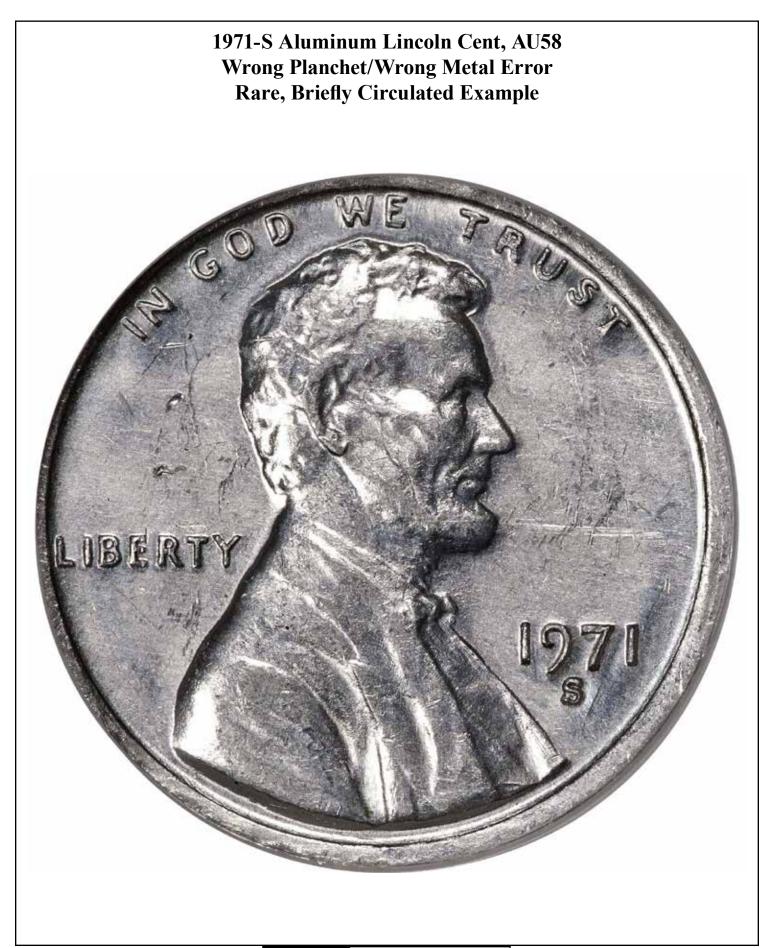
Sold For: \$31,200.00

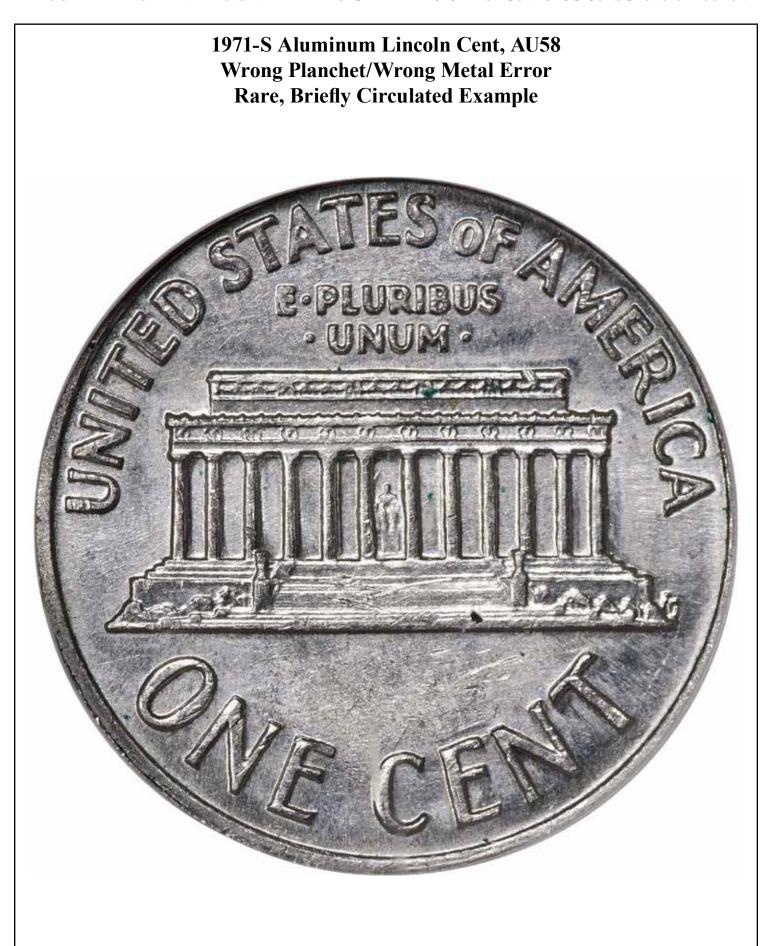




1971-S Lincoln Cent -- Struck on an Aluminum Planchet -- AU58 NGC. 0.75 Grams. This coin weighs less than one-fourth the standard for a Lincoln cent, and it is clearly a wrong planchet/wrong metal error, struck on an unidentified planchet probably intended for a foreign coinage. At the time, the United States Mint was striking aluminum coinage for Nepal and the Philippines.

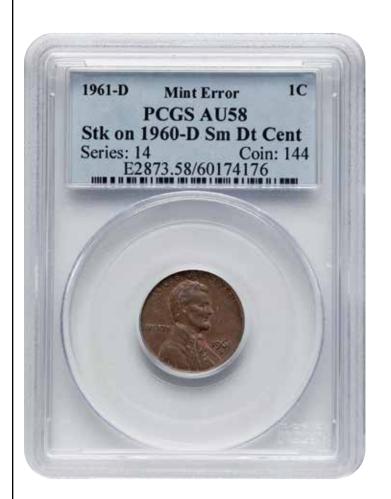
From The L. William Libbert Collection.





1961-D Lincoln Cent, AU58 Struck on a 1960-D Small Date Cent Rare Year-to-Year Cent on a Cent Overstrike

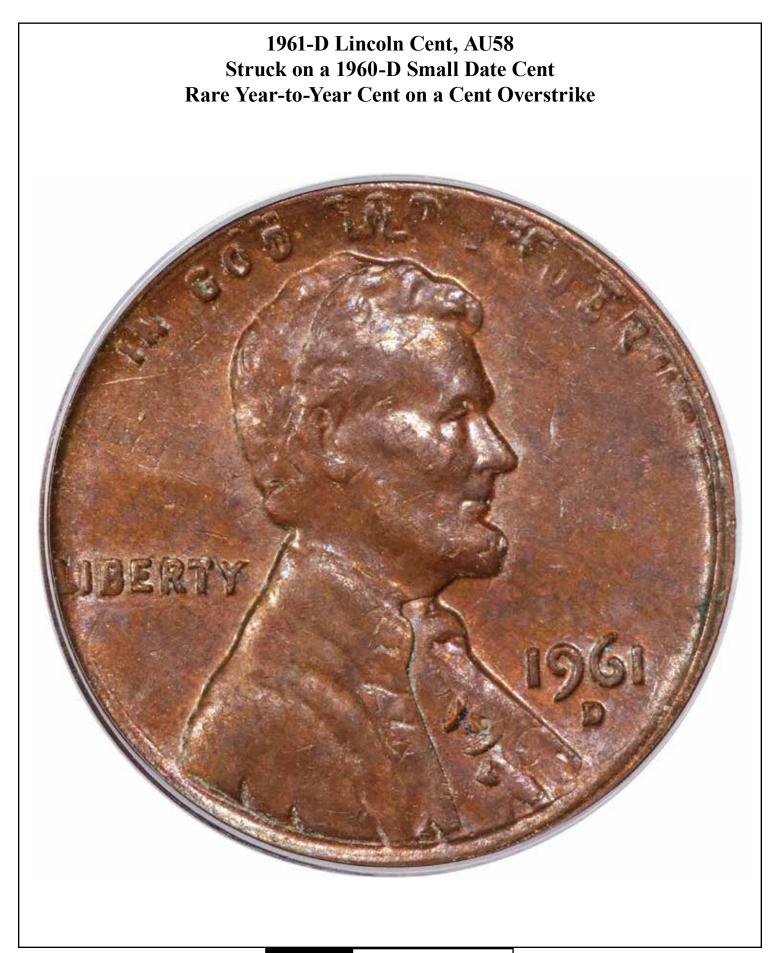
Sold For: \$4,320.00

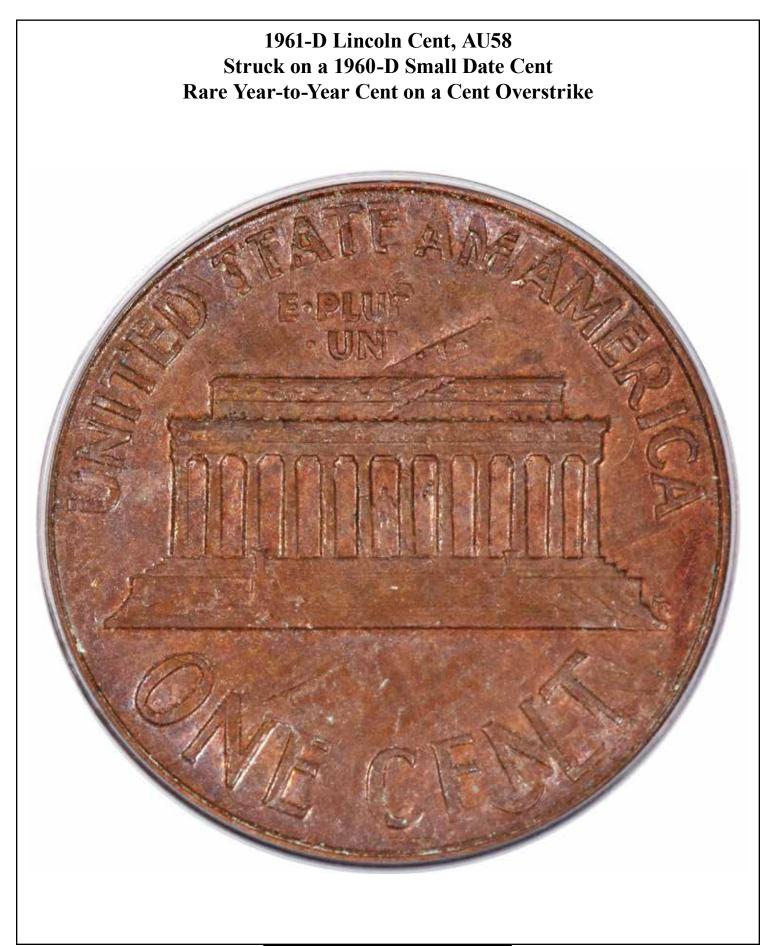




1961-D Lincoln Cent -- Struck on 1960-D Small Date Cent -- AU58 PCGS. The 1960 date and mintmark are surprisingly clear, and are located near the right border of Lincoln's vest from the second strike. The second strike is rotated counterclockwise relative to the first strike. Cents struck on a struck cent are rare, since a struck cent is wider than a cent planchet, and theoretically should not fit within cent dies. Adding to collector interest, the strikes bear two different dates, and the 1960-D Small Cent is scarce, at least in comparison with the 1960-D Large Date. This is a problem-free chocolate-brown example.

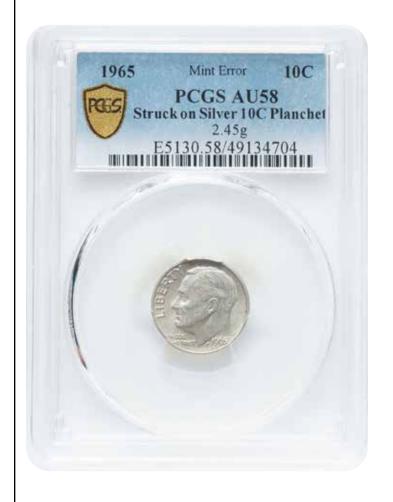
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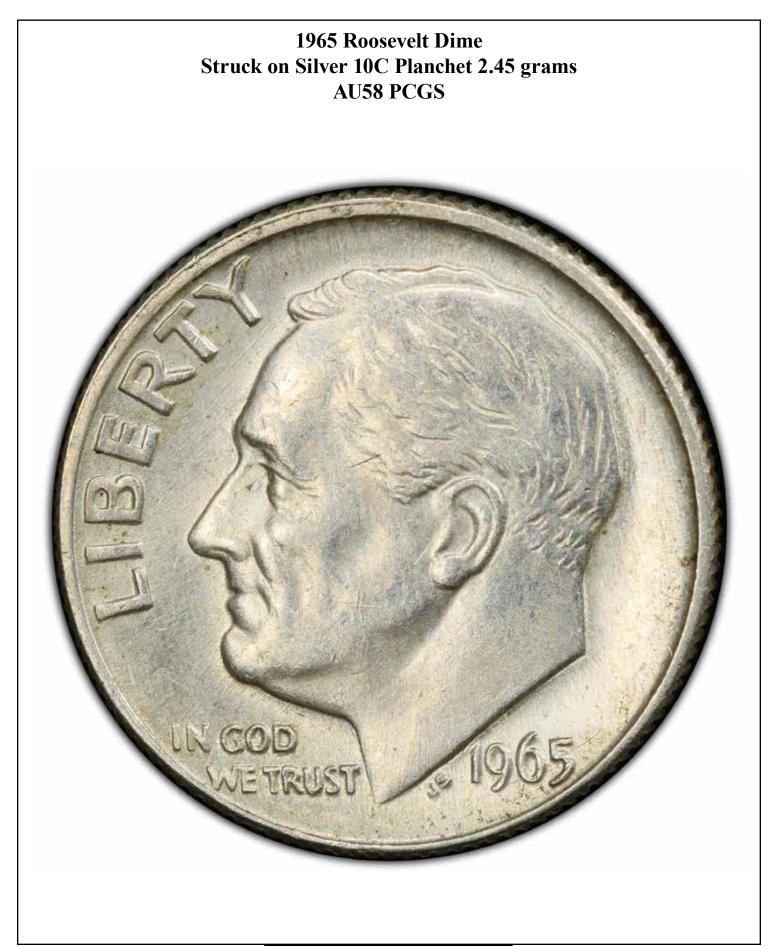


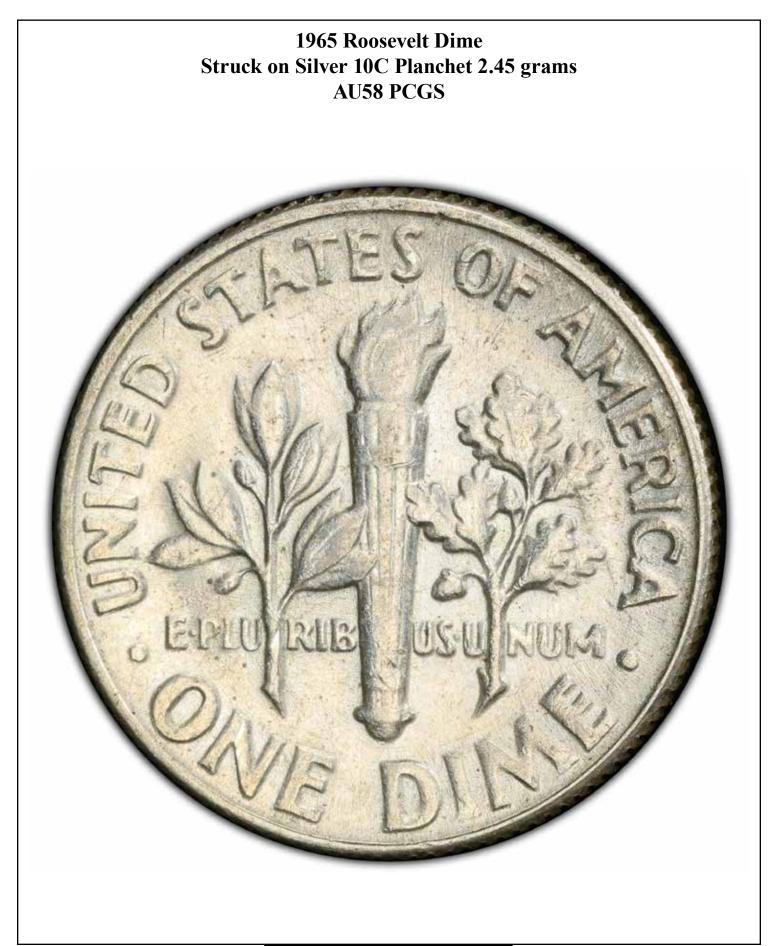
1965 Roosevelt Dime Struck on Silver 10C Planchet 2.45 grams AU58 PCGS

Sold For: \$9,000.00









1998-P Roosevelt Dime Struck on Cent Stock Planchet MS66 Red PCGS

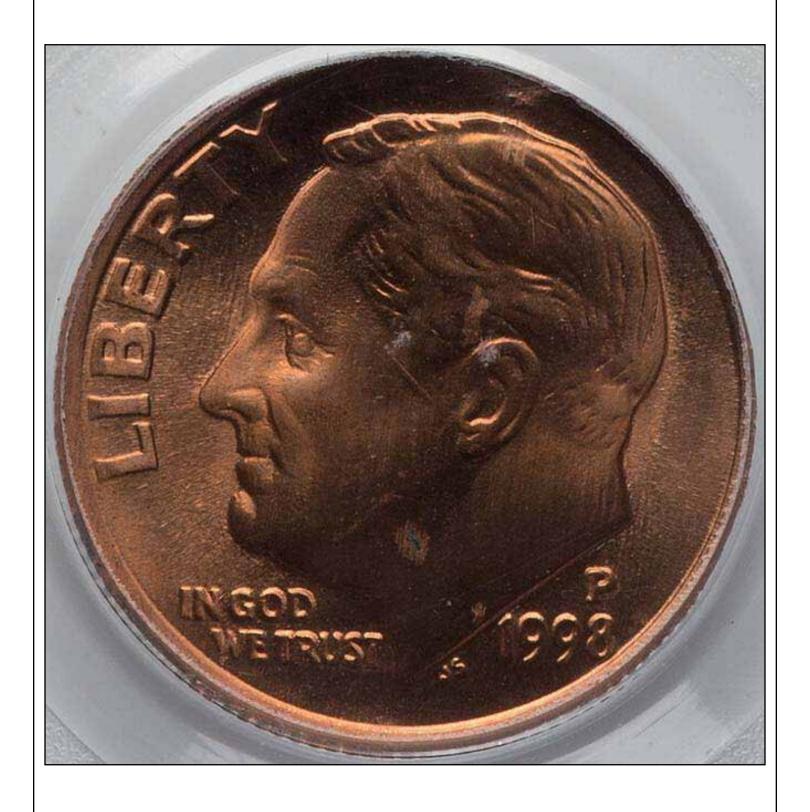
Sold For: \$3,360.00





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1998-P Roosevelt Dime Struck on Cent Stock Planchet MS66 Red PCGS

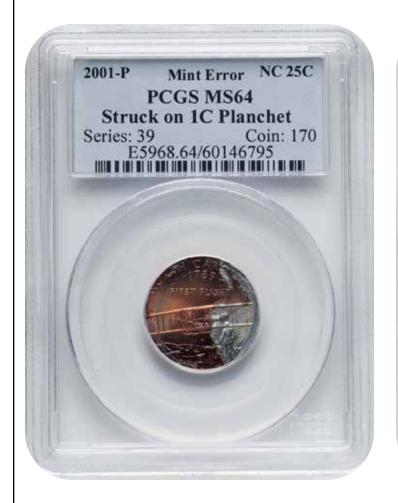


1998-P Roosevelt Dime Struck on Cent Stock Planchet MS66 Red PCGS



2001-P North Carolina Statehood Quarter Struck On a Cent Planchet MS64 PCGS

Sold For: \$5,520.00





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2001-P North Carolina Statehood Quarter Struck On a Cent Planchet MS64 PCGS

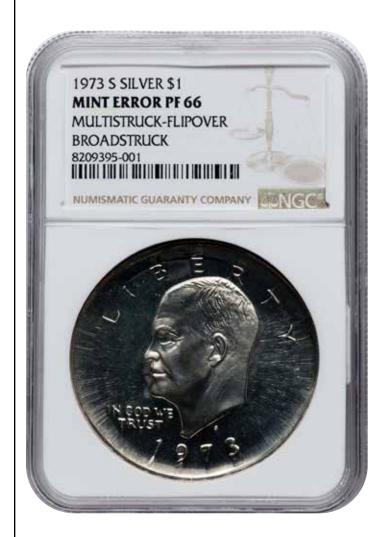


2001-P North Carolina Statehood Quarter Struck On a Cent Planchet MS64 PCGS



1973-S Eisenhower Dollar Error, PR66 Rare Flipover Broadstrike

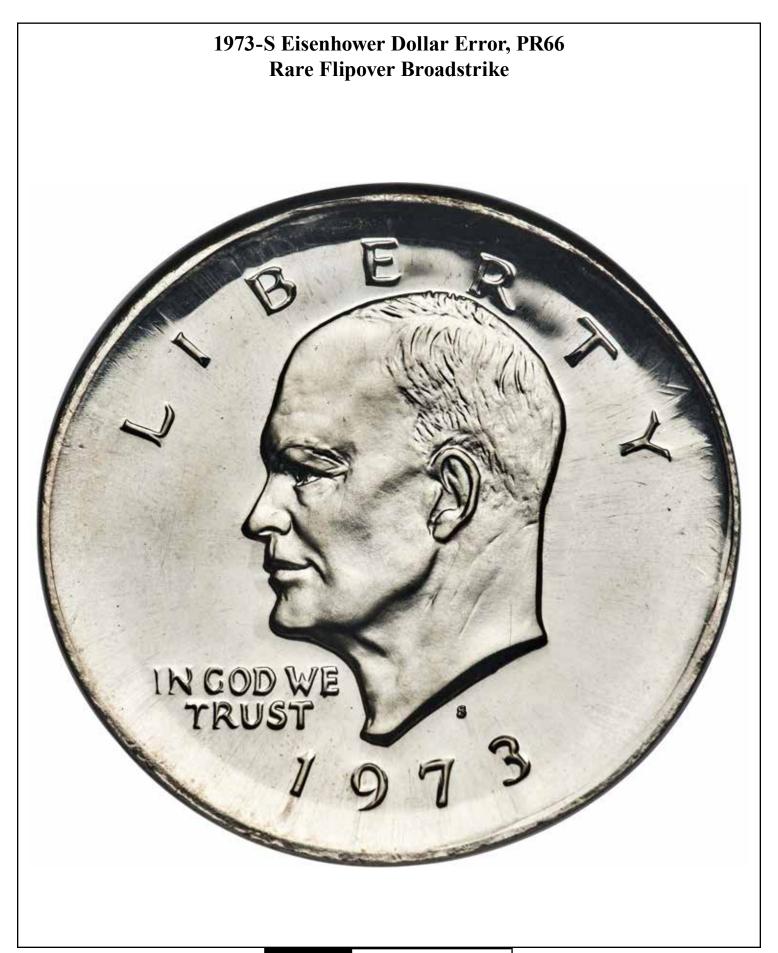
Sold For: \$4,080.00





1973-S Ike Dollar -- Multistruck, Flipover Broadstruck -- PR66 NGC. Ghosts of the reverse legend exist at the obverse margins of this unusual Flipover Broadstruck proof Ike. This piece was struck out-of-collar yet remains well-centered and beautifully mirrored. Proof Eisenhower dollar errors are rare and highly desirable. This is a visually impressive 1973-S proof Mint error, untoned and fascinating in its appearance.

From The L. William Libbert Collection.





1941-D Lincoln Cent Struck on 10C Plan 2.5 GR AU58 NGC

Sold For: \$2,640.00





Formerly in the Collection of Fred Weinberg.

1941-D Lincoln Cent Struck on 10C Plan 2.5 GR AU58 NGC



1941-D Lincoln Cent Struck on 10C Plan 2.5 GR AU58 NGC



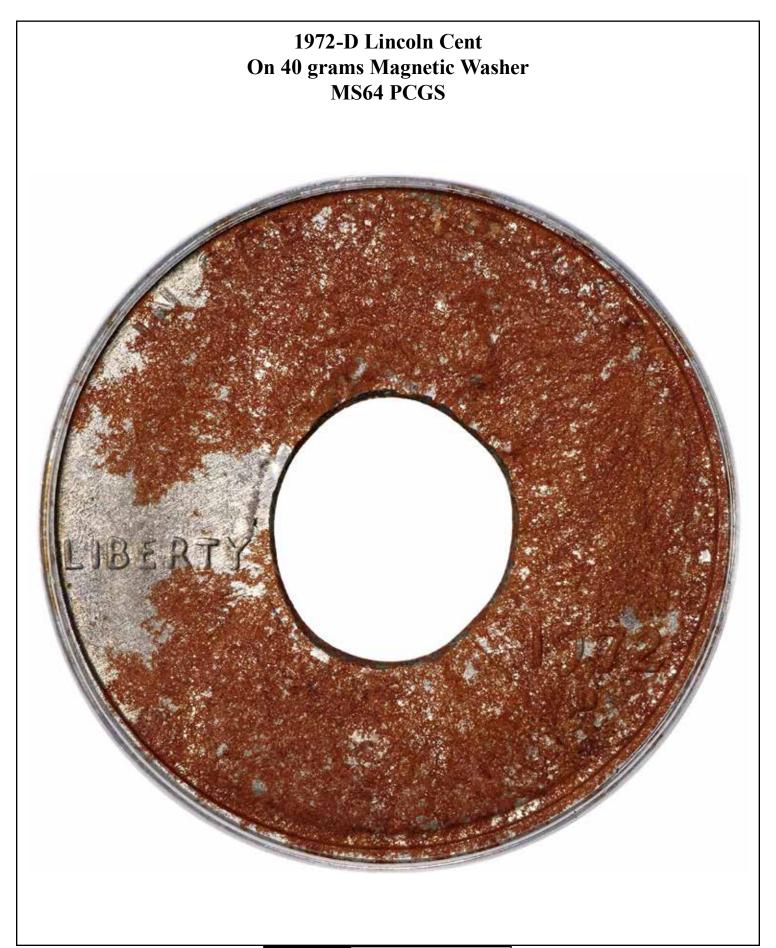
1972-D Lincoln Cent On 40 grams Magnetic Washer MS64 PCGS

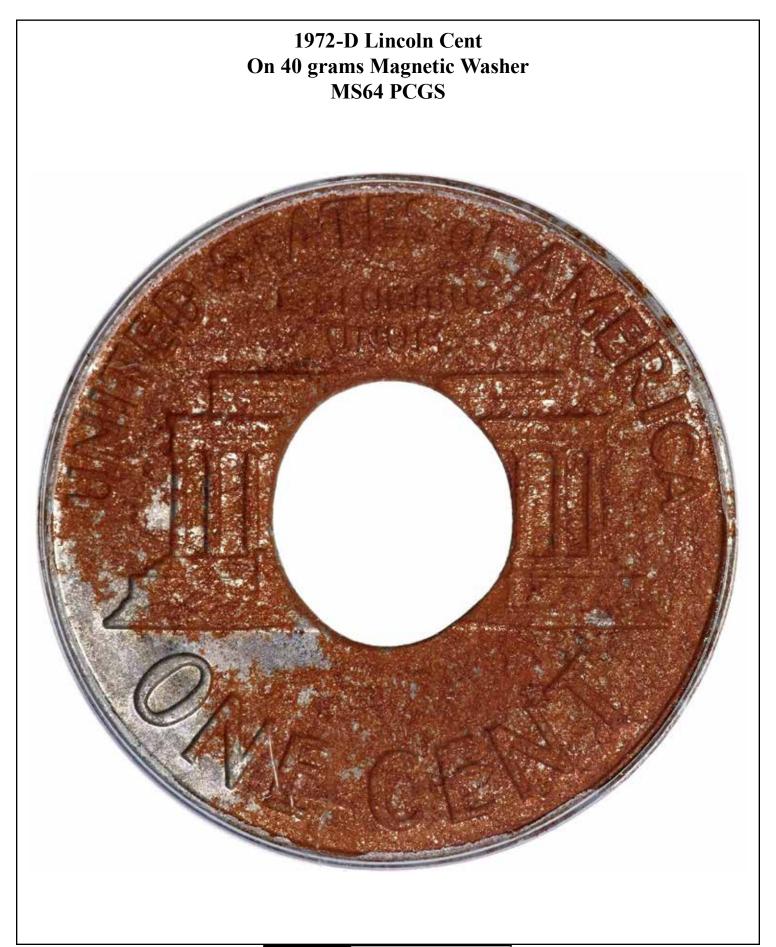
Sold For: \$3,840.00





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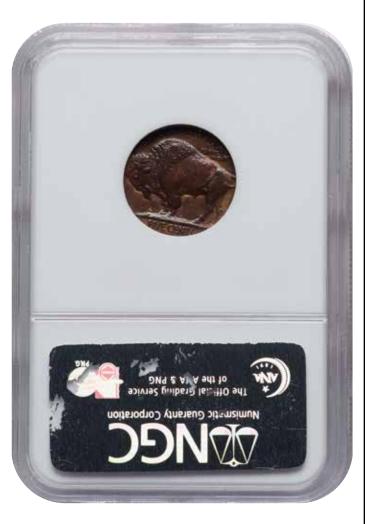




1920 Nickel Struck on a Cent Planchet, MS63 Brown NGC Highly Collectible Wrong Planchet Mint Error

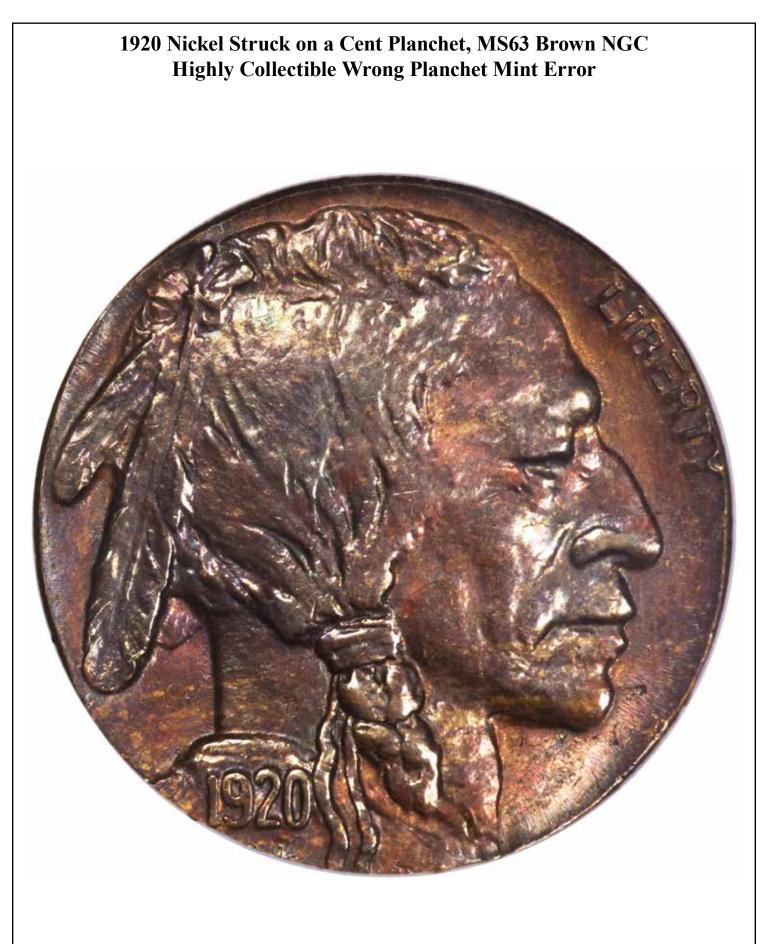
Sold For: \$7,800.00

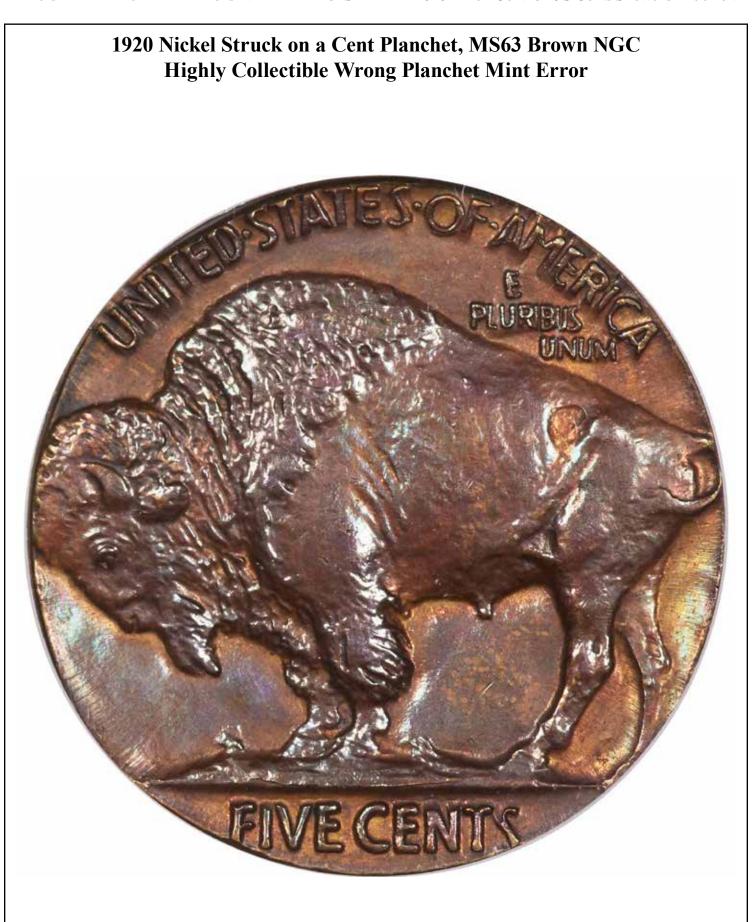




1920 Buffalo Nickel -- Struck on 1 Cent Planchet -- MS63 Brown NGC. 3.1 GR. A well centered golden-brown example of this unusual wrong planchet error. Iridescent colors highlight the smooth, glossy surfaces. Both LIBERTY and the 1920 date are visible on this scarce Philadelphia Mint error.

From The L. William Libbert Collection.





2007-D Montana Statehood Quarter Double Denomination on Struck 5C MS65 PCGS

Sold For: \$1,920.00





Formerly in the Collection of Fred Weinberg.

2007-D Montana Statehood Quarter Double Denomination on Struck 5C MS65 PCGS



2007-D Montana Statehood Quarter Double Denomination on Struck 5C MS65 PCGS



1963 Franklin Half Struck on a Nickel Planchet, MS66 PCGS Rare Wrong Planchet Error

Sold For: \$14,400.00





1963 Franklin Half Dollar -- Struck on 5C Planchet -- MS66 PCGS. A very rare wrong planchet striking, this piece is widely off center with the bottom of the obverse and corresponding top of the reverse almost completely on the struck coin. The result is that the date is full and in the central part of the coin. Very lightly toned with flashy, satin-like underlying mint luster and showing no mentionable abrasions.

From The L. William Libbert Collection.



1963 Franklin Half Struck on a Nickel Planchet, MS66 PCGS Rare Wrong Planchet Error



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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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BY NGC

This error occurs when a coin moves before being struck again, often leaving clear evidence of the mistake.







Company® (NGC®) is the world's leading authority on mint errors, a popular segment of numismatics. In Mint Error Coin Chronicles, we take an in-depth look at a specific kind of mint error. This

month's topic is Double Struck coins.

Double Struck coins are as old as coinage itself, since they involve a dynamic part of the process that is prone to mistakes.

Hand-struck coins of the ancient world typically required more than one strike (sometimes several!) to raise the relief, and sometimes they were so poorly centered that they needed to be struck again.

Look closely at this silver tetradrachm struck just after the lifetime of Alexander III "the Great" (336-323 B.C.). At the right side of the obverse, you

can see an extra chin and lips to the right of Heracles' head. Those were from the first strike (or strikes), after which the coin rotated between the dies and was subsequently struck at a different rotation. The second strike is also evident on the reverse, where the eagle near Zeus' head is a leftover from the first strike. This coin is offered in a Heritage Auctions sale in August 2024.









The Double Strike error continued even as mechanical innovations sped up the process of minting coins. This 1794 Head of 94 Cent is an example of an early error produced by the US Mint. The coins is Double Struck, and both strikes are off-center. With a grade of NGC

Mint Error MS 66 BN, it is also one of the finest examples of this coin in existence, and its unusual appearance is likely why it is so well-preserved: because it was set aside. This coin is one of the top highlights of a Heritage Auctions sale in August 2024.



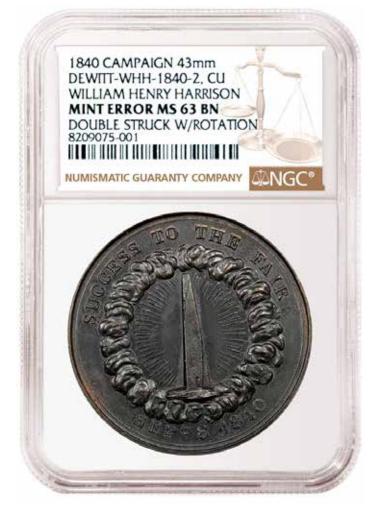






Tokens and medals can also be Double Struck, like this 1840 William Henry Harrison Campaign Medal. Like the ancient coin, this one is Double Struck with Rotation, meaning it was re-oriented at a different angle before being struck again by the dies. A faint version of the obelisk on the obverse can be seen slightly angled amid the

stronger second strike. There are also ghostly letters from the earlier strike, including an R below the word FAIR and an S to the left of SEPT. Faint reminders of the characters in BUNKER HILL and 17 JUNE 1775 on the reverse can also be seen. This medal is offered in another Heritage Auctions sale in August 2024.









NGC-certified Double Struck coins sold through Heritage Auctions include:

- a 1925-D Quarter Eagle graded NGC Mint Error MS 62 Double Struck that realized \$57,500 in April 2011
- a 1787 'ETLIR' Connecticut Copper graded NGC Mint Error XF 45 BN - Double Struck and pedigreed to Hanson and Partrick that realized \$43,200 in November 2022
- a (1864-73) Two Cent Piece graded NGC Mint Error AU 55 BN -Double Struck, Second Strike Off Center that realized \$38,400 in December 2022
- a 1799 Eagle graded NGC Mint Error MS 62 Double Struck with Obverse Rotation that realized \$35,650 in November 2004
- a 1793 Wreath, Vine and Bars Cent graded NGC Mint Error XF 45★ BN - Double Struck that realized \$32,900 in January 2014
- an 1891 Quarter graded NGC Mint Error MS 62 Double Struck, 2nd Strike Off Center that realized \$31,200 in August 2020
- an 1882-CC Morgan Dollar from the GSA Hoard graded NGC Mint Error MS 62 Double Struck that realized \$29,900 in August 2006
- a Mexico 1880GA FS 8 Reales graded NGC Mint Error AU 55 -Double Struck, Second Strike Off Center that realized \$24,000 in March 2023
- a Great Britain 1863 Sovereign graded NGC Mint Error MS 66 -Double Struck that realized \$17,400 in August 2022
- a Great Britain 1848 Sovereign graded NGC Mint Error AU 53 -Double Struck, Second Strike Off Center that realized \$6,600 in May 2022



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By Greg Bennick Exclusive to Mint Error News

Rarity and eye appeal come together on a Corner Clip quarter



Telcome to a new feature column in Mint Error News. My name is Greg Bennick and I am a Contributing Editor to this publication and a long-time error collector and researcher. I'll focus on an interesting coin



each issue, one specifically with eye appeal and intrigue.

I truly love rare and exotic error coins. By definition of course, just about every error coin could be seen as unique in a sense because

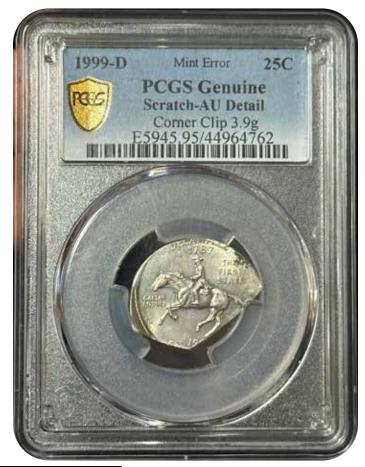
each is the result of very specific circumstances in the minting process. This is true even if the coin is an example of a more common type than other rarer pieces. That said, it's the truly spectacular coins that I love the most.

In addition, I tend to like coins that are without problems. I grew up listening to my father, who was an avid collector from the 1940's through the 1970's and a stickler for quality. He always told me "Buy quality over quantity." To this day, it's a rare coin that attracts me if it has so called problems. That said, as we will see, those rare coins certainly exist. In these instances, the rarity of the error commands one's attention even if the coin itself has issues that one would prefer didn't exist.

The coin I'm writing about today is exactly one of those pieces. I've actually seen a few excellent error coins over the years that have elements about them that led to

"details" grades from third-party grading services. This particular coin is a good example of an error type that is so rare and has such great eye appeal, that the issues it has are quickly bypassed in favor of the coin itself

This is a Corner Clip on a quarter that I've owned for about a month and a half after purchasing it for my friend John Miller from Florida.



John is putting together an excellent type set of error coins featuring one each type of known mint error: die errors, planchet errors, and strike errors. Some of those types are more common, for example a clipped planchet or a lamination. Others are exceedingly rare.

This corner clip represents one of the rarer examples on that list. I truly love this coin. John and I have a playful camaraderie about our collections in that sometimes I buy something he needs for his collection, and sometimes he buys something that I would love to have in my collection. Ultimately, because together we teach the ANA Summer Seminar on error coins and varieties, it all goes to the same place. The best coins from each of our collections ends up with us in Colorado Springs to teach our class and show our students, so really everyone benefits at the end of the day.

But this corner clip is an example of one of those coins that were it not for John, I most definitely would have bought it for myself, even though it's in a holder from PCGS that says "details". This is a coin whose rarity, visual eye appeal, and beauty overall, far surpasses the scratches which appear on the coin. If one looks at the obverse, you'd see those scratches. They appear in front of, and on, Washington's face and in different areas around the periphery.

But the coin benefits from the fact that the scratches are on the reverse (as the coin is positioned in the holder), and in areas that aren't detrimental. In the case of this corner clip, the rarity of the error itself isn't impacted by the presence of these scratches. The error itself far outweighs any detractions by the scratches.

Let's take a quick look at how a corner clip is made. They come up very infrequently for sale, and oftentimes when they do, they are misattributed by the grading services or by individuals selling straight clipped or coins that resemble corner clips, but are not.

This, of course, is a genuine example. When planchet strip is rolled out at the mint and fed into the planchet making machine that we call a gang punch, which punches planchets out of that strip, it is fed into that machine with a leading edge that without adjustment would be rectangular, and exactly the width of the mouth of the machine itself. In order to more easily feed the planchet strip into the gang punch, the corners of that planchet strip are cut at angles of 120 degrees, so that the leading edge of that planchet strip can more easily feed into the gang punch without catching a corner on either side

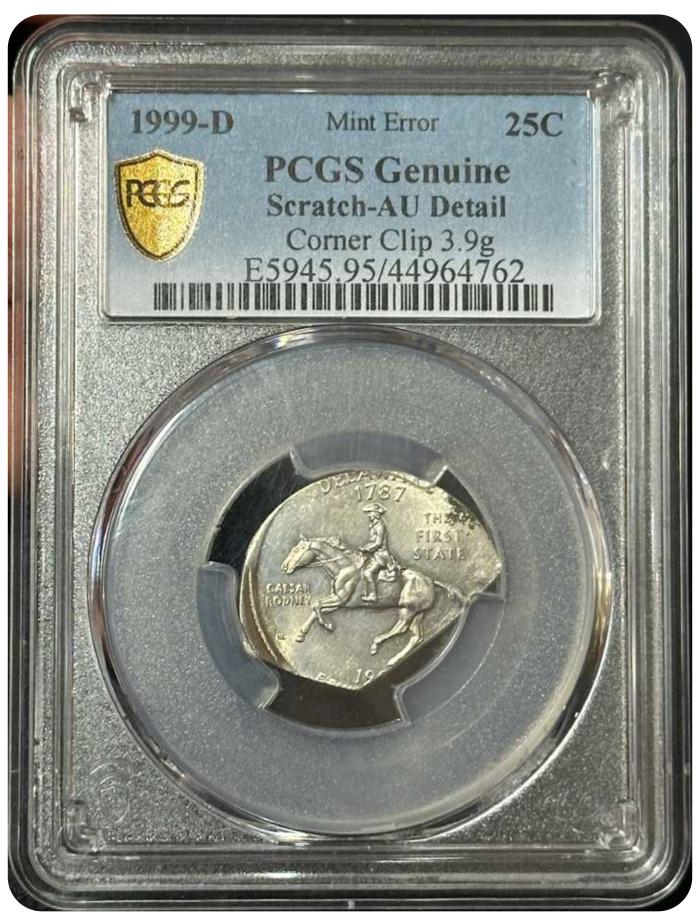
A corner clip occurs when a planchet is accidentally cut from the 120-degree angled corner of the planchet strip where those 120-degree angled cuts were made. As you can imagine, on any planchet strip, there are only four leading-edge, 120 degree corners that could be manufactured in the gang punch as planchets that are then struck.

The chances of this happening are infinitesimally small and in the case of this coin, examples of corner clips often don't look as dramatic and exciting as this particular piece does. This particular example has the corner clearly displayed in the middle of the holder and is as dramatic as they come. Many examples have the corner less clearly displayed, off to the side, or less dramatic.

This piece combines extreme rarity with value and visual eye appeal for a trifecta of excellence. After I write this article, I'm shipping this piece to John Miller who has paid me for it, and I will certainly be on the lookout for another example for my own collection.

I look forward to writing future articles for mint error news, and if you happen to have fantastic errors for sale, please get in touch with us here at Mint Error News, because we would love to hear from you. Thank you for reading!

SPOTLIGHT ON EYE APPEAL



SPOTLIGHT ON EYE APPEAL



SPOTLIGHT ON EYE APPEAL





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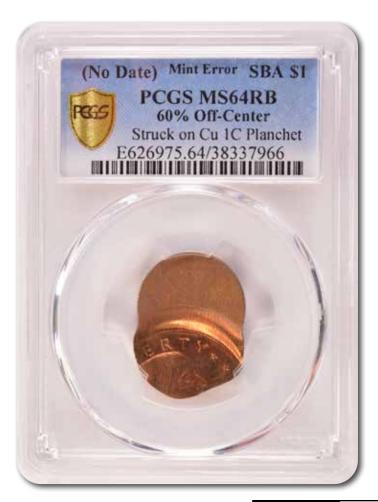


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Unique SBA Dollar Struck Off-Center on a Copper Cent Planchet

by Marc Crane (marconeinc.com)





Unique SBA Dollar Struck Off-Center on a Copper Cent Planchet

This is the only known SBA Dollar struck on a copper cent planchet that was also struck off-center (60%). Additionally, it has a uniface reverse

since it was only struck by the obverse die. Multiple major mint errors in the SBA Dollar series are very rare.



UNIQUE SBA DOLLAR STRUCK OFF-CENTER ON A COPPER CENT PLANCHET

A copper cent planchet was accidentally mixed with clad planchets for the SBA Dollar. It entered the collar and was struck off-center on top of an SBA planchet. Therefore, only the obverse die

struck the copper cent planchet and the reverse die struck the SBA clad planchet. A spectacular, rare and dramatic multiple major mint error in the SBA Dollar series.



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Our Team:

Marc Chris Madison Megan Mathew Barry

by Mike Byers (mikebyers.com)





Page 81

minterrornews.com

This is a fascinating and dramatic double denomination showing a TWO-HEADED portrait with a U.S. President and a Queen.



Lincoln Cent that is a double denomination. It was overstruck on a 1944 Netherlands silver ten cent coin. It was authenticated and certified XF 45 by NGC.

Lincoln Cent off-metals struck during World War II are popular and in great demand. The best examples are the 1943 Copper Cents that sell for six-figures and the 1944 Steel Cents that sell for six-figures in high grades.

The United States Mints in Philadelphia, Denver and San Franciscoall struck 1944 Netherlands ten cent coins during World War II. They have a composition of 64% silver and 36% copper, a weight of 1.4 grams and have a diameter of 15 mm. The obverse has a portrait of Queen Wilhelmina.



This unique 1944 Lincoln Cent double denomination shows incredible and dramatic detail on both the obverse and reverse. On the obverse, the portrait of Lincoln is complete, yet when rotated counterclockwise, the portrait of Queen Wilhelmina is also visible. On the reverse, the wheat ears of the Lincoln Cent design are visible over the wreath from the Netherlands design.

Also struck as a mint error at the Philadelphia Mint in 1943 is another unique double denomination. It is a Lincoln Cent overstruck on a Cuba 1 Centavo coin. It was authenticated and certified MS 62 by PCGS. It is also very dramatic showing the Cuban five pointed star under the Lincoln portrait and the Cuban coat of arms under the wheat ears of the Lincoln Cent design. It has a composition of 70% copper and 30% zinc (brass) with a weight of 2.3 grams and a diameter of 16.76 mm.

The hectic and chaotic wartime

production schedule of the Philadelphia Mint resulted in the accidental striking of these two unique double denominations. The struck Cuban 1 Centavo and struck Netherlands ten cent were inadvertently mixed in a batch of Lincoln Cent planchets and were struck by Lincoln Cent dies.

The unique 1943 double denomination sold in public auction in 2006 for \$38,187.50 and is considered to be worth over \$50,000 today.

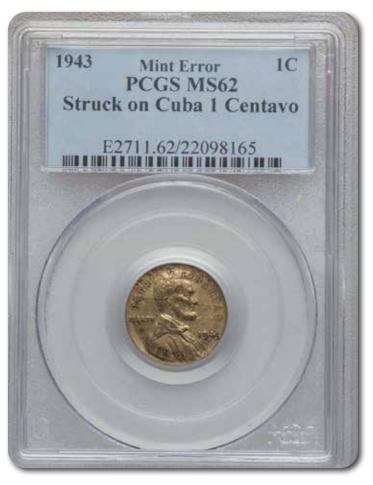
Mint Error News compiled a very extensive <u>69-page report</u> of foreign coins struck at the U.S. Mint and documents both of these foreign coins struck in 1943 and 1944.

This unique 1944 Lincoln Cent overstruck on a 1944 Netherlands ten cent coin is part of the history of the U.S. Mint during World War II. This fascinating mint error combines rarity, eye appeal and history.





This unique 1943 double denomination was also struck at the Philadelphia Mint.















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by Mike Byers (mikebyers.com)





There are an estimated 10-15 known U.S. coins that were struck on an earlier dated coin of the same denomination. In this elite group, there are an estimated 4 known with strikes more than one year apart.

In an August 2024 Stack's Bowers auction, a 1966 Roosevelt Dime overstruck on a 1962-D Roosevelt Dime sold for \$13,200 (Lot 3525).

Overstrikes are coins that have been struck over a struck coin. Most of these are double denominations (a Lincoln Cent struck over a struck Dime, or a Jefferson Nickel struck over a struck Cent). This 1999 Lincoln Cent struck over a 1996 Lincoln Cent is referred to as a *Dual Date* on the *same denomination*, which is extremely rare.

Upon examining the dual date Lincoln Cent, the obverse has the full portrait from the 1996 strike visible as well as the full date. The Lincoln Memorial is visible from both strikes on the reverse.











This overlay image shows the normal 1996 Lincoln Cent obverse design of the understrike.



This overlay image shows the normal 1996 Lincoln Cent reverse design of the understrike.





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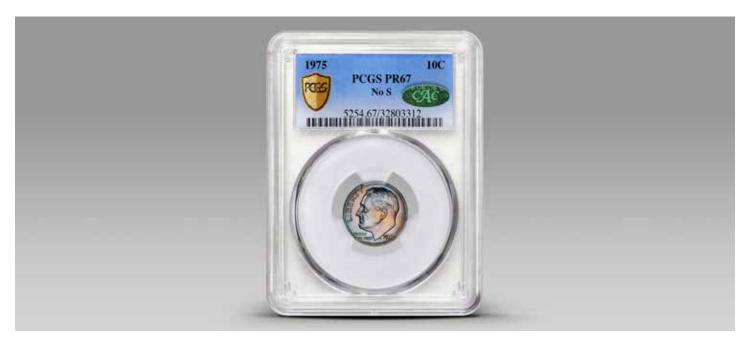
PCGS CoinFacts includes comprehensive information on nearly 30,000 U.S. coins. It offers everything from basic, startup information for new collectors, to a wealth of detailed information the seasoned collector, buyer or seller can't afford to be without.

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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.

Greatest Modern Rarity: 1975 No S Proof Dime to be Auctioned by GreatCollections

by GreatCollections (greatcollections.com)



(Irvine, California) September 10, 2024 - The world's most valuable modern coin, the 1975 No S Proof Dime, will be auctioned by GreatCollections on Sunday, October 27th. It is the first of only two coins discovered and has been owned by one Ohio family since being acquired over 45 years ago.

The rarity has been authenticated by Professional Coin Grading Service (PCGS) and graded PCGS Proof-67. It has also been approved by Certified Acceptance Corporation (CAC). The 1975 No S Proof Dime is routinely ranked by numismatic professionals and collectors as the #1 modern issue of the United States, including

Greatest Modern Rarity: 1975 No S Proof Dime to be Auctioned by GreatCollections

the 100 Greatest U.S. Modern Coins book by Scott Schechter and Jeff Garrett.

In 1978, the Ohio collector and his mother purchased the coin from well-known Chicago dealer F.J. Vollmer & Co, Inc. for \$18,200. The second coin was also sold by Vollmer a year later, but for \$38,550.

"Our client purchased this coin in 1978 and correctly predicted the rarity and future interest in No S Proofs. It was the centerpiece of his collection and we are very excited to bring this coin to auction for the very first time," said Ian Russell, president of GreatCollections.

The U.S. Mint produced 2.84 million proof sets in 1975 with the S mint mark, signifying they were minted at the San Francisco Mint. Only two sets have been discovered containing the dime without the S mint mark. The same person discovered both sets in California, and sold them to Vollmer in 1978 and 1979.



PROOF 1975-S VS 1975 "NO S"

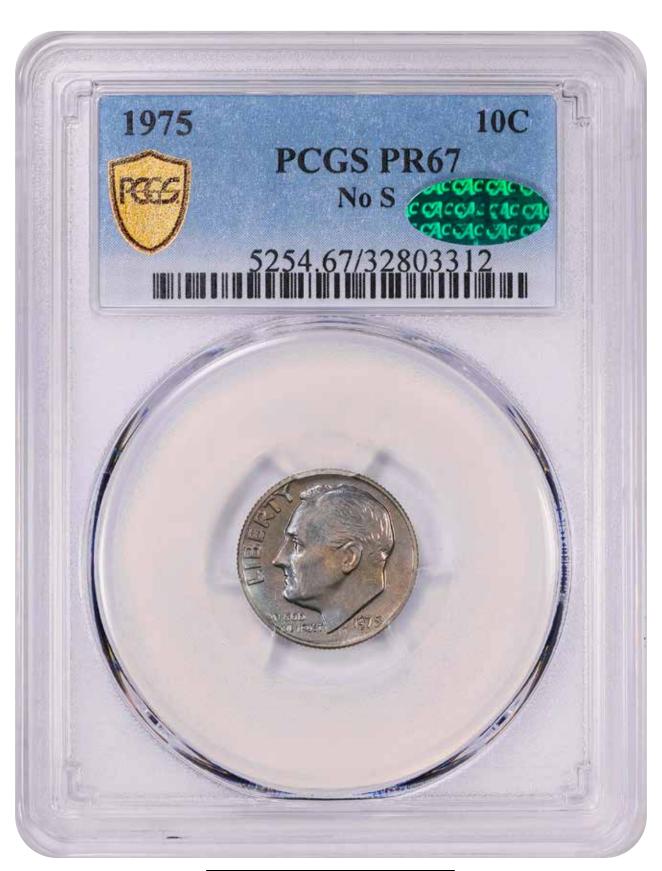
Greatest Modern Rarity: 1975 No S Proof Dime to be Auctioned by GreatCollections

The only other known example has appeared twice in auction, once in 2011 when it realized \$349,600 and again in 2019, when it realized \$456,000. Within days of the 2019 auction, it was purchased for \$516,000 by the owner of the only complete collection of Roosevelt Dimes ever formed.

The 1975 No S Dime will be on display at the Great American Coin & Collectibles Show in Tampa (September 11-14). It is also available to view by appointment at the GreatCollections Irvine office. To view more information and high quality images, please visit greatcollections.com or telephone 1-800-442-6467.



Greatest Modern Rarity: 1975 No S Proof Dime to be Auctioned by GreatCollections



Greatest Modern Rarity: 1975 No S Proof Dime to be Auctioned by GreatCollections



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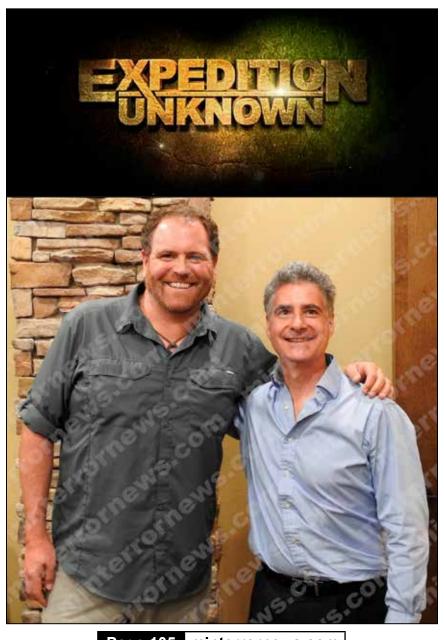
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DAVE CAMIRE AND NGC CONSERVE COINS FROM THE S.S. PULASKI SHIPWRECK

Mint Error News conducted an exclusive interview with Dave Camire regarding his appearance on the Discovery Channel show *Expedition Unknown*. In this episode, viewers learned how NCS conserved coins from the S.S. Pulaski shipwreck and how NGC authenticated and certified them.



Page 105 minterrornews.com

1. Why is the S.S. Pulaski shipwreck important?

First and foremost it is an important part of American history. It tells of a time when Paddle Wheel steam ships were the latest and fastest mode of transportation. A time when there was no internet and news traveled very slowly. When there were no satellites or weather forecasts. Hurricane forecasts did not exist and when clear weather could turn from a clear blue sky to a raging storm in a matter of hours. Aside from this, the S.S, Pulaski contained the personal items of all those aboard. Among all these artifacts were the currency of the time. In this case, some of the coins were freshly minted gold coins from the Philadelphia mint.



2. How did the Discovery Channel and Expedition Unknown host Josh Gates find out about this shipwreck?

Craig Fiumara, with whom you saw with me on this Episode, had visited with and been in contact with Micah Eldred (Endurance President). Craig regularly reaches out to shipwreck investigators, explorers, and finders to evaluate any potential relationships or business ventures that NCS could assist with or be involved with.



3. How did NGC and NCS get involved with this discovery?

Craig reached out to Micah and informed him of our company (NCS/NGC), what we do, the services we offer and shipwrecks we have handled.





4. What kind of coins were recovered?

Consistent with the time period of the wreck, there were a variety of coins ranging from the 1700's thru 1836 (the time of the sinking). These included both US coins (1¢, 10¢, 25¢, 50¢, and \$5) and a variety of World coins, again consistent with the coins circulating in the United States at this time period. This included coins from Bolivia, Columbia, Peru, Mexico, etc. Mostly 8 Reales and Escudos.



5. What is the value of the lost coins?

Depending on what coins are found and retrieved and the condition, after conservation, the value today could be in the tens of millions of dollars.





DAVE CAMIRE AND NGC CONSERVE COINS FROM THE S.S. PULASKI SHIPWRECK



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DAVE CAMIRE AND NGC CONSERVE COINS FROM THE S.S. PULASKI SHIPWRECK



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6. What condition were the coins in when discovered and what did NCS do to them?

Consistent with most shipwrecks, the "shipwreck condition" varied greatly depending on the coin's alloy. Coins made of less noble metals, such as copper and silver, usually do not fare well in extended periods of underwater conditions. Pure Gold, on the other hand, will not tarnish, but since coins of this era are alloyed with silver and gold, there can be some degradation of the coins. There are many other factors that can affect the condition of the coins including interaction with sand, currents, other metal items (like iron), etc.



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7. What is your role at NGC and NCS?

I am President and Chief conservator of NCS and Grader and Finalizer at NGC





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8. How did you become interested in coins and numismatics?

Like most of the collectors of my generation, I began by collecting coins I found in circulation.

9. What's the most valuable coin you've ever handled?

It is hard to say. I have examined or graded most of the coins in the Redbook, most modern Chinese coins (from 1970's to present), and many others. I was asked to authenticate and grade the 1933 \$20 pieces held at Fort Knox. So, I have seen my fair share of Million dollar coins and multi-million dollar coins, not to mention the great rarities of the Smithsonian Institute!



CONECA is an international 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 journal, 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. Please visit conecaonline.org and enjoy!

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conecaonline.org

Unique Spanish 1857 Gold 100 Reales Flipover Double Strike with Partial Collar 7-Pointed Star - Seville Mint

by Mike Byers (mikebyers.com)



Unique Spanish 1857 Gold 100 Reales Flipover Double Strike with Partial Collar

Tajor gold errors are very scarce. This 1857 Spanish Gold 100 Reales of Isabel II is a flipover double struck. Details of the understrike

are visible on both the obverse and reverse. PCGS authenticated and certified this gold mint error MS 65.



Unique Spanish 1857 Gold 100 Reales Flipover Double Strike with Partial Collar

Minted only from 1856 to 1862, this 8.33 gram gold coin has a diameter of 22 mm and is .900 gold.

Most double struck coins have a

composition of copper, clad, nickel or zinc. Double struck gold coins are very rare and being a flipover double struck Spanish 100 Reales makes this a unique mint error.



Unique Spanish 1857 Gold 100 Reales Flipover Double Strike with Partial Collar



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Martha Washington **Test Pieces**



U.S. Coin Plaster Models & Galvanos

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RON GUTH, C.P.A. German coin specialist

Ron Guth, Numismatic Expert

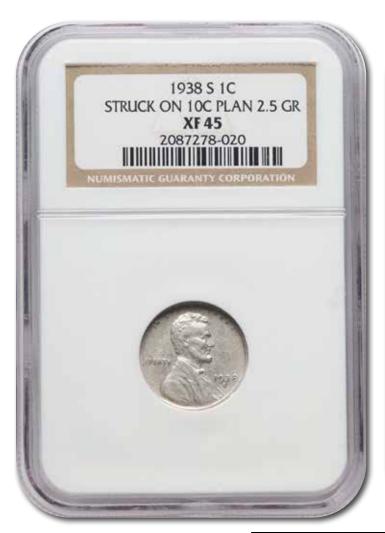
Ron Guth is a recognized authority on United States and German coins. He is a licensed Certified Public Accountant who has been involved professionally in numismatics for over fifty years as a collector, dealer, researcher, and writer. His books and articles have earned numerous awards, including the American Numismatic Association's Heath Literary award and the Olga & Wayte Raymond awards, the Numismatic Literary Guild's Best Numismatic Investment Book and Best Book of the Year awards, and the Professional Numismatic Guild's Best Book of the Year award. In 2003, Ron received the prestigious President's Award from the American Numismatic Association in recognition of his numerous contributions to numismatics. In 2021, Coin World named Ron as one of the Top Ten Most Influential People in Numismatics for the sixty-year period from 1960-2020.

Ron created the CoinFacts website (now PCGS CoinFacts) in 1999 and sold the website to Collectors Universe in 2004 (where it is now presented as PCGS CoinFacts. Ron served in various capacities at Collectors Universe, including Director of Numismatic Research, President of the Professional Coin Grading Service, and President of PCGS CoinFacts.

Currently, Ron serves as proprietor of GermanCoins.com and as Chief Investigator at the Numismatic Detective Agency, where he provides expert provenance on high-end coins.

GermanCoins.com

by Mike Byers (mikebyers.com)





This is a unique Silver Cent for the date and mint mark. A silver dime planchet intended for striking a Mercury Dime at the San Francisco Branch Mint was struck by Cent dies.

Silver Cents prior to 1940 are very scarce. Most are extremely circulated, damaged, or both.

Although circulated, this example is in a very pleasing grade, showing all the detail, and is full size (19 mm) as the silver Dime planchet expanded in the Cent collar as it was struck.

Milt Cohen assembled one of the greatest mint error collections of all time. This 1938-S Cent struck on a silver Dime planchet was originally in his collection.

I personally assisted Milt Cohen in the 1970's as he assembled his amazing mint error collection, selling him many off-metals, off-centers, and transitional mint errors.

Mint Error News published an article on the Milt Cohen Collection, and this unique *Silver Cent* is listed on page 18.



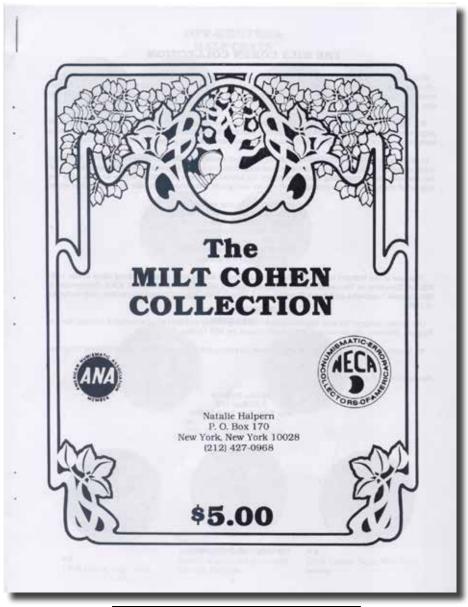


The Milt Cohen Collection

Editor's Note:

I personally assisted Milt Cohen as he assembled his amazing mint error collection. I sold him many off-metals, off-centers, and transitional mint errors.

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



The Milt Cohen Collection

THE MILT COHEN COLLECTION

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

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

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

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

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

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

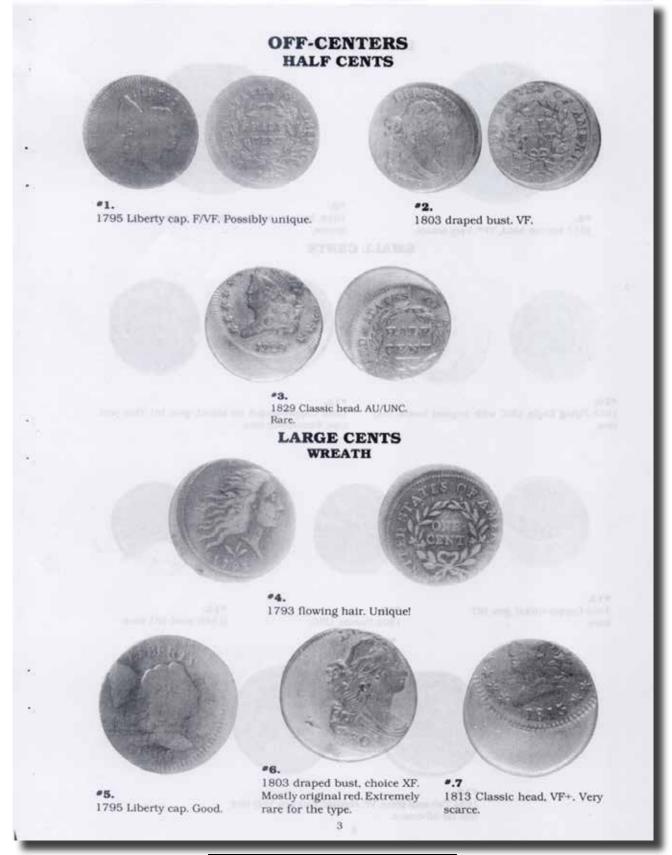
We hope you enjoy this catalog and look forward to seeing you if you choose to attend this exciting sale.

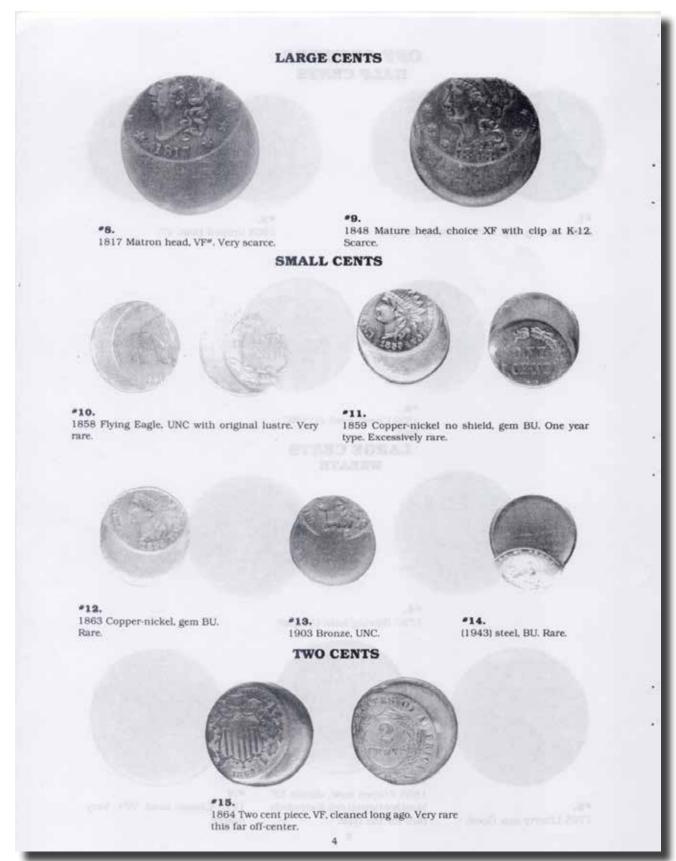
Please direct all inquiries to:

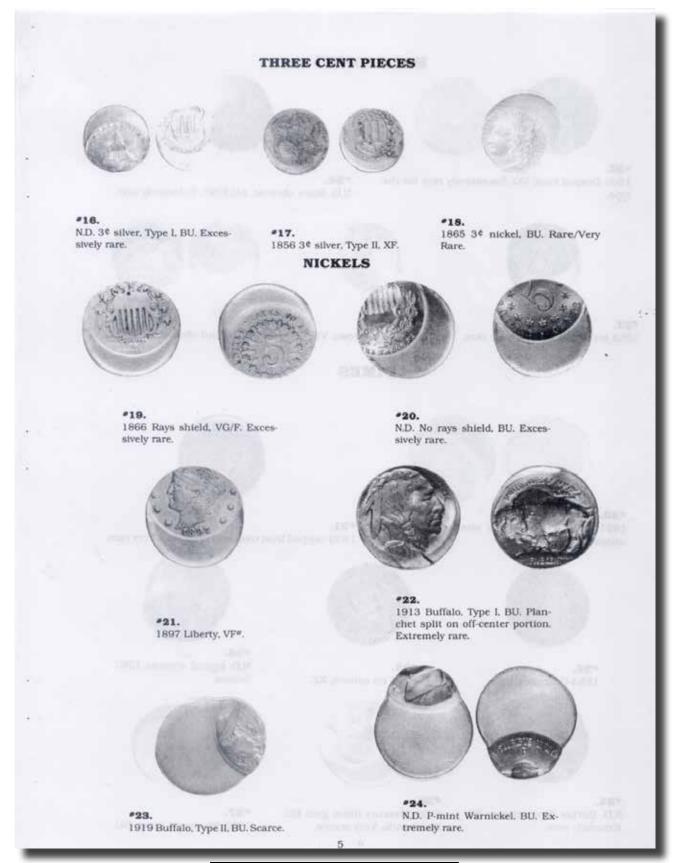
Natalie Halpern P. O. Box 170 New York, New York 10028 (212) 427-0968

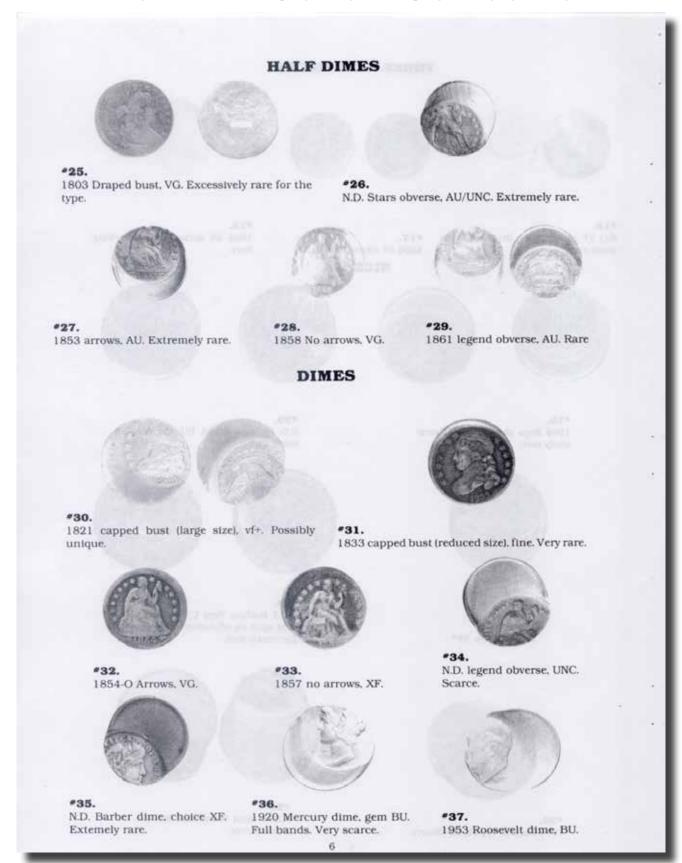
Catalog prepared and edited by Natalie Halpern

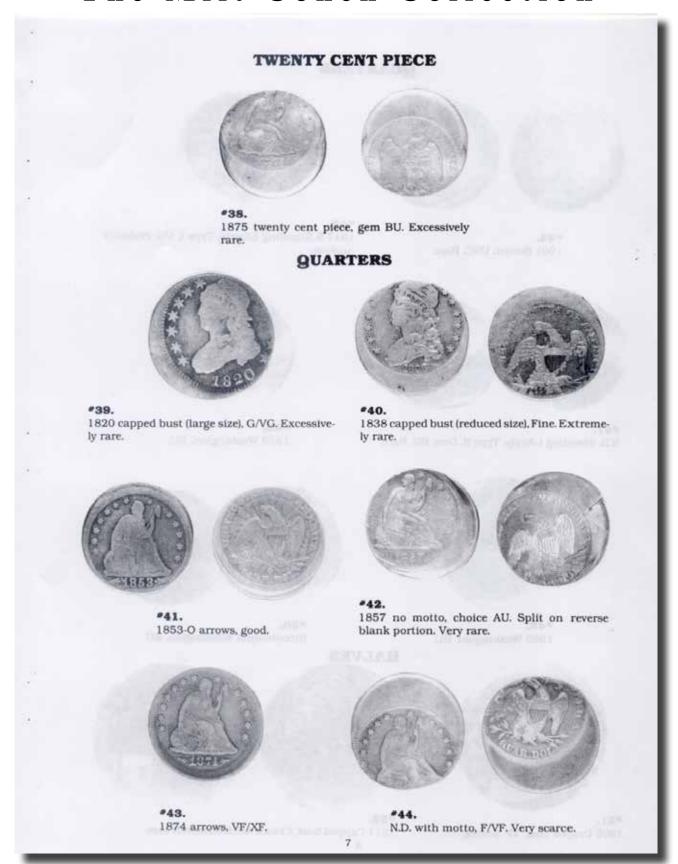
Printed by Heigh Ho Printing Co.



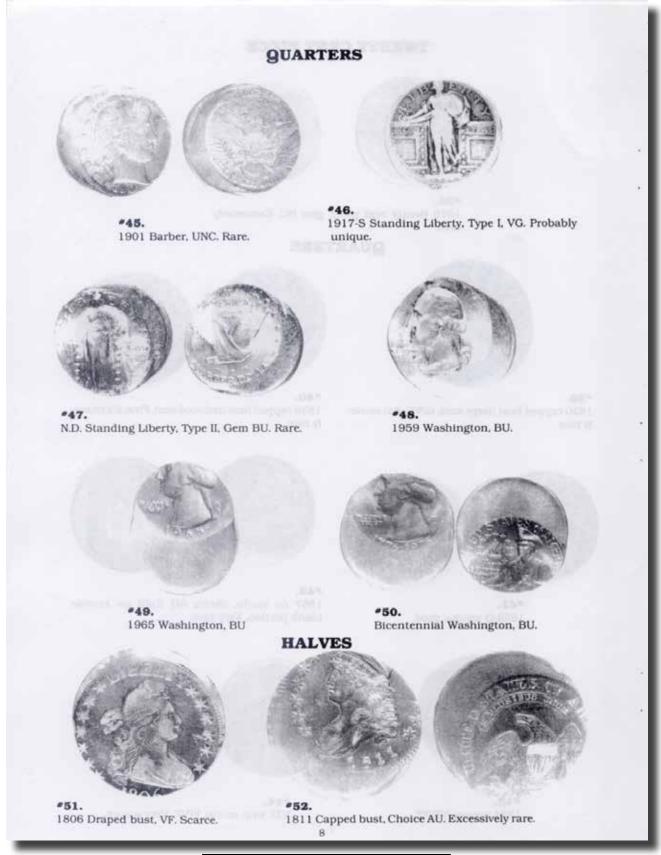




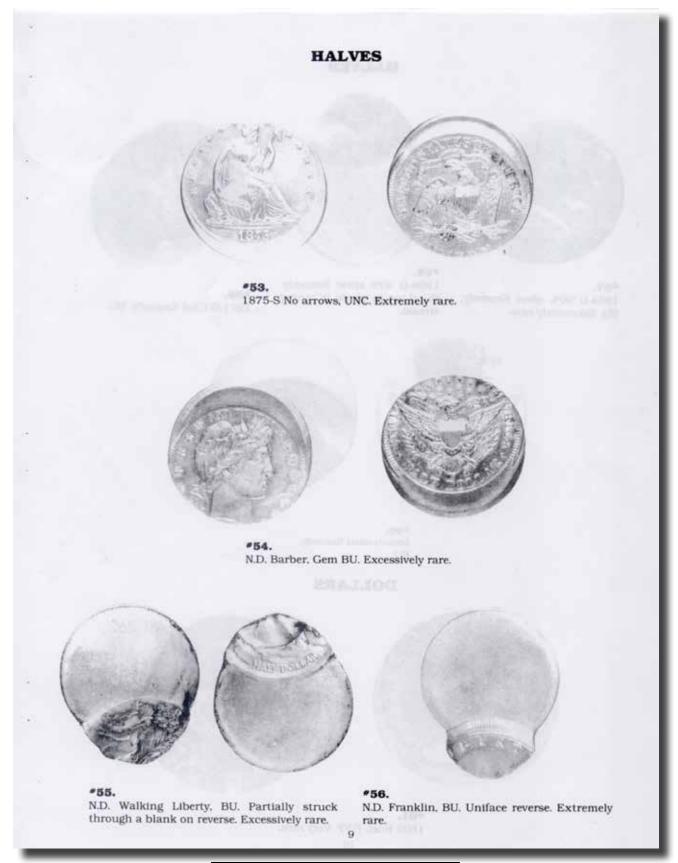




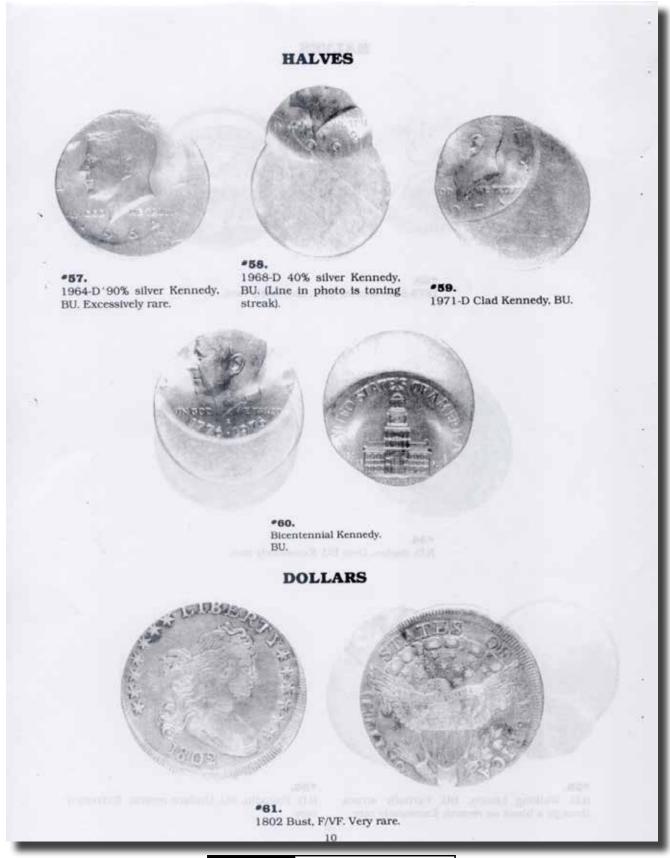
The Milt Cohen Collection



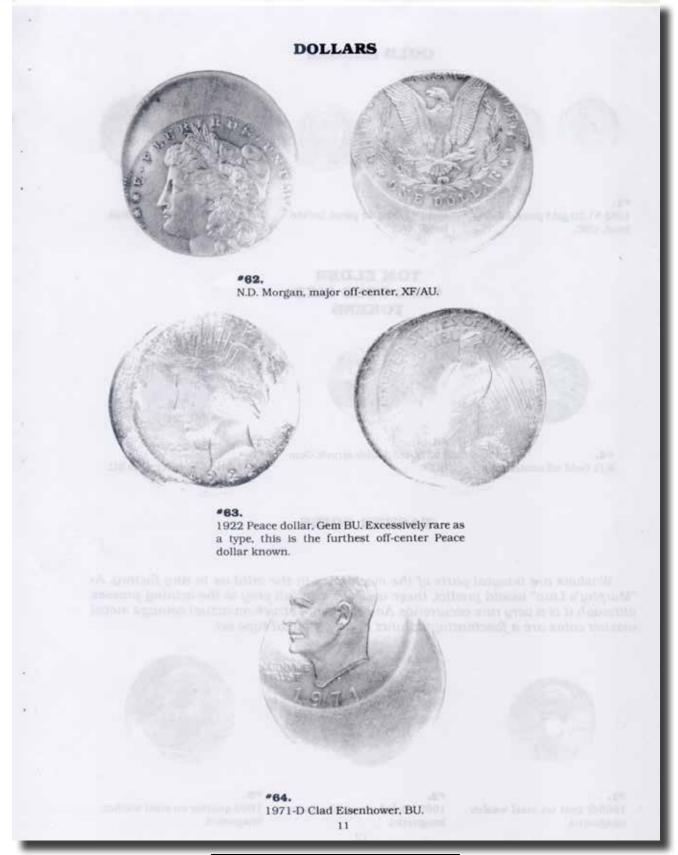
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The Milt Cohen Collection



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The Milt Cohen Collection

GOLD ERRORS













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

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

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

TOM ELDER \$1.00 GOLD SIZE TOKENS



N.D. Gold off-center, BU.



1927 Gold double struck, Gem



1927 Gold off-center, Gem BU.

WASHER COINS

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



1968-S cent on steel washer (magnetic).

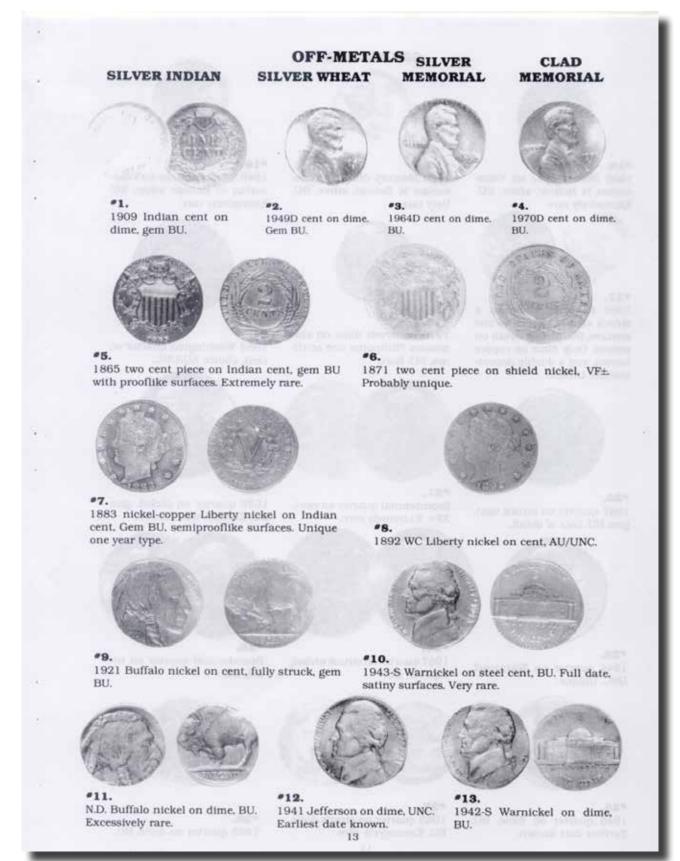


(magnetic).

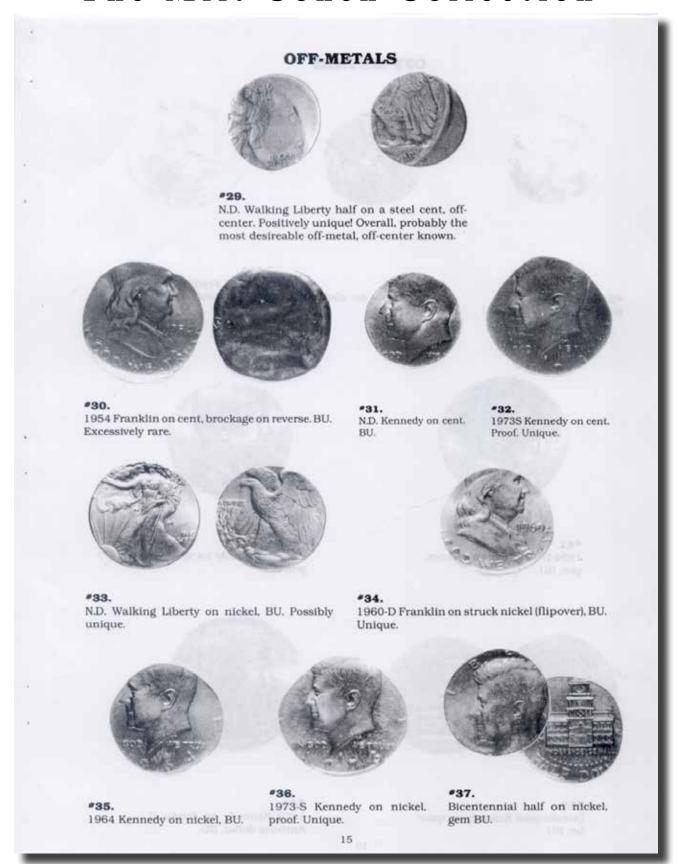


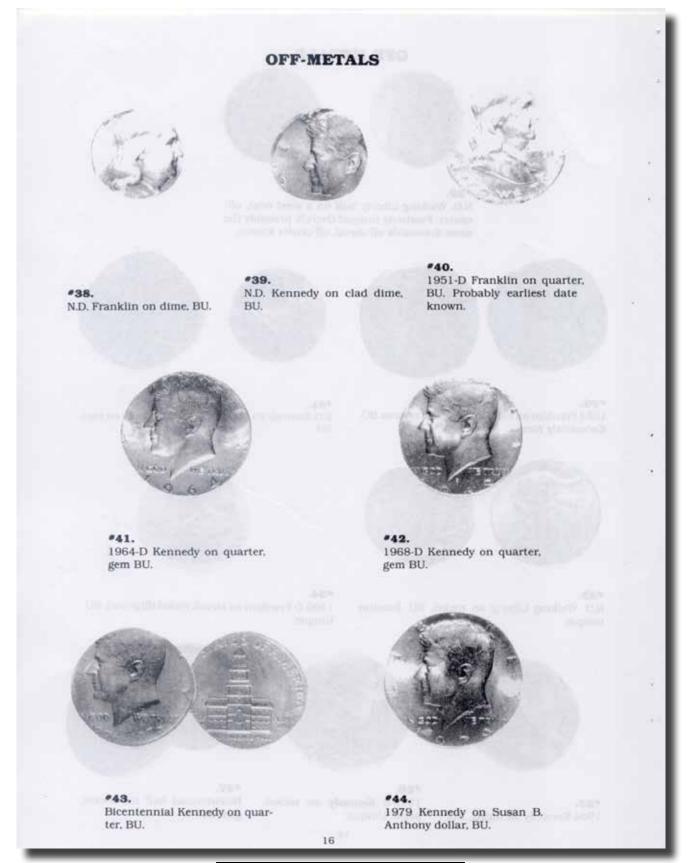
1967 nickel on steel washer 1969 quarter on steel washer (magnetic).

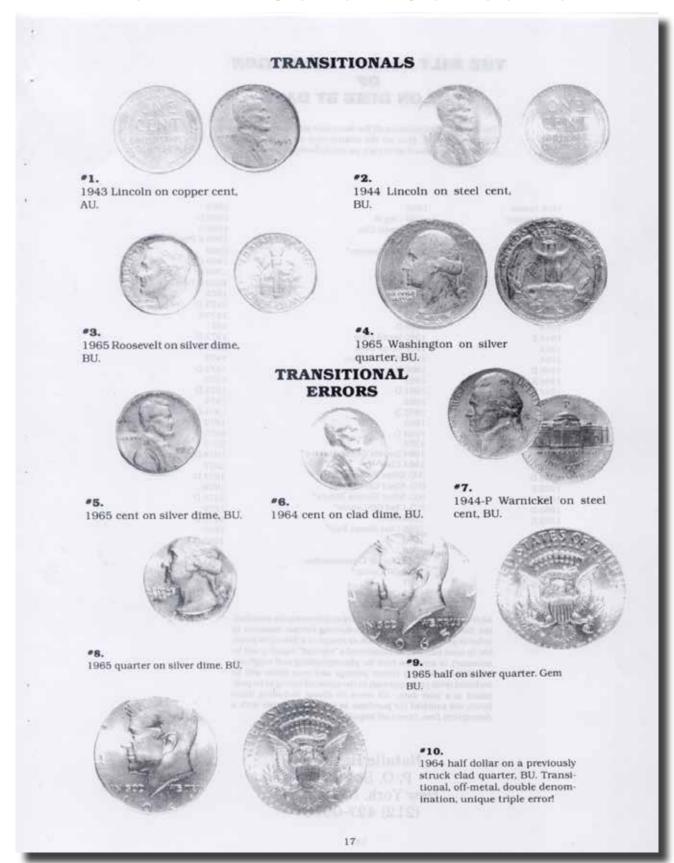
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The Milt Cohen Collection

THE MILT COHEN COLLECTION OF CENT ON DIME BY DATE

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

1956 1956 Clog 9 1956 Small Clip 1956 BIE 1956 Dbl. Denom.* 1956 D 1957 1957 D 1958 1958 D 1959 1959 D 1960 Small Date 1960 Large Date 1960 D Small Date 1960 D Large Date 1961 1961 D 1962 1962 D 1963 1963 D 1964 1964 Double Denomination* 1964 Clad* N.D. Silver Brockage* N.D. Silver Off-Center* N.D. Silver Double Struck* N.D. Clad Off-Center* 1965 Silver* 1965 Clad Mated Pair* 1965 1966 1966 Double Denomination 1966 Off-Center* 1967

1968 D 1968 S 1968 S Proof* 1969 1969 D 1969 S 1969 S Proof* 1970 1970 D 1970 S 1971 1971 D 1971 \$ 1972 1972 D 1973 1973 D 1974 1974 D 1975 1975 D 1976 1976 D 1978 1978 D 1979 1979 D 1980 1980 D 1981 1981 D

(*Denotes Photo)

1968

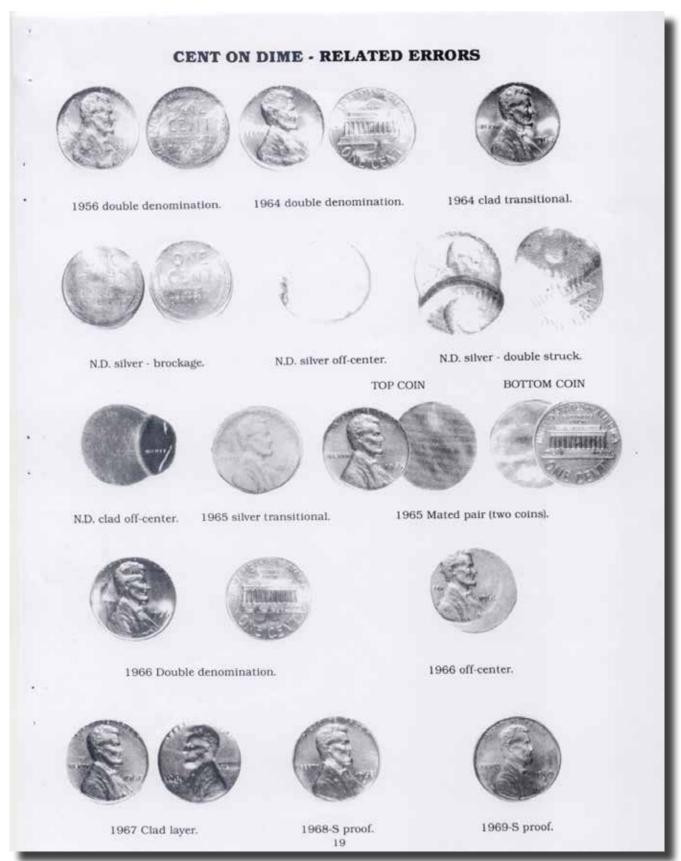
Additional reports of unlisted dates and minimarks are solicited. Natalie Halpern will be conducting further research in order to provide the hobby with as complete a listing as possible. In most cases, to be considered a "verified" report it will be necessary to send the coin for photographing and weighing.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

1967 Clad Layer*

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

Unique 1938 Silver Cent Off-Metal Mint Error

The Milt Cohen Collection



uspatterns.com

The Society of U.S. Pattern Collectors is dedicated to the study of many of the rarest coins struck at the U.S. Mint: patterns, die trials and experimental pieces.

Welcome to The Society of U.S. Pattern Collectors!

For those of you not familiar with this fascinating area of numismatics, patterns are prototypes for coins that, for the most part, were never approved for circulation. Most patterns are very rare, some unique, and others unknown outside of museums.

A good place to start learning about these pieces is our Beginner's Corner which includes a page on How to use this Website or the Photo Gallery which contains examples of many of the different pattern issues.

The United States Mint produced more than 1000 different patterns, as well as many die trials and experimental pieces. Despite the great rarity of many of these individual items, the great variety makes the series surprisingly collectable.

There are relatively few collectors specializing in United States pattern coinage. Most of these collectors target specific areas. For example, there are collectors who specialize in Indian Cent patterns, others collecting Morgan dollar patterns, and so on.

In addition to these specialists, there are thousands of collectors of regular issue United States coins who try to buy a few patterns to complement their collections. Many of these historical coins have wide appeal and are surprisingly affordable. There are many collectors who, for example, would like to own an 1855 Flying Eagle large cent (J-167, about 500 pieces struck) to go with their collection of large cents or with their collection of Flying Eagle small cents.

Unique 1936 Long Island Tercentenary U.S. Commemorative Half Dollar With a Minor Curved Clip

by Mike Byers (mikebyers.com)

Clipped planchets on U.S. Commemorative Half Dollars are very rare. This Long Island Tercentenary Commemorative Half Dollar has a clipped planchet at 11:00.

The clip is clearly visible on both the obverse and reverse.

A nice example of a curved clip on a Commemorative Half Dollar.





Unique 1936 Long Island Tercentenary U.S. Commemorative Half Dollar with a Minor Curved Clip



Unique 1936 Long Island Tercentenary U.S. Commemorative Half Dollar with a Minor Curved Clip



Recently I purchased the unique 1936 plaster model and galvanos from the estate of Howard Weinman, the designer and sculptor for the Long Island Tercentenary Half Dollar.







Front Page Coin World!!
July 8, 2024 Cover Story



BASEBALL MEDAL OFFERS HISTORIC INSIGHT D. 32

LINCOLN, WHEAT REVERSE CENTS IN ROLLS D. 34

WEEKLY

WORLD'S #1 RESOURCE FOR COIN & PAPER MONEY COLLECTORS & INVESTORS | COINWORLD.COM | JULY 8, 2024 | \$2.50

Discovery of sculptor's 1930s work

Professional coin dealer-collector obtains galvanos, plasters and corroborating papers

by Paul Gilkes, Coin World Senior Editor

14-inch reverse plaster for Howard Weinman's 1936 Long Island Tercentenary half dollar is now known to the numismatic market, after being held in the American sculptor's family's numismatic collection for the past 88 years. Etched into the plaster mold's border are details identifying what the model is. Images provided by Mike Byers, Mike Byers Inc.

Previously unknown to the numismatic community since their creation 88 years ago, a plaster model and galvanos for American sculptor Howard K. Weinman's 1936 Long

Island Tercentenary half dollar along with associated documentation have been acquired from his family by professional numismatist Mike Byers from Mike Byers Inc., in Las Vegas, Nevada.

> Howard Weinman - one of the sons of noted sculptor Adolph A. Weinman, who designed the Winged Liberty Head dime and Walking Liberty half dollar - died at age 75 in Milton, Vermont, on March 1, 1976, and the plaster model and galvanos were held by the family since then. Howard Weinman's brother, Adolph's other son, Robert, was a renowned medallic sculptor in his own right. Robert Weinman died Sept. 7, 2003, at age

Adolph Weinman passed away at 81 on Aug. 8, 1952, in Port Chester, New York.

Byers says the models and supportive materials are currently not for sale, but may be placed for public auction sometime during calendar year 2025.

Byers' acquisition comprises a 14-inch diameter plaster model with a 10-inch inner diameter of the 1936 commemorative half dollar's reverse, 10-inch obverse and reverse galvanos of Weinman's commemorative half dollar designs, documentation from Weinman's estate detailing the models, as well as contemporary 1936 Long Island plasters on page 39

IN THE NEWS

 CCAC considers 2026 dollar designs p. 5 - 2024 Proof dollars offered in September p. 6 SPINK sells low serial no. Charles III notes p. 16 - BATMAN logo on silver coin made for Niue p. 18

PLUS:

COIN VALUES SPOTLIGHT GOODACRE

PRESENTATION SACAGAWEA DOLLAR p. 20

Unique 1936 Long Island Tercentenary U.S. Commemorative Half Dollar with a Minor Curved Clip





The 10-inch obverse and reverse galvanos for the 1936 commemorative half dollar are mounted on 16-inch by 16-inch mahogany plaques, each of which also carries examples of the 90-percent silver half dollars struck at the Philadelphia Mint.

Long Island plasters from page 1 newspaper clippings from the Long Island Sunday Press and Brooklyn Daily Eagle.

Also included are two sepia toned photographs depicting Howard Weinman in 1935 working on the half dollar preparations at his Colchester, Vermont home.

Plaster models are made during the design process as part of preparing the necessary tooling and dies for producing the actual coins. The plaster models may be either positive or negative images, illustrating details in relief as they will actually appear on a struck coin, or sunken and in reverse, for adjustments to be made before creating another plaster model.

Medallic Art Company had applied a silver matte finish to the surface of the reverse plaster model.

According to Byers, "In numismatic and medallic work, a



Images illustrate two of the 1936 Long Island Tercentenary half dollars that were mounted on the mahogany plagues with the galvanos.



A single nut was used to mount each of the commemorative silver half dollars to the wooden plaques.

galvano is always one-sided and made by placing a bas-relief mold or pattern (of plaster, plastic or metal) in an electrolytic tank containing an electrolyte solution. Galvanos can be made positive or negative (provided the pattern is the opposite: a positive pattern makes a negative galvano). In the numismatic and medallic field, negative galvanos are the form of pattern making of a bas-relief to be converted into a die. Galvano casts are often mounted on wood and become a very desirable wall hanging."

The galvanos Byers secured from Howard Weinman's fami-





Images illustrate the backs of the obverse and reverse galvanos for the half dollar.

ly are silver-plated and mounted on 16-inch by 16-inch mahogany plaques, with struck commemorative half dollars mounted below left and right of the respective galvano to illustrate the actual coin designs as intended.

The obverse galvano features Weinman's adopted design depicting a male Dutch settler in a conjoined portrait with an Algonquin brave. The galvano of the reverse depicts the medal's adopted reverse illustrating a Dutch sailing vessel.

Byers explains that in numismatic writer Don Taxay's reference, An Illustrated History of U.S. Commemorative Coinage, the author published an image of one of Weinman's early obverse renditions for the commemorative half dollar, depicting IN GOD WE TRUST instead of the E PLURIBUS UNUM that appears on the obverse of the adopted design.

Both the reverse galvano and reverse plaster that Byers secured bear the adopted design, but are missing IN GOD WE

> TRUST, which was added beneath the sailing vessel at a later date.

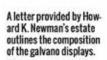
> > In Anthony Swiatek and Walter Breen's reference The Encyclopedia of United States Silver & Gold

Commemorative Coins, the researchers noted that before the Philadelphia Mint executed production of 100,000 of the 1936 Long Island Tercentenary half dollars, the eighth chief engraver of the United States Mint, John R. Sinnock, added IN GOD WE TRUST below the sailing vessel on the reverse.

Additional information can be found online on Byers' website at https://minterrornews. com/long-island.html or on the website of USpatterns.com. ©



The April 19, 1936, "Long Island Sunday Press shows Howard Weinman at work on the half dollar.



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Terms and Conditions

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.

- All coins must be certified by PCGS or NGC and have a minimum value of \$5,000 each. All U.S. Mint Errors must be dated prior to 2002.
- Each item must meet our inventory criteria in terms of desirability and market value. 2.
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If you have a collection for sale or would like to sell your duplicates and do not want to consign your coin(s), we can purchase your entire collection outright. Please contact us at mike@mikebyers.com.

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Publisher & Editor COINVEEK





SARA SARA SARA SARA SARA



3 Piece Bonded Lincoln Cent on 3 Planchets

What Are Bonded Coins?

Bonded coins are created 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 happen multiple times as more coins bond.

This Lincoln Cent has been bonded on three irregularly shaped copperzinc planchets.



What Are Broadstrikes?

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.

This is the only known United States \$20 Gold Piece that was broadstruck out of the collar. It expanded in size and has a plain edge. \$20 Liberty gold pieces were only struck at the Denver Mint in 1906 and 1907. This is the only known broadstruck \$20 Liberty gold piece from ANY U.S. Mint. It is possible that there was an issue properly setting up the dies and collar to correctly strike these gold coins since it was the first year of striking, creating this unique broadstruck mint error.



What Are Brockages?

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.

This Type 3 \$1 Gold brockage is unique for the type, and only 1 of 2 known in the entire \$1 gold piece series from 1849 through 1889. The other known piece is a Type 2 \$1 Gold brockage and was authenticated and certified AU 55 by PCGS. It is a first strike obverse brockage of the reverse. It is in choice mint state condition with proof-like surfaces. This spectacular coin is from my personal collection and has been authenticated and certified by NGC and BYERS COLLECTION is noted on the insert.



Famous Liberty Nickel Counterbrockage. Pictured in Taxay and Margolis/Weinberg.

What Are Counterbrockages?

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.



1922-S Peace Dollar Die Adjustment Strike

What Are Die Adjustment Strikes?

Die adjustment strikes occur 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.

The coin featured above is one of four known die adjustment strikes for the entire Peace Dollar series.





What Are Die Caps?

A die cap is caused when a struck coin sticks to the upper hammer die. Once the coin is stuck 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.

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

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



What Are 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 that are struck in gold are exceeding rare.

U.S. die trials are listed in the Judd reference book of patterns and die trials. Technically die trials and hub trials are part of the pattern family. However, in the last 5 years the coin market has drastically changed directions.

Many pattern enthusiasts have always wanted a die trial to go along with the specific type or denomination of pattern(s) that they collect. A new demand has emerged for die trials, hub trials and splashers. Collectors of major mint errors are placing these in their collections because they are unusual, exotic and unique.

Even though they are not mint errors, they are aggressively sought after by people who collect off-metals, broadstrikes, uniface strikes and coins struck on larger planchets. In addition, since many of these are struck from incomplete dies and hubs, the design may be only a partial portrait or with parts of the legend and date missing.

Pictured here is a unique, spectacular and dramatic Belgium Franc die trial struck in GOLD. This Gold Franc is an obverse die trial struck to test the die in 1904, which was the first year of issue. The gold planchet that was selected is larger in diameter than the silver planchet used for the regular issue. It was first struck using the 1903 obverse die that has French text. Patterns with the obverse design with French text were only struck in 1903. It was struck again with the 1904 obverse die that has Dutch text. The separation between the strikes is clearly visible in the portrait, lettering and denticles. The difference in spelling is particularly evident in the word BELGES (French) on the understrike and BELGEN (Dutch) on the overstrike.



What Are Dies?

This is the *only known* Martha Washington Cent Size Uncanceled Die in private hands. It was featured on the cover of Mint Error News Magazine Issue 51. There are only two other Martha Washington Uncanceled Dies known. These are both Half Dollar Size dies. They were used to strike the half dollar obverse for the experimental patterns. These half dollar obverse Martha Washington Dies were purchased by Mike Byers. The first one discovered was featured in Coin Week and also featured on the cover of Mint Error News Magazine Issue 44 (Spring 2018).



1999 Cent On A 1997 Dime

What Are Double Denomination Errors?

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. The error illustrated here is a 1999 cent on a struck dime from 1997 - 2 years apart!





What Are Double & Multiple Struck Coins?

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.

Major mint errors on U.S. gold coins are extremely rare. There are only a few known that are double or triple struck. One phenomenal example is this double stuck 1904 \$20 rotated 180 degrees in the collar. Considerable detail remains from the initial strike and is visible under the portrait on the obverse and the eagle on the reverse. This exciting mint error was in my personal collection and has been authenticated and certified by NGC and BYERS COLLECTION is noted on the insert.

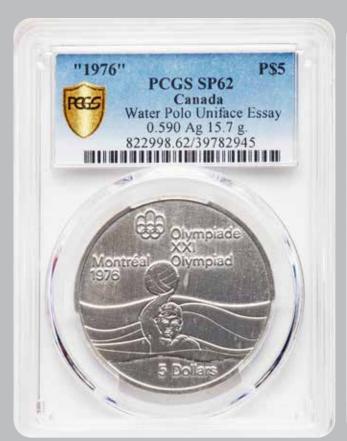


What Are Dual Country Errors?

Coins struck involving two different countries are extremely rare. There are only a few known struck in gold including this incredible Mexico 1916 Oaxaca Gold 60 Pesos was struck on a U.S. \$10 Liberty.

Here is a comparison with a regular Gold 60 Pesos and \$10 Liberty:







What Are Essay Trial Strikes?

Essay (essai) is the term for a trial, pattern, and experimental strike of a design that may, or may not, be adopted. Essays are often uniface test pieces.

The 1974 Canada \$5 Commemorative for the Montreal Olympics pictured above is a unique off-metal mint error struck on an experimental silver planchet intended for uniface essay trial strikes.





What Are Experimental Blanks?

Recently PCGS and NGC have authenticated and certified experimental blanks and planchets struck at the U.S. Mint. These include Clad Ike dollar planchets with an experimental upset rim, a group of 1943 Lincoln cents including experimental blanks and planchets, unique experimental Ike dollar planchets with notations by the Mint on the planchets, a few Jefferson nickel planchets with an experimental finish and a unique Jefferson nickel planchet with an experimental rinse and a notation by the Mint on the planchet.

This is part of the U.S. Mint's history and production of experimental coinage. These experimental blanks and planchets were previously unknown to the numismatic community.



Delaware States Quarter Struck on an Experimental Planchet

What Are Experimental Strikes?

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





What is an Experimental Surface?

In 1907, the United States Mint started to experiment with the surfaces of U.S. gold coins in the denominations of \$2 1/2, \$5, \$10 and \$20. These were finished in a variety of surfaces including matte, roman and satin. The unique \$20 1907 Matte Proof 64 gold piece certified by NGC is a historic striking of the only matte \$20 for 1907.



What Are Coins Struck on Finger Feeder Tips?

After a recent tour of the U.S. Mint at Philadelphia, it was discovered that the minting process had changed to some degree. One of the changes was that "feeder fingers" were used during the striking of all denominations of U.S. coins. Prior to this tour, U.S. coins that were struck on feeder finger tips were authenticated and described as being struck on aluminum scrap. Coins from all modern denominations have been discovered that were struck on the tips of these feeder fingers.



Charles A. Lindbergh 14-Inch Obverse Bronze Galvano For The 1928 Congressional Gold Medal Designed and Sculpted by Laura Gardin Fraser

What Are Galvanos?

In medallic work, a galvano is always one-sided and made by placing a bas-relief mold or pattern (of plaster, plastic or metal) in an electrolytic tank containing an electrolyte solution.

Galvanos can be made positive or negative (provided the pattern is the opposite: a positive pattern makes a negative galvano). In the numismatic and medallic field negative galvanos are the form of pattern making of a bas-relief to be converted into a die. Galvano casts are often mounted on wood and become a very desirable wall hanging.





What Are Gold 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 hub trials and 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 that are struck in gold are exceeding rare.

There is something really special about holding a gold die trial that is also uniface or on a larger planchet.

This historical museum quality set of gold Coronation Die Trial Strikes was authenticated and certified by PCGS and is one of only two known sets. It is amazing that after 400 years, these gold Die Trials remained together, intact and preserved in gem mint state condition. They are both 5 Ducat size in diameter, 39 mm and 37 mm.





What Are Gold Errors?

All major mint errors on U.S. Gold coins are very rare. Very few pieces escaped the quality control at the Mint since all Gold denominations are examined very carefully.

There are only a few known double struck (or multiple struck) U.S. Gold coins. Off-center strikes are also extremely scarce. This spectacular \$20 Liberty Gold Piece is the only off-center known. It was struck 15% off-center and certified MS 63 by PCGS.



What Are Gold Off-Metals?

Gold off-metals are among the most coveted and fascinating coins known. Occasionally, a regular issued coin struck in a lower base metal is struck in gold for presentation purposes or possibly struck unofficially. The most famous examples are the United States Indian Cents struck in gold, the two known United States Pan Pac Commemorative Half Dollars struck in gold and this unique 1913 Buffalo Nickel struck on a U.S. \$5 Gold planchet.

Recently, this Gold Buffalo Nickel crossed to PCGS:





Unique 1860 \$5 Reverse Hub Trial Struck in Copper

What Are Hub Trials?

Hub Trials are usually uniface (struck on one side) impressions using either the obverse or reverse hub. These Hub Trials can be from finished or unfinished hubs. These are deliberate strikes to test a certain design or example. Metals other than the adopted composition are frequently used to strike hub 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.

These trial strikes are listed in the 8th Edition of Judd and also in Pollock. Technically hub trials and die trials are part of the pattern family. However, in the last 5 years the coin market has drastically changed directions.

Many pattern enthusiasts have always wanted a hub trial or a die trial piece to go along with the specific type or denomination of pattern(s) that they collect. A new demand has emerged for hub trials, die trials and splashers. Collectors of major mint errors are placing these in their collections because they are unusual, exotic and unique. Even though they are not mint errors, they are aggressively sought after by people who collect off-metals, broadstrikes, uniface strikes and coins struck on larger planchets. In addition, since many of these hub trials, die trials and splashers are struck from incomplete hubs and dies, the design may be only a partial portrait or with parts of the legend and date missing.

There is something really special about holding a hub trial gold piece struck in copper that is also uniface or on a larger planchet.





What Are Indents?

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.



What Are Intentional Errors?

One of the most controversial categories of U.S. coins are mint errors. Many dealers and collectors, as well as coin auction houses, buy, sell, trade and auction many rare, exotic and unique major mint errors. Obviously, some of these defy logic and were intentionally created and taken out of the Mint.

In the early 2000's, a group of several hundred U.S. error coins were found in a safe-deposit box. Fred Weinberg purchased this group which included coins struck for proof sets and also coins struck for circulation. This group was auctioned by the California State Controller's Office of Unclaimed Property. 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 the rest is history.

Another example of U.S. error coins escaping the Mint occurred in the 1970's. A hoard of proof error coins were smuggled out of the San Francisco Mint inside the oil pans of forklifts that were being serviced outside of the Mint. This topic was discussed in the June 6, 2022 Issue of Coin World, which covered Fred Weinberg's account of this story. The Coin World Managing Editor concluded:

Obviously, the marketplace accepts these coins, and some collectors are happy paying thousands of dollars for coins that show every indication of having been created through illegal means.



Martha Washington Quarter Test Piece

What Are Martha Washington Test Pieces?

An example of Pollock #2082, the Martha Washington Quarter, has been discovered and was purchased by Michael Byers of Mike Byers Inc. (mikebyers.com). This is one of two known examples in private hands. There is one set of a Dime, Quarter and Half struck by the Martha Washington dies that are permanently housed in the Smithsonian Institute, embedded in blocks of lucite. 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 coppernickel clad over copper."





What Are Mated Pairs?

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. 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.

Pictured here is a unique mated pair of the only known reverse die caps for any Canadian gold coin. Coin #1 is a Canadian Gold \$100 Reverse Die Cap. The Royal Canadian Mint issued this coin in 1985. It is the \$100 National Park Commemorative Coin. The obverse depicts Queen Elizabeth II and the reverse depicts a Rocky Mountain Bighorn sheep. After being struck, Coin #1 adhered to the reverse die and became a reverse die cap striking blank planchets that created a brockage on the reverse of each coin. The obverse design of this die cap expanded with each strike. As with any reverse die cap, the shape resembles a bottle cap with deep walls. This gold die cap struck a large number of coins as the diameter expanded.

Coin #2 is also a Canadian Gold \$100 Reverse Die Cap. After being struck, this coin adhered to the reverse die becoming a reverse die cap. It subsequently struck Coin #1 creating a brockage on the obverse of Coin #2, resulting in this phenomenal mated pair. As with any reverse die cap, the shape resembles a bottle cap.



Euro 50 Cent/20 Cent Mule

What Are Mules?

A mule occurs when a coin is produced with mismatched dies. In some countries, the Mints use dies for different denominations with the same dimensions. In these instances, mules have been known to exist and are not that rare.

An example would be a New Zealand/Bahama mule where thousands were struck and they are worth \$50 each. The obverse of a Bahama 5 Cent piece was muled with the reverse of a New Zealand 2 Cent piece.

On the other end of the spectrum are the extremely rare mules including a few from the United States. An example would be a mule with a Sacagawea Dollar reverse and a State Quarter obverse.

The photo shown above is a rare example of a Euro 50 Cent reverse that was muled with a Euro 20 Cent reverse. This rare piece is also a "two-tailed" coin because both dies were reverse designs and both are denominations of Euro coinage.



What Are Multiple Errors?

Multiple errors on a single coin are rare and are often very dramatic and unusual.

Pictured above is the only known 10 Cent Euro struck with two reverse dies and is off-metal on a chrome plated iron planchet. The dies were rotated 180Ű when they struck this two-tailed 10 Cent Euro. This exceptionally rare type of mint error has occurred only five times in U.S. or World modern numismatic history where a coin was struck by either two obverse dies or two reverse dies and struck on an off-metal planchet.

This is the only known "two-tailed" "off-metal" Euro coin on a chrome plated iron planchet discovered from any of the countries in the European Monetary Union. 19 of the 28 European Union (EU) member states have adopted the Euro as their common currency. Since all the member countries use the same reverse dies, it is impossible to determine the origin of this mint error. Is one of the most dramatic and unique mint error discoveries in modern times.



SBA Dollar Struck 50% Off-Center

What Are Off-Center Struck Coins?

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.





1943 Lincoln Cent Struck on a Surinam 25 Cent Planchet

What Are Off-Metal Errors?

Off-metal 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.

The United States Mint has produced coins for foreign governments at

various times during its history. During World War II the U.S. Mints struck coins for the Netherlands, Surinam and Curacao at the Philadelphia Mint in 1943. These blank planchets weighed 3.575 grams, had a diameter of 19 mm, and the composition was 64% silver and 36% copper.

In 1940, Nazi Germany defeated the Netherlands during the War. But the Dutch colonies of Surinam (in northern South America), Curacao (an island in the Caribbean Sea north of Surinam, and part of the Netherlands Antilles), and the Netherlands West Indies were protected by the Allied forces. Subsequently the U.S. Mints struck coins for these 3 countries during the War.

According to public auction records since World War II (75 years) PCGS and NGC have just authenticated and certified a total 5 of 1943 Lincoln Cents struck from blank planchets from these 3 countries.

There is one known struck on a Netherlands 25 Cent planchet that sold in a Heritage Auction for \$24k certified by NGC as MS 61. It was pedigreed to the Albert Michael Pratt collection. According to the Heritage Auction write-up, someone "cut a long X into the right obverse field out from Lincoln's chin". This is clearly seen in the photos. The coin was not net graded by NGC. Heritage also stated that "Undoubtedly, this is one of the most intriguing errors we have seen in many years".

There are 2 known struck on Curacao 25 Cent planchets that have sold in public auctions. The most recent was the NGC certified XF 40 that was sold by Heritage Auctions for \$14,950 in 2015.

There are only 2 known 1943 Cents struck on a Surinam 25 Cent Planchets. The other one known in an ANACS Fine 12 Damaged Net Graded holder sold for \$16,675 in a Bowers & Merena 2006 public auction. This one pictured here is amazingly certified AU 55 PCGS and was in the Fred Weinberg Collection for over 20 years.





What Are Overstrikes?

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

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

A rare example of an overstrike is a 1915 Panama Half Commem which was struck in Proof over a cut down St. Gaudens \$20 gold piece. Pictured above is an incredible 1970-S Proof Quarter that was overstruck on a Silver Barber Quarter and is one of two known. This mint error was originally discovered in a group of San Francisco Proof Errors that was auctioned by the State of California. There is some detail on both sides showing the design of the Barber Quarter. This is one of the most famous U.S. Proof Major Mint Error ever released from the San Francisco Mint.



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 that are struck in gold are exceeding rare.

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Even though they are not mint errors, they are aggressively sought after by people who collect off-metals, broadstrikes, uniface strikes and coins struck on larger planchets. In addition, since many of these are struck from incomplete dies and hubs, the design may be only a partial portrait or with parts of the legend and date missing.

Pictured here are two unique Great Britain discovery pattern die trials designed by L. C. Lauer, who was a famous German engraver who designed well known gold patterns. The first is a unique gold pattern that portrays a new portrait of Queen Victoria on the obverse. It is technically an obverse die trial and is uniface since there is no design or denomination on the reverse. This Proof 63 Lauer gold pattern obverse die trial is unique since it is only of Queen Victoria's portrait.

The second is a 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.





What Are Pattern Errors?

Major mint errors on United States patterns are extremely rare. There are a few known broadstrikes, double strikes, off-centers and off-metals.

Pictured here is a unique and spectacular mint error, a proof pattern off-metal. It was struck on a copper nickel planchet instead of a silver planchet. It's composition is 76% Cu and 24% Ni, which is copper-nickel. It weighs .99 grams. PCGS certified it Proof-65. It is the only known copper-nickel Standard Silver Dime in the entire 1869-1870 series, from Judd #837 through Judd #872. The official Standard Silver Dimes were struck in silver, copper and aluminum.



What Are Pattern Mules?

A mule occurs when a coin is produced with mismatched dies. In some countries, the Mints use dies for different denominations with the same dimensions. In these instances, mules have been known to exist and are not that rare. Mules struck on patterns are extremely rare.

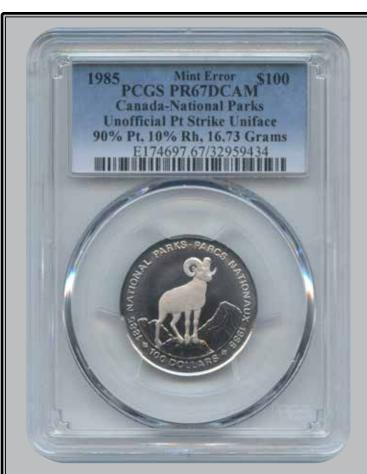
Pictured here is a proof Half Sovereign off-metal mule pattern that encompasses a combination of history, rarity and condition. This piece is the ONLY known certified example and the ONLY known piece as well. The obverse was struck from the regular obverse die intended for the Sixpence issue. The reverse was struck from an experimental reverse die, intended for the proof Half Sovereign issue.



What Are Plaster Models?

A plaster is the model made during the design process of a coin or medal. They are sculpted in a much larger size than the actual size of the final coin or medal. Plaster casts can be positive or negative and the artist is able to add or carve additional detail. Plasters are often mounted on wood and become a very desirable wall hanging.

The Peace Dollar plaster pictured here is an incredible discovery as it is not only the only known plaster for de Francisci's 1921 Peace Dollar, it is also mentioned in the history of the Peace Dollar. It is 8 3/4" diameter and 1 1/4" thick, a common size for plaster models, and one can imagine evaluating designs at this scale.





What Are Platinum Errors?

All major mint errors on Platinum coins are very rare. Very few pieces escape quality control since Platinum denominations are examined very carefully.

This is the only known Canadian \$100 platinum striking of any design or series. This is one of the most spectacular coins ever released by the Royal Canadian Mint. It is certified by PCGS as an "Unofficial Platinum Strike Uniface." Lab analysis determined that the metal composition is 90% platinum and 10% rhodium and weighs 16.73 grams. In 1985, the Royal Canadian Mint experimented with platinum coins and began issuing them in 1988. This is the only known platinum mint error or pattern/die trial.



What Are 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 collar) and off-metals have been known to be found in sealed proof sets. Proof errors are aggressively sought after by many error collectors.

This proof Bicentennial Dollar major mint error is unique in many ways and has no equals. It is the only known double struck with the second strike off-center. There are no off-centers known, no off-metals known, no mated pairs known, and no double denominations known



What Are SMS Mint Errors?

Special Mint Set (SMS) errors are extremely rare when they are discovered in the original U.S. Government packaging.

This 1965 Washington Quarter was struck on a Nickel planchet. It is still in the original SMS Mint Set. NGC verified that this SMS set is in a U.S. Government sealed package and as not been tampered with.

NGC graded it MS 66 since it is virtually "as struck" and has been well preserved in the original package. Off-Metals in original U.S. Government SMS packaging are very rare.

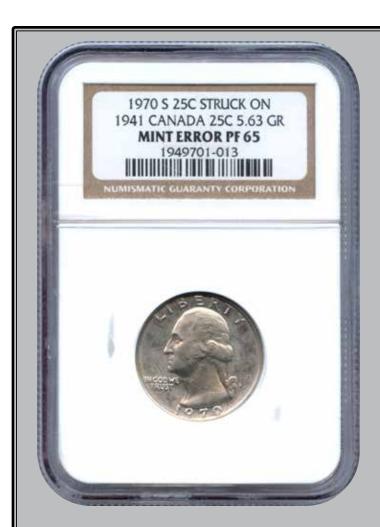


What Are Specimens?

The term Specimen is used to describe coins with a variety of finishes that are distinct from the appearance of circulation issues but do not fit any of the Proof categories. This can include early US coins with bold strikes, very brilliant fields and semi-frosted devices as well as modern US coins that were produced with matte or other unusual finishes.

An example is this unique 1873 Closed 3 Five Dollar gold piece that was certified by NGC as a Specimen strike. It is the only such piece certified by either PCGS or NGC. It has the visual characteristics of a highly contrasted cameo proof, yet was struck from circulation dies.

This unique 1873 \$5 Closed 3 Specimen strike has an experimental finish and is a hybrid between a proof and a mint state coin. This specimen strike was from specially prepared mint state dies that created a specimen with the appearance of a proof.

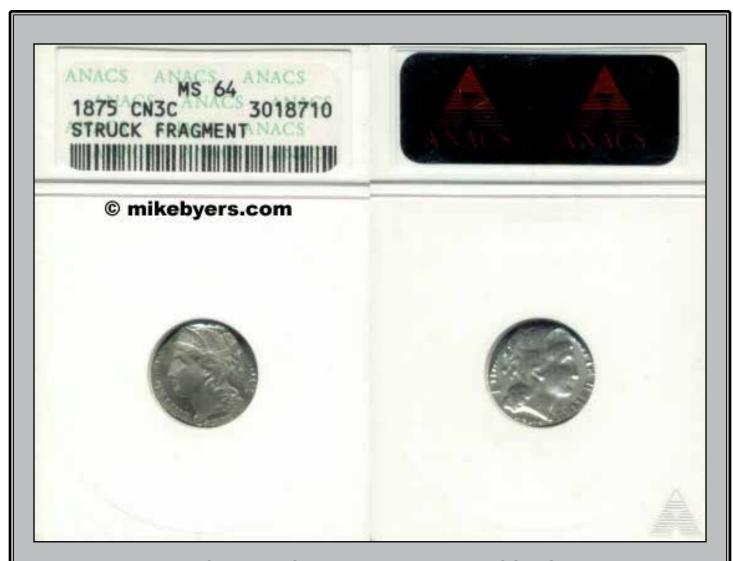




What Are Spectacular Errors?

A spectacular error can be anything. Many factors have to come together for an error to be truly spectacular.

This unique 1970-S Proof Quarter from the United States was overstruck on a 1941 Quarter from Canada. This mint error was originally discovered in a group of San Francisco Proof Errors that was auctioned by the State of California. There is a significant amount of detail on both sides showing the design of the Canadian Quarter. This is one of the most fascinating and intriguing proof mint errors ever discovered.



1875 Cu-Ni 3¢ Struck Fragment ANACS MS 64

What is Struck Scrap?

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.



What Are Struck Thru Errors?

A struck thru mint error occurs when a foreign object or substance comes between the obverse or reverse die and planchet (coin blank) at time of striking.

This Liberty Head \$20 is the most dramatic struck thru that I have ever seen on a U.S. gold coin in over 45 years as a full time professional coin dealer specializing in mint errors. It is 75% struck thru, affecting most of the obverse design including the stars, crown, LIBERTY, and almost all of the hair detail.



1965 Dime Struck On A Silver Planchet

What Are Transitional Errors?

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.

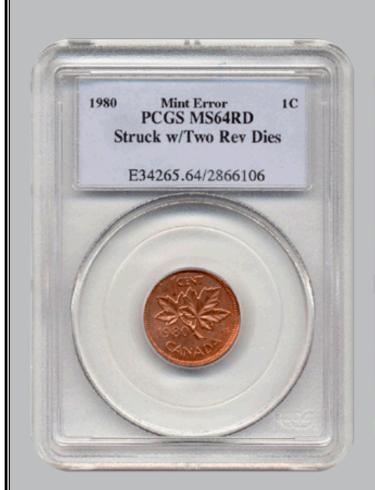
There are also transitionals struck on blanks for the next year. An example is 1964 coinage in clad instead of silver. Most recently, transitionals were discovered involving the SBA and Sacagawea Dollars of 1999 and 2000. There are eight known 1999 SBA Dollars struck on the brass planchet for the 2000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



Great Britain 3 Pence Struck From Two Obverse Dies

What Are Two-Headed Coins?

There are approximately thirty genuine two-headed or two-tailed coins that have been authenticated by ANACS, PCGS and NGC. There are only four known "Two Tailed" U.S. coins: three Quarters and one Dime. One of the Quarters recently sold for \$80,000. Two world coins are Canadian Copper Cents that were struck with two reverse dies and authenticated by PCGS.





What Are Two-Tailed Coins?

There are approximately thirty genuine two-headed or two-tailed coins that have been authenticated by ANACS, PCGS and NGC. There are only four known "Two Tailed" U.S. coins: three Quarters and one Dime. One of the Quarters recently sold for \$80,000. Two world coins are Canadian Copper Cents that were struck with two reverse dies and authenticated by PCGS.



What Are Uniface Die Trials?

Uniface Die Trials are deliberate, one sided impressions using either the obverse or reverse die. These Die Trials can be from finished or unfinished dies. Sometimes hubs are used, rather than the actual finished die. Metals other than the adopted composition are frequently used to strike Uniface Die Trials.

This is the only known 1911 Great Britain 5 Pound Die Trial. It was struck on an oversized lead planchet with a width of 44.32mm and is 5.69mm thick. It is a uniface die trial of the finished obverse die used strike the 1911 gold 5 Pound in proof. It was struck in high relief exhibiting a full strike and detail, which is unusual with lead die trials.



Unique Branch Mint Proof 1891-O Seated Liberty Dime NGC PF 66

What Are Unique Coins?

Many numismatists, dealers and collectors consider unique coins to be the most coveted, prized and valuable. Many of these unique coins were documented by the U.S. Mint or one of the Mint Branches, while others have no documentation but there are logical assumptions as to how and why they were struck.

Some of the most famous U.S. coins were struck under mysterious circumstances and the story behind their production adds to their rarity, prestige and value. Examples are coins struck in proof where only one example is known, a special specimen striking struck with polished dies, while others are patterns, trial strikes, or mint error coins.

Here is the only known 1891-O Seated Liberty Dime struck in PROOF! Authenticated and certified by NGC as a Proof 66, this unique Branch Mint proof is a world-class rarity.

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editor@minterrornews.com

- Updated September 2024 -

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 September 2024)



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

Broadstrikes (Updated September 2024)



A 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

Partial Collars (Updated September 2024)



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
<u></u>		

Uniface Strikes (Updated September 2024)



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

Bonded Coins

(Updated September 2024)





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	_	_

Struck Fragments

(Updated September 2024)





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

Mated Pairs (Updated September 2024)



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	_	_	_	_

Transitional Errors (Updated September 2024)



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

U.S. Gold Errors (Updated September 2024)



Agior 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

Indents (Updated September 2024)



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

Die Caps (Updated September 2024)



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

Die Adjustment Strikes (Updated September 2024)



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

Double Denominations (Updated September 2024)



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

Brockages (Updated September 2024)



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

Double & Multiple Strikes (Updated September 2024)



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% offcenter 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

Off-Center Strikes (Updated September 2024)



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

Off-Metals

(Updated September 2024)



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

Off-Metals (Updated September 2024)

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

Counterbrockages

(Updated September 2024)



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

Fold-Over Strikes (Updated September 2024)





Afold-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

Martha Washington Test Pieces (Updated September 2024)



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

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SPECIMEN STRIKE. The Finest of 3 Known! Likely struck as a commemorative beginning of the Barber series! SP66*! For many years this coin has been touted as a "Branch Mint Proof" or at least something "very special" from the likes of Walter Breen, David Hall and the catalogers and auctioneers who have placed it on the market in the past. Clearly, consensus has been that this coin IS the Branch Mint Proof it has been proclaimed to be, but since mint records were so sparse in those days there is no existing documentation as to exactly why it was prepared. Of course, a few very plausible conclusions can be made. It's 1892. It's the first year of the Barber design and the inauguration of it at the New Orleans Mint, who would have had no reason not to show their prowess in creating a coin of this magnitude.

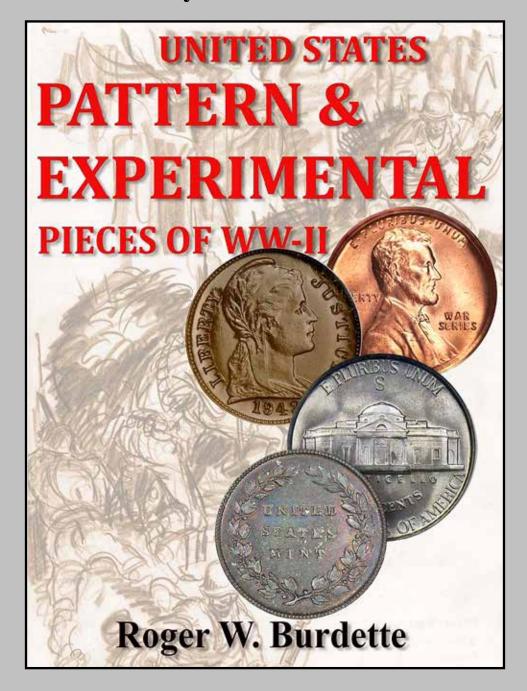






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Numismatic Literary Guild 2013 Best US Coin Book!



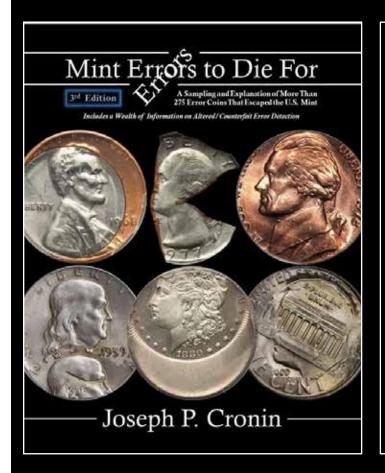
United States Pattern and Experimental Pieces of WW II uncovers the range and complexity of Mint experiments during this critical period in our history. Every documented experimental and pattern piece is described, illustrated where possible, and explained in detail. Author Roger W. Burdette untangles the mass of myth and assumption about these enigmatic pieces, and presents never before published research into the 'How' and 'Why' of their creation.

Available from wizardcoinsupply.com

An Exciting New Mint Error Book:

Mint Errors to Die For

A Sampling and Explanation of More Than 250 Error Coins That Escaped the U.S. Mint



Some of the Features in Mint Errors to Die For Include: Coverage and definitions of mumerous error types. Detailed explanations on the causes of various Mint errors. Dozens of high definition photos to help guide you on what to look for. Tools and resources needed to get stated as a Mint error collector. Why it's important to learn and understand the minting process. Methods to help you detect counterfeit and altered coms made to resemble errors. How to assess if "damage" on Mint errors is considered desirable or undesirable. Suggestions on how to learn the value of your error coins. Interesting support of "Com Trivia" and American Hantory. Error collecting "Dox" and "Don'ts" that will help save you time, money, and pain. Recommendations from Numismutic Experts 'The of the only new books on Mint Errors over the part 10 years, this is required stading for both the new and experienced collector. The information, background, and detailed photos are all there for anyone interested to studying the many mining mistakes made at our U.S. Mints." Fort Weinberg, former PCGS More over authoricans, another, and deain. "More Error To Die For is a book that this coin specialty has needed for a long time. Joe Cronin is an educator by training and a positionate collector of errors and countries coins. Both show through very clearly in this excellent torn. You will learn a lest and have fun while you do. Steven Mins, onepair observer, for Eiron Trends Coin Magazine. "As a counterfeit insearcher and writer for the past several years, the area of counterfeit errors is beyond my personal ecope and force. However, now I have a 'Go to' recourse in this area. This book as a Mont have't being identify many counterfeit and singed errors." - July Mermana Uniment. Pronting Mermana Chrimate. Pronting Mer

Some of the Features in *Mint Errors to Die For Include*:

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- Dozens of high definition photos to help guide you on what to look for.
- Tools and resources needed to get started as a Mint error collector.
- Why it's important to learn and understand the minting process.
- Methods to help you detect counterfeit and altered coins made to resemble errors.
- How to assess if "damage" on Mint errors is considered desirable or undesirable.
- Suggestions on how to learn the value of your error coins.
- Interesting snippets of "Coin Trivia" and American History.
- Error collecting "Dos" and "Don'ts" that will help save you time, money, and pain.

Mint Errors to Die For

A Sampling and Explanation of More Than 250 Error Coins That Escaped the U.S. Mint

Non-gold Coins Struck on Gold Planchets





1913 photos PCGS® used by permission at PCGS.com/ CoinFacts; NGC label photo courtesy of MikeByers.com



Coin Trivia: Though the 1913 Buffalo nickel is on a \$5 gold Half Eagle planchet, Mint errors on \$2.5 gold planchets include: Indian Head Cents: (3) 1900, 1905, 1906. and 1907. Lincoln Cents: 1911, 1915. and 1927

1913 (Type 2) Buffalo Nickel: Struck on a \$5 Gold Half Eagle Planchet

Though there are nine known cents (six Indian Heads and three Lincolns) struck on gold Quarter Eagle (\$2.5) planchets, this is the only known Buffalo nickel struck on a gold planchet of any type; in this case, it's likely a \$5 gold Half Eagle planchet. (Some speculate it was made intentionally as were the five known 1913 Liberty nickels). Sadly someone cut into the rim on the reverse at 8 o'clock (see photo below) likely to prove it's just another plated novelty coin. Now even if you're 99.9% sure your suspect coin is a fake, don't ever, ever do that! As a result, PCGS gave it a "Genuine/AU Details" grade. It's no surprise that the psychological impact of PCGS' grade adversely affected its initial selling price: \$78,000 at Heritage Auctions in January of 2021 - a heck of a lot less than what many experts expected despite the damage.

In an interesting twist, Las Vegas rare coin dealer Mike Byers reacquired the coin and advocated it shouldn't have been given a "Genuine" label as there are a few other high-profile straight-graded coins/patterns with post-Mint alterations. NGC agreed and straight-graded it at AU-53; he later sold the coin privately for \$400,000! (Source: MikeByers.com/6324417-001.html)



What the Planchet Was Intended to Become Below is a 1913 Indian Head \$5 gold Half

Below is a 1913 Indian Head \$5 gold Half Eagle, which is likely what the planchet for the featured 1913 Buffalo nickel was supposed to become. Seeing that U.S. Mint control of gold and silver planchets was so tight even back then, it is unknown if this is a true error or a Mint-assisted coin. (Photos courtesy of PCGS ® Used by permission at PCGS.com/CoinFacts)





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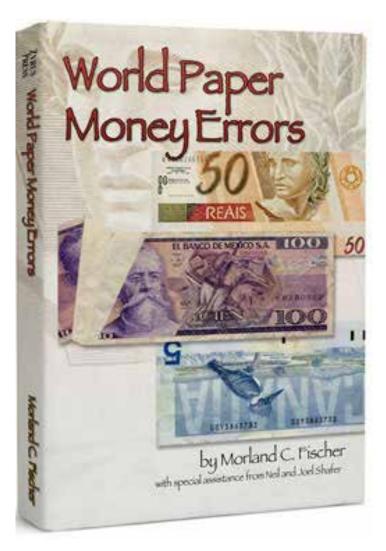
Struck in 22 carat fine gold.

The obverse carries the ROYAL MINT TRIAL stamp as well as production hallmarks in the fields. Includes original case and Certificate of Authenticity No. 1. This is a Limited Edition Presentation of 1.

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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.

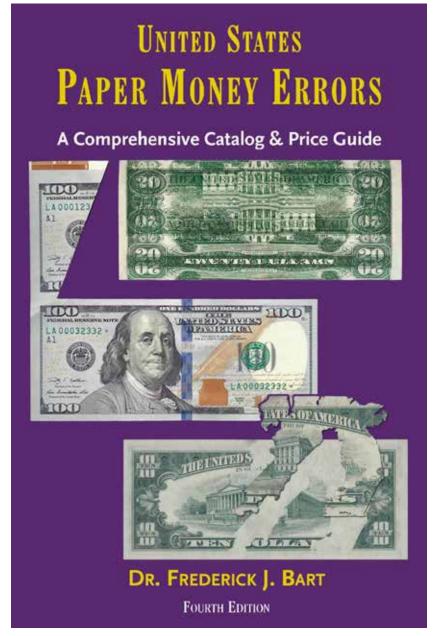
Author Morland Fischer's comprehensive collection reflects the attraction and advantages of exploring foreign printing errors. An overview of collecting paper money errors in today's numismatic market offers insights on the great disparity between domestic and world notes. Market values are discussed, 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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New Edition of Bart's United States Paper Money Errors Available Now



Comprehensive Catalog and Price Guide makes first appearance since 2008

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After a lapse of seven years, a new edition of United States Paper Money Errors, Fred Bart's ground-breaking book is now available. The fourth edition is more than just an update to the third: Bureau of Engraving and Printing (BEP) errors have been added, nearly all the illustrations have been changed, there is a rarity guide for each note—which additionally are now priced in four grades (EF, AU, Choice CU and Gem CU)—and, for the first time, there is a section showing some notes in color.

This has always been an enormously popular book, not only among established collectors but also with newcomers seeking to learn more about their "find." There is no other book like it on the market. More than a price guide, its 296 pages contain a wealth of information on what to look for and what mistakes to avoid. It is a necessity for all dealers, collectors, and anyone who comes into regular contact with paper money.

- The new and improved must-have book for U.S. paper money errors
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Saul Teichman's Want List

I am looking for the following off-metal errors:

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Sacagawea Dollar on a

Dime Planchet

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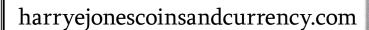
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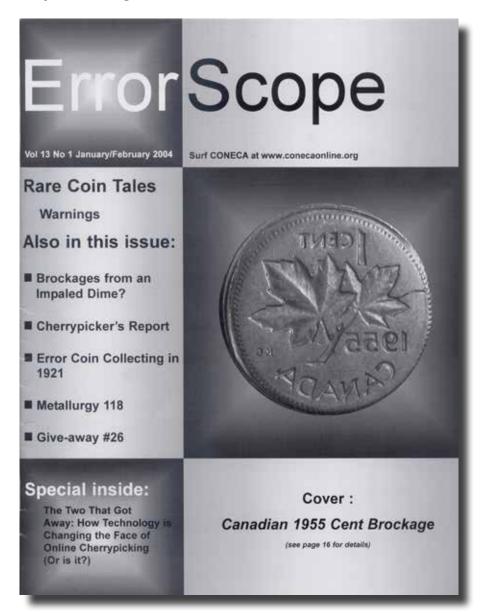




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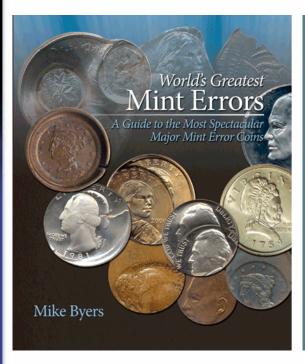
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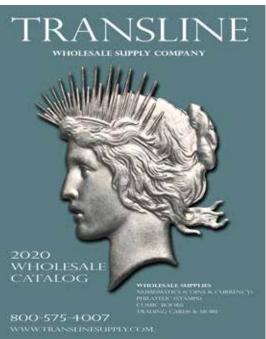
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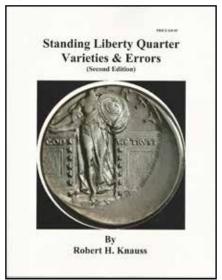
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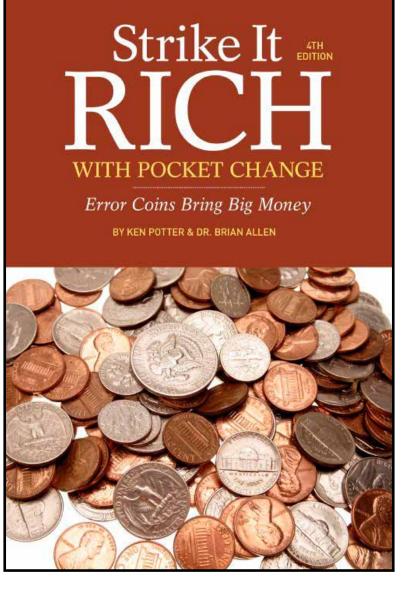
Strike It Rich With Pocket Change Error Coins Bring Big Money

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December 10 - 14, 2024	PCGS Members Only Show Park MGM Las Vegas, Nevada
January 9 - 12, 2025	70 th Annual F.U.N. Convention Orlando, Florida
February 6 - 9, 2025	Long Beach Expo Long Beach, California
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World's Greatest Mint Errors by Mike Byers

NLG Award Winner: Best World Coin Book 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 a member of CDN Exchange (BYRS).

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 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.



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