

MINT **ERROR** NEWS 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.

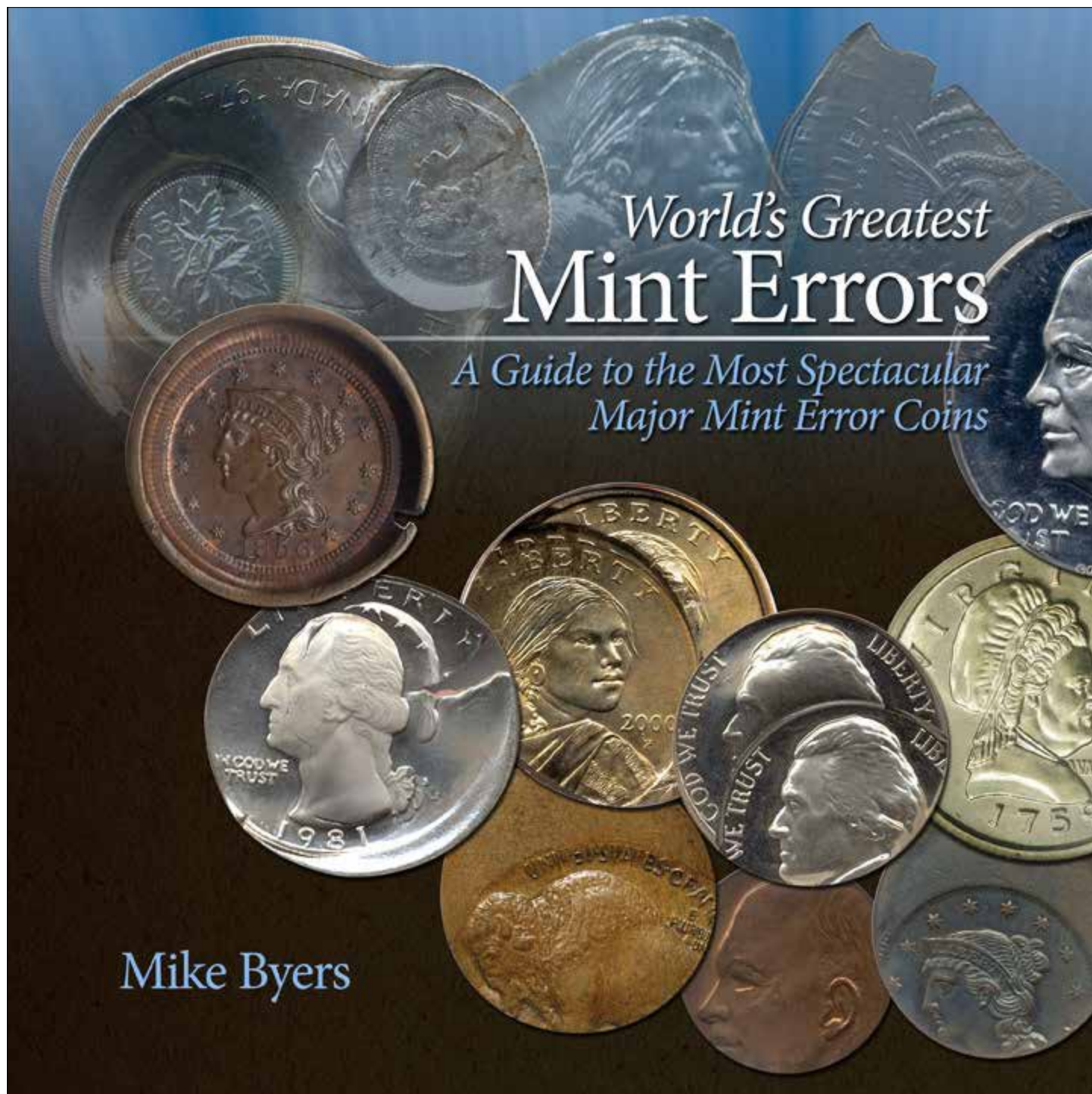


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Unique Lincoln Cent Mint Error Discovery The Only Known Double Struck Doubled Die!

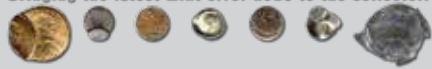


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MINT ERROR NEWS MAGAZINE

Bringing the latest mint error news to the collector.



Issue 91

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Mint Error News Magazine

Issue 91

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MINT **ERROR** NEWSTM MAGAZINE

Bringing the latest mint error news to the collector.



Mike Byers, Publisher & Editor, Welcomes You!

Welcome to Mint Error News Magazine, bringing the latest mint error news and information to the collector. This is our 23rd year bringing you both an online PDF magazine and the Mint Error News website. There are over 1,500 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 23 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 22 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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PUBLISHER & EDITOR

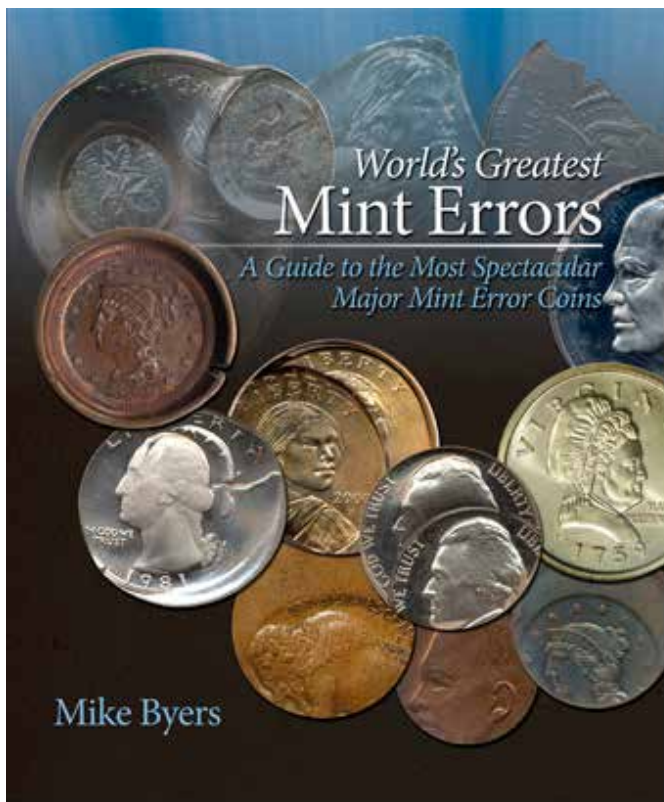


Mike Byers



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.




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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, Greg Bennick, Andy Lustig, Michael Faraone, Marc Crane, John Wang, Saul Teichman, Ron Guth, Jeff Ylitalo, Tom Caldwell, Fred Weinberg (retired), Christopher Talbot Frank, Steven Contursi, Silvano DiGenova, Brian Hodge, Joe Cronin, Allen Rowe, Ian Russell and Jim Gately.




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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

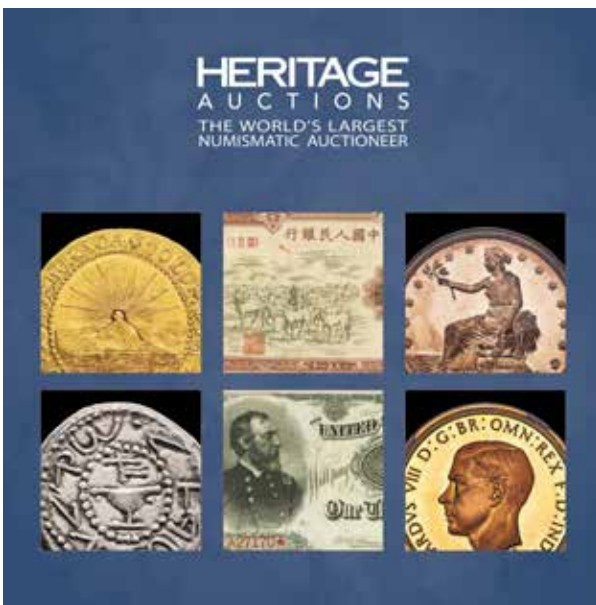
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Jim Stoutjesdyk

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.

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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 Camire

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 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.

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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.

Greg attends coin shows nationwide buying and selling major mint errors. He is the co-instructor for the week-long class “Modern Minting Process/U.S. Minting Errors and Varieties” at the American Numismatic Association Summer Seminar in Colorado Springs, CO.

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.



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 Mint Errors, Patterns and Die Trials.

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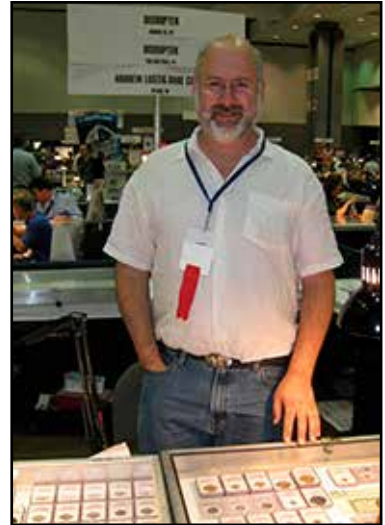
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Andy Lustig has been dealing in U.S. and World Coins since 1975 and has attended more than 2,000 coin shows and auctions.

Andy is the co-founder of the Society of U.S. Pattern Collectors (uspatterns.com). He has been a member of the Professional Numismatists Guild (PNG #614) since 2005. He is a member of NGC and was also a former grader and authenticator for PCGS.

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

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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 Wang

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 co-creating 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 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 its inception in 1986.

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

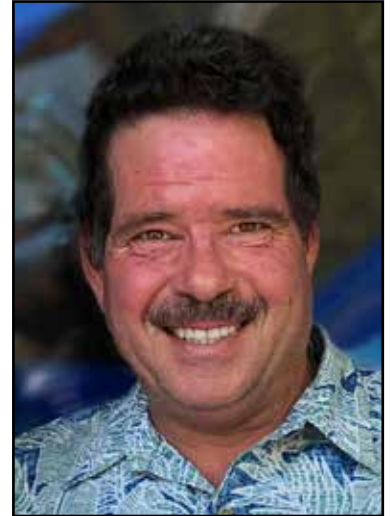
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Christopher Talbot Frank is an error coin dealer of over 25 years and is doing business as CTF Error Coins. Christopher specializes in superior eye appealing error coinage with a wide variety of dramatic specimens. He has an artistic background as 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



Ron Guth

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. Ron Guth is a Consultant to Mint Error News for Patterns and Die Trials.

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Tom Caldwell founded Northeast Numismatics over 50 years ago. In the years that have elapsed since 1964, Tom has proven his expertise in every area of US coinage, from rare colonials and patterns to high grade proof type and gold.



Tom Caldwell

In addition to being an ANA life member since 1972 (#1318) and a member of the Professional Numismatists Guild (PNG), Tom is a life member of the Society for US Commemorative Coins, the Central States Numismatic Society, Florida United Numismatists, the Numismatic Association of Southern California, as well as other regional and national organizations. He has attended every major coin show and auction since the late 1960s, and can often be seen at shows out for a run in the early morning (he has completed several marathons).

Tom Caldwell is a Consultant to Mint Error News for Mint Errors and Patterns.



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.

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.



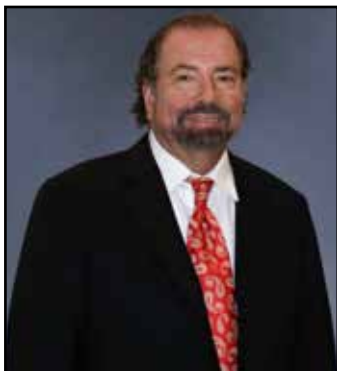
Brian Hodge

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.

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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.

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.



Allen Rowe

An interesting array of dollar errors is currently available to be viewed on Northern Nevada Coin's website brokencc.com. The gallery includes several off-center Morgan dollars, a broadstruck Morgan, a spectacularly broadstruck Peace dollar, an example of a rotated reverse, a blank silver dollar planchet, and the Amazing Broken CC.

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.

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Ian is president and co-founder of GreatCollections Coin & Paper Money Auctions. From a young age, Ian 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

Great Collections holds the record auctioning the famous \$1 Sacagawea obverse muled with a Quarter reverse for \$194,062.50.

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



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.

UNIQUE LINCOLN CENT MINT ERROR DISCOVERY THE ONLY KNOWN DOUBLE STRUCK DOUBLED DIE!

by Mike Byers (mikebyers.com)

This Lincoln cent transcends the mint error category for several reasons. It is the *only known* major striking error on a modern U.S. coin with a well known die

variety. It is perfect for a major mint error collection of unique errors, a collection of die varieties, a collection of doubled dies, or a collection of Lincoln cents.



UNIQUE LINCOLN CENT MINT ERROR DISCOVERY: THE ONLY KNOWN DOUBLE STRUCK DOUBLED DIE!

Major die varieties such as doubled dies and overdates are very popular and widely collected. There are other known die varieties other than these two but the collector interest and value centers on the rarer and more famous examples. Focusing on the Lincoln cent series, the most famous doubled dies are dated 1917, 1936, 1955, 1958, 1969-S, 1970-S, 1972, 1983, 1984, and 1992.

An extremely rare example just sold for \$64,000 on April 26, 2026 in a David Lawrence auction and had a catalog price of \$300. It was a 1988 Lincoln cent doubled die with a doubled ear FS-101 PCGS MS63RB and one of only three graded at PCGS.

There are *minor* striking errors and planchet errors found on some die varieties. These include clipped planchets, tapered planchets, broadstrikes, slightly off-center strikes, laminations, struck throughs, cuds, and partial collars.

Going back over 200 years, there are a few U.S. coins that are major die varieties and also are major striking errors. A perfect example recently sold for \$558,000 in a Heritage auction. It was a 1794 Large Cent, head of '94, S 28 variety, dramatically double struck.

This unique doubled die Lincoln cent is double struck. The second strike is 75% off-center and is die struck both sides. It is preserved in gem mint state condition, and was authenticated and certified by PCGS as MS 66 Brown.

Unique and rare Lincoln cent major mint errors have been setting record prices lately. Whether they are mules, transitionals, a unique off-metal or a unique mint error like this Lincoln cent, headlines are made and prices continue to rise.

Several world class experts specializing in Lincoln cents, die varieties and major mint errors were contacted regarding this unique

UNIQUE LINCOLN CENT MINT ERROR DISCOVERY: THE ONLY KNOWN DOUBLE STRUCK DOUBLED DIE!

discovery. None were aware of any modern major die variety with a major striking error other than this Lincoln cent.

Doubled die coins occur because the coin die that strikes them has a partial or fully doubled image. It takes several impressions from the coin hub to produce a coin die. If the alignment of the coin hub is not perfectly centered above the coin die, a second impression will be slightly off-center from the first. If this coin die is used to strike coins, these coins will have this doubling effect.

The 1984 doubled die is considered a major die variety within the Lincoln cent series. There are several different 1984 Lincoln cent doubled die varieties and the FS-101 variety has doubling on the ear. This 1984 Lincoln cent obverse doubled die is one of the FS-102 varieties and features distinct doubling on the date, LIBERTY and IN GOD WE TRUST. Wexler's Die Varieties lists

this as *1984 1¢ WDDO-005 "Best Of" Variety* and it is also cataloged in *The Cherrypickers' Guide as FS-01-1984-102 (038)*.

PCGS allows certain mint errors to be included in Registry Sets, with the conditions explained on their website:

"Mint errors are designated by an "E" in front of the coin number on the PCGS holder insert. Mint errors can be added to "My Inventory" and the Collectors Showcase, but cannot be used in competitive sets. In order to be used in competitive sets, Mint Error "E" coins must be submitted for re-holding under the Variety Attribution program at the prevailing additional fee."

It is just amazing that this unique double struck doubled die Lincoln cent even exists. It was authenticated and certified by PCGS years ago but was unknown to the numismatic community until it just surfaced.

UNIQUE LINCOLN CENT MINT ERROR DISCOVERY: THE ONLY KNOWN DOUBLE STRUCK DOUBLED DIE!



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UNIQUE LINCOLN CENT MINT ERROR DISCOVERY: THE ONLY KNOWN DOUBLE STRUCK DOUBLED DIE!

Featured in the May 28, 2026 issue of Coin World:

COLLECTOR AT THE HELM
AUGERS WELL **p. 14**

SOMETIMES GOOD THINGS
COME IN THREES **p. 28**

COUNTERBROCKAGE
DATE OVERLAP ODD **p. 34**

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ERROR COIN MEMO

Double-error 1984 cent in Mint State

1984 Double Die Obverse cent, also double struck, is well preserved

by **Mike Byers**, Special to Coin World

This double-struck 1984 Lincoln, Doubled Die Obverse cent transcends the Mint error category for several reasons.

It is the only known major striking error on a well known die variety of a recently ended U.S. coin series, perfect for a Mint error collection of unique errors, a collection of die varieties, a collection of doubled dies, or a collection of Lincoln cents.

Doubled dies and overdates are very popular and widely collected. There are other known die varieties other than these two, but the collector interest and value centers on the rarer and more famous examples.

Focusing on the Lincoln cent

This 1984 Lincoln doubled die cent error is also double struck.

Images courtesy of Mike Byers Inc.

series, the most famous doubled dies are in the 1917, 1936, 1955, 1958, 1969-S, 1970-S, 1972, 1983, 1984, and 1992 cent issues.

Minor striking errors and planchet errors are found on some die varieties. These include clipped planchets, tapered planchets, broadstrikes, slightly off-center strikes, laminations, struck throughs, cuds, and partial collars.

Going back over 200 years, a few other examples of U.S. coins



that are major die varieties also have major striking errors.

Recently sold, for example, at \$558,000 in a Heritage auction, was a 1794 large cent, head of 1794, S-28 variety (as attributed in *Early American Cents* by Wil-

liam H. Sheldon and Dorothy Paschal, later *Penny Whimsy*), that was dramatically double struck.

This Lincoln doubled die obverse cent is also double struck, possibly a one-off error arising

Memo on page 19

UNIQUE LINCOLN CENT MINT ERROR DISCOVERY: THE ONLY KNOWN DOUBLE STRUCK DOUBLED DIE!

ERROR COIN MEMO

Memo from page 5
from a random machinery malfunction, making it likely unique.

The second strike here is 75% off-center, and the coin is die struck on both sides. It is preserved in gem Mint State condition, and was authenticated and certified by Professional Coin Grading Service as MS-66 brown.

Unique and rare Lincoln cent Mint errors have been setting record prices lately.

Whether they are mules, transitional strikes, a unique off-metal or a unique Mint error like this Lincoln cent, headlines are made and prices continue to rise.

Several world class experts specializing in Lincoln cents, die varieties and major mint errors were contacted regarding this unique discovery.

None was aware of any modern major die variety with a major striking error other than this Lincoln cent.

Doubled die coins occur because the coin die that strikes them has a partial or fully doubled image.

It takes several impressions from the coin hub to produce a coin die. If the alignment of the coin hub is not perfectly centered above the coin die, a second impression will be slightly off-center from the first.

Every coin well struck from

such a die will carry evidence of the doubling.

This 1984 Lincoln Doubled Die Obverse cent features distinct doubling on the date, LIBERTY and the IN of IN GOD WE TRUST.

The 1984 Doubled Die Obverse is considered a major die variety in the Lincoln cent series.

Some of the 1984 Doubled Die Obverse cents have doubling on the ear and beard.

PCGS allows certain Mint errors to be included in registry sets, with the conditions explained on the company website:

Mint errors are designated by an E in front of the coin number on the PCGS holder insert.

Mint errors can be added to "My Inventory" and the Collectors Showcase, but cannot be used in competitive sets.

To be used in competitive sets, Mint Error E coins must be submitted for re-holding under the Variety Attribution program, at the prevailing additional fee.

It is just amazing that this unique double-struck doubled die obverse Lincoln cent exists.

It was authenticated and certified by PCGS years ago, but was unknown to the numismatic community until it just surfaced. ©

MIKE BYERS, of Mike Byers Inc., is a longtime error-coin dealer and author of "World's Greatest Mint Errors"



PCGS certified this zinc-coated copper cent error as Mint State 66 brown.

COINWEEK™

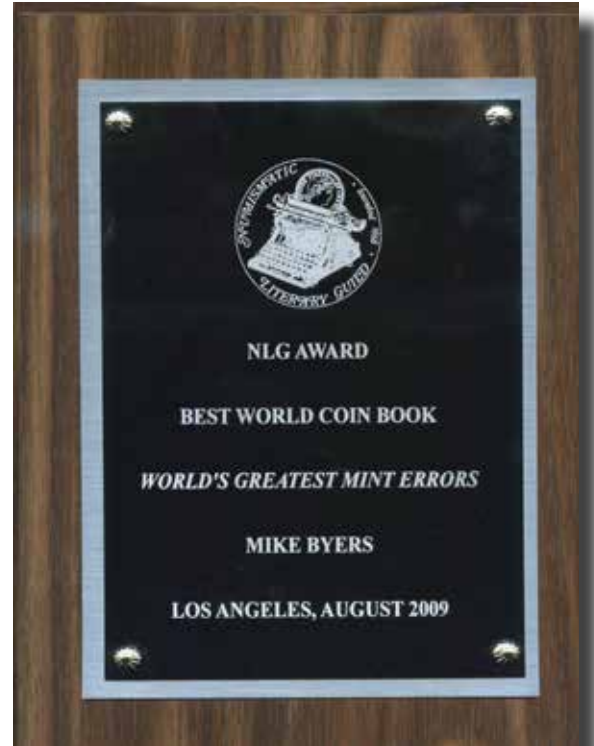
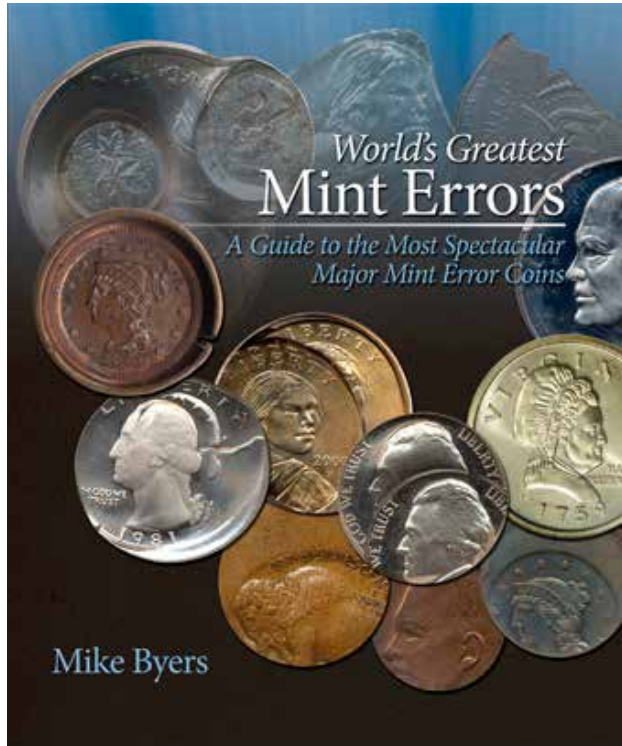
Featured Article

Unique Lincoln Cent Mint Error Discovery: The Only Known Double-Struck Doubled Die



UNIQUE LINCOLN CENT MINT ERROR DISCOVERY: THE ONLY KNOWN DOUBLE STRUCK DOUBLED DIE!

Spectacular Errors are featured in my NLG award winning book,
World's Greatest Mint Errors.



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PRICES REALIZED FOR MINT ERRORS, PATTERNS & RARITIES IN THE HERITAGE 2026 CENTRAL STATES SIGNATURE[®] AUCTION

**1860-O Half Dollar, MS63
Indented by Half Dime Planchet
Spectacular Mated Error Pair**

Available For Post-Auction Buy: \$213,500



Images Courtesy of Heritage Auctions, HA.com

PRICES REALIZED FOR MINT ERRORS, PATTERNS & RARITIES IN THE HERITAGE 2026 CENTRAL STATES SIGNATURE® AUCTION

1860-O Half Dollar -- Indented by Half Dime Planchet, Mated Pair -- MS63 PCGS. Type One Reverse. WB-102, Die Pair 3, R.3. The “Weird Vertical Stripes” variety with crude vertical lines on the eagle’s shield. An amazing mint error. A half dime planchet and a half dollar planchet were fed together between half dollar dies, with the half dime planchet situated between the half dollar planchet and the reverse die. The half dollar planchet was indented by the half dime planchet during the strike, creating a mated error pair. Each of the coins on its own would be a spectacular error find, yet the two coins have remained together since the year Abraham Lincoln was first elected President, and the Pony Express began its brief service.

The “fifty-five cent piece” displays rich steel-gray, walnut-brown, and cobalt-blue toning across the obverse. The reverse displays medium russet-red and lavender toning that deepens at the margins. The obverse has a normal appearance aside from



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a small pod-shaped strike-through near star 4. The lower stars are lightly brought up, but the strike is needle-sharp on Liberty's hair and adjacent stars. The reverse of the half dollar displays the large circular recession where it was indented by the half dime. The half dime is uniface reverse and shows all of the eagle's shield, claws, and tail, as well as the mintmark and most of the arrows and HALF DOL.



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The only comparable mated pair we could find in Heritage's auction archives is a 1973-S Ike dollar indented by an unidentified 1.73 gram planchet. That coin appeared as lot 3523 in our January 2008 FUN Signature and realized \$40,250. The present mated pair, struck at the New Orleans Mint from Seated dies and offered in today's market, is certainly worth considerably more.



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**PRICES REALIZED FOR MINT ERRORS, PATTERNS & RARITIES IN
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1922 Modified High Relief Peace Dollar

Judd-2020, MS65 CAC

The '3200' Specimen

Ex: Mint Director Raymond T. Baker

Sold For: \$213,500.00



1922 \$1 Modified High Relief Production Trial, Judd-2020, MS65 PCGS. CAC. Subtype 2-A. Ex: Baker Estate. A few trial coins produced during the redesign of United States coinage in the early 20th century, that are known today, are specifically and individually referenced in contemporary Mint correspondence. The present Judd-2020 Modified High Relief (or Medium Relief) Peace dollar is such a piece. In the left obverse field is its distinct feature, the number “3200” written to indicate that this was the last coin struck from the modified relief 1922 dies before they failed. A total of six

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Modified High Relief 1922 Peace dollars from these dies are currently documented to survive, including two proofs and four with a business strike finish. Two are in circulated condition. The following examines where these coins fit into the Peace dollar trial coinage.

The Modified High Relief

The initial 1921 circulation coinage of Anthony de Francisci's Peace dollar totaled just more than 1 million coins, which were struck in December and released into circulation on January 3, 1922. However, the coins were plagued with problems. During coinage, the high relief proved nearly impossible to strike up fully, and dies failed quickly. After release, stacking problems were discovered by banks. Mint correspondence from January 9, 1922, assigns much of these issues to the haste with which the coin was put into production at the end of 1921.

In *Renaissance of American Coinage, 1916-1921*, Roger W. Burdette cites the January 13, 1922 minutes of the Commission of Fine Arts, which state in part:

“... it is necessary to make certain mechanical adjustments in the dies. The mint reported that it is desirable to lower the relief to permit stacking at the banks and give greater distinction to certain portions of the coin. These changes will be made by the mint in cooperation with the designer of the coin.”

A small mintage of 35,401 High Relief 1922 Peace dollars struck in early January were, according to Burdette, apparently sequestered as having the same problems at the 1921 coins, and Mint Engraver George T. Morgan immediately set out to modify the relief of the design. In late January, a batch of 3,200 coins were struck from the modified dies, but the failure of the dies once again caused Superintendent Styer to conclude that the modified design was still unsatisfactory, and a low-relief alternative was needed. In a letter to Mint Director Raymond T. Baker on January 24, 1922, Styer wrote:

“I beg to submit herewith three Peace dollars struck from the die reduced in relief. You will notice the head is lower in relief and slightly larger. It is placed a little

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lower in the circle. On the reverse side all the lettering has been strengthened and the rock reduced in relief. All these changes are absolutely necessary and were arrived at after considerable experimenting. I am now convinced, after we struck 3200 pieces that the eagle on the reverse side must be lowered. As you suggested, Mr. Morgan got in touch with Mr. Fraser over the 'phone and asked him to come over tomorrow. He said he had engagements that would not permit of him coming tomorrow but he expects to leave for Washington Wednesday evening and would see you there. He approves reducing the relief of the eagle and said he believed it should be reduced. In fact, he told Mr. Morgan to do what he considered necessary. He may be able to stop here on his way back to New York.

“The bright and sand-blasted pieces were of the first strike and the coin marked ‘3200’ was the thirty-second hundredth piece struck -- the last before the die sunk. Mr. Morgan will immediately go to work on the reverse side of the hub.”

James Earle Fraser’s involvement was on behalf of the Commission of Fine Arts, as its resident sculptor member tasked with seeing the Peace dollar design through to coinage. In a strongly worded letter to Commission Chairman Charles Moore on January 29, 1922, Fraser spoke against the Mint’s alterations to de Francisci’s design, suggesting that if the relief was to be lowered, it should be done by the Janvier pantograph so that the artist’s modeling would be preserved, and that if hand modifications were needed, de Francisci should be personally present for them. Ultimately, this was what occurred later, and the low-relief 1922 coinage was eventually able to commence.

The Coins Struck

What happened to the 3,200 Modified High Relief coins struck? The Mint correspondence cites three specific coins being sent to Director Baker: a sandblast proof, a “bright” or satin proof, and a coin marked “3200.” Correspondence from Fraser suggests he also saw examples of the modified coinage, and Burdette reasons he may have been given “one or more of the new medium relief pieces to take with him and examine in detail.” The remainder of the mintage is believed to have been melted.

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Two of the coins known today carry known Baker Estate provenance: the present “3200” coin and a satin proof, both of which first appeared at auction in Stack’s Bowers’ August 2014 ANA sale. A lone sandblast proof is also known today, which first appeared in a 1985 Bowers and Merena sale, and which is today believed to be that sandblast proof cited in the Mint correspondence as being delivered to Baker in 1922. Of the other three coins, two are circulated. It is possible they are the remnants of however many coins were given to Fraser for examination, or they indicate that some of the mintage was allowed to go into circulation with the subsequent low-relief 1922 coinage.

The Present Coin

The ink-penned “3200” in the left obverse field is the chief element of this remarkable coin, not in it being distracting, but in it identifying this piece as the last of the Modified High Relief coinage before the dies failed. Elsewhere, the soft, luminous luster is unabraded and takes on a delicate champagne hue, with deeper russet toning clinging to the edges of the relief elements. The strike is similar to what is seen on a 1921 High Relief coin, being soft in the centers, exposing the striking problem with the design. The central weakness may also represent the beginning of the dies’ failure. This piece displays unabraded surfaces, with overall preservation that is high-end for the Gem level, as the CAC green label suggests. Though one of six pieces known from these dies, it is unique with its “3200” inscription, and it is the finest of the non-proof specimens.

Ex: Delivered to Mint Director Raymond T. Baker for die trial review by Superintendent Styer (1/24/1922); Raymond T. Baker Estate; Chicago ANA (Stack’s Bowers, 8/2014), lot 13618.

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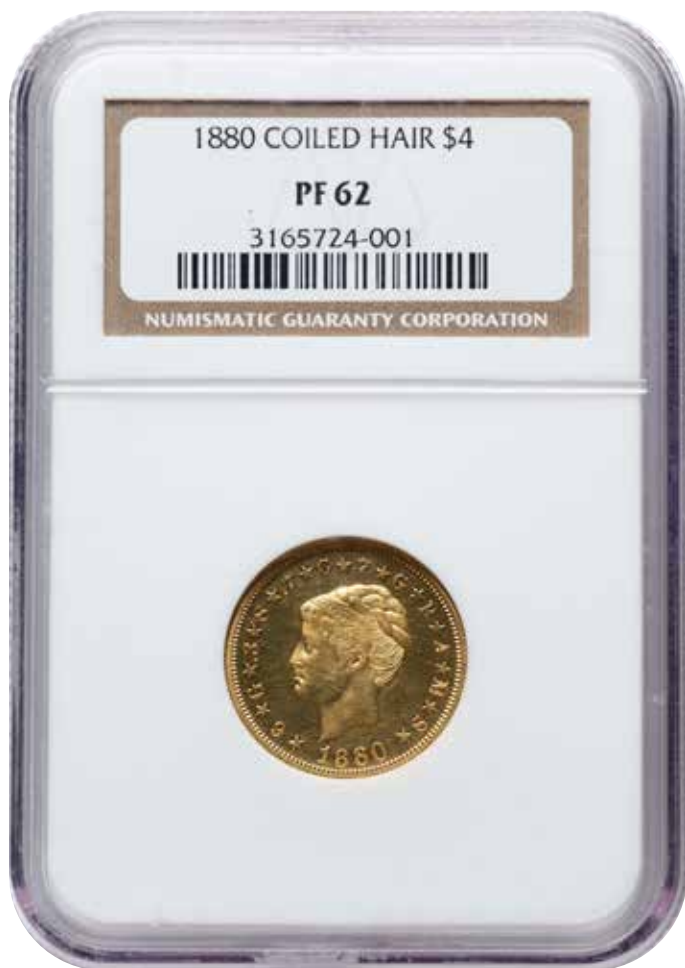
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1880 Coiled Hair Stella, PR62
Judd-1660, Pollock-1860, JD-1
Rarest Stella Design
Ex: Kern-Carter

Sold For: \$854,000.00



1880 \$4 Coiled Hair, Judd-1660, Pollock-1860, JD-1, Low R.7, PR62 NGC. The 1880 Coiled Hair stellas (Judd-1660) are among the great rarities of American gold coinage. Only a handful of specimens survive. PCGS CoinFacts estimates the surviving population of the 1880 Coiled Hair at 8-10 examples in all grades. A roster of the 10 examples known to us is listed below, including one specimen that resides in the National Numismatic Collection at the Smithsonian Institution. Heritage Auctions is privileged to present a spectacular PR62 specimen of this classic gold pattern rarity in this important offering.

The Four Stellas

Four distinct stella varieties are known to collectors: the 1879 Flowing Hair and Coiled Hair coins and the 1880 issues of the same types. Unfortunately, while documentation regarding the purpose and production of 1879 Flowing Hair stellas is relatively comprehensive, little is known about their Coiled Hair counterparts, or even the Flowing Hair coins dated 1880. Mint records show that 425 1879 Flowing Hair stellas were struck between December 1879 and May 1880, as patterns for a proposed international coinage. There is no documentation that we know of that sheds any light on how many Coiled Hair stellas or 1880 Flowing Hair stellas were minted, who authorized their production, or why there were struck. The best estimates range from 15 to 25 examples of each type produced, with far fewer survivors known.

The 1880 Coiled Hair issue is clearly the rarest of the four varieties. It was originally issued in three-coin sets along with a gold dollar and metric dollar, both of which were designed by George T. Morgan. For many years it was believed that just 10 pieces were struck, but it is more likely that the original mintage was slightly larger. Like the 1879 Coiled Hair and 1880 Flowing Hair coins, the 1880 Coiled Hair is definitely a major rarity from an extremely small mintage. Only the 1879 Flowing Hair stella could be called anything close to common, and that is the issue most often chosen by type collectors who want a single example of the stella. Of course, advanced specialists will want all four varieties, and are advised to take advantage of this offering.

Design

Traditionally, the Coiled Hair design has been attributed to George Morgan, but Roger Burdette puts forth a strong argument that Charles Barber was likely responsible for the Coiled Hair design, although he based it on an early pattern by Morgan (Judd-1631). Obverse: Head of Liberty faces left, her hair coiled in a bun atop her head, this coil held in place by a band inscribed LIBERTY. Around, the inscription ★ 6★ G★ .3★ S★ .7★ C★ 7★ G★ R★ A★ M★ S★ and below, the date 1880 is from a curved logotype. Evidence of repunching is visible in the upper loop of the second 8 in the

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date. Reverse: A single large star serves as the central motif, inscribed with incuse lettering ONE STELLA 400 CENTS. Around, in small letters, are the mottoes E PLURIBUS UNUM and DEO EST GLORIA. In large letters, around the border, the legend UNITED STATES OF AMERICA above, and the denomination FOUR DOL. below. Struck in gold with a reeded edge. The D in UNITED is clearly doubled above, as it is on all four dollar gold pieces that we have seen from 1879 and 1880.

Mintages and Survival Rates

Details regarding the production of 1879 Coiled Hair stellas and both 1880 variants are scant. In fact, there are no Mint records documenting any aspect of their creation. Based on survival rates, it is fair to assume that 15 to 25 of each type were struck. Burdette speculates that the 1879 Coiled Hair stellas were struck in late October or early November 1879. Chief Coiner A. Loudon Snowden likely kept the coins in reserve, in case the flowing hair design proved unpopular. They might also have been reserved for special purposes, such as exchange for coins needed for the Mint Collection or political rewards. As for the 1880-dated stellas, Burdette proposes that Snowden ordered new dies for both designs in 1880 after Burchard refused to sell unsold 1879 Flowing Hair sets to collectors, insisting they were strictly reserved for members of congress. One thing is certain beyond any reasonable doubt: The 1880 Coiled Hair stella is the rarest of the four issues in the series. Perhaps 10 examples survive (see roster below).

Physical Appearance

This coin was once a highlight of many prominent collections, including those of Jerome Kern and Amon G. Carter. This attractive PR62 example has a faint greenish tint to the pleasing yellow-gold surfaces. The fields are fully mirrored, with noticeable, but not designated, field-device contrast on both sides. The design elements are well detailed, with a touch of softness on Liberty's curls, due to some planchet striations that were not completely struck out. Both sides have diagonal striations up to the left on the obverse and up to the right on the reverse, in the same direction on both

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sides when the coin orientation is considered. Those striae result from the original planchet manufacturing process. Standard half eagle planchet strip was reduced to 80% thickness in the Mint's rolling mills and drawing bench, then planchets were cut using the standard half eagle planchet cutter. It was the process of rolling and drawing the planchet stock that left parallel striations on the planchet strip. We have never seen a gold stella without the striae, although on some it is extremely faint. This coin possesses a winning combination of absolute rarity, outstanding eye appeal, and intense historic interest. It will be a welcome addition to the finest collection or type set. The 1880 Coiled Hair stella is listed among the *100 Greatest U.S. Coins*. NGC Census: 1 in 62, 3 finer (2/26).

Roster of 1880 Coiled Hair Stellas

This roster was compiled from earlier work by John Dannreuther, Ron Guth, and Saul Teichman.

1. Eliasberg Specimen. PR67 Cameo NGC. H.P. Smith Collection (S.H. & H. Chapman, 5/1906), lot 1456, part of a three-piece Goloid set, with the coins offered in individual lots; J.M. Clapp; Louis E. Eliasberg, Sr.; Louis E. Eliasberg, Jr.; United States Gold Coin Collection (Bowers and Ruddy, 10/1982), lot 319, realized \$99,000; Holecek Family Trust (Stack's, 10/2000), lot 1625; Paramount Collection; U.S. Coins Signature (Heritage, 2/2021), lot 3754, realized \$1,860,000; FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2026), lot 3212, \$2,074,000.

2. Delp Specimen. PR67 Cameo NGC. Winner Delp Collection (Stack's, 11/1972), lot 792, realized \$35,000; Summer FPL (Stack's, 1997) offered as part of a four-piece set for \$875,000; FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2005), lot 30044, realized \$977,500; Tacasyl Collection (Bonhams, 9/2013), lot 1011, realized \$2,574,000.

3. DuPont Specimen. PR67 NGC. CAC. S. Hallock du Pont Collection (Sotheby's, 9/1982), lot 252, part of a four-piece set of stellas with the coins offered in individual lots, realized \$102,300; Chicago Sale (Superior, 8/1991), lot 707, realized \$440,000; Central States Signature (Heritage, 4/2015), lot 5301, realized \$1,821,250; ANA U.S. Coins Signature (Heritage, 8/2025), realized \$2,280,000.

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4. Trompeter Specimen. PR65 Cameo PCGS. CAC. Will Neil Collection (B. Max Mehl, 6/1947), lot 2605, sold as part of a set for \$3,850; Grant Pierce; 1976 ANA (Stack's, 8/1976), lot 2920, sold as part of a set for \$225,000; Western Collection (Stack's, 12/1981), lot 1139, realized \$135,000; Ed Trompeter Collection (Superior, 2/1992), lot 136, realized \$264,000; Orlando Sale (Superior, 8/1992), lot 599; 60th Anniversary Sale (Stack's, 10/1995), lot 1548, realized \$308,000; Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 6/2015), lot 4230, realized \$1,116,250.

5. Simpson Specimen. PR65 Cameo PCGS. Memorable Collection (Numismatic Gallery, 3/1948), lot 282; Public Auction Sale (Stack's, 3/1999), lot 136; Rarities Sale (Bowers and Merena, 1/2000), lot 352; Bob R. Simpson Collection.

6. Superior Galleries Specimen. PR64 Cameo PCGS. Richmond Collection (David Lawrence, 7/2004), lot 1306; Santa Clara Sale (Superior, 7/2005), lot 425, realized \$618,125.

7. Kern Specimen. PR62 NGC. Golden Jubilee Sale (B. Max Mehl, 5/1950), lot 245, sold as part of a set for \$4,100; Amon Carter, Sr.; Amon Carter, Jr.; Carter Family Collection (Stack's, 1/1984), lot 634, realized \$72,250; FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2009), lot 4035, realized \$575,000; Los Angeles Signature (Heritage, 7/2009), lot 1246, realized \$546,250. The present coin.

8. Davies Specimen. PR61 NGC. Davies-Niewoehner Collections (Paramount, 2/1975), lot 547, realized \$67,500; Bowers and Ruddy Rare Coin Review #26, p. 64; FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2000), lot 7519; Robert Swan & Rod Sweet Collections (Bowers and Merena, 3/2004), lot 2620.

9. Dallas Bank Specimen. PR61 NGC. Dr. John Wilkison; Tennessee Coin Exchange; Julian Leidman and Mike Brownlee; Paramount International Coin; H. Jeff Browning; Dallas Bank Collection (Sotheby's and Stack's, 10/2000), lot 363; Rarities Auction (Stack's Bowers, 10/2015), lot 110, realized \$258,500; The Poulos Family Collection/ANA Signature (Heritage, 8/2019), lot 3862, where it brought \$204,000; FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2022), lot 4692, realized \$504,000.

10. Lilly Specimen. PR64. Josiah K. Lilly; National Numismatic Collection at the Smithsonian Institution, grade per Garrett and Guth.

Additional Appearances

- A. Proof.** Dewitt Smith; sold to Virgil Brand in 1908, Brand Journal number 46965.
- B. Proof.** Edgar Adams; sold to Virgil Brand in 1911, Brand Journal number 57094.
- C. Proof.** F.C.C Boyd; sold to Virgil Brand in 1921, Brand Journal number 105730.
- D. Proof.** Albert A. Grinnell Collection (B. Max Mehl, 6/1943), lot 187; Fred E. Olsen Collection (B. Max Mehl, 11/1944), lot 621, part of a four-piece set of stellas with the coins offered in individual lots.
- E. Proof.** King Farouk; Palace Collections of Egypt (Sotheby's, 2/1954), lot 323, purchased by Baldwin.
- F. Proof.** Public Auction Sale (Kreisberg-Schulman, 2/1961), lot 1150, part of a four-piece set of stellas.
- G. Proof.** Major Lenox Lohr; Abner Kreisberg; James Ruddy; Lohr Fixed Price List (Empire Coin Company, 1961).
- H. Proof.** Possibly Dr. J. Hewitt Judd; Illustrated History of United States Coins (Abe Kosoff, 1962), lot 566.
- I. Proof.** Golden Sale of the Century, Part II (Kreisberg-Schulman, 1/1963), lot 1940, part of a four-piece set of stellas, with the coins offered individually (Registry values: P4)

From The Presidio Collection, Part II.

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**(1854) Kellogg Twenty Copper Die Trial
Extremely Rare K-1 Variety, MS64 Brown**

Ex: Virgil Brand

Sold For: \$134,200.00



1854 \$20 Kellogg Twenty Dollar Copper Die Trial MS64 Brown PCGS. K-1. The closing of the United States Assay Office on December 14, 1853, and the lack of private coinage created a coin shortage in California, and while paper money could have alleviated the issue, the state's constitution made paper currency illegal. What

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coins survived the second series of private coinage dwindled, all while high-grade bullion continued flowing to the state. The desperate bankers approached John Glover Kellogg and G.F. Richter to help alleviate the ailing bankers who wrote on January 14, 1854 in *Alta California*:

“...bankers in this city and Sacramento addressed a communication to Messrs. Kellogg & Richter, Assayers stating that there was a scarcity of coin here and desiring them to issue private coin until the commencement of operations in the Mint... they have acceded to their request, will commence their coming operation in a few days.”

Kellogg & Co. proceeded to strike approximately 300,000 twenty-dollar gold coins in 1854 and 1855, using dies that closely resembled those used for regular federal coinage. The legends were altered so that they reflected the issuing company and place of striking. The operation of the newly opened San Francisco Mint should have concluded the need for private assaying in the Golden State, but operations proved spotty initially. The new Mint was met with both shortages and failing equipment, which only hastened a coin shortage crisis that the federal government was now unable to relieve, only furthering the reliance on Kellogg & Co.'s private issues.

Don Kagin lists the K-1 copper die trial as an R.8 issue in his definitive reference on Territorial gold. This extremely rare, undated copper dies trial was struck before the date was added to the die. They are, according to Kagin, made from modified dies from Curtis & Perry's 1853-Moffat double eagles. We can largely conclude that the trial pieces were struck early in 1854, as the request from bankers issued to Kellogg took place January 14, 1854, and the first gold double eagle issued from the company was February 9th, we can safely assume it was struck within that twenty-six-day window.

The earliest auction appearance of an example known to us was in 1890 as an offering in the Lorin G. Parmelee Collection, though the catalog said nothing of note and reported it as Uncirculated. The first example that we can trace to a currently known specimen was the Garrett coin, sold privately by B. Max Mehl in 1937 and went on to appear 43 years later in the Garrett Collection Bowers and Ruddy auction in March

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1980; they cited Don Taxay's compilation of *Scott's Encyclopedia of United States Coins*, which stated: "...two pieces with certainty, and mentions a possible third." Another example emerged in the Henry H. Clifford Collection, offered by Bowers and Ruddy in March 1982, where the cataloger reported the same population estimate.

The third known example is the current coin. It was part of Virgil Brand's collection, offered by Bowers and Merena in 1984. While Bowers and Merena adjusted their estimate in that catalog to "...fewer than a half dozen exist..." no previously unknown examples have appeared at auction since. Thus, only three pieces are known today. There are some noted early appearances (see roster below), that were mentioned within other sales, which cannot be positively matched to any of the three known examples. They likely represent early offerings of these pieces or additional examples yet to emerge in modern times.

The Brand specimen offered here displays deep espresso-brown luster intertwined with some chestnut tones. There are no readily apparent abrasions or marks that would detract from the incredible eye appeal of this piece. The strike of this trial is exquisite, and some hatch patterned die lines appear above the hair.

The other two known specimens have not appeared publicly in decades. The Garrett example was the most recent of them to appear, graded PR65 by NGC and offered 25 years ago in a Bowers and Merena auction. The Clifford piece has not been publicly offered since 1982. The present Brand example is the only example of this elusive pattern that has had the opportunity to be offered just twice since then. This will be the first opportunity to obtain this example in over a decade. Heritage will have the privilege to offer this historic die trial piece. Housed in a generation 3.1 green label holder.

PRICES REALIZED FOR MINT ERRORS, PATTERNS & RARITIES IN THE HERITAGE 2026 CENTRAL STATES SIGNATURE® AUCTION

Roster of Known Specimens

1. PR65 Brown NGC. B. Max Mehl, sold privately on 4/6/1937; John Work Garrett Collection; Johns Hopkins University Collection; Garrett Collection, Part II (Bowers & Ruddy 3/1980), lot 907, \$8,000; Phillip Flannagan et al, Collections (Bowers & Merena, 12/2001), lot 6549, not sold. Kagin plate coin.

2. MS64 Brown PCGS. Chicago Coin Company, purchased on December 30, 1911; Virgil Brand, inventory number 60,760; Jane Brand Allen; The Virgil M. Brand Collection Part II (Bowers and Merena, 6/1984), lot 1547; FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2012), lot 5152, \$80,500. **The present coin.**

3. Unc Details (scratched) NCS. Henry H. Clifford Collection (Bowers and Ruddy, 3/1982), lot 52; Jack Klauson; Kagin's; private transaction in 6/1992 to the Robert Bass Collection of Pioneer Patterns (coin #88). Thanks to Saul Teichman and David McCarthy for this information.

Additional Appearances

A. Uncirculated. Lorin G. Parmelee Collection (New York Coin & Stamp, 6/1890), lot 256, \$1.10; Lyman Low. Possibly the same as number 1 or 2 above.

B. Uncirculated. Hercsh, Levick, and Farrell Collections (Thomas Elder, 10/1907), lot 452, \$17; Henry Chapman. Possibly the same as number 1 or 2 above.

C. Very Fine. H.O. Granberg Collection in 1911, per Edgar Adams, plate coin in his *Private Gold Coinage of California 1849-1855*. Possibly the same as number 3 above.

D. In the *Scott Catalogue & Encyclopedia of U.S. Coins*, Don Taxay lists an example attributed to Ely. No other information available.

E. Another example Taxay mentions as a possible appearance attributed to Haines-Wiggin. No other information available.

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PRICES REALIZED FOR MINT ERRORS, PATTERNS & RARITIES IN
THE HERITAGE 2026 CENTRAL STATES SIGNATURE® AUCTION



Kellogg & Humbert Gold Ingot, 23.33 Ounces

Ex: S.S. Central America

Sold For: \$122,000.00



PRICES REALIZED FOR MINT ERRORS, PATTERNS & RARITIES IN THE HERITAGE 2026 CENTRAL STATES SIGNATURE® AUCTION

Kellogg & Humbert Gold Ingot. 23.33 Ounces. CAGB-457. Even after the *S.S. Central America* shipwreck in 1857, where hundreds of Kellogg & Humbert gold ingots were lost, contributing to the financial Panic of 1857, the San Francisco assayer continued to be a prolific private firm on the West Coast. The October 5, 1859 edition of *The Nevada Democrat* ran a short notice concerning the firm:

“Messrs. Kellogg & Humbert, assayers of San Francisco, have recently cast the largest bar of gold ever made in California, and perhaps in the world. It is twelve inches long, fine and a half wide, and four thick, and perfectly cast without dressing or burnishing. It weighs 2,122 25-100 ounces [2,122.25 ounces], and is valued at \$42.581 71.”

The cited ingot dwarfs any of the those recovered from the *S.S. Central America*, though, it is not available to collectors today to own. Most known ingots from Kellogg & Humbert, as well as other California assayers, came from the 1857 shipwreck. These are accessible, though they appear at auction with irregularity, meaning collectors must be ready when an opportunity arises.

This ingot is among the smaller Kellogg & Humbert bars recovered from the wreck. It was poured into Mold K&H-02 (41 mm x 52 mm) and weighs 23.33 troy ounces. This is a small-to-medium-sized ingot (weight class of 15.01 to 25.00 ounces). The top side reads: No 553 / 23.33 Oz / 764 FINE / \$368.46. The company hallmark is placed on a long side. The serial number is repeated on the back side of the ingot. The ingot is primarily yellow-gold but with reddish deposits on portions of the back and lower edges. Surface marks are minor and consistent with *S.S. Central America* recovery ingots. Thickness: 21 mm.

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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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COUNTERFEIT 1859 \$2½ LIBERTY GOLD PROOF REVERSE DIE TRIAL

by Mike Byers (mikebyers.com)

It has been determined by the three major third party grading services that this proof \$2½ Liberty gold die trial is not authentic. PCGS determined that it was a

counterfeit struck from false dies. NGC determined that it was *not genuine.* And CACG determined that it was of *questionable authenticity.*



COUNTERFEIT 1859 \$2½ LIBERTY GOLD PROOF REVERSE DIE TRIAL

This surprised many experts since this was a rare and famous uniface die trial *in gold*. The reverse design is the adopted design for the \$2½ Liberty. It was double struck and

broadstruck on an oversized gold planchet with a weight of 5.4 grams which is considerably heavier than the 4.18 gram weight of a regular \$2½ Liberty.



COUNTERFEIT 1859 \$2½ LIBERTY GOLD PROOF REVERSE DIE TRIAL

This gold die trial has an illustrious pedigree, which includes being in a Q. David Bowers Empire Review and a Lester Merkin auction.

Additionally it is mentioned in David W. Akers Quarter Eagle reference book. Lastly, it is listed in the Judd Appendix and featured

on the USPatterns website.

There was intense discussion in the numismatic community over whether this die trial is authentic or counterfeit. Although most experts believe it to be a counterfeit, there are a few experts that still feel that it might possibly be genuine.



uspatterns.com



JA1859-8/P3230

This is a reverse die trial, struck in gold, of the regular "Short Arrowheads" variety used from 1859-1866 according to Pollock.

It was offered as lot 469 in Lester Merkin's 10/73 sale and was described as follows:

"n.d. (1859) Uniface trial of new reverse for quarter eagles, probably the first proof die sunk from the new hub of that year. Differs from 1840-58 in shape of claws, arrowheads, and wingtips; heavier pendants to T's, etc., these features continuing to 1907. Struck on oversize round gold blank with plain edge, wt. 79 1/2 grains (!). Brill. Proof. On the blank outer margin is III (chisel marks?); on blank rev. at rim directly opposite III is incuse O O, from punches; significance unknown. Unpublished Unique."

It is almost certainly the same piece offered in the 8/1962 Empire Review #16 on page 32.

This piece has been determined to be a counterfeit by PCGS and NGC.

Photo courtesy of Mike Byers.

COUNTERFEIT 1859 \$2½ LIBERTY GOLD PROOF REVERSE DIE TRIAL

Judd Appendix A J-A1859-8

Appendix A: Die and Hub Trials and Splashers



J-A1858-5: Half Dollar • Reverse lettering only as on J-222. White metal. Library Company of Philadelphia.



J-A1859-3: Half Dollar • Obverse as above, with legend and dentilation added, but date still lacking. White metal. Library Company of Philadelphia.

J-A1859-4: Half Dollar • Obverse as above, now complete including date. Lead. Existence unconfirmed.

J-A1859-5: Half Dollar • Reverse of J-237. Copper. Existence unconfirmed.

J-A1859-6: Half Dollar • Reverse of J-239. Lead. Existence unconfirmed.



J-A1858-6: Gold Dollar • Obverse die trial of J-224. White metal. Library Company of Philadelphia.⁸



J-A1858-7: Gold Dollar • Reverse die trial of J-224, but lacking date. White metal. Library Company of Philadelphia.⁹



J-A1859-7: Silver Dollar • Obverse is Longacre's French Liberty Head, but without LIBERTY on ribbon. White metal. Three known.

J-A1859-8: \$2.50 • Reverse style of 1859 to 1866 with short arrowheads. Gold. See Lester Merkin's sale of 10/1973 (Lot 469).

1859



J-A1859-1: Half Dime or Dime • Obverse die trial with Longacre's French Liberty Head design as on the half dollars of this year,¹⁰ No date or legend. Copper. Ex New Netherlands Coin Co., 4/1951; ANA (1958 sale).



J-A1859-9: \$20 • Obverse lacks dentilation and date, but has a date (1850?) or numbers scratched under truncation of neck. White metal. Library Company of Philadelphia.



J-A1859-2: Half Dollar • Obverse Longacre design as on J-237 through J-246 without date, legend, or dentilation. White metal. Two or three known.

COUNTERFEIT 1859 \$2½ LIBERTY GOLD PROOF REVERSE DIE TRIAL

Q. David Bowers Empire Review #16 1962

MISCELLANY

Rarities, unusual coins, items received too late for inclusion in the regular sections.

\$2 1/2 Gold Trial

Uniface impression on a large gold planchet of a Proof reverse die for the Liberty head type \$2 1/2 series. Flawless gem Proof. *Unlisted.* Of extreme importance to both the collector of patterns and the collector of gold coins. _____ \$1,750.00

COUNTERFEIT 1859 \$2½ LIBERTY GOLD PROOF REVERSE DIE TRIAL

Lester Merkin auction October 1973, lot 469





- 469 n. d. (1859) Uniface trial of new reverse for quarter eagles, probably the first proof die sunk from the new hub of that year. Differs from 1840–58 in shape of claws, arrowheads, and wingtips; heavier pendants to T's etc., these features continuing to 1907. Struck on oversize round **gold** blank with plain edge, wt. 79½ grains (!). Brill. Proof. On the blank outer margin is III (chisel marks?); on blank rev. at rim directly opposite the III is incuse O O, from punches; significance unknown. **Unpublished Unique. ILLUSTR.**

COUNTERFEIT 1859 \$2½ LIBERTY GOLD PROOF REVERSE DIE TRIAL

This die trial is referenced in *United States Gold Coins: An Analysis of Auction Records Volume II Quarter Eagles, 1796-1929* by David W. Akers. On page 120, he mentions that this "very interesting uniface die trial of this new reverse exists and was sold in Lester Merkin's October 1973 sale."

1859



Average Grade: EF-44
Mintage: 39,444

Number of Appearances: 60 (27%)

Comments:
The 1859 has the lowest mintage of any Philadelphia Mint quarter eagle of the 1850's. It is moderately scarce in all grades and really quite rare in choice uncirculated condition. A small number of proofs (probably less than ten) are known, although as the auction data indicates, none has appeared at auction for over 13 years. In 1859, reverse dies were prepared from a new hub. The letters are smaller and more widely spaced than they are on the issues from 1840 to 1858 and the arrowheads are noticeably smaller. There are also differences in the shape of the claws, olive branch, and wing tips. This "new" design was used until the Liberty Head type was discontinued in 1907. A very interesting uniface die trial of this new reverse exists and was sold in Lester Merkin's October 1973 sale.

Auction Records:

- (5) Proof: Wolfson 1962; MC 1948; Atwater 1946; WGC 1946; Bell 1944
- (20) Unc: Pine Tree 6/75; Stack's 9/74, 4/74; Scanlon 1973; Stack's 4/71; Kreisberg 6/70; Harmer, Rooke 11/69; Miles 1968; Stack's 10/66; Kosoff 10/65; Stack's 10/65, 9/65; Pierce 1965; ANA 1963; Bell 1963; Melish 1956; Kern 1950; Hall 1945; Olsen 1944; Roach 1944
- (7) AU: Stack's 4/30/75; Superior 2/75; Paramount 5/73, 2/71; ANA 1969; Shuford 1968; Neil 1947
- (16) EF: Stack's 12/74; Superior 2/74; Merkin 2/72; RARCOA 2/72; Paramount 11/71; Shapero 1971; Stack's 5/71, 6/70; Merkin 11/68; Stack's 5/68; Merkin 9/67; Bolt 1966; Ward 1964; Walton 1963; Cicero 1960; Leo 1947
- (12) VF: ANA 1975; Beck 1975; Gilhousen 1973; Stack's 5/72; DiBello 1970; ANA 1968; Fed. Brand 1963; Cicero 1960; Holmes 1960; Smith 1955; Davis/Graves 1954; Menjou 1950

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

TOP 50 MOST COMMONLY COUNTERFEITED U.S. COINS

ACCORDING TO SUBMISSIONS TO
NUMISMATIC GUARANTY COMPANY (NGC)

To help collectors and dealers identify counterfeit coins, NGC has prepared lists of the most commonly counterfeited US, Chinese and world coins with diagnostic information and images from NGC's extensive database, as well as commentary from the NGC coin grading team.

1. 1909-S VDB Lincoln Cent

The 1909-S VDB Lincoln cent is one of the most popular United States coins. This popularity had led it to become the most commonly altered and counterfeited collectible coin in the world, according to submissions to NGC. For a counterfeiter, the addition of a simple, small design element (an "S" mintmark or "V.D.B." initials) can make a very cheap coin appear to be worth hundreds, if not thousands, of dollars. The frequency with which these forgeries are seen makes it essential to thoroughly inspect any 1909-S VDB Lincoln cent.



2. 1916-D Mercury Dime

The 1916-D is the famous key date in the extremely popular Mercury Dime series. This popularity has resulted in significant values. The Philadelphia 1916 is quite common and affordable in comparison and this gives a counterfeiter the opportunity to add a tiny “D” mintmark to make it appear to be the rare 1916-D. In addition to added mintmark fakes, complete counterfeits are also frequently seen.



3. 1914 Indian \$2.50

The 1914 Gold Quarter Eagle has the second lowest mintage in the Indian Head series after the elusive 1911-D issue. Only 240,000 pieces were struck, and today they are highly sought by collectors, especially in uncirculated grades. Unfortunately, there are also a lot of counterfeits of this date. Many of these fakes have been in the marketplace since the 1960s and continue to deceive collectors and dealers today.



4. 1914-D Lincoln Cent

While not quite as desirable as the 1909-S VDB, the 1914-D Lincoln Cent actually has a smaller surviving population. This makes the 1914-D a prime target for counterfeiters. The most commonly seen fakes are outright counterfeits, but added mintmarks and date alterations (usually from 1944-D cents) are relatively common as well.



5. 1882 Indian \$3

The most commonly seen 1882 \$3 Gold counterfeit is one produced by the so-called “Omega Man.” The calling card for his fakes is a tiny Omega symbol. On this particular counterfeit, the symbol is found inside the loop of the “R” in LIBERTY. These were likely created in the 1970s in order to deceive collectors.



6. 1911 Indian \$2.50

The 1911 \$2.50 gold Indian is actually one of the most common dates of the entire series with a mintage of 704,000 pieces. However, the numismatic value still far outweighs the intrinsic value of the gold. Counterfeiters have seized upon this difference to make fakes that are actually the correct weight in gold, but are fake nonetheless. It is believed that many of these fakes likely originated in the Middle East in the 1960s.



7. 1922 No D Lincoln Cent

The Philadelphia Mint did not strike any Lincoln Cents in 1922. However, an overzealous Denver Mint worker over-polished some dies, leading to 1922-D Lincoln cents which have had the mintmarks removed. While the 1922-D Lincoln is relatively common, the 1922 No D is much more scarce and valuable. Due to this value difference, an unscrupulous person can efface the D from a coin and make the coin appear much more valuable.



8. 1915 Indian \$5

The 1915 \$5 gold Indian had a mintage of just under 600,000 pieces. With this large of a mintage, it is a relatively common Indian half eagle. However, higher-grade examples of this date are still worth much more than the value of the gold in the coin. Due to this difference in value, counterfeiters have created many fakes in order to deceive collectors.



9. 1925-D Indian \$2.50

The 1925-D gold quarter eagle is another example of a common coin that has still been extensively counterfeited. This date had one of the higher mintages of the entire series at 578,000 coins. As was the case with a few of the gold coins higher on this list, these fakes were often made in order to deceive collectors.



10. 1893-S Morgan Dollar

The famous key date Morgan dollar rounds out the top 10 counterfeits most commonly seen by NGC. With a mintage of a mere 100,000 coins, this coin is worth well into the five figures at every grade of AU 50 or higher. With such huge profit potential for counterfeiters, 1893(-P) coins are often sacrificed in order to create an 1893-S. Nearly all of the fakes seen by NGC graders have had “S” mintmarks added to Philadelphia coins. Outright counterfeits are sometimes seen at NGC as well, but are usually not as deceptive as the added mintmark examples can be.



11. 1912 Indian \$2.50

With a mintage of 616,000 pieces, the 1912 \$2.50 Indian is another common date in the series. It is also a date which was extensively counterfeited in the 1970s. Many of these old fakes, which are usually of the correct weight and gold content, are still submitted to NGC for authentication and grading today.



12. 1915 Indian \$2.50

The twelfth coin on our list is very similar to coin 11. The Philadelphia Mint struck 606,000 quarter eagles in 1915, making this another common date in the series. However, NGC has received a large number of fakes for this date as well over the years. Many of these counterfeits have been seen in the marketplace since the 1970s.



13. 1853 Gold Dollar

The 1853 Gold Dollar is the first coin from the series on our list for most-seen counterfeits at NGC. This year saw the highest mintage for the entire series with some 4,076,051 pieces struck. The high mintage means that this coin is often not inspected closely, making it easier for counterfeiters to pass their fakes.



14. 1909 Indian \$2.50

For the fourteenth coin on our list, we return to the most-counterfeited series: the Indian Head gold \$2.50. Once again, the 1909 is by no means a rare date, but it is a slight conditional rarity in higher grades. This led to extensive counterfeiting of this date, especially in the Middle East in the 1970s. These older fakes are still submitted to NGC quite regularly.



15. 1855 Indian \$3

The 1855 is the second-most commonly counterfeited Indian Head \$3, according to submissions to NGC. These, too, have been seen in the marketplace for decades and most likely originate in the 1970s or 1980s. They are usually the correct weight and gold content. Intended to deceive collectors of the day, they continue to trick collectors and dealers today.



16. 1913 Indian \$5

The 1913 \$5 Indian has the second highest mintage of the entire series at just under 916,000 coins. Even though it is among the most common dates, genuine examples have long carried a premium over their melt value. Due to that value difference, many fakes were produced in the 1970s. These are still seen quite often today.



17. 1887 Gold Dollar

The 1887 gold dollar had a mintage of a mere 7,500 pieces. However, by this point in the series, many were saved by speculators and did not circulate, so this date is not as rare as one might think. Nonetheless, high grade examples are worth many multiples of their intrinsic value, which is enticing to counterfeiters. This is evidenced by the hundreds of fakes of this issue that NGC has seen in the past three decades.



18. 1862 Gold Dollar

Counterfeits of the 1862 gold dollar are seen just as often as those of the 1887. However, the 1862 had a much larger mintage with more than 1.3 million pieces struck. Even with this large mintage, Mint State gold dollars still bring a very large premium over the intrinsic value, which explains why many fakes are actually of the correct weight. A counterfeiter can melt a single cull double eagle to create 20 gold dollar counterfeits, all with the correct weight and composition.



19. 1910 Indian \$2.50

Once again, another issue from the Indian Head \$2.50 series makes the list of the most common counterfeits. The 1910 is the seventh Indian Head \$2.50 on our list. With a mintage of just under 500,000 coins, the 1910 Quarter Eagle is certainly not an overall rarity, but Mint State examples are actually quite elusive. It can therefore be lucrative for a counterfeiter to target these pieces.



20. 1927 Indian \$2.50

Number 20 on our list is yet another Indian Head \$2.50, the eighth example from a series that consists of only 15 different date and mintmark combinations. While the 1927 had a lower mintage than some of the earlier coins in the series, it is actually more common in higher grades. Counterfeits of this date are also quite common in the marketplace, even though many of them were first seen in the 1970s.



21. 1909-D Indian \$5

In 1909 the Denver Mint produced more half eagles than any other issue of the entire Indian Head Half Eagle series with more than 3.4 million pieces struck. However, enterprising counterfeiters have still made fakes—many with the correct weight and composition—to fool collectors and pocket the difference between the numismatic value of a genuine example and the intrinsic value of a fake coin struck in gold.



22. 1927 Saint-Gaudens \$20

The 1927 Saint-Gaudens Double Eagle is the most commonly counterfeited double eagle, according to submissions to NGC. Some may have been produced to fool collectors, but many were likely struck to side-step the ban on owning gold in the U.S. before 1974. Coins with numismatic value were legal to own, so if you wanted to own gold bullion at the time, you might have had to settle for a counterfeit U.S. gold coin.



23. 1914-D Indian \$2.50

The 1914 Indian Head \$2.50 had the second-lowest mintage of the entire series. This makes it a tempting target for counterfeiters as examples often sell for many multiples of their bullion value. Most fakes of this date were made specifically to fool collectors and are generally relatively high in quality.



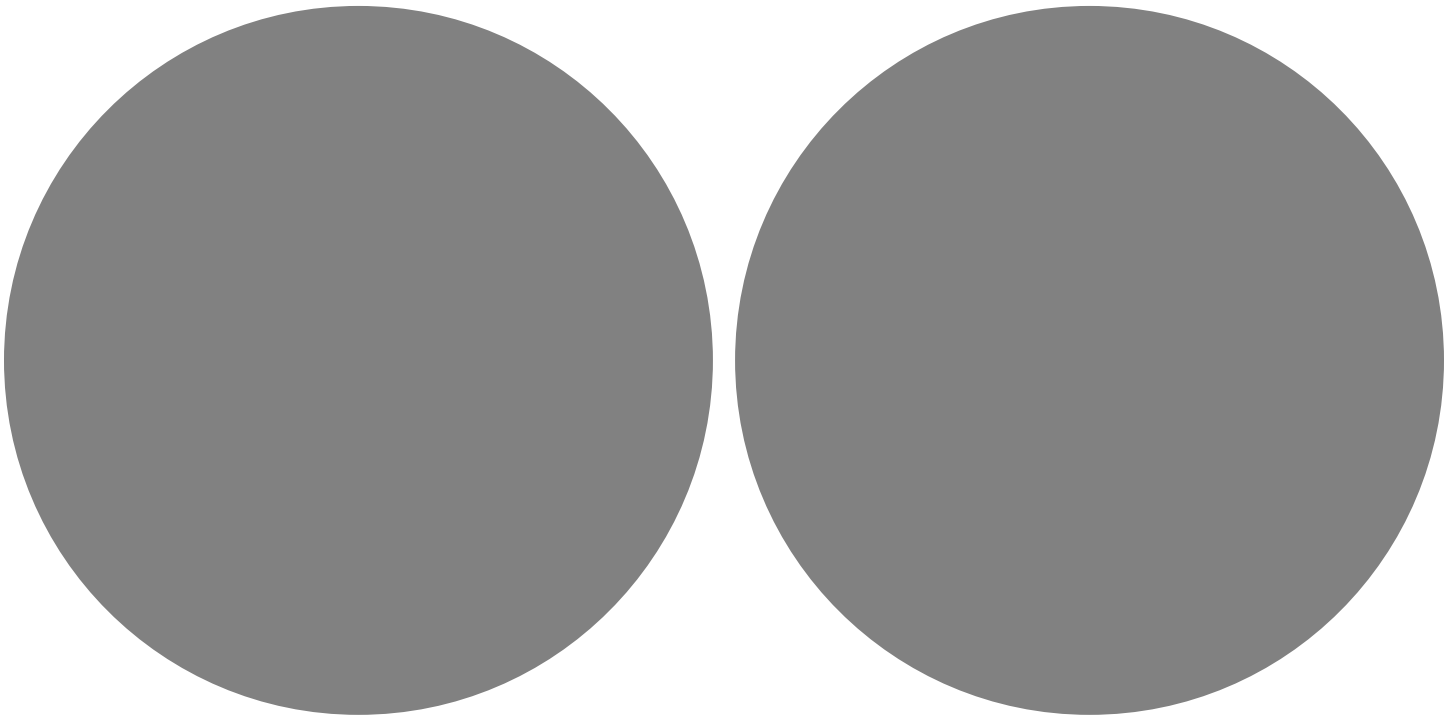
24. 1924 Saint-Gaudens \$20

The 1924 Saint-Gaudens Double Eagle had a mintage of well over 4 million coins. However, it is the second-most commonly seen counterfeit double eagle at NGC. Once again, this is likely due to the fact that many of these were made in order to avoid the gold ban in the United States prior to 1974.



25. 1909 Indian \$5

The 1909 \$5 Gold Indian is a common date for the series, with over 627,000 examples struck. It is also a very commonly seen counterfeit. The fakes most often seen are those that have been known to the numismatic community since the 1960s and '70s.



26. 1926 Saint-Gaudens \$20

The 1926 \$20 is the third Saint-Gaudens Double Eagle on our list. These fakes likely originated in the 1960s and early 1970s as a way to circumvent the gold ban in the United States. While these fakes still deceive numerous collectors, they are well known to specialists.



27. 1857 Indian \$3

The 1857 is the third-most commonly seen counterfeit \$3 piece at NGC. As was the case with the two earlier examples, these counterfeits are often early ones that are actually of the correct weight and gold content. The counterfeiters produced these in order to fool collectors, and judging by the number of these received by NGC over the years, they have often succeeded.



28. 1913 Indian \$2.50

As if there haven't been enough \$2.50 Indians on our list already, the 28th most commonly seen fake at NGC is yet another Indian quarter eagle. This is another common date, but one that still carries a numismatic premium. Therefore, many fakes seen by NGC are actually of the correct weight and gold content, but have been known to the numismatic community for decades.



29. 1928 Indian \$2.50

Yet another Indian quarter eagle made our list for most commonly seen counterfeits at NGC at #29. The 1928 \$2.50 is another common date in the series which was extensively counterfeited in the 1970s to deceive coin collectors. Most fakes seen today are from that era.



30. 1912 Indian \$5

The 1912 \$5 gold Indian is the fifth-most commonly seen fake \$5 Indian at NGC. It is among the most common dates of the entire series. Most of these fakes are well-known to the numismatic community and have been extensively covered in counterfeit detection books.



31. 1878 Indian \$3

The 1878 Indian \$3 gold piece is the fourth most commonly seen counterfeit in the series at NGC. Although this date had the highest mintage of the entire series, counterfeiters could still make money by creating forgeries on planchets of the correct weight and gold content. An enterprising counterfeiter could melt one \$20 gold piece to create 6 fake \$3 gold pieces with some gold left over.



32. 1914 Indian \$5

The 1914 \$5 gold Indian had a mintage of only 247,000 pieces, but is still a relatively common date for the series in mint state. However, counterfeiters have extensively copied this date as well, and fakes are pretty regularly seen at NGC.



33. 1911 Indian \$5

The Philadelphia Mint struck some 915,000 \$5 gold Indians in 1911. This makes it one of the more common dates in mint state. However, these coins still sell for many times their gold value in higher grades, which has made them a tempting target for counterfeiters.



34. 1908 Indian \$5

Hopefully you're sensing a pattern here with Indian quarter and half eagles. #34 on our list is the 1908 \$5 Indian, which is also a common coin with a mintage of over 577,000 pieces. However, fakes are still routinely submitted to NGC for authentication and grading.



35. 1909-S Indian Cent

The 1909-S Indian head cent is one of only two Indian cents with mintmarks. It also had the lowest mintage of the entire series, at just over a third the mintage of the elusive 1877. Even in poor condition, examples are usually worth hundreds of dollars. On the other hand, 1909 Philadelphia Indian head cents are extremely common. Due to this disparity, counterfeiters will often add an “S” mintmark to a genuine Philadelphia coin.



36. 1932 Indian \$10

This is the first gold eagle on our list of most seen counterfeits at NGC. Some 4,463,000 \$10 Indians were struck at the Philadelphia Mint in 1932, by far the highest mintage for the entire series. This also happens to be the most commonly seen fake at NGC. Many of these fakes were likely produced in order to bypass the former ban on gold ownership in the United States.



37. 1911-D Indian \$2.50

The 1911-D quarter eagle is the rarest issue of the entire series with a mintage of only 55,680 pieces. Counterfeiters know that this issue will elicit more scrutiny than others, which explains why it's only the twelfth most-common Indian quarter eagle counterfeit. This is also the only quarter eagle that has added mintmark fakes in addition to outright counterfeits.



38. 1874 Gold Dollar

This is only the fourth gold dollar on our listing of counterfeits most often seen by NGC. As has been the case with many of the other gold counterfeits on the list, this date is not particularly rare. In fact, it is one of the more common gold dollars. However, with less than a twentieth of an ounce of gold in each piece, the numismatic value of gold dollars far outweighs the bullion value. This allows an enterprising counterfeiter to buy one gold double eagle for near melt and transform it into twenty gold dollar fakes which bring many multiples of their gold value.



39. 1915 Indian \$10

The Philadelphia Mint struck 351,000 Gold Eagles in 1915, which makes this a relatively common date in the series. Nonetheless, this issue has still been heavily counterfeited. As is the case with other \$10 and \$20 gold pieces on this list, this coin was likely heavily counterfeited in the 1960s and early 1970s in order to bring then-illegal gold bullion into the United States, where gold ownership was limited to coins of numismatic significance.



40. 1868 Gold Dollar

Number 40 on our list is another gold dollar. Only 10,500 mint state examples were struck by Philadelphia that year, but this is not a low mintage for the unpopular gold dollar series. However, examples are coveted today in high grade. Due to the high value of this coin in mint state grades relative to the value of gold in a genuine piece, correct-weight fakes are quite commonly seen at NGC.



41. 1908 Indian \$2.50

The inaugural issue for the Indian quarter eagle series had a mintage of over 560,000 pieces. Plenty of those original issues have survived in high grade, but are still worth a large premium to bullion value. Due to this price difference between bullion and numismatic value, forgers have targeted numerous dates of Indian quarter eagles for counterfeiting.



42. 1908-D Indian \$5

The Denver Mint struck nearly 150,000 Indian half eagles in 1908. While this is by no means a rare date, it has still been targeted by counterfeiters looking to capitalize on the difference in value between the gold in the coin and the numismatic value placed upon it by the market.



43. 1889-CC Morgan Dollar

The 1889-CC Morgan dollar is the second silver dollar to make this list. Only 350,000 examples were struck at the Carson City Mint, and many ended up in melting pots later. Due to its value, this coin is an attractive target for counterfeiters. The most common type of fake is simply an added mintmark. The 1889 Philadelphia issue is quite common, which makes it a prime target to add on the mintmark. Outright counterfeits are often seen at NGC as well, but are usually not as deceptive as the added mintmark examples can be.



44. 1904 Liberty \$20

The 1904 Liberty Head Double Eagle had the highest mintage of the entire series. As is the case with the other double eagles earlier in this list, these fakes were struck before the end of the gold ban in the United States. By claiming them as genuine U.S. Mint coins, they could be imported into and sold within the United States.



45. 1928 Saint-Gaudens \$20

The 1928 Saint-Gaudens had the highest mintage of the entire series at some 8.8 million coins. Due to its astronomical mintage, even mint state examples are readily available today. However, many old counterfeits from the 1960s and '70s are also floating around in the numismatic community. These were likely made to be imported into the U.S. during the gold ban, but still fool collectors today.



46. 1883 Gold Dollar

Some 10,800 gold dollars were struck in 1883, which was a healthy mintage at the time. However, counterfeiters have still targeted this date for their forgeries as many times people will only closely inspect key date coins. The fact that a gold dollar has less than 1/20th of an ounce of gold means that fakes are usually of the right metallic composition.



47. 1926 Indian \$2.50

The 1926 Indian quarter eagle is the 14th \$2.50 Indian on our list. This issue had a relatively healthy mintage of 446,000 coins, and therefore is common in all grades. However, it is still worth more than bullion value and consequently has been faked.



48. 1912 Indian \$10

The 1912 \$10 Indian is another common date for the series with a mintage of 405,000 coins. Yet it is still the third most commonly seen fake at NGC. As was the case with earlier eagles and double eagles, these coins were likely struck to circumvent laws restricting the ownership of gold in the U.S.



49. 1910 Indian \$5

The 1910 is the last Indian half eagle on our list. Some 604,000 were struck that year, making this a common date. However they are still worth much more than melt in higher grades. Due to this disparity in prices, counterfeiters have produced these in order to deceive collectors. The fakes are often of the correct gold content.



TOP 50 MOST COMMONLY COUNTERFEITED U.S. COINS

50. 1929 Indian \$2.50

The 1929 is the fifteenth and final \$2.50 Indian. Not only was it the last coin struck in the series, but it's also the last of the fifteen date and mintmark issues. If there's a problem with counterfeits in a series, the Indian quarter eagle series is it. Once again this is a common issue that was counterfeited in order to fool collectors.



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Martha Washington Quarter-Sized Test Pieces

Set of 5 Different Experimental Finishes

Judd 2116 Cupro-Nickel Clad

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\$250,000



This is a historic and spectacular unique set of Martha Washington Test Pieces struck circa 1999. They are listed in the U.S. Patterns website and have been assigned Judd 2116, which are the Martha Washington Quarter-Sized test pieces struck in cupro-nickel clad. This unique set consists of 5 different experimental finishes that the U.S. Mint was testing. The U.S. Mint did adopt the *satin finish*, which first appeared in the 2005-2010 Mint Sets, and the *reverse proof finish*, which first appeared on the 2006-P American Silver Eagle. To date, there are no U.S. coins struck with a *brushed finish* or *antique finish*.

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Exceptional for the Type: One of the Largest Known Indents on a Wartime Nickel

by Greg Bennick
Mint Error News Consultant

From time to time, an error coin featuring a relatively common error type becomes exceptional because of either the dramatic nature of the type, the host coin, or both. This is one of those moments.



In this issue of Mint Error News. I want to feature this amazing 1945-P wartime silver Jefferson nickel with a 55% obverse indent. In a moment, I will explain what causes the indent. But for now, to start, I want to clarify that this is certainly one of the largest known indents on a wartime nickel. When combined with its exceptional grade (this, in my opinion, a slight undergrade as the coin in hand certainly looks MS65) the combination is undeniable.

This coin specifically has eye appeal, rarity, and is an exceptional example of an error type that is commonly seen though not as dramatically on a silver wartime nickel. In addition, an indent of such size and scope as is seen on the obverse of this coin is quite rare. To further understand how this error happens, imagine a planchet is between the dies

and an additional blank planchet partially rests over this coin. When this pair of coins is struck by the dies, the part of that blank planchet which is obscuring the impact of the die on the obverse will end up being “indented” into the face of the coin. The rest of the obverse receives the direct blow of the dies, and thus we can see the detail here from the strike.

The area where the blank was overlapping does not show any die detail, because the die struck that overlapping planchet. Somewhere in the world, one would hope, there is a blank which was struck into a coin (this article’s example) but essentially as an off-center piece. On this missing coin, one side has design detail that would fit perfectly here, like a puzzle piece, and the other side is blank “uniface,” as we call it. I would love for the

Exceptional for the Type: One of the Largest Known Indents on a Wartime Nickel

second part of this pair to exist (and for it to make its way to me!) but perhaps it was caught at the mint in 1945 and melted down, as it technically should have been.

People often confuse indents and brockages. If the overlapping coin is *a previously struck* coin, rather than a blank piece, then detail from that previously struck coin will be incuse (seen in reverse) in what is here the blank area on the obverse of the coin. This is because the design detail from that previously struck coin is pressed into the surface of this coin when the two are struck together. Basically, we can remember that if there's design detail in the area of the coin that is seemingly unstruck by the dies, then it is a brockage, if it is not, as is the case here, it is an indent. You can find indents and brockages (both partial and full brockages obscuring the entire

surface of a coin, on almost every known series.

In this case, the exceptional eye appeal and rarity of this coin comes from the dramatic size of the indent and also the fact that it is on a host coin that only appeared for four years in a silver type. Until next time, keep your eyes open for eye appeal and rarity and condition combining, because to spend more on something extraordinary will always pay off in the long run, if not financially, then certainly in the satisfaction of owning something extraordinary that you can share with others..

If you have questions about this piece, or would like to share exciting rarities of your own whether for sale or just for show, please be in touch anytime at minterrors@gmail.com.

Exceptional for the Type: One of the Largest Known Indents on a Wartime Nickel





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ROLLED IN AND RETAINED STEEL WIRE MINT ERROR COINS

by Christopher Talbot Frank, CTF Error Coins

Rolled in and retained steel wire mint error coins are one of my favorite misidentified mint errors. The third party grading companies slab these as struck in retained wire error coins. These are not struck in since the rolled in error was already in the blank planchet before it was struck by the mint dies. These are two completely different types of mint errors. I have also included an example of a correctly identified struck in retained wire error coin for comparison.

Clad coin stock is made by sandwiching a thick copper core between two nickel layers. Bonding occurs when heated layers are passed through steel rollers under high pressure. The bonded metal passes multiple times through the rollers. With each pass, it thins and widens until the desired thickness is reached. If a steel bristle or wire is rolled into the coin stock, it cuts through the nickel layer and into

the copper core. As the coin stock is pressed and thinned, the rolled in area expands and the copper core bleeds out as clearly seen in the photos. Then blank planchets are punched out of the coin stock and the rolled in error is already in the planchet as stated before.

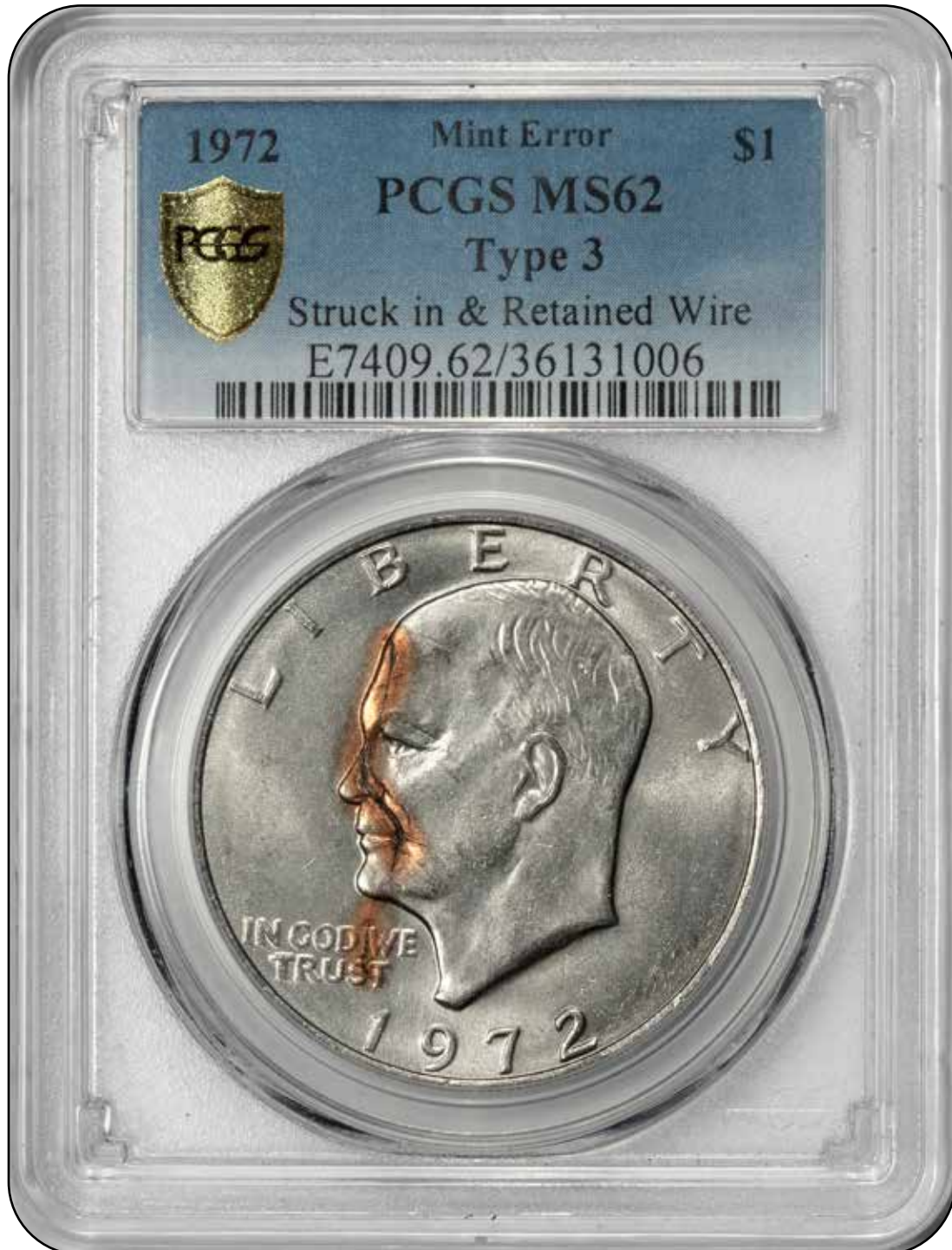
I have seen examples where the rolled in metal fell out after being struck by the coin dies. The rolled in error diagnostic is easy to see by the copper bleed anomaly. These errors are easily explained and quite interesting. An example of a rolled in and retained steel wire error would make a great addition to any error coin collection as each one is rare and unique.

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or via our website at
ctferrorcoins.com**

ROLLED IN AND RETAINED STEEL WIRE MINT ERROR COINS

1972 PCGS MS62 Rolled In And Retained Wire Ike Dollar Mint Error

Below is an excellent example of a rolled in and retained wire mint error. I have included a close up of the rolled in area showing the copper bleed from the copper core and a photo of the misidentified slab.



ROLLED IN AND RETAINED STEEL WIRE MINT ERROR COINS

**1972 PCGS MS62 Rolled In And Retained Wire
Ike Dollar Mint Error**



ROLLED IN AND RETAINED STEEL WIRE MINT ERROR COINS

**1972 PCGS MS62 Rolled In And Retained Wire
Ike Dollar Mint Error**



ROLLED IN AND RETAINED STEEL WIRE MINT ERROR COINS

1972 PCGS MS62 Rolled In And Retained Wire Ike Dollar Mint Error



ROLLED IN AND RETAINED STEEL WIRE MINT ERROR COINS

1971-D ANACS MS64 Struck Thru Retained Wire Ike Dollar Mint Error

Here is an example of a correctly identified struck in a retained wire mint error. Notice that there is no copper bleed.



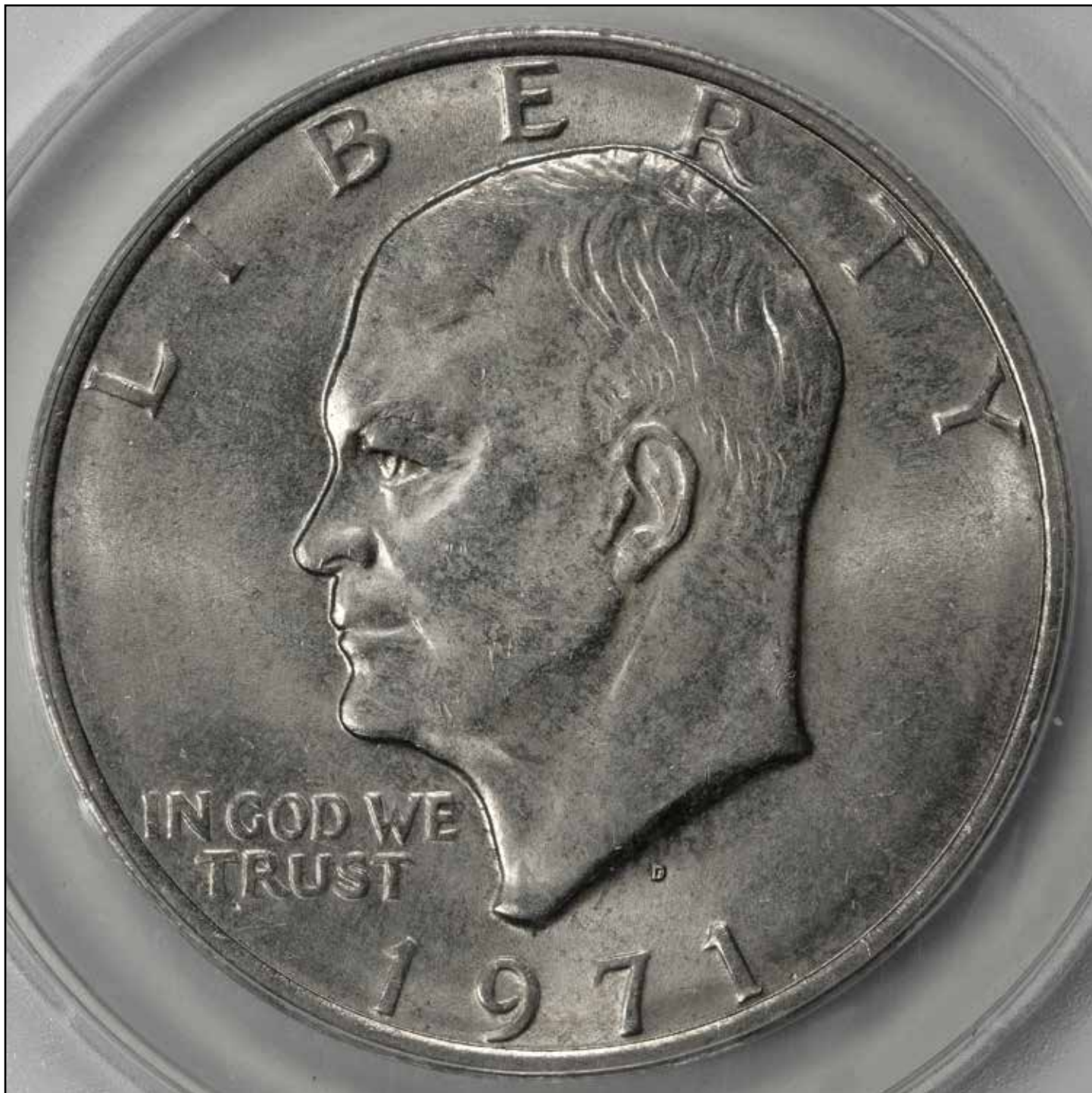
ROLLED IN AND RETAINED STEEL WIRE MINT ERROR COINS

**1971-D ANACS MS64 Struck Thru Retained Wire
Ike Dollar Mint Error**



ROLLED IN AND RETAINED STEEL WIRE MINT ERROR COINS

**1971-D ANACS MS64 Struck Thru Retained Wire
Ike Dollar Mint Error**



ROLLED IN AND RETAINED STEEL WIRE MINT ERROR COINS

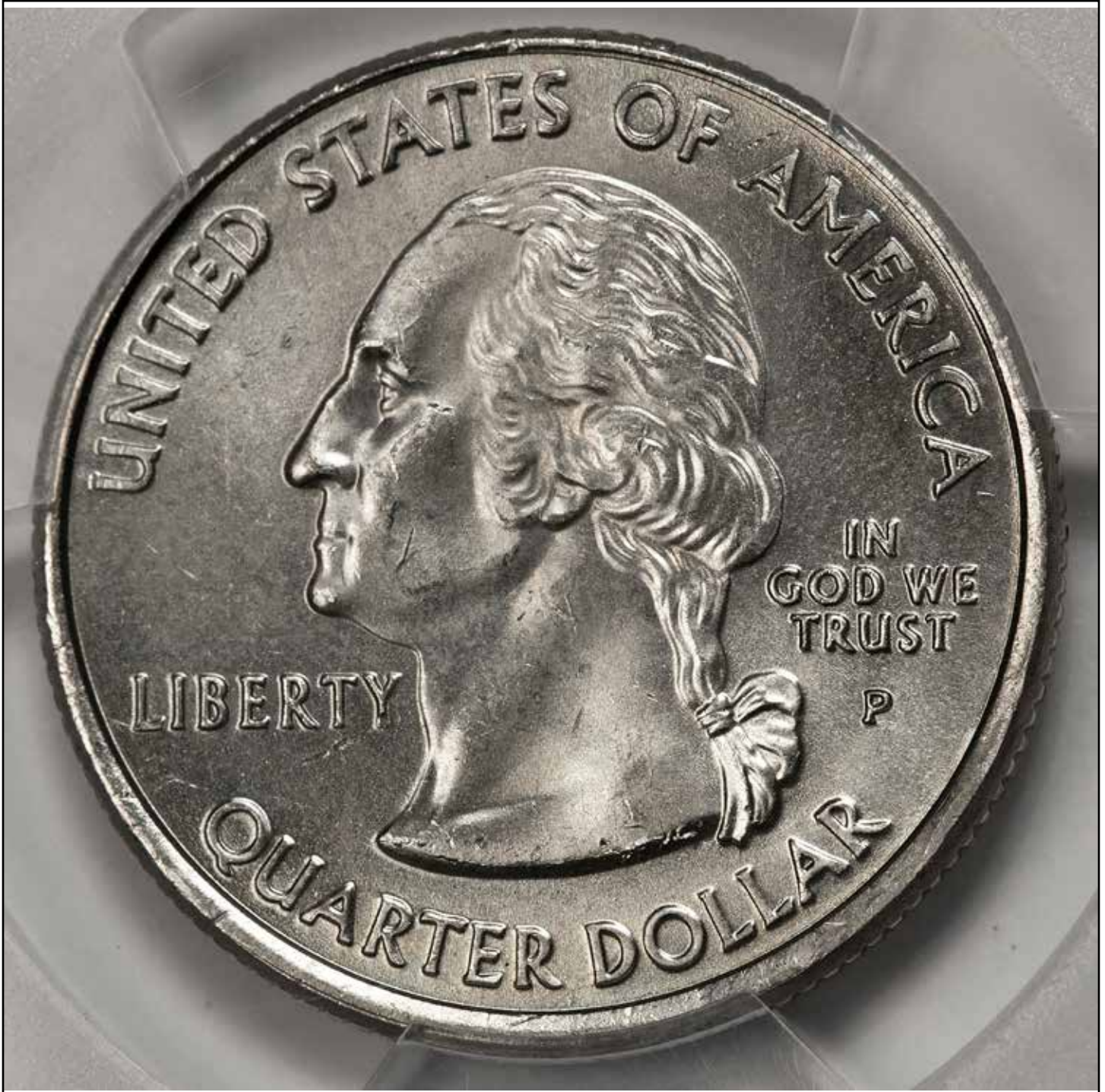
2007 PCGS MS64 Rolled In Retained Steel Bristle Washington State Quarter Mint Error

Here is a visually cool rolled in and retained steel bristle mint error.



ROLLED IN AND RETAINED STEEL WIRE MINT ERROR COINS

**2007 PCGS MS64 Rolled In Retained Steel Bristle
Washington State Quarter Mint Error**



**2007-D ANACS MS64 Rolled In And Retained Wire
Washington Quarter Mint Error**

Here is another example of a Washington State Quarter with a rolled in mint error. This coin has two rolled in errors with one retained wire and the other where the wire fell out after striking.



ROLLED IN AND RETAINED STEEL WIRE MINT ERROR COINS

**2007-D ANACS MS64 Rolled In And Retained Wire Washington
Quarter Mint Error**



CTF Error Coins

Christopher Talbot Frank



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WELL KNOWN ERROR COLLECTOR PASSES AWAY

by Mike Byers (mikebyers.com)

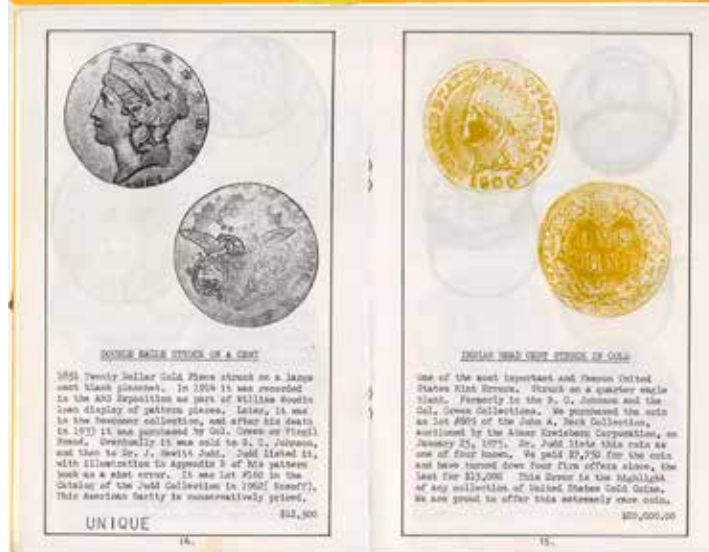
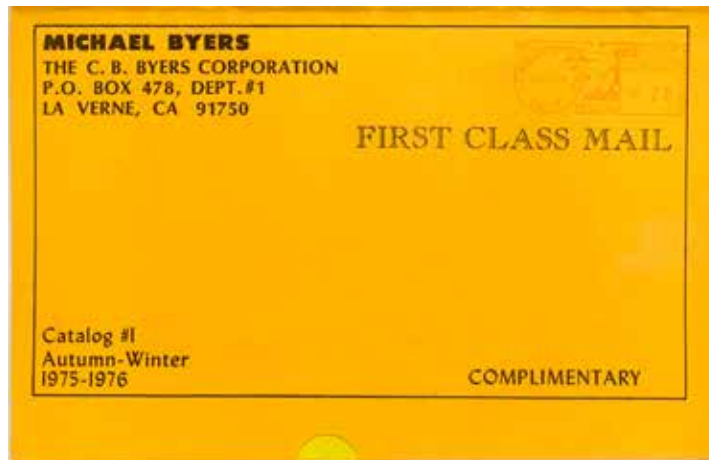
Error coin specialist Mike Chambers of California passed away recently. Mike Chambers was one of the original old-time collectors of mint errors. He assembled one of the greatest collections of all time. His timing was perfect since most of his purchases were in the 60s, 70s and 80s, before prices and demand exploded in the 90s. Mike attended many coin shows throughout the decades buying and selling mint errors with his favorite dealers and collectors.

One of my fondest memories of a transaction with Mike Chambers occurred in 1975 when he purchased one of the most expensive mint errors from my 1975 catalog. John Devine, aka “Lonesome John,”

had just published my catalog and Mike immediately contacted me and purchased the unique \$20 1851 struck on a Large Cent planchet. I had just purchased this mint error and other mint errors from Fred Weinberg. Fred had just bought the Bolt Collection of mint errors and this \$20 Liberty off-metal originated from it.

Mike and I also did several large deals in the early 2000s when I purchased his Walking Liberty Half on a Dime planchet, his double struck Peace Dollar, (3) 1944 Steel Cents, and a large group of proof errors. But the \$20 Liberty off-metal was both my favorite and Mike’s, and has become one of the most famous and valuable mint errors of all time.

WELL KNOWN ERROR COLLECTOR PASSES AWAY



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Test Pieces



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A SELECTION OF MY FAVORITE MINT ERRORS, PATTERNS & DIE TRIALS - PART TEN -

by Mike Byers

Here are some more of my favorite Mint Errors, Patterns & Die Trials that I have handled throughout my 50 year career.

**1972 Denver Washington Quarter On A Nickel Planchet 5.0 Grams
Struck on a Proof Planchet
NGC MS 64
UNIQUE**



<https://mikebyers.com/2686062-004.html>

A SELECTION OF MY FAVORITE MINT ERRORS, PATTERNS & DIE TRIALS

1802 \$2.50
NGC MS 65



<https://mikebyers.com/3047555-002.html>

1711 Germany Taler - Hesse-Cassel HOF-6275
Death of Maria Amalia - Struck in Lead
Ex-Cassel Collection
NGC AU 55 UNIQUE



<https://mikebyers.com/3259873-001.html>

A SELECTION OF MY FAVORITE MINT ERRORS, PATTERNS & DIE TRIALS

Undated Julian-PR-41, AV 19mm
Lincoln - Garfield
NGC MS 64 DPL



<https://mikebyers.com/3319386-003.html>

Undated Julian-PR-40, AV 25mm
Lincoln - Garfield
NGC PF 63 Ultra Cameo



<https://mikebyers.com/3319386-005.html>

A SELECTION OF MY FAVORITE MINT ERRORS, PATTERNS & DIE TRIALS

1834 Cross 4 Capped \$5
NGC MS 63



<https://mikebyers.com/3374099-004.html>

1795 Small Eagle \$5
NGC MS 63 PL



<https://mikebyers.com/3428502-014.html>

A SELECTION OF MY FAVORITE MINT ERRORS, PATTERNS & DIE TRIALS

**Proof Kennedy Half Dollar Struck on a Nickel Planchet
With Incuse Reverse Brockage**

NGC PF 62

UNIQUE



<https://mikebyers.com/3684044-002.html>

**2003 Chile 5 Peso Struck with Two Reverse Dies
On Ni-Brass 1 Peso Planchet**

**“Two-Tailed” Off-Metal
PCGS MS 64 UNIQUE**



<https://mikebyers.com/03777307.html>

A SELECTION OF MY FAVORITE MINT ERRORS, PATTERNS & DIE TRIALS

1903 Barber Dime
Struck on Venezuela 1/4 Bolivar Planchet
NGC AU 53
UNIQUE



<https://mikebyers.com/3982817-008.html>

2010 Bolivia 2 Bolivianos
Overstruck on U.S. 25C
NGC MS 67
UNIQUE



<https://mikebyers.com/4192133-003.html>

A SELECTION OF MY FAVORITE MINT ERRORS, PATTERNS & DIE TRIALS

**U.S. 1986 \$50 Gold Eagle
Double Struck Partial Collar
NGC MS 69
Extremely Rare**



<https://mikebyers.com/4753162-003.html>

**1898 Morgan Dollar
Die Adjustment Strike
PCGS AU 50**



<https://mikebyers.com/5601065.html>

A SELECTION OF MY FAVORITE MINT ERRORS, PATTERNS & DIE TRIALS

2008 China 500 Yuan One Ounce Gold Panda
Partial Collar
NGC MS 69
UNIQUE



<https://mikebyers.com/5714659-001.html>

1986 \$1 American Silver Eagles
Set of 4 Weakly Struck
NGC Certified



<https://mikebyers.com/5848711-001-004.html>

A SELECTION OF MY FAVORITE MINT ERRORS, PATTERNS & DIE TRIALS

**Proof 1972-S Washington Quarter
Double Struck on Roosevelt Dime
Double Denomination
NGC PF 68**



<https://mikebyers.com/6060385-004.html>

**1972-S Roosevelt Dime
Double Struck - Both Off-Center
NGC PF 67★**



<https://mikebyers.com/6060588-007.html>

A SELECTION OF MY FAVORITE MINT ERRORS, PATTERNS & DIE TRIALS

1972-S Washington Quarter Double Struck on a Cent Planchet NGC PR 66 RD UNIQUE



<https://mikebyers.com/6060629-005.html>

1972-S Kennedy Half Double Struck on a Nickel Planchet NGC PF 66 CAMEO UNIQUE



<https://mikebyers.com/6060630-007.html>

A SELECTION OF MY FAVORITE MINT ERRORS, PATTERNS & DIE TRIALS

**Kennedy Half Dollar
Double Struck
Both Strikes Off-Center
NGC PF 67 Ultra Cameo**



<https://mikebyers.com/6060630-012.html>

**1973-S Proof Silver Ike Dollar
Multistruck Broadstruck
NGC PF 68 Cameo**



<https://mikebyers.com/6060630-015.html>

A SELECTION OF MY FAVORITE MINT ERRORS, PATTERNS & DIE TRIALS

1971-S Proof Silver Ike Dollar
15% Straight Clip
NGC PF 66 Cameo



<https://mikebyers.com/6060630-018.html>

Ike Dollar
Struck on 50¢ Planchet
Rotated Dies
NGC PF 64



<https://mikebyers.com/6328917-012.html>

A SELECTION OF MY FAVORITE MINT ERRORS, PATTERNS & DIE TRIALS

1972-S Roosevelt Dime
Double Struck - Both Off-Center
NGC PF 65



<https://mikebyers.com/6328918-005.html>

1972-D Kennedy Half
Obverse Indented by 1¢ Planchet
NGC MS 64



<https://mikebyers.com/6469019-001.html>

A SELECTION OF MY FAVORITE MINT ERRORS, PATTERNS & DIE TRIALS

1972-D Ike Dollar
40% Clipped Planchet
PCGS MS 64



<https://mikebyers.com/09454571.html>

Ike Dollar
Struck on a Cent Planchet
PCGS MS 64 BN



<https://mikebyers.com/10514980.html>

A SELECTION OF MY FAVORITE MINT ERRORS, PATTERNS & DIE TRIALS

2006-D North Dakota State Quarter
Obverse Clad Layer Missing
PCGS MS 63
SATIN FINISH - UNIQUE



<https://mikebyers.com/10768132.html>

1972-S Kennedy Half
Struck on a Cent Planchet
PCGS PR 63 RB



<https://mikebyers.com/15517875.html>

A SELECTION OF MY FAVORITE MINT ERRORS, PATTERNS & DIE TRIALS

1921 Morgan Dollar
Double Struck in Collar
10° Rotation Between Strikes
PCGS AU 58



<https://mikebyers.com/16060708.html>

1980-P Roosevelt Dime
Struck on Defective Copper Core
PCGS MS 62



<https://mikebyers.com/15700458.html>

A SELECTION OF MY FAVORITE MINT ERRORS, PATTERNS & DIE TRIALS

**1850-A France Gilt Bronze Uniface Essai 10 Franc
Pair of Obverse and Reverse Die Trials
PCGS SP 66 & SP 65
UNIQUE**



<https://mikebyers.com/17263229-17263230.html>

**(2010) Fillmore Presidential Dollar Unique Pair of Mint Errors
Both Missing Edge Lettering
Obverse Manganese Layer Missing - Reverse Manganese Layer Missing
PCGS MS 65 UNIQUE**



<https://mikebyers.com/18686642-18686638.html>

A SELECTION OF MY FAVORITE MINT ERRORS, PATTERNS & DIE TRIALS

**1972 Ike Dollar
Flip-Over Double Struck in Collar
PCGS AU 58**



<https://mikebyers.com/19914289.html>

**1870 Standard Silver Dollar Pattern J-996
Double Struck
PCGS PROOF 63**



<https://mikebyers.com/21309545.html>

A SELECTION OF MY FAVORITE MINT ERRORS, PATTERNS & DIE TRIALS

**Mercury Dime
Double Struck 2nd Strike 25% Off-Center
PCGS XF 45**



<https://mikebyers.com/21597937.html>

**1891 Seated Dime
Double Struck
Second Strike 90% Off-Center
PCGS AU 50**



<https://mikebyers.com/21597973.html>

A SELECTION OF MY FAVORITE MINT ERRORS, PATTERNS & DIE TRIALS

1957 Mexico 50 Pesos
Constitution Gold
Double Struck in Collar
PCGS MS 66



<https://mikebyers.com/21667006.html>

2000-P New Hampshire State Quarter
Mated Pair
PCGS MS 63 & PCGS MS 62



<https://mikebyers.com/21811378-21811379.html>

A SELECTION OF MY FAVORITE MINT ERRORS, PATTERNS & DIE TRIALS

1970 Canada Dollar
Struck on 22.3 Gram Gold Planchet
PCGS MS 64



<https://mikebyers.com/22015959.html>

1984-P Washington Quarter Mated Pair
PCGS MS 64
UNIQUE



<https://mikebyers.com/24742932-24742933.html>

A SELECTION OF MY FAVORITE MINT ERRORS, PATTERNS & DIE TRIALS

1945 Mexico Gold 2 Pesos
Incuse Brockage
PCGS MS 65
UNIQUE



<https://mikebyers.com/28748487.html>

1969-S Jefferson Nickel
Struck Thru Sanding Disc
PCGS PR 65
1 of 2 Known



<https://mikebyers.com/29854965.html>

A SELECTION OF MY FAVORITE MINT ERRORS, PATTERNS & DIE TRIALS

**1855 Octagonal Liberty Gold Dollar
California Fractional Gold BG-533
Incomplete Punched Planchet
PCGS XF 45 - UNIQUE**



<https://mikebyers.com/30035053.html>

**1871 Liberty Gold 25¢ Pair California Fractional Gold BG-838
Clipped Planchet & Double Clipped Planchet
Both Punched From The Same Gold Strip
PCGS - UNIQUE PAIR**



<https://mikebyers.com/30035054-30035055.html>

A SELECTION OF MY FAVORITE MINT ERRORS, PATTERNS & DIE TRIALS

Germany Weimar Republic 5 Mark 1932/1 Overdate
Oak Tree
PCGS AU 55
1 of 2 Known



<https://mikebyers.com/30374614.html>

1990 Poland 100,000 Zlotych
Solidarity
2 Piece Bonded Die Cap Set
PCGS MS 67 - UNIQUE



<https://mikebyers.com/30498641.html>

A SELECTION OF MY FAVORITE MINT ERRORS, PATTERNS & DIE TRIALS

1597 Great Britain Medal
Struck in Tin - Eimer-70 Var Tin
PCGS AU 53
UNIQUE and UNLISTED



<https://mikebyers.com/31301805.html>

1952 Switzerland Herisau-Kleinkaliber - Shooting Festival
Only Struck with Obverse Die
Uniface Reverse
PCGS SP 64 - UNIQUE



<https://mikebyers.com/31345649.html>

A SELECTION OF MY FAVORITE MINT ERRORS, PATTERNS & DIE TRIALS

**Proof Buchanan Presidential Dollars
Struck Scrap w/Brockage
Mated to an Indented Coin
PCGS PR 69 & 68 - UNIQUE**



<https://mikebyers.com/31792547-31792548.html>

**1895 Liberty Head Nickel
Double Struck in Collar
40% Indent Between Strikes
PCGS MS 62 - UNIQUE**



<https://mikebyers.com/32849135.html>

A SELECTION OF MY FAVORITE MINT ERRORS, PATTERNS & DIE TRIALS

Great Britain 1746 Gold Medal
21mm 2.78gm
CF. MI-619/291 (Normally Struck in Silver)
PCGS MS 62 - UNIQUE IN GOLD



<https://mikebyers.com/32926013.html>

1945 Netherlands East Indies 2½ Cent STRUCK IN GOLD
At the U.S. Philadelphia Mint
Regular Issue is Bronze
PCGS Proof 64 - 1 of 3 Known in Proof



<https://mikebyers.com/33509917.html>

A SELECTION OF MY FAVORITE MINT ERRORS, PATTERNS & DIE TRIALS

**Denver Washington Quarter
30% Straight Clip and Broadstruck
Struck on a Proof Planchet
PCGS MS 66 - UNIQUE**



<https://mikebyers.com/34619214.html>

**Great Britain Trial Strike For Queen Elizabeth II Crown
Royal Mint (1957) - CuNi 38.5mm
Struck with 2 Obverse Dies
PCGS MS 62 - UNIQUE**



<https://mikebyers.com/34657833.html>

A SELECTION OF MY FAVORITE MINT ERRORS, PATTERNS & DIE TRIALS

1966 Guernsey 3D (3 Pence)
Uniface Die Trial Strike
On 4.8 Gram Scrap Planchet
PCGS PR 63 - UNIQUE



<https://mikebyers.com/35704912.html>

1972 Lincoln Cent
Struck Over Struck 1971 Lincoln Cent
PCGS MS 62 BN



<https://mikebyers.com/37033052.html>

A SELECTION OF MY FAVORITE MINT ERRORS, PATTERNS & DIE TRIALS

1972 Lincoln Cent
Double Denomination
Over 1964 Struck Silver Dime
PCGS MS 63 - UNIQUE



<https://mikebyers.com/37033053.html>

Proof (1965-70) 40% Silver Kennedy Half Dollar
On Detached Scrap Layer
Elliptical Strike Clip with Brockage Reverse
PCGS PR 63 - 1 of 2 Known



<https://mikebyers.com/41941193.html>

A SELECTION OF MY FAVORITE MINT ERRORS, PATTERNS & DIE TRIALS

1973-S Proof Ike Dollar Pair
Struck on the End of the Planchet Strip
Clipped Planchets Each Weighing 20 Grams
PCGS PR 67 - UNIQUE DISCOVERY



<https://mikebyers.com/41941200-41941201.html>

2018-P Roosevelt Dime
Struck on a Steel Planchet
98% Iron / 1.5 Grams
PCGS MS 60



<https://mikebyers.com/45559218.html>

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.

WORLD'S GREATEST MINT ERRORS **NLG AWARD: BEST WORLD COIN BOOK** **- AN INSIDE LOOK - PART II**

by Mike Byers (mikebyers.com)

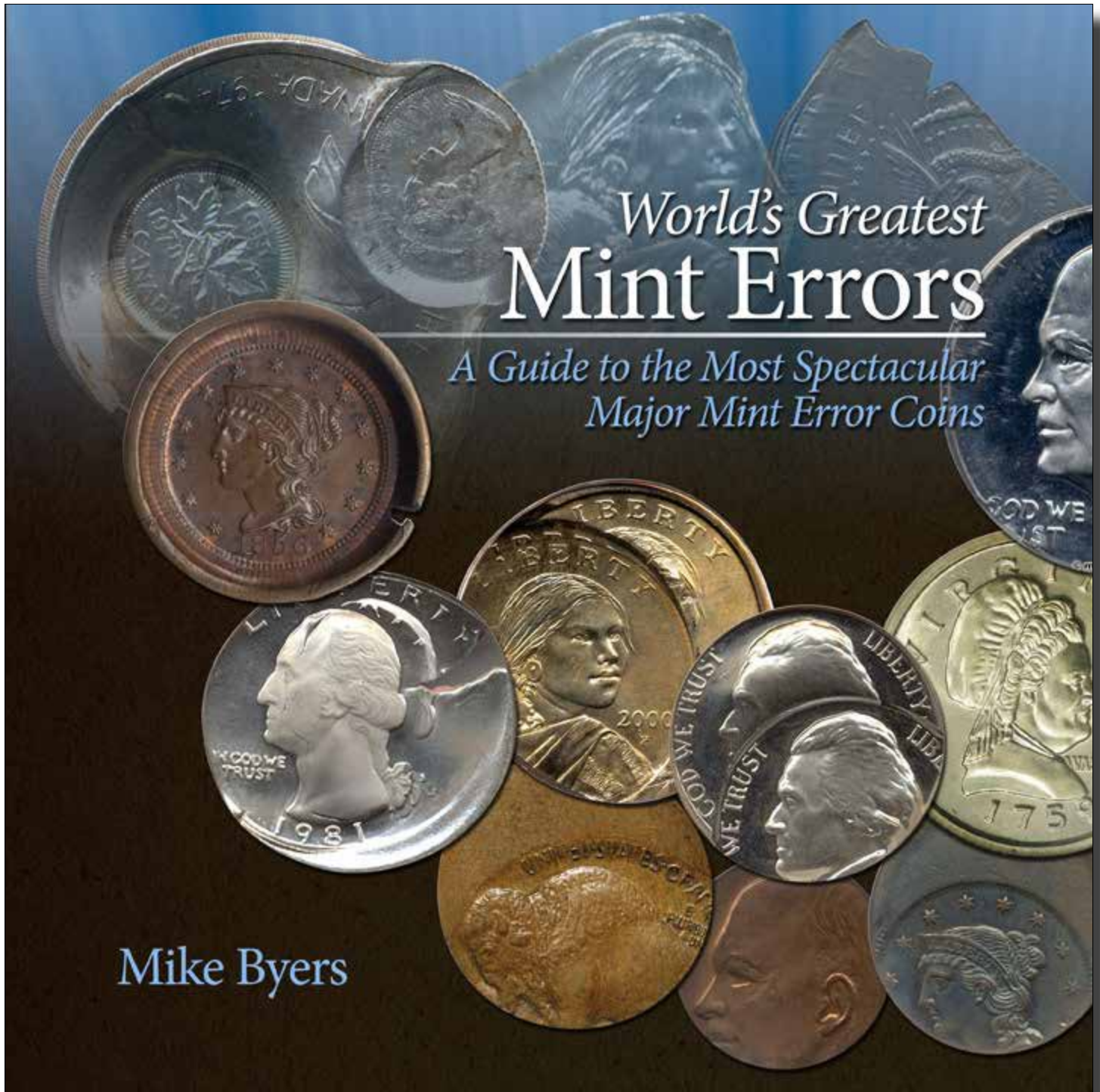


World's Greatest Mint Errors is an enjoyable resource packed full of some of the most dramatic, rare and extraordinary mint errors and die trials ever assembled in one publication.

This book combines stunning imagery with the most accurate information available to provide anyone interested in mint errors with the latest information on mint error coins from the United States and around the world. Hundreds

of spectacular mint errors are pictured. Each error coin photo is presented in full color, and enlarged to enhance the smallest details. Some of the error coins featured in this book have never been seen by the public before, and each is described in great detail as to the type of error, the assigned grade, rarity and estimated value. The release of World's Greatest Mint Errors will ignite an interest in non-collectors and advanced collectors alike. This book is a must have for every numismatic library!

WORLD'S GREATEST MINT ERRORS - NLG AWARD: BEST WORLD COIN BOOK



Chapter 6
Die Caps



Die caps are caused when a struck coin adheres to the upper, or hammer die in the press. Once one side of the coin (usually the obverse) caps the die face, the other side (usually the reverse) becomes the new face of the die. When the next planchet is fed into the collar and is struck, the design of the die cap impresses itself into the planchet and creates a brockage. This process repeats itself as more planchets are struck by the cap. Each subsequent strike causes the metal around the edge of the die cap to be pushed further around the shaft of the die.

Eventually, the cap frees itself from the die, usually after assuming the shape of a bottle cap or thimble due to multiple impressions as a cap.





1864 Two-Cent Piece

*Mated Pair of an Obverse Die Cap and Obverse Brockage—
PCGS MS-62 Brown*

It is amazing that this mated pair of Two-Cent piece errors survived intact since the penultimate year of the Civil War. The first example is an obverse die cap, while the second piece is an obverse brockage struck from that die cap. The die cap is so deep that it could not be sonically sealed in a PCGS holder. It is, however, accompanied by an official PCGS insert and photo proof confirming authenticity.

Major mint errors are seldom encountered in the Two-Cent series of 1864-1873. Of further importance for judging the rarity of this mated pair is that fact that there are only three pre-1940 die cap pairs known for all U.S. coin denominations.

*Rarity: Unique
Value: \$100,000*



2.

New Orleans Mint Barber Dimes

Obverse and Reverse Die Caps—PCGS AU-55

Both of these die caps were struck in the New Orleans Mint, a coinage facility that has yielded very few error coins of any kind over the years. The obverse die cap is dated 1893, and it one of only five such errors attributed to the Barber Dime series. The reverse die cap is even rarer; in fact, it is unique for a coin of this type.

The bottle-cap shape that the obverse die cap has assumed includes particularly steep sides, and the coin barely fits within the PCGS holder in which it is mounted. The reverse of this piece is extremely distorted, obviously from producing numerous incuse brockages on other planchets that were fed into the press while the obverse die was capped.

Rarity: Unique (as a Pair)

Value: \$75,000



3.

1856 Large Cent

Obverse Die Cap, Reverse Brockage—PCGS MS-64 Brown

The die cap is so deep that this coin could not fit in any of the holders currently being used by PCGS, NGC, ANACS or ICG. Such is the stress that the die cap created that the planchet has also split at 4 o'clock on the obverse rim. In addition to this planchet split, the reverse also displays a flattened, distended brockage from the obverse of a previously struck coin, indicating that this die cap probably produced counterbrockages before freeing itself from the obverse die. This piece is the most spectacular and dramatic Large Cent die cap known.

*Rarity: Unique
Value: \$75,000*



4.

1898 Barber Quarter

Obverse Die Cap, Reverse Brockage—PCGS MS-62

This is the only obverse die cap known from the 1892-1916 Barber Quarter series, and the reverse is also significant due to the presence of a flat, distended brockage of the obverse design. Attractively toned, this piece is so deep that it barely fits into the PCGS holder in which it is mounted. Both error coin collectors and those that specialize in Barber coinage would benefit from including this important rarity in their numismatic collection.

*Rarity: Unique
Value: \$75,000*



5.

1861 Indian Cent and Undated Indian Cent

Obverse and Reverse Die Caps—PCGS MS-64

Very few Indian Cent die caps are known even when we consider examples that are held individually in private collections. As a set, this obverse and reverse die cap pair is unique. Both examples are in near-Mint condition and would serve as a highlight in any specialized collection of U.S. Mint errors.



Rarity: Unique (as a Pair)
Value: \$65,000



6.

1895-O Barber Dime

Obverse Die Cap—PCGS MS-64

For several reasons, this coin is one of the most significant errors featured in this book. First, the New Orleans Mint is one of the most challenging U.S. coinage facilities to represent in a collection of error coinage. Second, there are very few obverse die caps known from the entire Barber Dime series of 1892-1916. Finally, the 1895-O is a key-date issue with just 440,000 pieces struck for circulation.

Certified as a near-Gem by PCGS, this error features a deep die cap on a rare, key-date Barber Dime.

Rarity: Unique
Value: \$50,000



7.

1865 Two-Cent Piece

Obverse Die Cap, Reverse Brockage—PCGS MS-64 Red and Brown

This spectacular 2¢ Die Cap is extremely rare and is so deep that it barely fits in the holder. It has a brockage on the reverse of the obverse design. The design has expanded considerably and the image of the shield covers almost the entire reverse. This die cap may have been struck from proof dies. This incredible obverse die cap is in Gem Mint State condition and was certified by PCGS.



*Rarity: Unique
Value: \$50,000*



3.

1862 Indian Cent

Obverse Die Cap—PCGS MS-62

One of very few die caps known from the entire Indian Cent series of 1859-1909, this piece is of further significance because it is struck on a copper-nickel planchet from the early years of this design type. Although too deep to be certified, this die cap has been authenticated by PCGS and is accompanied by an insert. The surfaces exhibit equally pleasing technical quality and eye appeal, and the coin is in the Choice Mint State category.



*Rarity: 7 Known
Value: \$40,000*



9.

1859 Indian Cent

Obverse Die Cap—NGC MS-61

There are only two obverse die caps reported for the 1859 Indian Cent, which is an important issue in its own right as a one-year type with the laurel wreath reverse. This dramatic error features a deep die cap with the rim of uniformly height around the entire circumference of the coin.

Rarity: 2 Known

Value: \$40,000



10.

1855 Upright 55 Large Cent

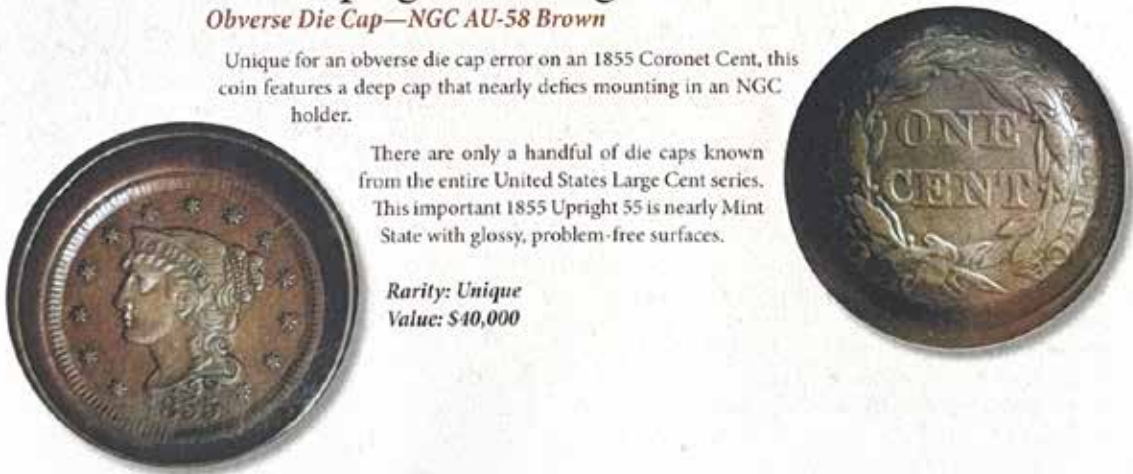
Obverse Die Cap—NGC AU-58 Brown

Unique for an obverse die cap error on an 1855 Coronet Cent, this coin features a deep cap that nearly defies mounting in an NGC holder.

There are only a handful of die caps known from the entire United States Large Cent series. This important 1855 Upright 55 is nearly Mint State with glossy, problem-free surfaces.

Rarity: Unique

Value: \$40,000



11.

Undated Copper-Nickel Indian Cent

Reverse Die Cap—NGC MS-66

The use of the oak wreath and shield reverse design attributes this reverse die cap error to 1860-1864. This is a very deep reverse die cap for a Copper-Nickel Indian Cent; most examples of this type that I have handled are actually quite shallow.

Additionally, much of the definition in the obverse design is still visible, although the entire design on that side of the coin has become flat and distended from being struck into other planchets that were fed into the press after this piece capped the reverse die. Solidly graded as a Gem, this coin is a phenomenal example of a very rare U.S. Mint error.



*Rarity: 3 Known
Value: \$25,000*



12.

1981-P Roosevelt Dime

Obverse Die Cap, Reverse Brockage Overstruck on a Lincoln Cent Obverse Die Cap—MS-65 Brown

One of only two U.S. off-metal, dual denomination die caps known, this error is struck on a planchet intended for a 1981-P Lincoln Cent. Indeed, the planchet was first fed into a Cent press, where it became an obverse die cap. The cap appears to have struck several additional Cent planchets that caused it to curve up around the base of the die in a dramatic fashion. After finally ejecting from the Cent press, this piece then found its way into a Dime press where it once again became an obverse die cap, this time for a Roosevelt Dime die. The reverse acquired a brockage from a struck Roosevelt Dime that was still lying in the collar. Subsequent impressions while capping the Roosevelt Dime obverse die deepened the cap and all but obliterated the reverse brockage. A truly fascinating error, this piece offers keen insight into not only the minting process as a whole, but also the manner in which several different kinds of mint errors are created.

*Rarity: Unique
Value: \$25,000*



15.

1999-P Pennsylvania Statehood Quarters

Mated Pair of Obverse Die Caps—As Struck

An extraordinary and seldom-encountered error, this mated pair started out being double struck. After the second impression, the planchet capped the obverse die, acquiring a deep cap as it was struck into several additional planchets. The final planchet struck by the die cap actually adhered itself to the cap and started to develop into a cap itself. Both caps fit snugly together, confirming that they actually capped the obverse die together for several strikes.



Rarity: Unique
Value: \$12,500



16.

Philadelphia Mint Mercury Dime

Reverse Die Cap—PCGS MS-62

Although technically a reverse die cap, this error was struck in a press where the reverse was the hammer die and the obverse was the anvil die. This die cap features an incuse brockage of the reverse design on the obverse. Obviously, the cap was impressed into the reverse of a previously struck Mercury Dime. Although it is possible for struck coins to find their way back into the collar inverted, "flipped over" brockages occur much less frequently than those with the same orientation as properly struck coins from that press. The obverse brockage that this cap displays is flat and distended from having produced several counterbrockages.

This important error is unique for its type in the Mercury Dime series. Certified as Mint State by PCGS, this die cap would fit equally well into either a specialized error collection or an advanced set of Mercury Dimes.

Rarity: Unique
Value: \$7,500



17.

1981-P Kennedy Half Dollar

*Double-Struck Obverse Die Cap,
Reverse Brockage and Indent—MS-63*

Struck twice, this planchet then capped the obverse die for many additional impressions. The reverse acquired an incuse brockage of the obverse design, most detail of which was subsequently lost through the creation of several counterbrockage errors. The reverse was struck into a blank planchet that partly overlaid another planchet that was properly seated in the collar. This impression indented the shape of the partially overlapping planchet into the reverse of this die cap. Truly an incredible error, the sides of the cap are so high that it will not fit into any of the holders currently in use by the major third-party certification services.



*Rarity: 5 Known
Value: \$5,000*

18.

1976-D Bicentennial Kennedy Half Dollar

Obverse Die Cap, Reverse Brockage—PCGS MS-65

Obverse die caps that are as deep as this piece are seldom encountered in a Kennedy Half Dollar. When you consider that this error also occurred on an example of the short-lived Bicentennial type (produced solely in 1975 and 1976), the importance of this coin becomes even more obvious. The reverse is an incuse brockage that has become flat and distended from creating at least four or five counterbrockage errors. The outline of Kennedy's portrait is still visible in the brockage, however, as are the distended letters in the motto IN GOD WE TRUST.



*Rarity: 5 Known
Value: \$5,000*

19.

Canada, 1979 Cent, KM-59.2

Reverse Die Cap Struck on a Quarter Planchet—As Struck

An almost unbelievable error, this coin is a reverse die cap of a 1979 Canadian Cent struck on a planchet intended for a Quarter. In this case, the reverse appears to have been used as the hammer die in the press, and it struck so many additional planchets that the cap has acquired a very high rim.



Wrong planchet errors are rare in their own right. The present example is even rarer because it also combines a second error in the form of the die cap.

*Rarity: 2-3 Known
Value: \$1,500*



20.

1999-P Statehood Quarter

Double-Struck Obverse Die Cap, Reverse Brockage and Double Indent—ANACS MS-65

A highly unusual error, the obverse die cap occurred first. It was followed by a reverse brockage that subsequently became flat and distended through the creation of several counterbrockage errors on different planchets. After freeing itself from the obverse die, the cap then rotated and received another impression from the obverse die that is approximately 50% off-center at 10-11 o'clock. The reverse also acquired two indented strikes, further obliterating the incuse brockage on that side of the coin. Since the reverse design is not present at all, I cannot identify this Statehood Quarter by type.



The date 1999 is barely discernible as part of the reverse brockage, however, and the obverse clearly shows the P mintmark. The U.S. Mint struck five different Statehood Quarters in 1999, so this error must be an example of the Delaware, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Georgia or Connecticut types.

*Rarity: 10 Known
Value: \$1,500*



21.

1985-P Roosevelt Dime

Obverse Die Cap—MS-65

This obverse die cap on a Roosevelt Dime is quite deep. The coin obviously capped the die for at least four or five subsequent strikes because the reverse design has become extremely flat and distorted. A dramatic modern error, this piece was discovered shortly after escaping the Philadelphia Mint and has survived in Gem Mint State.

Rarity: 20 Known

Value: \$500



Chapter 7

Double and Multiple Strikes



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 is not ejected, it may receive a second, third and possibly even more strikes from the dies. Double and multiple struck coins can also be found in combination with many other types of errors and are often very dramatic.

L

1904 Liberty Double Eagle

Double Struck—PCGS MS-63

PCGS has described this unique 1904 Double Eagle error as being double struck. Close examination with a loupe reveals the two impressions on the obverse at

Liberty's portrait, the stars, date and denticles. This feature is also present on the reverse, but only at select portions of the eagle, shield and denticles. The coin rotated only slightly between strikes, so the spread is not all that wide. Had the doubling been more dramatic, this error would almost certainly have been spotted in the Mint and the coin would have been destroyed.



*Rarity: Unique
Value: \$102,500*



2.

Undated Philadelphia Mint Morgan Silver Dollar

Double Struck—PCGS AU-58

Only 10 double-struck errors are known from the entire Morgan Dollar series, and this undated example from the Philadelphia Mint is by far the most dramatic. The second strike is 40% off-center and positioned exactly at 6 o'clock. There are two portraits visible on the obverse, and two eagles are present on the reverse. The second strike, however, was positioned in such a way that the date is off the planchet, and it also obliterated the date from the first strike. The AU-58 grade assigned by PCGS confirms that this error was discovered shortly after leaving the Mint and has since been carefully preserved in numismatic circles.



*Rarity: 10 Known
Value: \$100,000*



3.

1853 United States Assay Office of Gold, \$20 Gold, 900 THOUS, K-18, Rarity-2 (as a Type)

Double Struck—NGC AU-55

Both the obverse and the reverse of this 1853 Assay Office \$20 are double struck, the reverse with slightly more spread between the impressions than the obverse. This coin would still be a highly desirable representative of the type even if it were not a major error. There is considerable luster remaining, and the color is a richly original, green-gold shade.

Major mint errors on federal gold coins are extremely rare, while those on Private and Territorial gold coins are all but known.

This incredible double-struck Assay Office \$20 would serve as a centerpiece in an advanced Territorial gold collection, a set built around major gold coin errors or a more general collection of United States and related gold coinage.



*Rarity: Unique
Value: \$75,000*



4.

Proof 1887 Three-Dollar Gold Piece

Triple Struck—PCGS Proof-63 Cameo

This proof 1887 Three-Dollar gold piece is triple struck with the third strike rotated 165 degrees. There is considerable detail remaining from the first strike, particularly on the reverse. A very rare error, this coin is also significant due to the rarity of the proof 1887 Three-Dollar as an issue.

Rarity: 4 Known

Value: \$60,000



5.

1924 Standing Liberty Quarter

Double Struck, Obverse Indent—ANACS AU-55

All Standing Liberty Quarter errors are rare and eagerly sought by specialists. This 1924 is double struck on the reverse with the second impression approximately 20% off-center between 11 and 12 o'clock. As a result, two eagles are visible on that side of the coin. The obverse, on the other hand, was indented by a blank planchet during the second strike. The definition within the indent is somewhat flat and distended, although all major design elements are still readily evident.

There are just three double-struck Standing Liberty Quarters known, and this piece is the only one that is also an example of an indent error. It would serve as a highlight in either a collection of major mint errors or an advanced set of Standing Liberty Quarters.

Rarity: 3 Known

Value: \$60,000



6.

1800 Draped Bust Silver Dollar

Double Struck—PCGS XF-45

This Draped Bust Dollar is double struck with the second strike 15% off-center at 9 o'clock. A very dramatic Mint error, much of the detail from the first strike is still present.

This is one of the most spectacular early U.S. Mint errors that I have ever encountered. While a handful of double-struck Draped Bust Dollars are known, most are either slightly rotated in the collar with little definition remaining from the first strike, or are so worn that it is difficult to appreciate the error. With the second strike so far off-center and the surfaces in a relatively high level of preservation, this double-struck 1800 Bust Dollar is unique.

*Rarity: 5 Known
Value: \$50,000*



7.

1890 Seated Dime

Double Struck—PCGS MS-62

After being struck once and partially ejected from the press, this 1890 Seated Dime rotated 90 degrees counterclockwise and received a second strike that is 75% off-center at 7 o'clock. The date from the first strike is still clear, and the second impression is also die struck on the reverse.

Major mint errors of all kinds from the Seated Dime series are quite rare—a surprising fact given that this design remained in production from 1837 through 1891. I can account for no more than five double-struck Seated Dimes irrespective of date or issuing Mint, and most of the other coins are not as dramatic as this 1890 example.

*Rarity: 5 Known
Value: \$25,000*



8.

1921 Morgan Silver Dollar

Double Struck—NGC MS-60

Although double struck in the collar with only slight rotation between strikes, there is distinct separation between the two impressions. The doubling is most readily evident at the borders and on the edge, where there are two sets of denticles and two sets of reeding, respectively. Only one other Morgan Dollar error displays two sets of reeding from having been double struck in the collar, and that coin is also a 1921 that ANACS has certified as MS-64.



*Rarity: 10 Known
Value: \$10,000*



9.

1652 Massachusetts Bay Colony, Pine Tree Shilling, Small Planchet, Noe-29, Rarity-3 (as a Die Pair)

Flipover Double Struck—PCGS VF-30

Among the earliest coins struck in the New World, the Pine Tree issues of 1667-1682 were the culmination of a coinage system introduced by the Massachusetts Bay Colony in 1652. These coins were struck in Threepence, Sixpence and Shilling (or Twelvepence) denominations using silver bullion from the West Indies. The coinage facility was located in Boston.

One of the later Pine Tree Shillings produced, this coin was prepared on a small planchet. It is a flipover double-strike error. In other words, the coin was first struck properly but then found its way back into the press upside down, after which it was struck a second time. With much of the detail still showing from the first strike, this is a very rare error from the Colonial era of American history.



*Rarity: 5 Known
Value: \$7,500*



10.

1918 Standing Liberty Quarter

Double Struck—NGC AU-58 Full Head

Double struck in the collar, this early-date Standing Liberty Quarter shows two distinct sets of reeding around the edge as well as two rims on each side. This 1918 Standing Liberty Quarter was double struck in the collar and shows two distinct sets of reeding and edges.

This 1918 is the highest-graded example of the three double-struck Standing Liberty Quarters known.

Rarity: 3 Known
Value: \$7,500



11.

1941 Mercury Dime

Triple Struck—ANACS MS-60

This triple-struck Mercury Dime error features three distinct sets of the motto IN GOD WE TRUST, the truncation of Liberty's neck and the digits in the date. Much of the other definition from the first two strikes has been obliterated.

A strictly Uncirculated example, both sides are adorned with subtle golden-brown toning that enhances already impressive eye appeal.

Rarity: Unique
Value: \$7,500



12.

Undated Denver Mint Mercury Dime

Double Struck—PCGS XF-45

The second strike is 25% off-center at 7 o'clock, an impressive error that has yielded a Mercury Dime with no date. The D mintmark from the first strike, however, is still clear at the lower-left reverse border. Die struck on both sides, portions of Liberty's portrait and the reverse fasces from the first strike are still readily evident.

*Rarity: 4 Known
Value: \$7,500*



13.

2000-P Sacagawea Dollar

Multi-Struck—ANACS MS-63

A spectacular modern mint error, this 2000-P Sacagawea Dollar is struck no less than 15 times. The coin rotated only slightly between strikes, although considerable detail remains from many of the impressions on both the obverse and the reverse. The surfaces are free of wear and other signs of significant handling, and the coin is solidly graded as Choice Mint State.

*Rarity: 3 Known
Value: \$5,000*



WORLD'S GREATEST MINT ERRORS

14.

1865 Three-Cent Nickel

Flipover Double Struck—NGC MS-61

Both sides of this coin retain considerable portions of the first strike.

This is a dramatic error when encountered on any coin type. This particular example is a Three-Cent Nickel—a short-lived denomination that is not known for having produced many errors of any type.

Rarity: 2 Known
Value: \$5,000



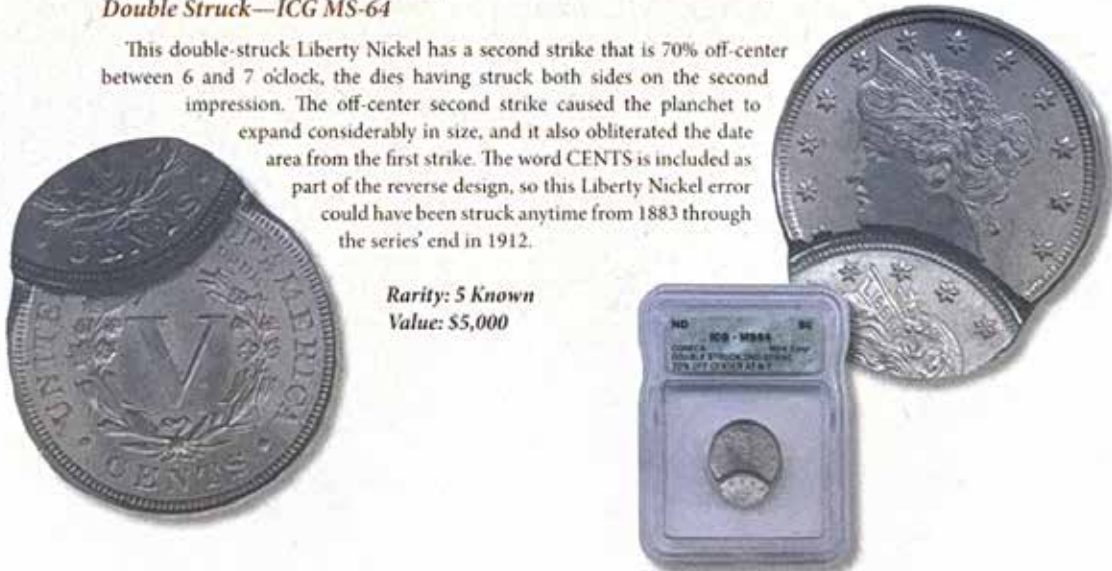
15.

Undated Philadelphia Mint Liberty Nickel

Double Struck—ICG MS-64

This double-struck Liberty Nickel has a second strike that is 70% off-center between 6 and 7 o'clock, the dies having struck both sides on the second impression. The off-center second strike caused the planchet to expand considerably in size, and it also obliterated the date area from the first strike. The word CENTS is included as part of the reverse design, so this Liberty Nickel error could have been struck anytime from 1883 through the series' end in 1912.

Rarity: 5 Known
Value: \$5,000



16.

Undated Denver Mint Eisenhower Dollar

Double Struck—ANACS MS-64

Die struck on both sides, this impressive Eisenhower Dollar displays a second impression that is 15-20% off-center at 5-6 o'clock. The word LIBERTY appears twice on the obverse, as does the denomination ONE DOLLAR on the reverse.

Double-struck Eisenhower Dollars are very scarce coins that enjoy strong demand among error coin specialists. The brevity of the Eisenhower Dollar series (1971-1978) and the large size of these coins explain why so few double-struck errors of this type have been discovered.



*Rarity: 20 Known
Value: \$5,000*



17.

1969 Lincoln Cent

Double Struck on a Canada, 10 Cents Planchet—NGC MS-62

A major mint error that combines two blunders in the coining process, the first mistake came when a planchet intended for a Canadian Dime found its way into a Lincoln Cent press. The coin was then struck twice by the Lincoln Cent dies, the planchet rotating several degrees in the collar between impressions.

In 1968 and 1969, the Philadelphia Mint was tasked with producing Dimes for Canada alongside its regular duty of striking coins for the United States. There are only a few U.S. error coins of all kinds that were accidentally struck on Canadian Dime planchets during those two years.

*Rarity: 3 Known
Value: \$5,000*



18.

Proof 1968-S Jefferson Nickel

Double Struck Die Trial—ICG Proof-65

The extreme lack of detail confirms the first error as a die adjustment. The coin is also double struck in the collar, and it rotated 90 degrees between impressions. This piece may have been a die trial for the striking of proof 1968-S Jefferson Nickels. On the other hand, it could have been struck under circumstances where a mechanical or other malfunction caused the press to loose pressure. Either way, this coin is unique for a proof Jefferson Nickel with this interesting combination of minting errors.

*Rarity: Unique
Value: \$5,000*



19.

1972-D Eisenhower Dollar

Double Struck—ANACS MS-63

The second strike is rotated 90 degrees in relation to the first and, since it occurred outside of the collar, the coin is now also broadstruck. Details from the first strike are discernible at the upper-obverse and lower-reverse borders.

*Rarity: 20 Known
Value: \$4,000*



20.

German States, Frankfurt, Undated 2 Talers, Dav-651

Double Struck—MS-62



The second strike has effaced the date area at the lower reverse so it is not possible to determine whether this piece was struck in 1860, 1861, 1862 or 1866. The second strike is 80% off-center at 5 o'clock, and it is also uniface with the reverse blank.

Although many Austrian and German States Talers were struck twice to bring out the maximum amount of detail from the dies, this Frankfurt piece is a true error since the second strike is off-center.

Rarity: Unique
Value: \$3,000



21.

Mexico, 1955 Restrike 5 Pesos, Fr-168R

Double Struck—ANACS MS-63

This Mexican gold 5 Pesos was double struck in the collar, the coin rotating considerably between impressions. Much of the detail from the first strike still readily evident.



Although Mexican errors in non-gold denominations are encountered relatively often in the numismatic market, major mint errors on gold coins are exceedingly rare.

Rarity: Unique
Value: \$2,500



22.

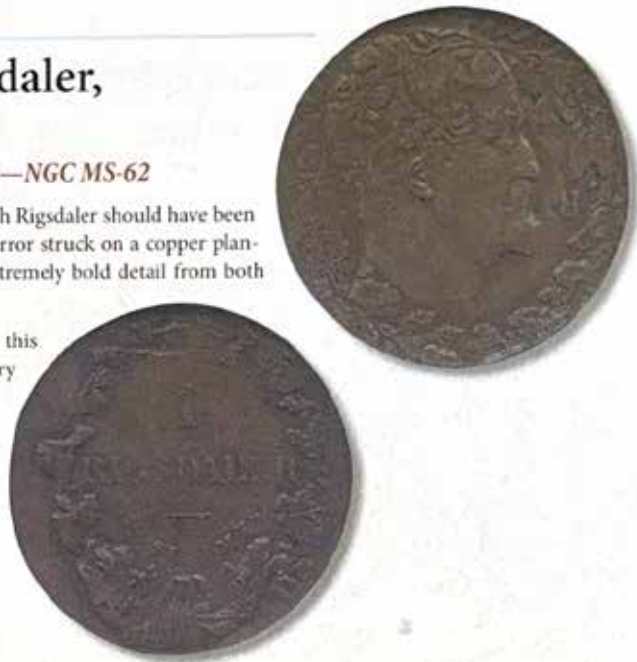
Denmark, Undated Rigsdaler, KM-760.1 or 760.2

Flipover Double Struck on a Copper Planchet—NGC MS-62

The type dates this error to 1854 or 1855. This Danish Rigsdaler should have been struck on a silver planchet. Instead, it is an off-metal error struck on a copper planchet. The coin is also a flipover double struck with extremely bold detail from both sides.

An unusual coin that combines multiple errors, this unique piece is nearly in the Choice Mint State category as certified by NGC.

*Rarity: Unique
Value: \$2,500*



23.

1999-P Susan B. Anthony Dollar

Double Struck—PCGS MS-64

Most double struck Anthony Dollars feature a uniface second strike that is 70-90% off-center. The present example is 70% off-center as far as the second strike is concerned, but the obverse and the reverse are both die struck. The coin also rotated nearly 90 degrees clockwise between strikes. A very scarce modern Mint error, this Anthony Dollar is nearly in the Gem Mint State category as certified by PCGS.

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



24.

2000-P Sacagawea Dollar

Triple Struck—PCGS MS-65

This Sacagawea Dollar is triple struck with the second and third strikes 30% off-center at approximately 8 o'clock. You can clearly make out definition from all three strikes. The spread between the second and third strikes is most readily evident at the word LIBERTY on the obverse and the denomination ONE DOLLAR on the reverse.



In addition to the aforementioned features concerning the second and third strikes, this error is significant because it displays portions of two obverse portraits, two dates, two P mintmarks and two reverse eagles.

Rarity: 30 Known
Value: \$2,000

25.

1969-D Kennedy Half Dollar

Double Struck—PCGS MS-64

This 1969-D Kennedy Half Dollar is double struck with a uniface reverse. The coin rotated approximately 100 degrees counterclockwise between strikes, and the second impression is 60% off-center between 3 and 4 o'clock. Two portraits are visible on the obverse, as is the final digit in the date. Although the second strike obliterated most of the detail from the original strike over the upper-left reverse, the words UNITED and STATES can still be read.



Major mint errors of any kind on 40% silver Kennedy Half Dollars from 1965-1970 are seldom encountered in today's numismatic market.

Rarity: 5 Known
Value: \$1,000

Chapter 8

Double Denominations



Overstrikes are coins that have been struck over a previously struck coin of a different type and/or denomination. Generally speaking, there are two different types of overstrikes. The first type is a Double Denomination that involves two denominations of coins from the same country. An example from the United States is a Lincoln Cent overstruck on a Roosevelt Dime. Such errors are known on many denominations of coins from many countries.



The other type of overstrike is an error that involves a coin overstruck on another coin from a different era or country. Overstrikes of this type can be the result of a genuine Mint error or a deliberate overstriking either for official or unofficial purposes. In ancient times, it was not uncommon to strike coins over previously struck coins with portraits of earlier rulers. In Colonial times, coins were sometimes taken from circulation and overstruck using another coin design, regardless of whether the two types were from the same country origin.

WORLD'S GREATEST MINT ERRORS

1.

1859 Indian Cent

Overstruck on an 1857 Seated Half Dime—PCGS MS-63

This double-denomination coin is one of the most significant mint errors ever discovered, and it has been well documented in numismatic circles for decades. The obverse of an 1857 Seated Half Dime was overstruck with an obverse die for the 1859 Indian Cent. The reverse of the Half Dime is unaffected by the error. The error is so dramatic that it may have been deliberately prepared by someone in the Philadelphia Mint, although I have been unable to find any evidence that positively confirms or refutes this possibility.

*Rarity: Unique
Value: \$100,000*



2.

2000-P Jefferson Nickel

Overstruck on a 1978-D Lincoln Cent—ANACS MS-64 Red and Brown

A major error, this 2000-P Jefferson Nickel was overstruck on a 1978-D Lincoln Cent. Considerable detail from the Cent undertype is still clearly visible, particularly on the reverse. How a double-denomination error struck in two different coinage facilities from dies dated 22 years apart could have been produced is anyone's guess. Regardless of how it came into being, this coin ranks as one of the most important major mint errors of the early 21st century.

*Rarity: Unique
Value: \$20,000*



3.

1951 Roosevelt Dime

Overstruck on a Honduras, 1956 Centavo, KM-77.2—ANACS MS-61 Brown

The United States Mint routinely strikes coins for other countries. This 1956 Roosevelt Dime was overstruck on a Honduran copper Centavo in the Philadelphia Mint. The undertype is difficult to discern, but traces of the Centavo design are visible if you look closely enough.



All dual-denomination errors involving a Dime struck over a different coin are extremely rare since the planchet being fed into the press must be no larger than 17.9 millimeters (the diameter of the United States Dime since about 1829) in order to fit in the collar.

Rarity: 3 Known
Value: \$7,500



4.

1941 Washington Quarter

Overstruck on a Lincoln Cent of the Wheat Ears Reverse Type—ANACS MS-64 Brown

This is the earliest-dated, double-denomination Washington Quarter error. It is a 1941 Quarter struck over a struck Lincoln Cent of the Wheat Ears Reverse type. The undertype no longer displays the date, but the Wheat Ears Reverse confirms that the Cent was struck sometime between 1909 and 1941. The error is also a flipover because you can see remnants of the Lincoln Cent reverse on the obverse of the Washington Quarter.

The ANACS holder in which this coin is encapsulated makes it difficult to discern the date, but most of the 4 and part of the second 1 are visible from the Washington Quarter obverse die. An attractive near-Gem, both sides have a 50-50 mix of blended orange-red luster and medium-brown patina.

Rarity: Unique
Value: \$6,000



WORLD'S GREATEST MINT ERRORS

5.

1951 Roosevelt Dime

Overstruck on a Costa Rica, 1951 5 Centimos, KM-184.1—ANACS MS-63

Seven million examples of the Costa Rica 5 Centimos of the KM-184.1 variety were struck in the United States Mint in Philadelphia during 1951. Apparently, one of those coins remained in a tote bin that was subsequently filled with U.S. Dime planchets.

When the planchets were fed into the Dime press, this Costa Rica 5 Centimos worked itself loose from the inside of the tote and also found its way into the press. This dual-denomination error is also a flipover as remnants of the reverse design of the 5 Centimos type are intermingled with the devices on the obverse of the Roosevelt Dime.



*Rarity: 2 Known
Value: \$6,000*



6.

1964 Washington Quarter

Overstruck on a Lincoln Cent of the Memorial Reverse Type—ANACS MS-64 Red and Brown

A full date is present as part of the obverse design of the Washington Quarter, and a considerable amount of detail from the Lincoln Cent is also noted. Double-denomination errors from the Washington Quarter series are genuinely rare coins. The present off-metal example is an attractive near-Gem with appreciable mint-red luster remaining.



*Rarity: 10-15 Known
Value: \$5,000*



7.

2000-P Sacagawea Dollar

Overstruck on a 2000 Maryland Statehood Quarter—PCGS MS-64

A flipover double-denomination error, the obverse of the Sacagawea is overstruck on the reverse of the Statehood Quarter, and vice versa. This is a beautiful and highly desirable near-Gem with full luster and no significant distractions.

*Rarity: 20 Known
Value: \$5,000*



8.

1953-S Washington Quarter

Overstruck on a 1953-S Jefferson Nickel—ANACS AU-58

A fascinating and rare "30-Cent" piece, most dual-denomination errors coins occur in the fictitious denominations of Six Cents (involving a Cent and a Nickel) and 11 Cents (involving a Cent and a Dime). Nearly in the Mint State category, this minimally circulated example includes bold definition to the date and S mintmark as part of the Washington Quarter design.

*Rarity: 10-15 Known
Value: \$5,000*



9.

1958 Jefferson Nickel

Overstruck on a Cuba, 1958 Centavo, KM-30—ANACS MS-62

Remnants of the undertype are discernible on both sides of this flip-over double-denomination error that combines coins from two different countries.

The United States Mint struck coins for Cuba through the end of the 1950s, at which time a revolution led by Fidel Castro overthrew President Fulgencio Batista and forced him into exile. There are very few U.S. Mint errors struck on blank Cuban planchets. Dual-denomination overstrikes involving struck Cuban coins are even rarer, and they are in extreme demand among advanced error collectors.



Rarity: 5 Known
Value: \$5,000



10.

1964 Washington Quarter

Overstruck on a Roosevelt Dime—ANACS MS-63

This already impressive dual-denomination error is further enhanced by a full date as part of the Washington Quarter obverse. A scarce error struck during the final year that the United States Mint produced Dimes and Quarters for circulation using a 90% silver, 10% copper alloy.



Rarity: 10-15 Known
Value: \$3,500



11.

1986 Lincoln Cent

Overstruck on a 1986-P Roosevelt Dime—PCGS MS-66

This is one of the more frequently encountered dual-denomination errors struck in the United States Mint, and the present example would fit nicely into a type set of major mint errors. There is plenty of detail visible from both strikes, and the date for both the Roosevelt Dime undertype and the Lincoln Cent overtype are clearly discernible.



*Rarity: 100+ Known
Value: \$1,000*

12.

Great Britain, 1983 Penny, Spink-4238

Overstruck on a Great Britain, 1959 6 Pence, Spink-4149—ANACS MS-64

There is considerable detail visible from the two strikes on both the obverse and the reverse.

Most dual-denomination errors combine types that are struck in the same year or, at most, are separated by only a few years. This British error, however, combines an undertype from 1959 with an overtype from 1983—a span of 24 years between the striking periods of these two issues. I have seen very few dual-denomination errors that even approach the span of time represented by this exceptional piece.



*Rarity: Unique
Value: \$500*

Chapter 9

Experimental Strikes



There are approximately 20 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 that vary in color and whether or not they have a copper center core. These coins were analyzed by spectroscopy (SEM-EDX) using electron microscopy and energy-dispersive x-rays to determine the alloy composition. The predominant metal is copper, followed by zinc. There are also small percentages of manganese and nickel. PCGS and NGC have both authenticated and certified these 1999 State Quarters as being struck on experimental planchets. There is only one 2000 dated State Quarter struck on an experimental planchet known, and is valued at \$25,000.

1.

2000-P Massachusetts Statehood Quarter

Struck on an Experimental Planchet—PCGS MS-65

This Massachusetts piece is the only 2000-dated Statehood Quarter known to have been struck on an experimental planchet in error.

The planchet upon which error is struck was undoubtedly leftover from 1999, when the U.S. Mint conducted a series of tests to determine a suitably alloy for the Sacagawea Dollar.

Rarity: Unique
Value: \$25,000



2.

1999-P Susan B. Anthony Dollar

Struck on an Experimental Planchet—PCGS MS-67

Four Anthony Dollars are known struck on experimental planchets designed to test proposed alloys for the Sacagawea Dollar introduced in 2000. One of these errors has the same color as the regular-issue Sacagawea Dollar, but it does not have a copper core at its center. The example pictured here has a slight greenish color to the surfaces and includes a copper-center core. The final piece of which I have specific knowledge also has a greenish color to the surfaces, but it is missing the copper-center core.

These experimental planchets are also known to have produced wrong metal errors on 1999 and 2000-dated Statehood Quarters, a few of which are pictured above.

Rarity: 4 Known
Value: \$17,500



3.

1999-P New Jersey Statehood Quarter

Struck on an Experimental Planchet—PCGS MS-66

As with the 1999-P Delaware Quarter above, this New Jersey example was mistakenly struck on a planchet that was intended for use in the testing process that preceded selection of a suitable alloy for the Sacagawea Dollar.

Rarity: 2 Known
Value: \$10,000



4.

1999-P Delaware Statehood Quarter

Struck on an Experimental Planchet—PCGS MS-66

Statehood Quarters struck on experimental planchets in error are known in four different compositions. The different types vary in surface color and whether or not they include a copper-center core. It appears that all four planchet types were initially prepared to test possible alloys for the Sacagawea Dollar that the Mint introduced in 2000. A few of those planchets, however, found their way into presses that were striking regular-issue of other types or denominations.

Rarity: 5 Known
Value: \$7,500



Chapter 10

Feeder Finger Strikes



After a recent tour of the U.S. Mint in 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.

2000-P Sacagawea Dollar

Struck on Feeder Finger Tip—PCGS MS-65

The strike is quite nicely centered on the feeder finger tip, and there is considerable detail on both sides of the "coin." Of particular note in this regard are the date and mintmark on the obverse, both of which are clearly visible.



Feeder finger strike errors have been discovered for all denominations being produced in the modern United States Mint. Most examples, however, display far less definition of the coin's design than this Sacagawea Dollar.

Rarity: 5 Known
Value: \$10,000



2.

Undated (2000) South Carolina Statehood Quarter

Multi-Struck on Feeder Finger Tip—ANACS MS-62

This broken piece of a feeder finger tip is struck no less than 14 times by the obverse and reverse dies of a 2000 South Carolina Quarter.

Each individual strike is lined up right next to the previous strike, and all are discernible on both the obverse and the reverse.

Unfortunately, there is no mintmark present so I cannot tell whether this spectacular error was struck in the Philadelphia Mint or the Denver Mint.



*Rarity: 5 Known
Value: \$7,500*



3.

1998-P Washington Quarter

Struck on Feeder Finger Tip—ANACS MS-64

The portion of the feeder finger tip on which this error is struck is nearly large enough to display all portions of the obverse and reverse designs. In fact, only a small portion of the Washington Quarter design is missing at the upper-left obverse and the lower-left reverse borders.

*Rarity: 2 Known
Value: \$7,500*



4.

Undated (1999) Connecticut Statehood Quarter

Multi-Struck on Feeder Finger Tip—NGC MS-65

This Connecticut Statehood Quarter is multi-struck on a feeder finger tip. The error is even more dramatic because it is struck multiple times, each impression being off-center with the result that portions of the actual feeder finger tip are included alongside the obverse and reverse designs. Most feeder finger strikes are better centered than this piece and, as such, do not show any portion of a blank feeder finger tip. The mintmark position on the obverse is off the tip, with the result that I cannot attribute this important error to either the Philadelphia or Denver Mint

*Rarity: 5 Known
Value: \$7,500*



5.

Undated (2001) New York Statehood Quarter

Multi-Struck on Feeder Finger Tip—NGC MS-65

Another impressive example of this error type, this New York Statehood Quarter is multi-struck off-center on the feeder finger tip with the result that part of the actual feeder finger tip has survived intact.

*Rarity: 3 Known
Value: \$7,500*



6.

2000-P Sacagawea Dollar

Triple-Struck on Feeder Finger Tip—PCGS MS-65

This error coin is triple struck on an aluminum feeder finger tip.

Although portions of the obverse and reverse designs are off the tip, and the tip has been completely obliterated by the strike, this piece is still one of the more desirable feeder finger strikes on a Sacagawea Dollar. Both sides are free of spotting and discoloration, which are distracting features that almost always accompany Sacagawea Dollar errors of this type.



*Rarity: 5 Known
Value: \$7,500*

7.

2001-P New York Statehood Quarter

Triple-Struck on Feeder Finger Tip—PCGS MS-65

All three impressions are off-center, and a portion of the actual feeder finger tip has survived. There is also quite a bit of detail to the obverse and reverse designs, and it includes a discernible P mintmark.



*Rarity: 5 Known
Value: \$7,500*



3.

Chile, 1998 10 Pesos, KM-228.2

Double Struck on Feeder Finger—As Struck

An amazing error, this 1998 Chilean 10 Pesos coin is double struck on the actual feeder finger.

Most coins that are struck on feeder fingers break off, leaving us with only the tip. The discovery of this fully intact error is a major find in the error coin market of the 21st century.

Rarity: 5 Known
Value: \$5,000



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Mint Error News Price Guide

- Updated May 2026 -

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 May 2026)



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	\$500	\$1,000	\$1,500	\$2,000	\$500
Proof Jefferson Nickel	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$2,500	\$2,000	\$1,000
Proof Clad Dime	\$1,000	\$1,500	\$2,500	\$2,500	\$1,250
Proof Clad Quarter	\$1,000	\$1,500	\$2,500	\$2,500	\$1,250
Proof Clad Half	\$2,500	\$2,000	\$5,000	\$1,500	\$2,000
Proof Ike Dollar	\$15,000	-	\$25,000	-	\$4,000
Presidential Dollar	-	-	-	-	3 Known

Mint Error News Price Guide

Broadstrikes (Updated May 2026)



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

Denomination	(Small) XF/AU	(Small) Unc	(Large) XF/AU	(Large) Unc
Large Cent	\$150	\$300	\$400	\$1,500
Flying Eagle Cent (1857 – 1858)	\$1,000	\$2,500	\$1,500	\$7,500
Indian Cent	\$50	\$150	\$200	\$350
Lincoln Cent 1930 and Earlier	\$50	\$150	\$100	\$250
Lincoln Cent 1943 Steel	\$40	\$100	\$75	\$200
Proof Lincoln Cent	N/A	\$750	N/A	\$1,000
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	\$750	N/A	\$1,000
Seated Half Dime Legend	\$500	\$1,500	\$1,000	\$2,500
Seated Dime Legend	\$500	\$1,500	\$1,000	\$2,500
Barber Dime	\$150	\$250	\$200	\$400
Mercury Dime	\$40	\$150	\$150	\$250
Proof Clad Dime	N/A	\$750	N/A	\$1,000
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	\$750	N/A	\$1,000
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	\$1,000	N/A	\$2,000
Morgan Dollar	\$200	\$500	\$400	\$1,000
Peace Dollar	\$5,000	\$7,500	\$6,000	\$10,000
IKE Dollar	\$100	\$150	\$150	\$200
SBA Dollar	\$50	\$75	\$100	\$200
Sac Dollar	N/A	\$300	N/A	\$1,000
Presidential Dollar	N/A	\$1,500	N/A	\$2,500

Mint Error News Price Guide

Partial Collars (Updated May 2026)



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	\$1,000	\$2,000
\$1 Gold Type 2	\$2,000	\$3,000
\$1 Gold Type 3	\$1,000	\$2,000
\$2½ Liberty	\$1,500	\$3,000
\$2½ Indian	\$2,000	\$3,000
\$3	\$5,000	\$10,000
\$5 Liberty	\$4,000	\$5,000
\$5 Indian	\$4,000	\$6,000
\$10 Liberty	\$4,000	\$7,500
\$10 Indian	\$7,500	\$10,000
\$20 Liberty Type 3	\$7,500	\$10,000

Mint Error News Price Guide

Uniface Strikes (Updated May 2026)



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

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

Mint Error News Price Guide

Bonded Coins

(Updated May 2026)



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	\$10,000
Washington Quarter Silver	\$7,500	–	–
Washington Quarter Clad	\$3,000	–	–
State Quarter	\$5,000	–	–
Kennedy Half Silver	\$12,500	–	–
Kennedy Half Clad	\$10,000	–	–
IKE Dollar	–	–	–
SBA Dollar	\$10,000	–	–
Sac Dollar	\$10,000	–	–

Mint Error News Price Guide

Struck Fragments

(Updated May 2026)



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

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

Mint Error News Price Guide

Mated Pairs (Updated May 2026)



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)	–	–	–	\$10,000
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	\$4,000	\$5,000	\$6,000	\$7,500
Kennedy Half Bicentennial	\$6,000	\$7,500	\$7,500	\$10,000
IKE Dollar	\$20,000	–	–	–
SBA Dollar	\$10,000	\$12,500	–	–
Sac Dollar	–	–	–	–

Mint Error News Price Guide

Transitional Errors (Updated May 2026)



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	\$200,000	\$250,000	\$300,000	\$350,000
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	\$12,500
Washington Quarter 1965 Transitional	Silver Quarter Planchet	\$5,000	\$6,500	\$7,500	\$8,500
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	\$2,000	\$3,000	\$4,000	\$5,000
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	\$5,000
SBA Dollar Transitional	Sacagawea Planchet	N/A	N/A	\$7,500	\$10,000
Sacagawea Dollar Transitional	SBA Planchet	N/A	N/A	\$7,500	\$10,000

Mint Error News Price Guide

U.S. Gold Errors (Updated May 2026)



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

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

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

Mint Error News Price Guide

Indents (Updated May 2026)



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	\$2,500
SBA Dollar	\$200	\$400	\$250	\$500
Sac Dollar	\$300	\$500	\$400	\$750

Mint Error News Price Guide

Die Caps (Updated May 2026)



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	\$2,500	\$7,500
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	\$5,000	\$10,000
Mercury Dime (2 Known)	\$5,000	\$7,500	–	–
Roosevelt Dime Silver	\$750	\$1,250	\$500	\$750
Roosevelt Dime Clad	\$200	\$400	\$200	\$250
Barber Quarter	\$20,000	\$50,000	–	–
Washington Quarter Silver	\$1,500	\$4,000	\$1,500	\$2,000
Washington Quarter Clad	\$350	\$750	\$250	\$350
State Quarter	N/A	\$1,000	N/A	\$600
Kennedy Half Silver	\$3,000	\$5,000	\$2,000	\$3,000
Kennedy Half Clad	\$2,000	\$3,500	\$1,500	\$2,000
Kennedy Half Bicentennial	\$2,500	\$4,000	\$1,750	\$2,500
IKE Dollar	–	\$30,000	–	–
SBA Dollar	N/A	\$15,000	N/A	\$10,000
Sac Dollar	N/A	\$15,000	N/A	\$15,000

Mint Error News Price Guide

Die Adjustment Strikes (Updated May 2026)



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	\$1,000
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	\$1,500
Proof Kennedy Half Clad	N/A	\$1,000
Morgan Dollar	\$1,500	\$2,500
Peace Dollar	\$7,000	\$10,000
IKE Dollar	\$300	\$400
IKE Dollar Bicentennial	\$350	\$500
SBA Dollar	N/A	\$500
Sac Dollar	N/A	\$1,000

Mint Error News Price Guide

Double Denominations (Updated May 2026)



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	\$2,000	\$3,000
State Quarter (Extremely Rare)	Any Other Denomination	N/A	\$10,000	\$12,500
Franklin Half	Lincoln Cent Wheat Ears	\$7,500	\$12,500	\$25,000
Kennedy Half (Extremely Rare)	Any Denomination	\$7,500	\$10,000	\$12,500
IKE Dollar (Extremely Rare)	Any Denomination	\$15,000	\$20,000	\$25,000
Sac Dollar	Maryland State Quarter	N/A	\$3,000	\$4,000

Mint Error News Price Guide

Brockages (Updated May 2026)



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	\$10,000
SBA Dollar	N/A	N/A	\$500	\$2,500
Sac Dollar	N/A	N/A	\$1,500	\$5,000

Mint Error News Price Guide

Double & Multiple Strikes (Updated May 2026)



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

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

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

Mint Error News Price Guide

Off-Center Strikes (Updated May 2026)



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	\$1,000	\$2,000
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	\$1,000	\$2,000
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	\$1,000	\$2,000
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	\$1,500	\$2,000
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	\$1,500	\$3,000
Morgan Dollar	\$3,000	\$15,000	\$10,000	\$50,000
Peace Dollar	\$20,000	\$35,000	\$50,000	\$100,000
IKE Dollar	\$125	\$1,250	\$150	\$2,000
SBA Dollar	N/A	N/A	\$100	\$500
Sac Dollar	N/A	N/A	\$1,000	\$3,500
Presidential Dollar	–	–	\$1,500	\$5,000

Mint Error News Price Guide

Off-Metals (Updated May 2026)



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

Mint Error News Price Guide

Off-Metals (Updated May 2026)

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	\$2,000	\$3,000	\$4,000	\$5,000
Kennedy Half 1965 Transitional	Silver Quarter Planchet	\$7,000	\$8,000	\$9,000	\$10,000
Ike Dollar	Cent Planchet	\$7,500	\$10,000	\$12,500	\$15,000
Ike Dollar	Nickel Planchet	\$10,000	\$12,500	\$15,000	\$20,000
Ike Dollar	Dime Planchet	\$7,500	\$8,500	\$10,000	\$12,500
Ike Dollar	Quarter Planchet	\$7,000	\$10,000	\$12,500	\$15,000
Ike Dollar	Half Planchet	\$1,600	\$1,750	\$2,000	\$3,000
Ike Dollar	Foreign Planchet	\$900	\$1,000	\$1,250	\$1,500
Ike Dollar Transitional	40% Silver Planchet	\$2,750	\$3,000	\$3,500	\$5,000
SBA Dollar	Cent Planchet	N/A	\$1,750	\$3,000	\$5,000
SBA Dollar	Nickel Planchet	N/A	\$6,000	\$7,000	\$8,000
SBA Dollar	Dime Planchet	N/A	\$6,000	\$7,000	\$10,000
SBA Dollar	Quarter Planchet	N/A	\$600	\$850	\$1,000
Sac Dollar	Cent Planchet	N/A	\$12,500	\$15,000	\$20,000
Sac Dollar	Nickel Planchet	N/A	\$12,500	\$15,000	\$20,000
Sac Dollar	Dime Planchet	N/A	\$8,000	\$15,000	\$20,000
Sac Dollar	Quarter Planchet	N/A	\$1,500	\$2,000	\$2,500

Mint Error News Price Guide

Counterbrockages

(Updated May 2026)



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

Mint Error News Price Guide

Fold-Over Strikes (Updated May 2026)



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

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

Mint Error News Price Guide

Martha Washington Test Pieces (Updated May 2026)



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	\$1,000	\$1,500	\$2,000
Martha Nickel	\$4,500	\$6,000	\$7,500
Martha Dime	\$7,500	\$10,000	\$12,500
Martha Quarter	\$1,000	\$1,500	\$3,000
Martha Half Dollar	\$5,000	\$7,500	\$10,000
Martha Dollar (SBA Planchet)	\$5,000	\$7,500	\$10,000
Martha Dollar (Sac Planchet)	\$1,000	\$1,500	\$2,000

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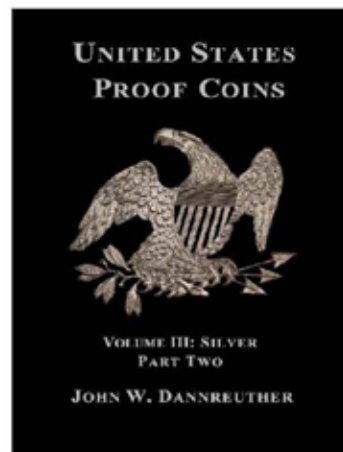
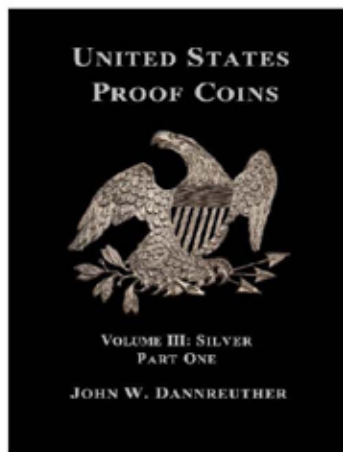
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Private mints and their issues have a long and illustrious history, but it is often hard to assemble, often years later without good documentation. When working with sovereign mints like the United States Mint, there is often a lot of archives and records available to research which is not available for private mints.

To address this, Private Mint News is a new online publication focusing on numismatics from by private mints. Private mint issues or creations, often in the form of tokens and medals called exnumia, is a rich and evolving area, however, research information can be thin on both classic and recent issues, especially the latter. The goal of Private Mint News is to assist in rectifying this situation by documenting and discussing issues from Private Mints of all eras.

Coverage includes private mints issuers of all eras and locations with an initial focus on the United States. Modern issuer coverage will include Daniel Carr of Moonlight Mint, Ron Lands of Gallery Mint Museum, Jared Grove of Grove Minting, Provident Metals, and other issuers. Classic issuers will include issuers of tokens, medals and coins including Civil War Tokens, So-Called Dollars, Territorial and Pioneer coins as well as Private Patterns.

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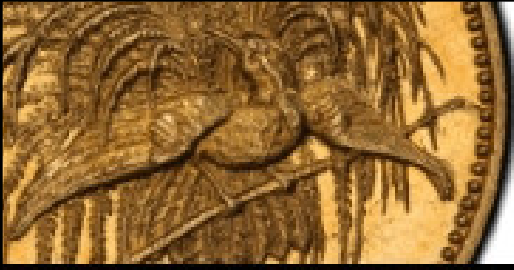


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Ron Guth, Numismatic Expert

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.

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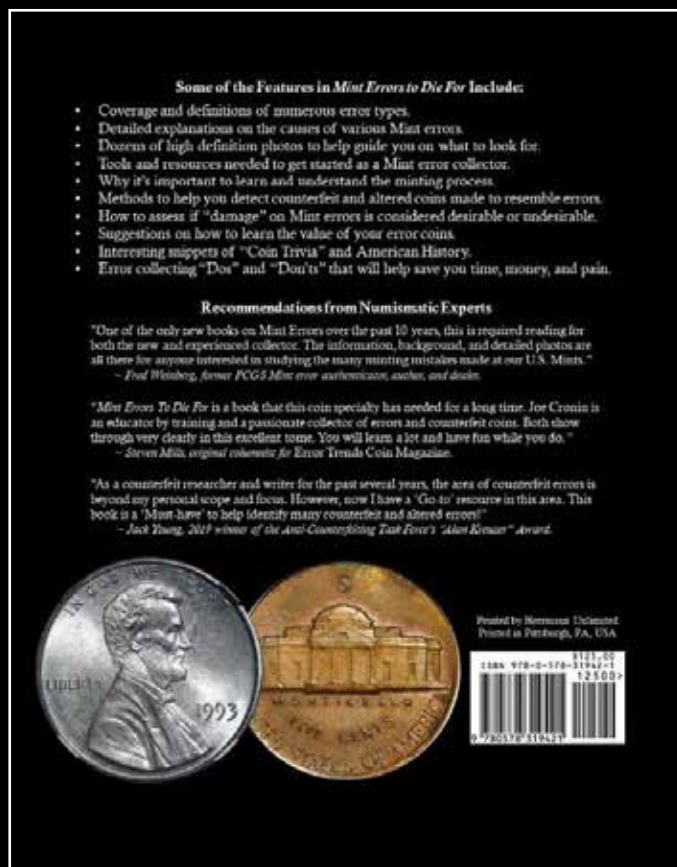
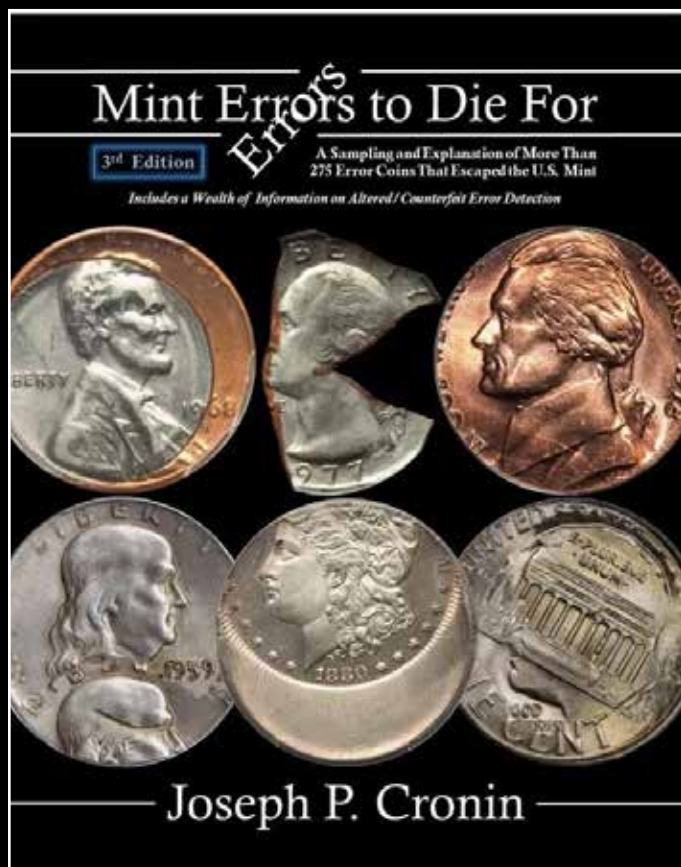
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Non-gold Coins Struck on Gold Planchets



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

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 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)

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



Contact Joe Cronin for your copy!
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Saul Teichman's Want List

I am looking for the following off-metal errors:

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on a

Dime Planchet

Kennedy Half Dollar

on a

Zinc Cent Planchet

1999 SBA Dollar

on a

Zinc Cent Planchet

Sacagawea Dollar

on a

Dime Planchet

2000 Sacagawea Dollar

on a

SBA Dollar Planchet

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on a

Dime Planchet

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New Edition of Bart's United States Paper Money Errors Available Now

UNITED STATES PAPER MONEY ERRORS

A Comprehensive Catalog & Price Guide



DR. FREDERICK J. BART

FOURTH EDITION

Comprehensive Catalog and Price Guide makes first appearance since 2008

By Coin & Currency Institute....

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
- Rarity guide for each note
- Prices in four conditions
- The universally-used Friedberg Numbering System™—The standard method for describing U.S. currency
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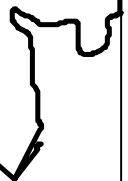
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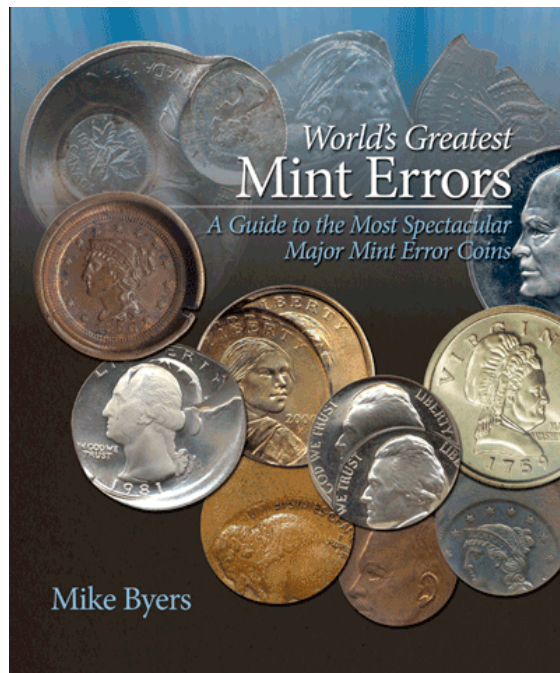


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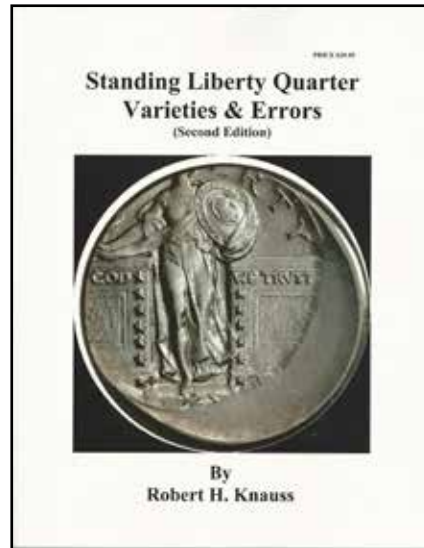
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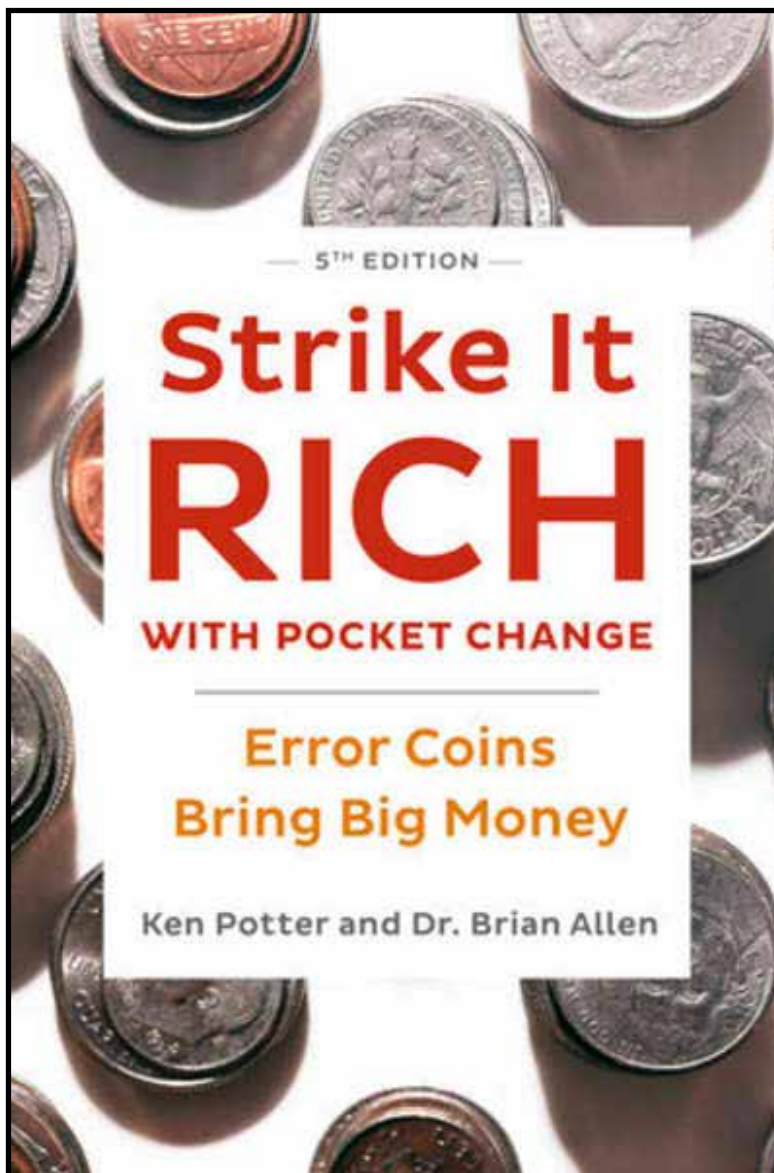
Strike It Rich With Pocket Change

Error Coins Bring Big Money

by Brian Allen & Ken Potter
NEW 5th Edition

It takes a keen eye to spot them - and a little know-how - but errors on coins produced by the U.S. Mint occur every year. And these errors can be worth a fortune to coin collectors. Strike It Rich with Pocket Change shows the reader how to detect errors, what to look for and how to cash in on them. This book has a strong appeal for someone with a mild to

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MINT *ERROR* NEWS GLOSSARY



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 over-struck 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.

2026 Coin Shows



Visit Mike Byers at the following shows:

May 19 - 21, 2026	PCGS Trade & Grade Showcase Paséa Hotel and Spa Huntington Beach, California
August 25 - 29, 2026	ANA World's Fair of Money Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania
December 9 - 11, 2026	PCGS Trade & Grade Showcase MGM Grand Las Vegas, Nevada

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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.

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).



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