

MINT *ERROR* NEWS MAGAZINE



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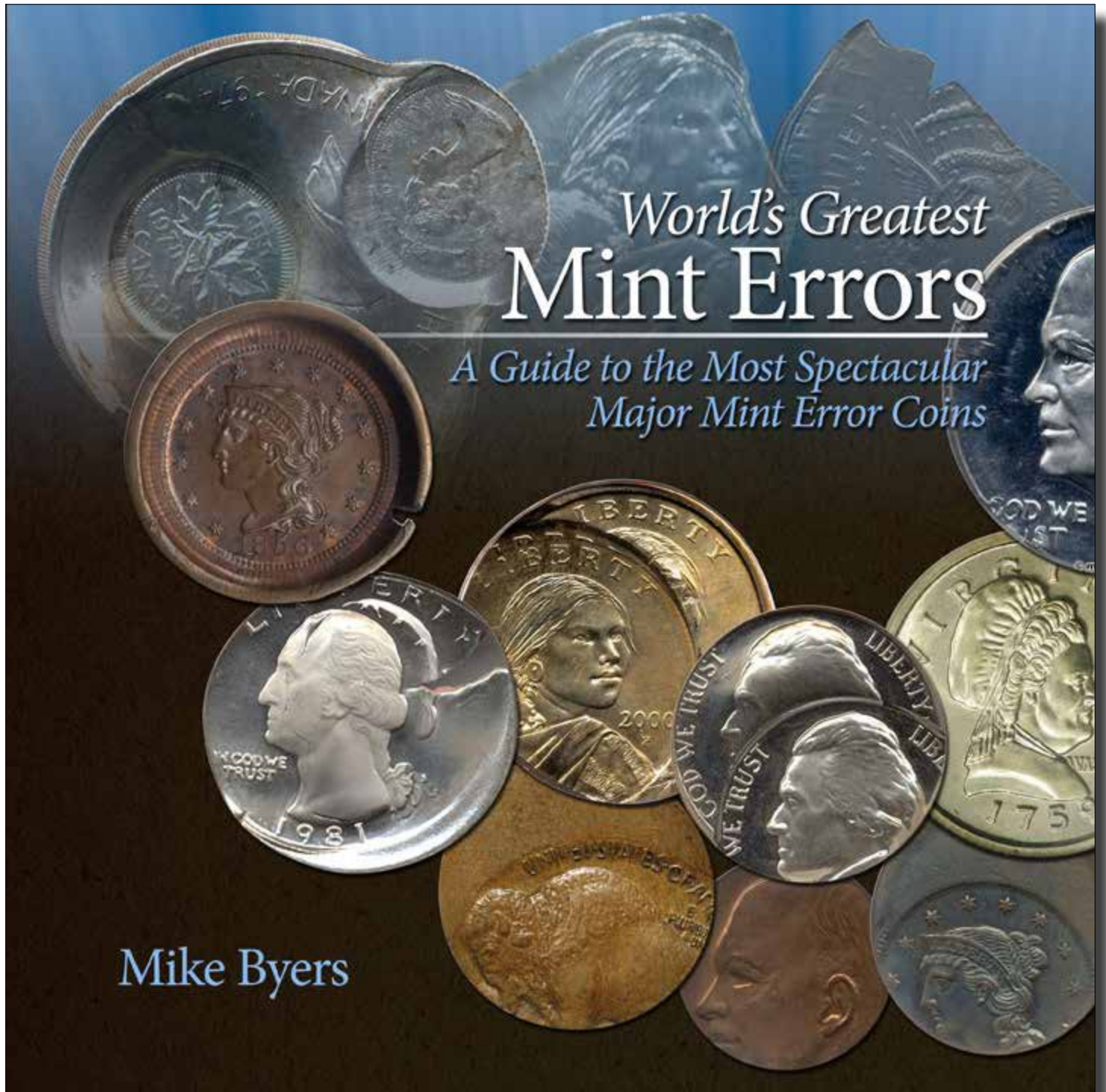
PCGS Certifies Unique TWO-HEADED Nickel



21 Page
Price Guide
Inside!

Issue 40 • Spring 2017
A Mike Byers Publication

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World's Greatest Mint Errors

*A Guide to the Most Spectacular
Major Mint Error Coins*

Mike Byers

MINT ERROR NEWS MAGAZINE

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Issue 40 • Spring 2017

Publisher & Editor
Mike Byers

Production Editor

Sam Rhazi

Contributing Editors

Andy Lustig

Fred Weinberg

Contributing Writers

Heritage Auctions

Jon Sullivan

NGC

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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 thirteenth year bringing you both an online PDF magazine and the Mint Error News website. There are over 1,000 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.



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



Mike Byers was a consultant to ANACS for Mint Errors from 2000 to 2006. He is also the Owner, Publisher and Editor of Mint Error News Magazine and the Mint Error News Website that was founded in 2003. In 2009, Mike Byers published his first book, *World's Greatest Mint Errors*, which received the NLG Award for Best World Coin Book and is available on Amazon.com.



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



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

PCGS Certifies Unique TWO-HEADED Nickel

by Mike Byers (mikebyers.com)

This is the only known U.S. regular issued coin of ANY denomination that was struck with two obverse dies (two-headed). It stands alone as a major U.S. numismatic rarity and proves that a U.S. two-headed coin exists!



PCGS Certifies Unique TWO HEADED Nickel

There are three known U.S. regular issued coins struck with two reverse dies. Fred Weinberg sold a two-tailed Washington Quarter for \$75,000 and a two-tailed Roosevelt Dime for \$45,000. The third known two-tailed was a Washington Quarter that sold in a Heritage Auction for \$41,975.

Fred Weinberg stated that:

“this amazing unique major mint error is the only known U.S. two-headed coin. It is very dramatic since both sides are identical, having been struck with two obverse dies.”

Although slightly weakly struck, it is in gem condition and was certified and authenticated by PCGS as MS 65. It is exciting that this unique and spectacular major mint error survived the minting process. This unique mule was authenticated and certified by PCGS in 2016.

PCGS Certifies Unique TWO HEADED Nickel



PCGS Certifies Unique TWO HEADED Nickel



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U.S. & WORLD MAJOR MINT ERRORS



World's Greatest Mint Errors
by Mike Byers

**NLG Award Winner:
Best World Coin Book**

Mike Byers has been a professional numismatist for forty years. He is one of the largest dealers handling U.S. Gold Coins, Patterns and Rarities certified by PCGS and NGC. He has handled major coin collections and attends every major coin convention. Mike Byers carries an extensive inventory as well as solicits want lists and is always looking to purchase fresh inventory and collections.

Mike Byers was a consultant to ANACS for Mint Errors from 2000 to 2006. He is also the Publisher and Editor of Mint Error News Magazine and the Mint Error News Website that was founded in 2003. In 2009, Mike Byers published his first book, *World's Greatest Mint Errors*, which received the NLG Award for Best World Coin Book and is available on Amazon.com.

Mike Byers is a life member of ANA since 1985, a charter member of NGC and a featured dealer/member of PCGS. He is also a life member of the Central States Numismatic Society and the Florida United Numismatists. He is member A71 in the Certified Coin Exchange (CCE) and a member of CDN Exchange (BYRS).

Mike Byers was born in the coin business attending coin shows since he was six years old. When he was seventeen, he issued his first coin catalog. He has been a Market-Maker in U.S. Gold Coins and a dealer in major mint errors. In 1987 he offered limited partnerships and rare coin funds. He has written articles for *The Coin Dealer Newsletter* and has been featured on the front page of *Coin World* numerous times with his numismatic rarities. Mike Byers is a contributing author on mint errors for *CoinLink & CoinWeek*. He also assisted with the mint error section of *Coin Facts* on the PCGS website. You can visit Mike Byers and view his rarities at the ANA, Central States, FUN show and the Long Beach Coin Expo.



MIKE BYERS INC

P.O. Box 26807, LAS VEGAS, NV 89126

MIKE@MIKEBYERS.COM | 714-914-6415



Fred Weinberg & Co.

Dealer in Major Mint Error Coins & Currency

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BUILDING AN ERROR TYPE SET

by Jon Sullivan

The error type set collection is based on the minting process, with the ultimate goal of finding one of every type of mistake that can happen during the minting of coins. This approach is different from collections whose acquisitions are based on a special date, a particular denomination, or simply how “neat” and “eye-catching” the error is. My approach with my own collection is to build an error coin type set which will comprise one of every error and variety type known on U.S. coins, as well as error types which are unknown on U.S. coins, and which can only be found on foreign coins. Error type sets are a great way to build an error coin collection because the method of collecting maintains a certain degree of uniformity, order, and has a clear goal in mind, and yet has enough change and customization

to satisfy the collector who is more interested in the error’s eye-appeal and look, than in creating a date set of the same error and just “filling holes.”

Although with a type set, you will be looking to acquire one of each error type, you will still be free to customize your set in a number of ways: how dramatic the error is, or by choosing to stick with errors on just a few series of coins, such as Jefferson, Buffalo and Liberty nickels, or perhaps by picking only one series, such as Lincoln cents. There are many ways you can choose to expand your type collection as well, whether by adding a certain number of multi-error coins, or by getting the same error type, but on several different denominations. So instead of simply getting one representative example of say, an off-metal, you

BUILDING AN ERROR TYPE SET

would get one of every off-metal combination known on every denomination. However you build your type set, there are some

guidelines which I am using in assembling my own collection, and which you might find helpful when assembling yours.



The first guideline is that the error must be on a U.S. coin, except for error types which are only created on foreign coins. It is not necessary to stick with U.S. coins as the basis for building your collection, but it is simply a personal preference of mine to choose U.S. when available. This is because I love our nation's history and also the designs of much of our coinage--and there's a cultural connection which makes the designs and their historical nature relevant to me as an American. Another reason is that U.S. errors tend to hold their value, and also appreciate in value, better than foreign errors. Not that I don't collect for the enjoyment, but it is wise to keep the financial implications in mind, especially since coin collections can quickly become large investments as they grow overtime. Despite my seeking U.S. errors when they exist for an error type, one error type known on U.S. coins which I will not be placing in my collection, is the

Mule error. If you are in the habit of reading the various headlines in the major coin publications, you will understand the reason I make this exception--It is very expensive! The most affordable example costs in the neighborhood of \$40,000! On the other hand, a foreign mule error, such as the New Zealand/Bahamas mule, can be had for less than \$100. Although most error types are known on U.S. coins, I will also have to look abroad in order to acquire a few certain error types which simply do not occur on U.S. coins. They are a fairly small number, and most occur on bimetallic coins or coins with center holes.

My second guideline is that the coins must clearly demonstrate the represented error type and must have exceptional eye-appeal as a whole. For instance, I would not wish to put a Washington quarter struck 5% off-center in my collection as an example of

an off-center, because this is a very small percentage off-center and not very attractive. Instead, I would choose a coin struck 30-70% off-center, because in this case you can tell at a glance what denomination and design of coin it is, as well as the glaring fact that it is off-center. This is true of all the error types--you want to be able to easily tell what kind of coin it is, and also clearly see that the coin is the error type it represents. In future articles I intend to cover in more depth what features and characteristics to look for in the different error types in order to choose a quality type example.

The third guideline is that the coin must be in excellent condition, with no major problems, and in an overall superb state of preservation. If you are not limiting yourself to a particular series or denomination, this should not be a problem as you can shop around in less expensive series, if

necessary, to find a coin which not only meets the second guideline, but is also in nice condition. Choosing quality is the best way to collect, so for example rather than buying a badly corroded Buffalo nickel struck 50% off-center for \$450, which is a super error, but is in bad condition, you could buy an attractive alternative such as a mercury dime struck 30% off-center in AU-58, which would cost roughly the same, but would look much nicer overall.

When it comes to counting machine damage on errors, although you want problem-free coins, counting machine damage is so common that it is generally accepted to be present on most errors, and often is never even mentioned in descriptions. Therefore, the key is to buy them only when the damage is in an inconspicuous place or is minimal, although I would add that if you are buying a particularly rare error, you may have to live

BUILDING AN ERROR TYPE SET

with more noticeable damage simply because the error type is so hard to find that your chances of finding another are slim to none. An example would be a quarter

on dime double denomination 35-cent piece. This is a very rare double denomination, and finding one in almost any condition is very difficult, and so you might wish to



pick up the first one you are able to locate, and then down the road “move up” in grade should you find another. Whatever condition the coin is in, make sure you are happy with how it looks, because if that scratch or that carbon spot bothers you now, it will certainly bother you later as well!

Grading errors is a somewhat controversial topic, with disagreement on what should be included when deciding the grade, and also on what constitutes a certain grade. Many of the factors used to grade normal coins simply do not apply when grading errors; graders often have difficulty distinguishing the error’s individual characteristics from what they presume to be damage, weak strike, etc., and so the grade one grader might give a coin is liable to be drastically different from the grade another, more knowledgeable grader would assign. No matter the assigned

grade, to most error collectors, the numerical grade is not very important, and it is recommended that you think of the grades in general terms, and buy coins from a range of grades rather than choosing one condition for all your errors. For example, an error which grades MS-66 will look much better than an MS-62 most of the time, but there probably is little or no difference between an MS-63 and an MS-64, since grading is so subjective. So if you are picky about having higher grades on your errors, rather than trying to buy coins with an MS-67’s look, don’t ignore coins graded MS-65 or MS-66, because the MS-65 or MS-66 could easily be just as nice as the MS-67. On the other hand, if you just want decent mint-state coins in the MS-63/64 range, you might buy coins which grade MS-61 to MS-64, because the MS-62 could be just as nice as the MS-63 or MS-64, or the other way around. Summed

up, when it comes to errors, the saying is even more true than with “normal” coins: “Buy the coin, not the holder,” and also pay more attention to the eye-appeal of the error than on the assigned a grade.

The tools required for assembling your error type set are not extensive. One suggestion is that you print out a checklist of all the error types which you wish to put in your collection. This will help you stay on track and give you a plan for buying the coins when you attend coin shows, or are simply browsing eBay or coin websites. Mike Diamond has put together an excellent list of all the known error types, and I would be happy to e-mail you the list, upon request. Simply e-mail me at: jon@sullivannumismatics.com You may want to add to the list a few combination errors or other errors or take off some of the error which you find a bit redundant, but be careful about adding too many



“extra” coins to the list, because just trying to acquire all the coins on this list will take a considerable amount of searching and effort! Also, the list is not complete, but does show a massive number of error types and also variety types. It is possible to get more minute, and include more errors, or to create different definitions of an error type that is a larger size or is a different shape or position. But

this list has essentially all known error types on U.S. and foreign coins.

Most of the other tools necessary for building a type set are already familiar to the majority of numismatists, such as having a high quality loupe, inert coin holders for storage, as well as having a gram scale and micrometer for determining authenticity. Buying from a reputable dealer should virtually eliminate the problem of authenticity; however, no one is incapable of making a mistake, and so double-checking is always a good idea.

If you are not good at authenticating coins, it is recommended that when buying expensive errors, you stick with coins certified by NGC or PCGS. Other grading services can also do a good job, but, in my experience, they have an uneven track record for certifying fakes as genuine and also, as is far more

often the case, simply improperly identifying errors. If you are buying a variety, such as a doubled die, frankly none of the grading services are very reliable, and I highly recommend you attribute the variety yourself, or buy from a dealer or collector who double-checks attributions on the coins they sell. I am not saying there aren't some very knowledgeable and competent individuals attributing varieties for some of the services, but there are also some that aren't, and I have seen countless misattributions from all the services. Also remember that when buying certified coins, the holders can only hold 25 or so characters, so even if the holder says a coin is a certain error type, it is a good idea to ask the error dealer for a more detailed description of the coin, because there may be 5 different errors on the coin but the holder tag only has room to mention 2 or 3 of them.

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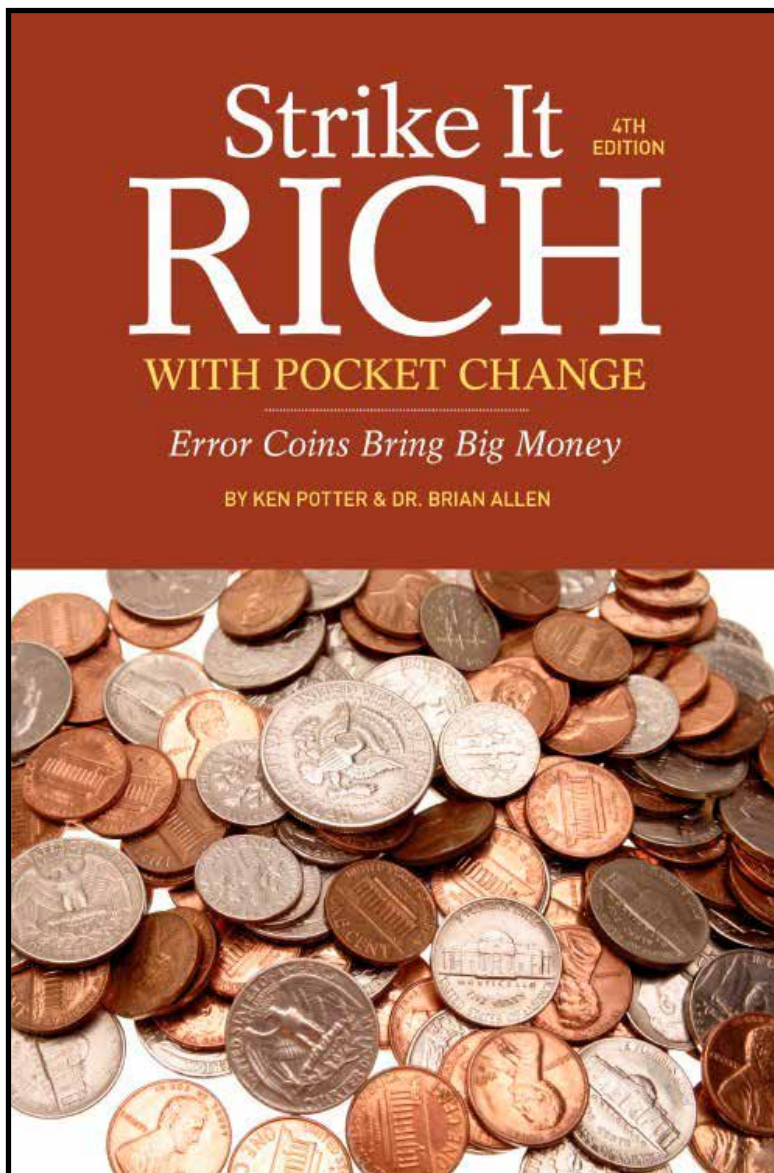
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Error Coins Bring Big Money

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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 dedicated

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World's Greatest Mint Errors Author

STRUCK THROUGH ERRORS

by Jon Sullivan

What is a “strike through” error? Simply put, it is anything which is struck into the coin, but which was not “retained” in the strike. If the item was retained, it would be termed “struck through and retained (fill in the blank).” Coins have been found struck through buttons, wire, grease, plastic, tape, cloth, washers, sanding paper, other planchets, struck coins, foreign coins, fragments of other coins, springs, and numerous other things. It is a fascinating category of error coin collecting with lots of amazing coins within it. Where do all these things come from so that they can be struck into the coins? Well, the mint’s are factories, with lots of equipment made up of thousands of parts, machines dripping grease, bolts, screws, and random debris, and so there are lots of things which could break off, come loose, or

accidentally be fed into a press striking coins.

One of the most important things in a strike through’s collectibility is if the item or substance struck into the coin can be identified. Most of the time this is easy, but it can also be difficult since things struck into the coin have a habit of getting badly distorted by the strike. If it cannot be determined, it falls into the most basic and uninteresting description “struck through”, which means that the coin was struck through something, but what is unknown.

We will be discussing a small number of the different types of strike throughs in this article, as well as look at how to price and collect them. There are far more strike throughs out there than those listed here, but this is a good

STRUCK THROUGH ERRORS

starting point, and these are some of the most often encountered strike throughs.

Struck Through Grease

This error type occurs when grease gets on the planchet or die and is struck into the coin.

have at various periods in time been coated with a small amounts of oil. Coin's struck through grease have a blurry image, as seen in the Louisiana quarter shown above. Sometimes the grease strike will partially obliterate the design, while at other times it will completely do so.



The grease can come from any number of sources including the minting press, which has lots of moving parts that get oiled, or it could come from the planchets themselves, which historically

Grease strike throughs are very common for the most part, and only grease strikes which have obliterated large areas of the coin have any added value. The exception are coin series which

STRUCK THROUGH ERRORS

are rarely found with errors of any kind. An example would be a 5 oz America the Beautiful coin, which is a series rarely found with any type of errors. But even for a coin like that, the strike through needs to be fairly large to really add much value. Because of how common grease strikes are (they're probably the most common error type besides laminations), many times collectors who are doing date sets of errors will resort to using a grease strike coin for those super rare key dates. For example, if you were trying to get an error coin for every date and mint of Lincoln cent, you would likely have to get a struck through grease coin for the 1909-S VDB or the 1914-D.

This error type is often confused with die adjustment strikes. The difference between the two is that grease strikes will only be on the obverse or reverse, but will never effect the edge. Die adjustment strikes on the other hand always

effect the edge as well as both the obverse and the reverse, with proportional weakness on the edge, obverse and reverse. They're actually relatively easy error to tell apart once you realize this difference.

Struck Through Cloth

Far more rare than grease strikes, struck through cloth errors occur when a piece of cloth material is struck between the die and the coin, imprinting the cloth's weave pattern into the coin's surfaces. The cloth can come from a number of sources, but most likely it would come from a rag which was left behind by a mint employee who had used it for press maintenance. Quite rare on all series of coins, they are most desirable with a strong "weave pattern" in the struck through area. The weave pattern is the pattern of the threads in the cloth, and as can be

STRUCK THROUGH ERRORS



seen in the Kennedy half dollar and the Lincoln cent show above, the weave pattern is easily seen.

The weaker the weave pattern, the

less desirable and valuable it is to collectors.

Most denominations of U.S. Coins

STRUCK THROUGH ERRORS

are known struck through cloth, but the most to least common are: Lincoln cents, Jefferson nickels, Roosevelt dimes, Washington quarters, Kennedy half dollars, dollars. By far the rarest are Kennedy halves and dollars of which very few exist. Cloth strikes are valuable, and start around \$200 for Lincoln cents, but can go as high as \$2,000 for a nice example on a rare coin series such as dollars or half dollars. The two most important factors in desirability and value are how much cloth shows and how strong the weave pattern is.

Struck Through Feeder Finger

This error type occurs when a coin is struck through the feeder finger, which is the part of the press responsible for feeding the planchets between the dies. It is a short metal or plastic arm, which is made to be replaceable and

of a soft material because they occasionally are struck by the dies, and the softer material keeps the dies from getting damaged. The strike through will take the shape of whatever the shape is of the feeder finger it is struck through. Above, see the feeder finger for the Chilean coin (which as a side note has also has been struck), and also the Chilean coin that was struck through a feeder finger. Note the straight and curved line in the struck through area on the coin, and how uniform the lines are. This is typically how coins struck through feeder fingers look.

Most collectors don't add much value to a coin's being struck through a feeder finger over a similar looking strike through (such as an planchet indent.) This is probably because of a lack of understanding by most collectors of just how much more rare coins are struck through feeder fingers, and also because they can be

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difficult to attribute as feeder finger strike throughs. This is an area for the astute collector to cherrypick and build a collection of rare coins for little money.

Struck Through Plastic

This error type is mostly found on bullion, and to a lesser degree on other modern mint products.



STRUCK THROUGH ERRORS

Struck through plastic coins have a shiny, thin, even strike through which usually has a few straight lines and then is ragged elsewhere around the perimeter of the strike through. We know these coins are struck through fragments of plastic because many coins have been found with the plastic still retained in the strike through. The plastic comes from a covering which is used to protect the dies, and is removed prior to the die's being put into service to strike coins. Sometimes not all the plastic is removed, resulting in a strike through. In the silver eagle show above, the coin strike through is very shiny (almost like the mirrored fields of a proof coin), and it is a classic example of a struck through plastic.

Struck Through Struck Fragment

This error type occurs when a

struck piece of metal (often a fragment of planchet material) is struck, and then not ejected from the striking chamber. Another planchet is fed into the striking chamber to be struck, and then the fragment and the planchet are struck together. The fragment then falls out of the coin, leaving a small brockage. The above Washington quarter occurred in this way, with the fragment's outline and the brockage visible on the quarter's obverse. This error occurred when the struck fragment stuck to the obverse die after being struck, and then the quarter planchet was fed into the striking chamber and struck by the obverse die, impressing the fragment's design as well as the quarter's design into the planchet.

The error type is generally rare, and is known on most coin series. Values generally start at \$100, and can go much higher into the thousands of dollars. The easier

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the brockage is to see, and the more wild looking the strike through, the more valuable and desirable it is.



Struck Through Dropped Filling

If grease and metal debris collect in any cavity of the die they can become hardened, and will take the shape of the cavity they are filling (imagine pouring hot lead into a mold, and when it hardens

it is the shape of the mold—that is the principle at work here.) The grease and metal filling then falls out of the die cavity, and is struck into the coin's surface. Often times, the filling will be from a letter or number since these small cavities are more susceptible to having debris become trapped in them. In the coin shown above, the state quarter had a die fill in the T of "LIBERTY." It fell out and was struck into the coin's fields.

Most die fillings are worth between \$50-\$150, although depending on the eye appeal and rarity it could be worth more. They are generally rare, and a bargain compared to their rarity. Most error dealers do not have one in stock, and only get them from time to time. A collection of these would be very neat, and quite affordable since the collector would be limited in how much he could spend due to not being able to find many coins to buy!

STRUCK THROUGH ERRORS



STRUCK THROUGH ERRORS

Struck Through Struck Coin

A coin which has had another coin struck into it is called a “brockage.” There are many variations and specific terms for

the different kinds of brockages, but for brevity’s sake we will stick with the most basic definition. The above coin is a mirror brockage, which is a full impression of one side of a coin into the opposite



STRUCK THROUGH ERRORS

side of the coin, giving in effect a “mirror image.”

Brockages are known on all series and types of coins, and values range dramatically from a few dollars to thousands of dollars depending on the brockage type and the series of coin it is on. Do some research to find out values. Check auction process realized as well as what dealers are selling them for in order to get a feel for what the coins are worth.

Stuck Through Thread

This strike through occurs when a piece of string comes between the die and the planchet, and is struck into it. Often the string will be randomly spread across the planchet, and small fibers will be visible protruding from the struck through area. These fibers are tiny, and often can only be seen with

a loupe. The coin show above is a Franklin half dollar which has had a thick piece of string struck into it's reverse. There are many small fibers from the string, which can be seen with a loupe around the outer part of the struck through area. Without those small fiber strike throughs, it would be impossible to determine what precisely the coin was struck through. String can be different sizes, with some string being very thin, while other pieces are much thicker (such as the piece on this Franklin half.)

This error type is scarce, and is often found on proof coins as well as business strike coins. Why is uncertain, but doubtless is has something to do with the proof coin making process. The string may even come from the raggedy edge of a piece of cloth, with a string pulling loose from the rag and being the cause of a struck through string error. This would

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make sense on proof coins since the dies are frequently cleaned with a rag or other cotton material, which would make such an occurrence

far more likely to happen than for business strike coins which do not often have their dies cleaned off.

STRUCK THROUGH ERRORS

In summary, there are lots of types and variations of strike throughs found on coins. They're interesting and can be quite wild looking, and are fun to collect. A few collecting ideas would be to collect a particular type of strike through, such as coins struck through cloth, or coins struck through dropped fillings. Another

option is to try to collect all manner of strike throughs for a particular design of coin. This would mean that the collector would look for a struck through string, cloth, dropped filling, etc for whatever coin series they collected. It would be challenging and quite fun as well.

Error Coin Information Exchange

The Error Coin Information Exchange (ECIE) is a freewheeling forum dedicated to the study of error coins and varieties. Founded and hosted by veteran writer and researcher Mike Diamond, it is a great place to visit, whether you're an established collector or a novice. ECIE is not flashy and doesn't waste your time with a message board clogged with idle chit-chat. It simply provides the best information on error coins available on the web. Here you can read about late-breaking developments; find out about the newest discoveries; listen or participate in spirited debates about how error coins are produced; test your skills with periodic quizzes and brain-teasers. ECIE proudly maintains an atmosphere of skeptical inquiry. Here, no claim goes unchallenged and no theory goes untested. This is the best place to find out what kind of error you really have, how it was created, and the extent to which it is rare or unusual.

Policy Statement: By design, ECIE does not attempt to develop partnerships with dealers, grading services, or auction houses. It neither seeks, nor encourages, discounts, promotions, giveaways, or advertisements. To do otherwise would create a conflict of interest that could compromise the fierce independence and impartiality that distinguishes ECIE from all other on-line error coin clubs.

<http://groups.yahoo.com/group/errorcoininformationexchange/>

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These are only a sample of the thousands of error coins Heritage Auctions has handled. Consign your error coins today to the next Heritage Sale.

Look up these error coins in our Permanent Auction Archives for descriptions and full-color, enlargeable images:

A. 2003 ANA National Money Show, lot 6963
1919 Quarter
Struck 50% Off Center
XF45 PCGS
REALIZED \$15,525

B. 2002 September Long Beach Sale, lot 9648
1999 SBA Dollar
Multiple Strike, Reeded Edge
MS65 PCGS
REALIZED \$6,900

C. 2002 New York Sale, lot 7290
1999 Cent
Die Cap With Second Coin Bonded
MS64 Red Uncertified
REALIZED \$920

D. 2002 February Long Beach Sale, lot 7300
Undated Struck Through
Capped Die Indian Cent
MS64 Brown PCGS
REALIZED \$1,265

E. 2002 FUN Sale, lot 9040
1963 Half Dollar
Split Planchet
AU58 Uncertified
REALIZED \$1,610

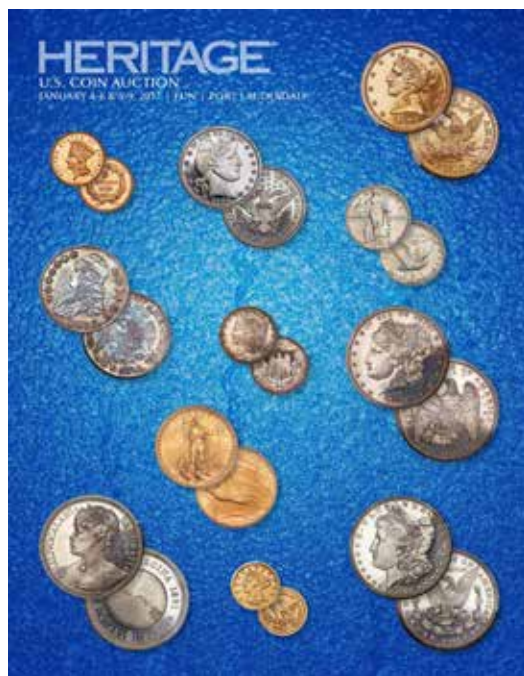
F. 2001 ANA Sale, lot 8658
1963 Half Dollar
Double Struck, Indented by a Cent Planchet
MS66 PCGS
REALIZED \$20,125

G. 2001 ANA Sale, lot 8651
1999-P Dime
Bonded Strike, Struck More Than 10 Times
MS64 Uncertified
REALIZED \$2,300

H. 2001 ANA Sale, lot 8657
1999 Mated Pair of Georgia Statehood Quarters
Partial Collar, Indent and Stretch Strike, Indent
MS64 Uncertified
REALIZED \$2,415

I. 2001 February Long Beach Sale, lot 7497
1912 Quarter Eagle
Struck 5% Off Center
MS64 NGC
REALIZED \$4,370

PRICES REALIZED IN THE JANUARY 2017 FUN HERITAGE AUCTION



The following coins sold in the 2017 January 4 - 9 FUN US Coins Signature Auction - Fort Lauderdale #1251

**2014 \$50 One-Ounce Gold Eagle
Struck On a .9999 Fine One-Ounce American Buffalo Planchet -- MS69 PCGS
\$23,500.00**



1977-D Eisenhower Dollar -- Struck on a 40% Silver Planchet -- MS63 NGC
\$17,625.00



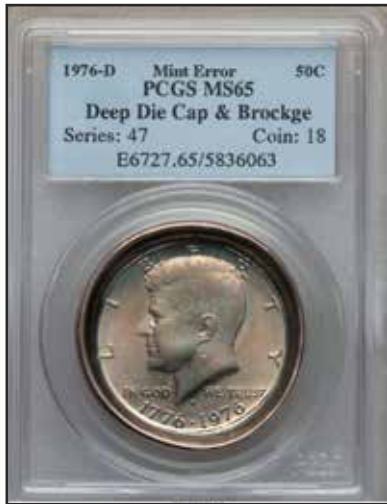
1921-S Morgan Dollar -- Struck 20% Off Center -- MS63 PCGS
\$16,450.00



1958 Washington Quarter -- Full First Strike Brocage of Obverse on Reverse -- PR62 PCGS
\$12,337.50



1976-D Clad Bicentennial Half Dollar -- Deep Die Cap and Brockage -- MS65 PCGS
\$5,170.00



1943-S Lincoln Cent -- Struck on a Silver Dime Planchet -- AU58 PCGS
\$4,465.00



1976-D Clad Bicentennial Half Dollar -- First Strike Full Brockage -- MS64 PCGS
\$4,465.00



1912 Indian Quarter Eagle -- Struck 5% Off Center -- AU58 PCGS
\$4,465.00



1976-S Bicentennial Half Dollar -- Struck on a Five Cent Planchet -- PR63 PCGS
\$4,465.00



1886 Morgan Dollar -- Struck Six Times, Close Overlap -- MS64 PCGS
\$3,995.00



1920 Buffalo Nickel -- Struck on a Cent Planchet -- MS61 Brown PCGS
\$3,995.00



1976-D Clad Bicentennial Half Mated Error Pair -- PCGS
\$3,760.00



1976 Clad Washington Quarter -- Struck on a Philippine 1S Planchet (1.2g) -- MS65 NGC
\$3,055.00



1911 Indian Quarter Eagle -- Struck 2% Off Center -- MS62 PCGS
\$2,820.00



1999-P Delaware Statehood Quarter -- Struck on an Experimental Planchet -- MS67 PCGS
\$2,820.00



1976 Clad Kennedy Half Dollar -- Double Struck, 2nd Strike 40% Off-Center -- MS66 NGC
\$2,232.50



1976-D Clad Bicentennial Half Dollar -- Struck 40% O/C, Rev Mirror Brockage -- MS63 PCGS
\$2,115.00



1976 Type Two Bicentennial Ike Dollar -- Reverse Indented by a Quarter Planchet -- MS64 PCGS
\$1,997.50



1976-D Clad Washington Quarter -- Struck on a 5C Planchet -- MS62 PCGS
\$1,645.00



1976 Clad Washington Quarter -- Double Struck, 60% Indented Obverse -- MS62 PCGS
\$1,645.00



1976-D Clad Washington Quarter -- Struck on a 5C Planchet -- AU58 PCGS
\$1,645.00



1987 Silver Eagle -- Struck on a 3M Sanding Disc -- MS64 PCGS
\$1,586.25



1976-D Clad Kennedy Half Dollar -- Obverse Struck Thru Cloth -- MS63 NGC
\$1,527.50



1976-S Silver Ike Dollar -- Struck Thru Embedded Tape -- MS65 PCGS
\$1,527.50



1923 Saint-Gaudens Double Eagle -- Reverse Struck Thru -- MS63 NGC
\$1,527.50



2016 Quarter-Ounce Gold Eagle, 30th Anniversary -- Major Struck-Thru Obverse -- MS70 PCGS
\$1,527.50



1976 Clad Kennedy Half Dollar -- Struck on a 25C Planchet (5.5g) -- MS62 NGC
\$1,292.50



2006 \$50 One-Ounce Gold Buffalo -- Excess Pressure Strike -- MS63 NGC
\$1,234.93



CONECA

The Combined Organizations of Numismatic Error Collectors of America



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

CONECA Variety Attribution Services

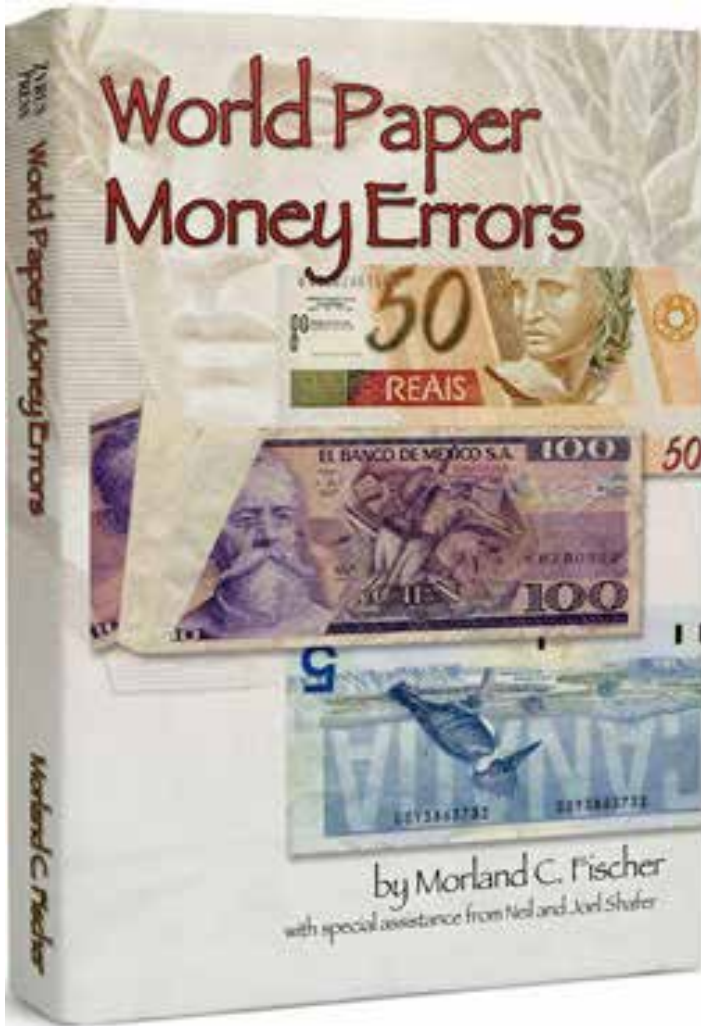
CONECA offers two attribution services. One service enables members and non-members to send their coins directly to an authorized CONECA attributer. The other service is offered through the numismatic grading firm of ICG and enables CONECA members and non-members to have their coins attributed by a CONECA attributer and then graded and slabbed by ICG.

CONECA Error Examination Services

CONECA offers two examination services. One service enables members and non-members to send coins to an authorized CONECA examiner who will return an opinion of each coin's error classification. The other service is offered through the numismatic grading firm of ICG and enables CONECA members and non-members to have their coins examined by a CONECA examiner and then graded and slabbed by ICG.

conecaonline.org

WORLD PAPER MONEY ERRORS



World Paper Money Errors Explored!

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

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

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

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DOUBLED DIES VS. MACHINE DOUBLING

BY NGC

The distinction between genuine die doubling and mechanical doubling can be subtle, but they can easily be differentiated with just a loupe and a bit of knowledge.

One of the more common questions that NGC Customer Service receives is regarding the difference between a doubled die and machine doubling. This distinction is very important, because a doubled die variety may be worth a large premium, while machine doubling is a mere novelty and does not usually add value.

A true doubled die is a variety in that it is created during the die making process. As a result,

the doubling will appear on every coin struck from that die. In the past, doubled die errors were often much more dramatic due to the process in which dies were created. This method often required multiple impressions from a working hub to impart the detail into a die. If the hub or die shifted at all during this process, the finished die would feature two distinct impressions with separation between them. The design, letters and digits will be doubled.

DOUBLED DIES VS. MACHINE DOUBLING



1955 Doubled Die Obverse Lincoln Cent

One of the most famous doubled die coins is, of course, the 1955 Lincoln Cent with a doubled die obverse. It is extremely rare that such dramatic doubling would slip through unnoticed at the US Mint. At the time, the Philadelphia Mint was running two 12-hour shifts in order to help alleviate a cent shortage. At least seven people were supposed to have inspected the die before it was put into use, but that clearly was not the case here. Instead,

the die was placed in service for a midnight to 8:00 am shift. The problem was not discovered until some 20,000-24,000 cents had already been mixed in with the millions of other cents struck that night. The Chief Coiner of the Philadelphia Mint, Sydney C. Engel, decided to let the coins through instead of melting a total of approximately 10 million cents to contain them. Those 1955 Doubled Die Obverse Lincoln cents are now one of the most

DOUBLED DIES VS. MACHINE DOUBLING

sought-after varieties in coin collecting.

On the other hand, there is mechanical doubling. This type of doubling, which is also known as strike, ejection, shelf or shift doubling, is not the result of the design on the die being doubled. Rather, this type of doubling occurs when the die strikes a planchet. If the die is not properly seated, it can move slightly or

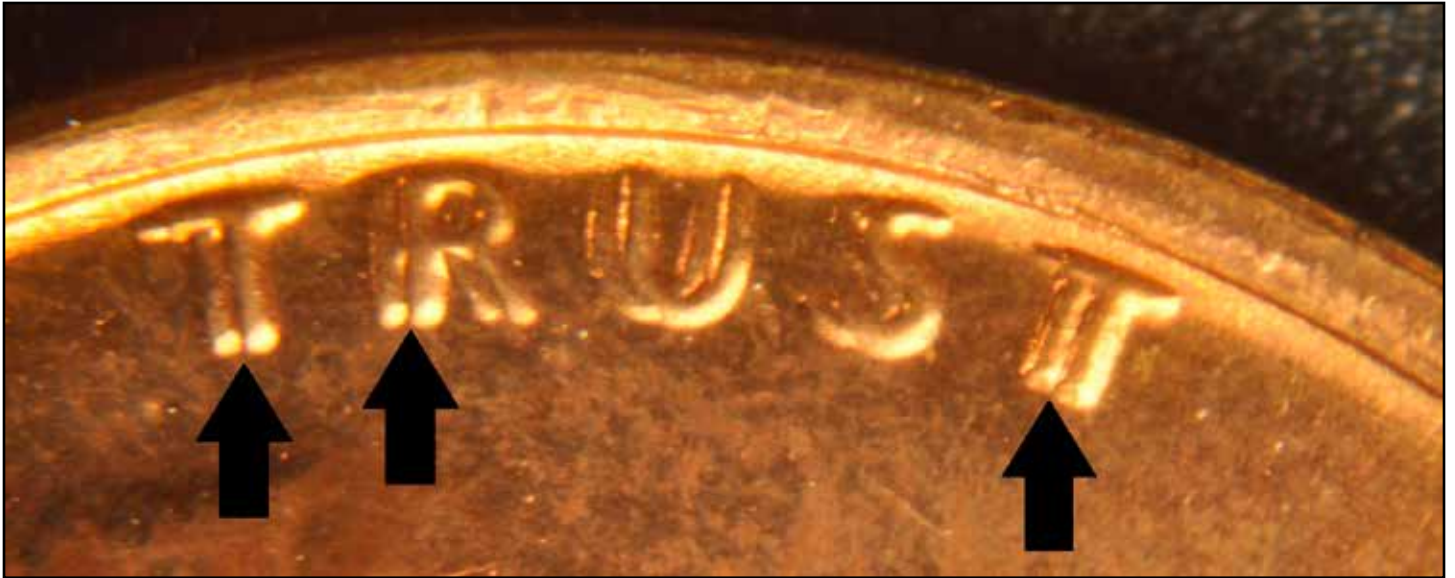
bounce during the moment of striking, creating a flat, shelf-like doubling. This effect will be different on all coins struck, so it is technically not a variety, but rather more of a striking error.

Below is an example of machine or strike doubling. Notice how the doubling is very flat in appearance and there are serifs in the letters that are not separated.



Example of machine or strike doubling

DOUBLED DIES VS. MACHINE DOUBLING



Example of a genuine doubled die coin

Above is another example of a genuine doubled die coin (the 1972 Doubled Die Obverse Lincoln Cent). Notice how there is a clear separation between the serifs on all the letters. This proves that

the doubling was created during the hubbing process rather than during the striking of the actual coin. Sometimes however, both types of doubling can be seen on the same coin.

DOUBLED DIES VS. MACHINE DOUBLING



1951 Romania 2 Lei with a doubled die and also mechanical doubling

The above coin is a 1951 Romania 2 Lei. There is very pronounced doubling on all the numerals in the date. However, this coin also has mechanical doubling! In the second photo, the doubled die has been shaded blue, whereas the mechanical doubling is red. As you can see, the die doubling looks exactly like the primary numeral only shifted to the west. There is clear separation between the two, including split serifs. On the other hand, the red-shaded strike doubling is much flatter in appearance, and there is no separation between it and the main number.



1951 Romania 2 Lei where the doubled die has been shaded blue and the mechanical doubling has been shaded red

Hunting for varieties can be a very fun and rewarding endeavor, but it is important to know what is truly a variety. Hopefully this article can help you to discern the difference between doubled die coins and coins with mechanical doubling.

Sources:

Lange, David W. *The Complete Guide to Lincoln Cents*. Zyrus Press, 2005.

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

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2. Each item must meet our inventory criteria in terms of desirability and market value.
3. Mike Byers Inc charges a 10% Commission on each sale.
4. The minimum time for any listing is thirty days.
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2. Scan with a resolution of at least 300 dpi.
3. Save the picture in jpeg format (jpg).

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1. Name, Address & Phone Number
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FEATURED INVENTORY

2000 Lincoln Cent Struck on 2000 Virginia Quarter
PCGS MS-65

\$16,000.00



1965 Roosevelt Dime Struck on a Silver Dime
PCGS MS-62

\$12,500.00



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1943 Steel Cent Struck on a Silver Dime Blank
NGC MS-62

\$8,750.00



1964 Lincoln Cent Struck on a CLAD Dime
PCGS MS-63

\$4,500.00



2000 Lincoln Cent Struck on 2000 New Hamp. 25C
PCGS MS-65

\$11,500.00



1916 Buffalo Nickel Struck on Elliptical Planchet
PCGS MS-62

\$4,750.00



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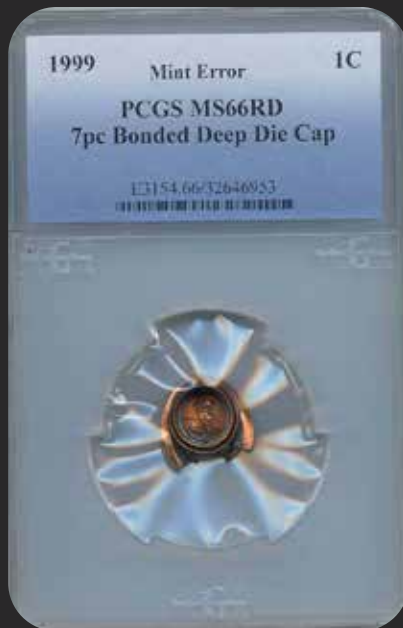
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1999 Lincoln Cent 7-pc. Bonded Deep Die Cap
PCGS MS-66 RED

\$4,500.00



1874-S \$20 Liberty Retained Cud Rev.
PCGS XF-40

\$3,750.00



1999-P Pennsylvania Quarter Struck on
Experimental plan PCGS MS-66

\$3,750.00



1976-D Bi-Centennial Quarter Struck on
a Nickel planchet. PCGS MS-65

\$3,750.00





1964 Lincoln Cent Struck on Clad Dime planchet
PCGS XF-45

\$3,700.00



1955 Franklin Half Dollar Double Struck
PCGS MS-64

\$3,500.00



1887 Seated Liberty Dime Struck 10% Off-Center
PCGS MS-63

\$3,500.00



2015 \$50 American Gold Eagle Obverse Indent
PCGS MS-69

\$3,350.00





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

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



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Mint Error News Price Guide

- Updated February 2017 -

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 February 2017)



Proof coins are struck by technicians who hand feed the blanks into special presses. They are produced, examined, and packaged using extreme quality control. It is very unusual to find major proof errors. A few broadstrikes, off-centers, double strikes in collars and off-metals have been known to be found in sealed proof sets. Proof errors are aggressively sought after by many error collectors.

A very small group of Proof errors recently came from a collection that was auctioned by the State of California. The U.S. Secret Service inspected and released this collection to the State of California determining that it was legal to own. The State of California then auctioned the collection and it has been dispersed since the sale.

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

Mint Error News Price Guide

Broadstrikes (Updated February 2017)



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

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

Mint Error News Price Guide

Partial Collars (Updated February 2017)



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

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

Mint Error News Price Guide

Uniface Strikes (Updated February 2017)



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 February 2017)



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

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

Mint Error News Price Guide

Struck Fragments

(Updated February 2017)



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 February 2017)



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

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

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

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

Mint Error News Price Guide

Transitional Errors (Updated February 2017)



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

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

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

Mint Error News Price Guide

U.S. Gold Errors (Updated February 2017)



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

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

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

Mint Error News Price Guide

Indents (Updated February 2017)



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

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

Mint Error News Price Guide

Die Caps (Updated February 2017)



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

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

Mint Error News Price Guide

Die Adjustment Strikes (Updated February 2017)



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

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

Mint Error News Price Guide

Double Denominations (Updated February 2017)



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

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

Mint Error News Price Guide

Brockages (Updated February 2017)



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

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

Mint Error News Price Guide

Double & Multiple Strikes (Updated February 2017)



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

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

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

Mint Error News Price Guide

Off-Center Strikes (Updated February 2017)



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

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

Mint Error News Price Guide

Off-Metals (Updated February 2017)



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

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

Mint Error News Price Guide

Off-Metals (Updated February 2017)

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

Mint Error News Price Guide

Counterbrockages

(Updated February 2017)



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

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

Mint Error News Price Guide

Fold-Over Strikes (Updated February 2017)



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 February 2017)



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

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

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

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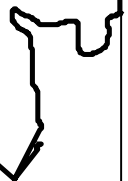
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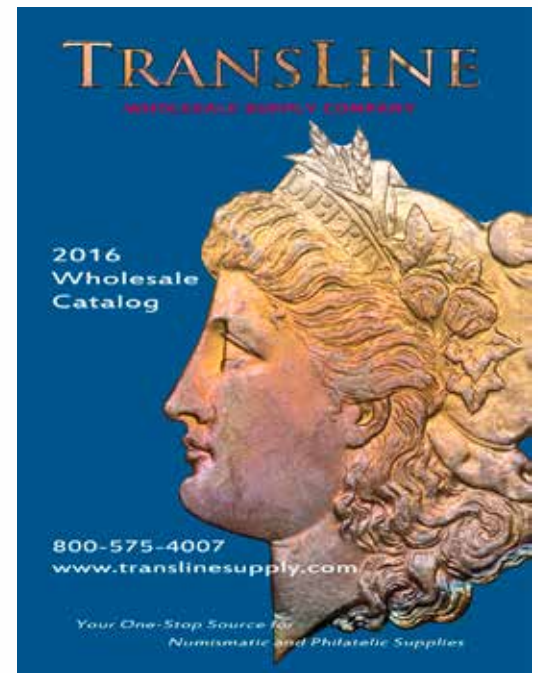
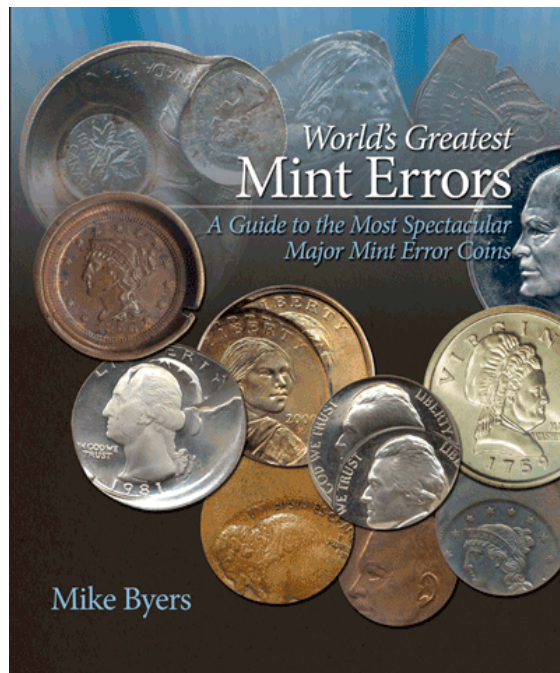


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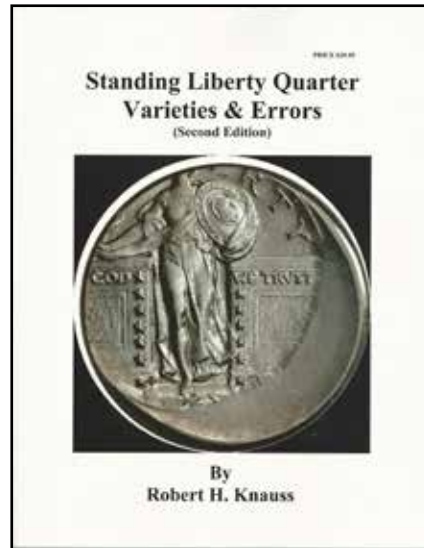
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Canadian Cent Struck From Two Reverse Dies

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

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