

MINT *ERROR* NEWSTM 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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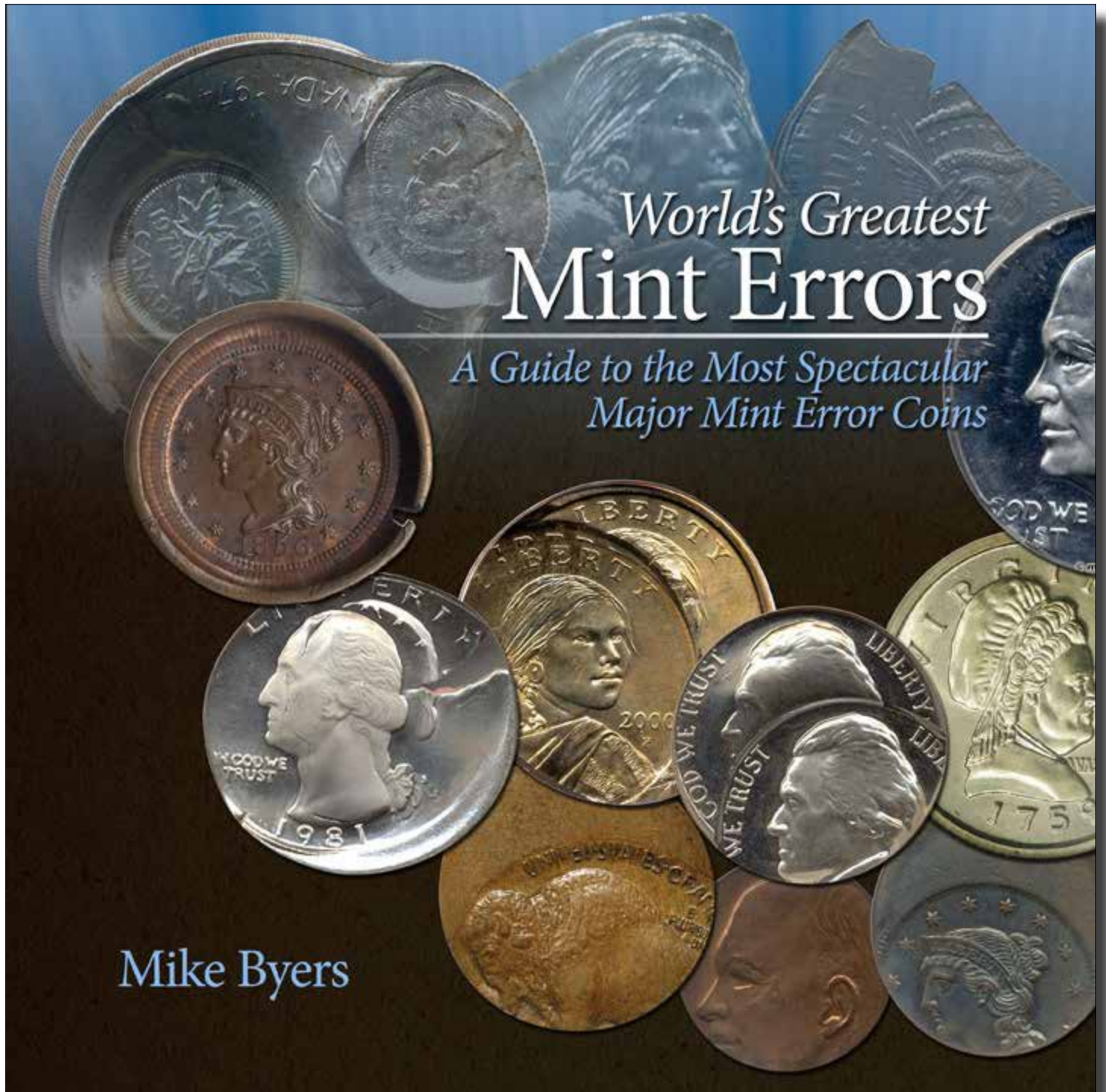
Unique Kennedy Half Likely Struck On Experimental Cent Planchet



21 Page
Price Guide
Inside!

Issue 71
A Mike Byers
Publication

Now Available From Amazon.com and Zyrus Press



MINT ERROR NEWS MAGAZINE



Issue 71

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Subscriptions

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Mint Error News Magazine

Issue 71

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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 20th year bringing you both an online PDF magazine and the Mint Error News website. There are over 1,400 articles, features, discoveries, news stories with mint error related info from the United States and around the World. Our website, minterrornews.com, has become the most popular and informative Internet resource for mint errors and is read by thousands of dealers and collectors.

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

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

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

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PUBLISHER & EDITOR

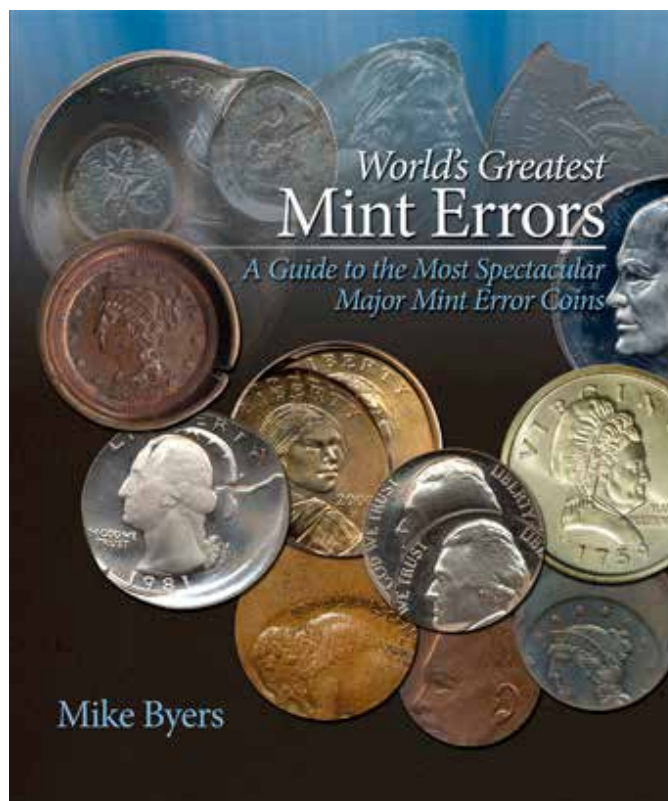


Mike Byers



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



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Publisher & Editor of Mint Error News
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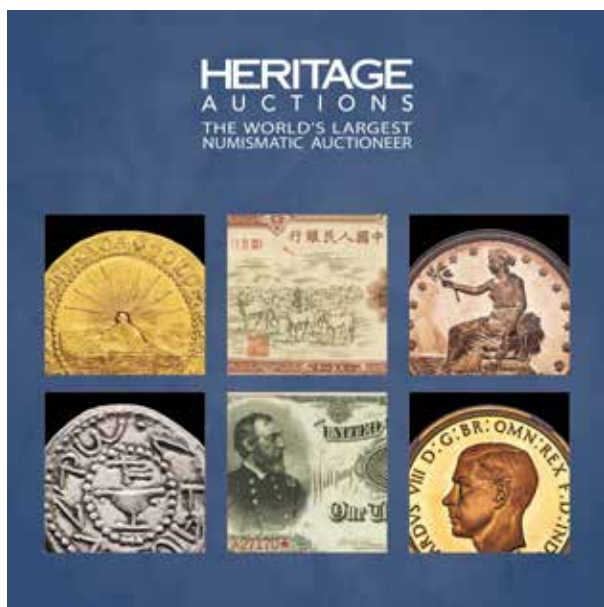
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Jim Stoutjesdyk

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



Ron Guth

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

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



Marc Crane

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

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

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

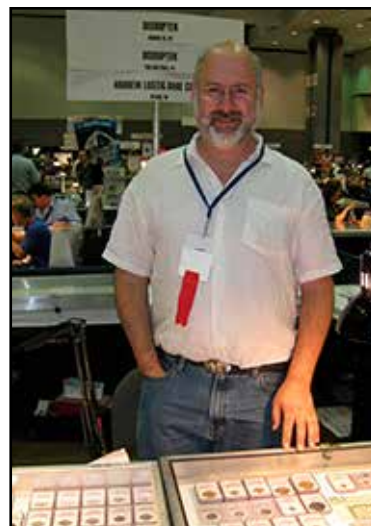
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Andy Lustig has been dealing in U.S. and World Coins since 1975 and has attended more than 2,000 coin shows and auctions.

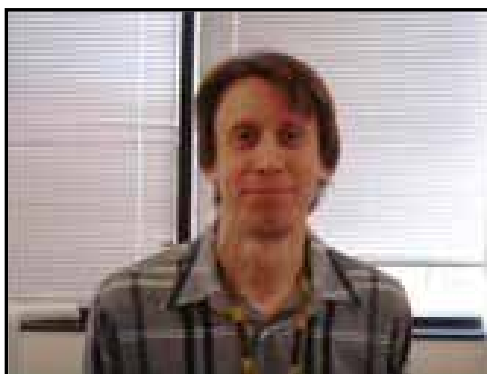
Andy is the co-founder of the Society of U.S. Pattern Collectors (uspatterns.com). He has been a member of the Professional Numismatists Guild (PNG #614) since 2005. He is a member of NGC and was also a former grader and authenticator for PCGS.

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 exonomia, with particular interest in coin census, pedigrees, coin designers and minters. A historian at heart, John enjoys tracing coins and people through time.

John writes for Mint Error News, the So-Called Dollar Fellowship and Wikipedia. He is also a top contributor to Collectors Universe Message Forums. Beyond writing, John enjoys creating coins, including 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

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



Fred Weinberg

Fred Weinberg is a highly respected numismatist, with 40 years of full time experience in the rare coin marketplace.

He deals in numismatic United States Gold & Silver coinage, as well as specializing in buying & selling Major Mint Error coinage of all types.

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

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

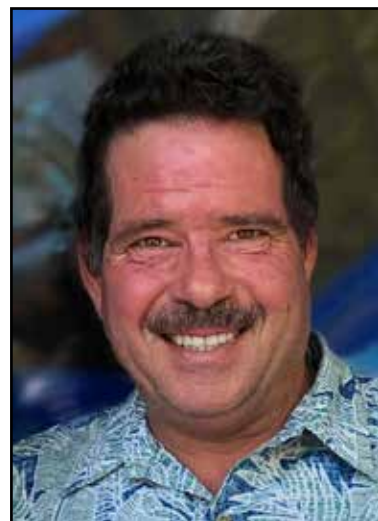
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Christopher Talbot Frank is an error coin dealer of over 25 years and is doing business as CTF Error Coins. Christopher specializes in superior eye appealing error coinage with a wide variety of dramatic specimens. He has an artistic background as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



Greg Bennick

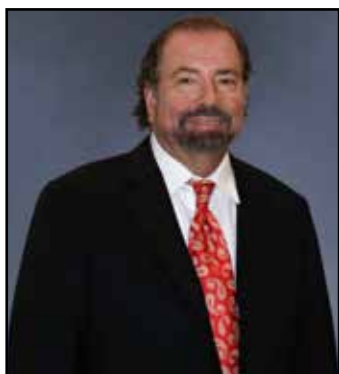
Greg Bennick is a collector and researcher of major mint errors and has been actively involved in the hobby since 1981 when he made his first major error purchase, a Liberty nickel on a cent planchet, at the age of ten.

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

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

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

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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.

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

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



Brian Hodge

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

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Joe Cronin

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

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

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

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

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



Allen Rowe

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.

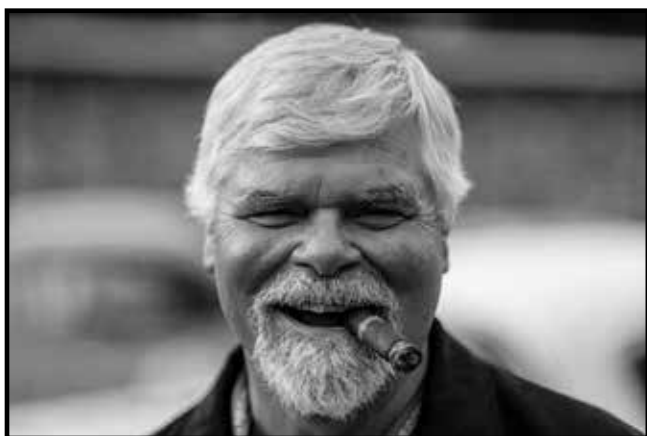
Ian is a member of the prestigious Professional Numismatists Guild, member 785 and abides by the PNG Code of Ethics. In 2021, CoinWorld Magazine named Ian one of the most influential people in numismatics. Contact Ian Russell at ian@greatcollections.com.



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 KENNEDY HALF LIKELY STRUCK ON EXPERIMENTAL CENT PLANCHET

by Mike Byers (mikebyers.com)

This unique off-metal Kennedy Half was just authenticated and certified by NGC as Struck on a Copper-Zinc Planchet, 83% Cu, 17% Zn (2.4 grams).

This is a fascinating and enigmatic mint error. No foreign coins struck by the U.S. Mint match anything even close to this composition and weight.



UNIQUE KENNEDY HALF LIKELY STRUCK ON EXPERIMENTAL CENT PLANCHET

The Mint Error News website has a 69 page report of coins struck by the U.S. Mint for foreign countries. It is the most comprehensive report available anywhere. After an exhaustive search, no known planchets match the composition of this mint error. [Click here for a pdf of the 69 page report.](#)

NGC published an article discussing the U.S. Mint experiments for alternatives to the existing composition of 95% copper and 5%

zinc. Bronze-clad steel cents that were tested in the late 70's were not satisfactory, so further tests were conducted during 1980-1981. The price of copper forced the U.S. Mint to replace the cent with an alternative composition. The final composition was 97.5% zinc and 2.5% copper. These new zinc cents were struck on January 7, 1982 at the West Point Mint. Soon thereafter, Philadelphia, and then Denver, struck these as well. [Click here for the full NGC article.](#)



UNIQUE KENNEDY HALF LIKELY STRUCK ON EXPERIMENTAL CENT PLANCHET



The Transitional Cents of 1982

Posted on 1/1/2005

As the Lincoln cent approaches its 100th anniversary in 2009, there is talk of modifying its design to honor the bicentennial of Lincoln's birth that same year...



As the Lincoln cent approaches its 100th anniversary in 2009, there is talk of modifying its design to honor the bicentennial of Lincoln's birth that same year. What's really amazing is that the one-cent piece is still being coined at all. Numismatists and economists have been declaring it obsolete for the past 30 years, yet it soldiers on through a combination of lobbying efforts by the zinc industry (posing as "Americans for Common Cents") and simple bureaucratic inertia.

It appeared that the cent was already in crisis during 1973, when the rising price of copper threatened to make the melting of these coins profitable. That never came to pass, but the U.S. Mint did experiment with alternatives to the existing brass composition of 95% copper and 5% zinc. These experiments included two extensive test productions of aluminum cents, as well as a shorter pressrun of cents made from bronze-clad steel. All of these coins were dated 1974, though the test period extended from late 1973 into early 1975. The return of copper's price to its pre-crisis level terminated these experiments, and no changes to the circulating coins were made at that time.

Anticipating that such a problem would arise again, Congress did authorize the Treasury Secretary to make any needed change in the cent's composition without requiring further legislation, a most unusual and broad step. Public Law 93-441 was passed October 11, 1974 but, as we now know, its provisions were not acted upon until several years later.

When the double-digit inflation of the late 1970s and early '80s again drove up the price of copper, it was decided that the cent's composition had to be changed to reduce its copper content. Since the value of the cent was, by then, more symbolic than real, it was deemed important that the new issue look exactly like the existing cents. This meant that any alternative metal would have to be plated with either pure copper or a high-copper alloy.

The bronze-clad steel cents tested a few years earlier were evidently not satisfactory, so further tests were made during 1980-81. A practical solution was found in a cent planchet that was nearly pure zinc, with just a thin copper plating. In fact, the zinc base was .992 zinc and .008 copper, the trace amount of copper being included to facilitate bonding of the copper plating.

UNIQUE KENNEDY HALF LIKELY STRUCK ON EXPERIMENTAL CENT PLANCHET

The weight of this Kennedy Half off-metal is within tolerance for the new 1982 Cents weighing 2.5g but the composition doesn't match. Furthermore, since it does not match any composition or weight of a foreign planchet that the United States struck for a foreign country, it likely was struck on an experimental copper-zinc planchet during 1980-

1982 when the U.S. conducted tests for the new cent planchet.

The U.S. Mint used the Martha Washington dies during this period to test the new copper-zinc planchets for 1982. Below is an example of one of the Martha Washington dies and cent tokens from this test. [Click here for more info.](#)



This Martha Washington Test Piece was struck to test the new copper-zinc planchets for the U.S. Mint in 1982. This coin is the plate coin for Judd #2180 on page 294 of the eighth edition of United States Pattern Coins, Experimental and Trial Pieces. Below is the only known Martha Washington Reverse Die in private hands for ANY denomination.



UNIQUE KENNEDY HALF LIKELY STRUCK ON EXPERIMENTAL CENT PLANCHET

The U.S. Mint had previously conducted metallurgical testing done by the Philadelphia Mint for an alternative to the pre-1943 bronze

cent. Below are examples of some of the experimental planchets. [Click here for more info.](#)

1942/1943 Test Strikes



UNIQUE KENNEDY HALF LIKELY STRUCK ON EXPERIMENTAL CENT PLANCHET

This unique Kennedy Half off-metal, likely struck on an experimental cent planchet, not only offers some insight into the U.S. Mint testing process but is also a spectacular mint error. To date, there are no Kennedy Halves known, in mint state or proof, that were struck on the new 2.5 gram Lincoln cent planchet.



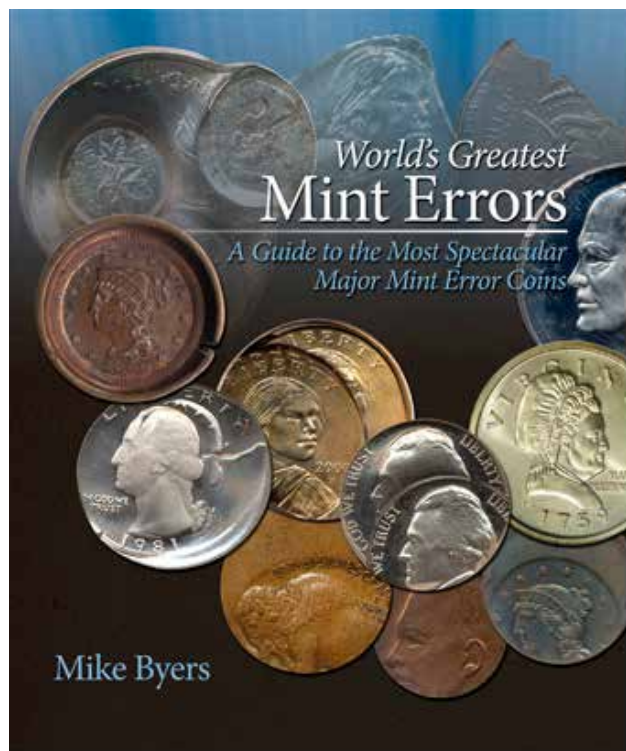
UNIQUE KENNEDY HALF LIKELY STRUCK ON EXPERIMENTAL CENT PLANCHET

This discovery belongs in a Half mint errors or a collection of collection of world-class Kennedy unique numismatic rarities.



UNIQUE KENNEDY HALF LIKELY STRUCK ON EXPERIMENTAL CENT PLANCHET

Off-Metal Errors are featured in my NLG Award winning book, *World's Greatest Mint Errors*.



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MAGAZINE
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NLG Award: Best World Coin Book

MINT ERRORS FEATURED IN THE PLATINUM SESSION OF THE UPCOMING AUGUST 2024 ANA HERITAGE AUCTION



The following mint errors are featured in the Platinum Session of the August 2024 ANA US Coins Signature® Auction #1376.

Images Courtesy of Heritage Auctions, HA.com



2001-D Lincoln Cent, MS66 Red Muled with a Roosevelt Dime Reverse



2001-D Lincoln Cent -- Muled With a Roosevelt Dime Reverse -- MS66 Red PCGS. A mule is a coin struck from mismatched dies. In the long history of the U.S. Mint, mules are extremely rare. If patterns and foreign coins are excluded, a total of perhaps 30 mules are known. The best-known is the Washington state quarter obverse paired with a Sacagawea dollar reverse, struck circa-2000, which has a census of fewer of 20 pieces. Importantly, the state quarter / Sacagawea dollar mule is ranked #1 in the *100 Greatest U.S. Error Coins* reference.

Among a multitude of mule possibilities, the Lincoln cent / Roosevelt dime mule is perhaps the most likely to occur. The diameters for the cent and dime are similar (respectively, 19 mm and 18 mm), and both types have annual mintages that often exceed a billion or more pieces. Nonetheless, mules are great rarities. Reportedly the U.S. Mint has taken steps in recent years to prevent mule errors.

2001-D Lincoln Cent, MS66 Red Muled with a Roosevelt Dime Reverse

The present lot lays claim to being both the first-known and finest-known 2001-D mule cent. We have since sold three additional examples. Probably, the four known 2001-D cent / dime mules were struck on the same day, by the same die pair, on the same press. In total, we know of only seven cent / dime mules:

1. A 2001-D Lincoln cent obverse and a Roosevelt dime reverse on a Lincoln cent planchet, previously sold as lot 3158 in our Long Beach Signature auction in June 2021, which realized \$114,000. **The present coin.**
2. Another. MS66 Red PCGS. FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2024), lot 4450, which brought \$114,000.
3. Another. MS65 Red PCGS. Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 2/2022), lot 3133, realized \$78,000.
4. Another. MS65 Red PCGS. Dallas Signature (8/2022), lot 3984, realized \$66,000.
5. A 1999 Lincoln cent obverse and a Roosevelt dime reverse on a Lincoln cent planchet. MS66 Red PCGS. Bellaire Collection; Central States Signature (Heritage, 4/2006), lot 5271.
6. A 1993-D Lincoln cent obverse and a Roosevelt dime reverse on a Lincoln cent planchet. MS65 Red PCGS. Alfred V. Melson Collection; FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2010), lot 2383.
7. A 1995 Lincoln cent obverse and a Roosevelt dime reverse on a Roosevelt dime planchet. MS64 NGC. Alfred V. Melson Collection; FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2010), lot 2384.

This lustrous orange-gold Premium Gem is devoid of contact. The strike is sharp, and the grade is limited solely by scattered pinpoint obverse flecks. The Lincoln obverse displays a normal appearance aside from an indistinct rim and weakness at the nearby legends. The Roosevelt reverse shows an unusually broad rim that consists of three concentric levels. The inner and outer levels are raised, while the middle level has a lower relief. The smaller diameter of the Roosevelt reverse die is responsible for the wider rim on that side. We expect much attention and strong bidding from the advanced error specialists for this rare 2001-D cent/dime mule.

**2001-D Lincoln Cent, MS66 Red
Muled with a Roosevelt Dime Reverse**



**2001-D Lincoln Cent, MS66 Red
Muled with a Roosevelt Dime Reverse**



**1976-S Bicentennial Quarter
Struck on a Silver Half Dollar Planchet
PR69 Cameo**



1976-S Bicentennial Quarter -- Struck on a Silver Half Dollar Planchet -- PR69 Cameo NGC. 11.4 grams. An incredibly unusual proof mint error, featuring a 1976-S Bicentennial Washington quarter struck on a half dollar planchet intended for the silver-clad half dollar of the same date. The quarter design is uncentered on the planchet, and shows moderate distortion at the edges. These types of errors, when seen on circulation strikes, often show fractures in the outer edge of the host planchet, but this piece has no such cracks, with the planchet instead cupped on the obverse similar to what is seen on die cap errors. Each side is brilliant, and the fields of the quarter are deeply mirrored. The unstruck planchet surface is semi-reflective.

Proof errors are generally scarce and unusual, as proof coins were struck by hand-feeding planchets into the presses and then carefully extracting the coins for inclusion in sets. As Mike Byers notes, proof errors as dramatic as the current coin were undoubtedly struck deliberately, and represent a coveted subset of error coinage for collectors.

1976-S Bicentennial Quarter
Struck on a Silver Half Dollar Planchet
PR69 Cameo



1976-S Bicentennial Quarter
Struck on a Silver Half Dollar Planchet
PR69 Cameo



**1973-S Half Dollar, PR68★
Struck on a Clad Ike Dollar Planchet**



1973-S Kennedy Half Dollar -- Struck on a Clad Proof Eisenhower Dollar Planchet -- PR68★ NGC. 22.4 grams. This dramatic mint error falls into the category of deliberately struck proof error, and is characterized by a clad proof Eisenhower dollar planchet being hand-fed into the press fitted with proof half dollar dies. The half dollar design is sharply struck uncentered, hugging the right border with a large unstruck area of the planchet opposite. The coin is brilliant, and the fields are deeply mirrored and pristine. We have frequently seen Kennedy halves struck on planchets intended for smaller denominations, but to our knowledge this is the only proof Kennedy known on a large Ike dollar planchet. Mike Byers echoed that distinction when he handled this piece.

1973-S Half Dollar, PR68★
Struck on a Clad Ike Dollar Planchet



1973-S Half Dollar, PR68★
Struck on a Clad Ike Dollar Planchet



**2000-D Sacagawea Dollar, MS64
Muled with a South Carolina Quarter Reverse
Unique, Highly Coveted Error**



2000-D \$1 Sacagawea Dollar / South Carolina Quarter Mule MS64 PCGS. A Paul Gilkes front page story in the June 27, 2022 issue of *Coin World* astounded the numismatic hobby. More than 20 years after it was struck, a mule was reported that paired a Sacagawea dollar obverse and the statehood side of a 2000-dated South Carolina quarter. A mule is a coin struck from mismatched dies. The best-known mule, ranked #1 in the *100 Greatest U.S. Modern Coins* reference, pairs the Washington obverse of a statehood quarter with a Sacagawea dollar reverse. An undated Philadelphia Mint product, it was discovered in 2000, the year the Sacagawea dollar was introduced. There are approximately 18 known examples of that mule, and when examples appear at auction, they routinely hammer down in excess of one hundred thousand dollars.

2000-D Sacagawea Dollar, MS64
Muled with a South Carolina Quarter Reverse
Unique, Highly Coveted Error

The present mule is unique. It is more dramatic than the other famous Sacagawea dollar / statehood quarter mule, since the state is identified, and it shows the Sacagawea obverse. The coin has both a date and a mintmark. The coin is fully struck and displays medium sea-green and tan-brown toning with peripheral shades of blue and lilac. No marks are noticeable, though a loupe reveals minor luster grazes.

The quarter side has a broad rim with three concentric levels. The inner and outer levels are raised, and the middle level is recessed. The wider rim on the quarter side is caused by the wider diameter of the Sacagawea dollar die. The mule is struck on a Sacagawea dollar planchet with a weight of 8.1 grams, a diameter of 26.5 millimeters, and a plain edge, all as usual for a 2000-D Sacagawea dollar.

All mules are rare in U.S. numismatics. The *Coin World* article states:

“Other U.S. mules that have been authenticated include: the first identified, featuring an obverse of a State quarter dollar and the reverse of the Sacagawea dollar, struck on the golden dollar planchet; a mule with a Sacagawea dollar obverse and Presidential dollar reverse, also struck on a golden dollar planchet; a mule error struck with two Roosevelt dime reverse dies on a copper-nickel clad dime planchet; two examples of Washington quarter dollar mules from two reverse dies, presumably struck at the San Francisco Mint circa 1965 to 1966; a unique 1993-D piece struck on a cent planchet with a Lincoln cent obverse die and Roosevelt dime reverse die; and a 1995 piece struck on a dime planchet by a Lincoln cent obverse die and Roosevelt dime reverse die.”

In addition to that brief listing of known mule combinations, three 2001-D Lincoln cents with a Roosevelt dime reverse have appeared in Heritage auctions, one of which appears in this sale under lot 4259. A 1999 Lincoln cent with a Roosevelt dime reverse also was hammered down in our April 2006 Central States Signature.

Ex: Dallas Signature (Heritage, 12/2022), lot 3569.

2000-D Sacagawea Dollar, MS64
Muled with a South Carolina Quarter Reverse
Unique, Highly Coveted Error



2000-D Sacagawea Dollar, MS64
Muled with a South Carolina Quarter Reverse
Unique, Highly Coveted Error



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



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



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



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



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



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



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



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



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

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INCREDIBLE 1904 DOUBLE EAGLE UNCENTERED BROADSTRIKE FEATURED IN UPCOMING ANA HERITAGE AUCTION

by Mike Byers (mikebyers.com)

This incredible broadstruck 1904 \$20 Liberty is featured in the upcoming August 2024 ANA US Coins Signature® Auction #1376.



INCREDIBLE 1904 DOUBLE EAGLE UNCENTERED BROADSTRIKE FEATURED IN UPCOMING ANA HERITAGE AUCTION

From the Heritage auction listing:

1904 \$20 -- Broadstruck -- MS64 NGC. Considering the large numbers of Liberty double eagles struck, it is a wonder that mint errors in this series are so rare. Of particular note is the rarity of broadstrikes -- coins struck without a collar, leaving the coin with a plain edge and an expanded planchet diameter. A 1906-D double eagle certified AU58 NGC was long heralded as the only known Liberty double eagle broadstrike, gaining quite a bit of fame as such. We handled that coin in our May 2003 Central States Signature, and it was later listed as unique in Mike Byers' *World's Greatest Mint Errors*. However, the current coin is every bit as intriguing as that piece, if not more so, and to our knowledge has not previously appeared publicly. This broadstruck 1904 double eagle is struck uncentered toward 12 o'clock, which serves to distinguish it from the 1906-D broadstruck coin, which is centered -- the coin offered here is therefore one of two documented Liberty double eagle broadstrikes, and the only uncentered broadstrike.

Sharp definition encompasses the details throughout this coin, complementing vibrant cartwheel luster and bright yellow-gold color. There are strikingly few abrasions for the grade, which further boosts the eye appeal. This coin is as beautiful and well preserved as it is rare as a broadstruck Liberty double eagle.

INCREDIBLE 1904 DOUBLE EAGLE UNCENTERED BROADSTRIKE FEATURED IN UPCOMING ANA HERITAGE AUCTION



INCREDIBLE 1904 DOUBLE EAGLE UNCENTERED BROADSTRIKE FEATURED IN UPCOMING ANA HERITAGE AUCTION



**INCREDIBLE 1904 DOUBLE EAGLE UNCENTERED BROADSTRIKE
FEATURED IN UPCOMING ANA HERITAGE AUCTION**



INCREDIBLE 1904 DOUBLE EAGLE UNCENTERED BROADSTRIKE FEATURED IN UPCOMING ANA HERITAGE AUCTION



INCREDIBLE 1904 DOUBLE EAGLE UNCENTERED BROADSTRIKE FEATURED IN UPCOMING ANA HERITAGE AUCTION

Here is the Mint Error News article on the first known broadstruck \$20 Liberty that Mike Byers handled which is mentioned in the Heritage listing:

Unique Broadstruck 1906-D \$20 Liberty Gold Double Eagle

This is the only known United States \$20 Gold Piece that was broadstruck out of the collar. It expanded in size

and has a plain edge. There are 5-7 known partial collar \$20 gold pieces.



INCREDIBLE 1904 DOUBLE EAGLE UNCENTERED BROADSTRIKE FEATURED IN UPCOMING ANA HERITAGE AUCTION

In 1905, the Denver Mint was testing the new presses and equipment and would only strike gold coins in 1906 and 1907. The press was setup to strike uniface bronze medals which were the diameter of \$20 Liberty gold pieces. The design read DENVER 1905 on the obverse. These medals were struck as part of a ceremony celebrating the opening of the U.S. Mint in Denver.

Major Mint Errors on United State Gold Coins are extremely rare. Gold coins were examined and highly scrutinized before being put into U.S. Mint bags for circulation. It is

exciting that this unique broadstruck \$20 Liberty was accidentally struck and unintentionally released from Denver Mint.

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

INCREDIBLE 1904 DOUBLE EAGLE UNCENTERED BROADSTRIKE FEATURED IN UPCOMING ANA HERITAGE AUCTION



INCREDIBLE 1904 DOUBLE EAGLE UNCENTERED BROADSTRIKE FEATURED IN UPCOMING ANA HERITAGE AUCTION





INCREDIBLE 1904 DOUBLE EAGLE UNCENTERED BROADSTRIKE FEATURED IN UPCOMING ANA HERITAGE AUCTION



INCREDIBLE 1904 DOUBLE EAGLE UNCENTERED BROADSTRIKE FEATURED IN UPCOMING ANA HERITAGE AUCTION

This Unique Gold Broadstruck \$20 is plated in Chapter 2 of the NLG award winning book, *World's Greatest Mint Errors*:



Chapter 2
Broadstrikes

A broadstruck error occurs when a coin is struck in the absence of the collar. The collar forms the rim and edge of a coin and ensures that it emerges from the press with the proper shape and diameter. When the collar is absent or in an incorrect position, the coin will become distorted and expand dramatically since there is nothing to contain the extreme pressure generated by the press during striking.

Coins can be broadstruck on either Type I or Type II planchets. Many broadstruck coins are also examples of other types of mint errors. For example, many broadstruck coins are also double or triple struck, or have indents from other planchets.

1




1906-D Liberty Double Eagle

Broadstruck—NGC AU-58

Although the visual characteristics of this error are difficult to see because the coin is mounted in an NGC holder, this Double Eagle is broadstruck out of the collar. There is no reeding on the edge, and the planchet has expanded so that the coin is larger than the size of a properly struck Liberty Double Eagle.

The Mint usually devoted considerable time and effort to inspecting large-denomination coins for errors, and this is particularly true for gold coins. Very few Double Eagle errors of any kind escaped the careful scrutiny of Mint employees—a fact that confirms the rarity of this important piece.

Rarity: Unique
Value: \$40,000



INCREDIBLE 1904 DOUBLE EAGLE UNCENTERED BROADSTRIKE FEATURED IN UPCOMING ANA HERITAGE AUCTION

Here is a September 2, 1904 article from the Rocky Mountain News on the dedication of the Denver Mint and details on striking *only* gold coins:

Rocky Mountain News
September 2, 1904, p.14

DIRECTOR ROBERTS PRESIDES AT THE DEDICATION OF THE UNITED STATES MINT

The new United States Mint, located at the corner of West Colfax Avenue and Evans Street, was formally taken possession of by Government officials yesterday morning. Director of the Mint Roberts, now in Denver on his way to Washington from Alaska, was master of ceremonies at the dedication.

The exercises took place on the roof of the new building. They were simple and brief, and the new flag which will hereafter fly from the great pole on the top of the new building was raised by three veterans of the Civil War. They were Colonel R. C. Webster, Sergeant A. S. Whitaker and A. B. Sanford. Immediately after the flag was raised, the President's salute of twenty-one guns was fired, and the mint was then formally declared to be the property of the United States Government.

Only a few persons, those directly interested in the new building and its operation, were present. They were Frank M. Downer, Superintendent; Joseph W. Wilson, Melter; Edward P. Leech, Chief Clerk; F. E. Healy, Engineer in Charge of Equipment; A. L. Fribourg, Melting Clerk; George Brierly, Clerk and J. Fred Roberts of Denver, a cousin of Director Roberts.

The Denver Mint ranks third in the United States, San Francisco and Philadelphia being larger, but not excelling the local Mint in excellence of construction and equipment. The Denver building will not, however, begin coinage until next January, as Congress has not made an appropriation for this purpose.

INCREDIBLE 1904 DOUBLE EAGLE UNCENTERED BROADSTRIKE FEATURED IN UPCOMING ANA HERITAGE AUCTION

Director Roberts, after the dedication, stated that the Denver Mint would be capable of handling all the business of the Rocky Mountain region, but he declined to venture an opinion as to the capacity of the machinery. The new building is one of the most complete structures of the kind ever erected by the Government. The public were allowed in the building for the first time yesterday. There are still many workmen there putting on the finishing touches.

Roberts Talks.

Mr. Roberts, before leaving on the 9:40 Union Pacific train for Iowa last night, made the following statement in regard to the new Mint:

"The people of Denver will take great pride in the Mint when it is finally completed.

"The offices and that part required for the assaying are complete, but rooms for coinage and power plant are not yet out of the contractors' hands.

"The appropriation to be made by Congress this year will be large enough to provide for the full force required to operate coinage. The number will not exceed 100 in the Denver Mint.

"Coinage will be all gold. If Colorado will settle her strikes and get to work the output of the Mint will reach \$30,000,000 in gold the first year, besides \$2,000,000 in silver."

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About Uncirculated
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Federal Reserve Note
PMG Gem Uncirculated 65 EPQ
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- Pattern Mint Errors -

by Saul Teichman of USPatterns.com

The following are examples of misstruck pattern pieces.



Doublestruck J81/P88

The following copper half shows a 5 degree rotation between strikes on both sides. The piece was offered in Heritage 8/2010 sale.

Photo courtesy of Heritage.

USPatterns.com - Pattern Mint Errors



J110A/P124

This is the unique 1846 quarter eagle trial struck in copper. This famous trial is also a mint error - one of only 5 or 6 significant pattern mint errors known in the entire pattern series.

After being struck as a quarter eagle, the coin appears to have been placed on top of a half eagle planchet and was then struck by half eagle dies. This is known as a piggy-back rider error. The coin was aligned such that the half eagle obverse was struck over the reverse side of the quarter eagle die trial. Although the quarter eagle obverse was flattened by the half eagle planchet underneath, both dates are clearly visible.

This unique piece is ex 52 ANA lot 4478, 58 ANA lot 469, Bowers and Merena 5/93, Mike Byers as PCGS62BN, Heritage 1/07 as NGC65BN, Simpson-Heritage 9/20 - PCGS65BN.

Photo courtesy of PCGS.

USPatterns.com - Pattern Mint Errors



Doublestruck J112/P126

The following 3 cent pattern shows about a 10-15% rotation between strikings on the reverse.

This example is the former Harry W. Bass Jr. Research Foundation example. It is likely lot 890 from H. Chapman's 7/25/22 sale where it was described as "The reverse twice struck so that the III lies across the other". The coin was purchased by Virgil Brand and entered into his journal as #122061.

Photo courtesy of Heritage.

USPatterns.com - Pattern Mint Errors



Uniface J125/P147

This uniface pattern trime shows just the reverse. It appears that 2 planchets were fed into the press at the same time as opposed to some kind of brockage or die cap error.

Does anyone have the piece showing just the obverse ?

It is believed to be unique and is ex H Chapman 6/1908 Taylor Windle sale lot 1308, Brand (journal #44209), Kelly 2/13/41 B.G. Johnson invoice, Bolt, Numismatics Ltd, Bowers and Merena 6/96, Fred Weinberg, Heritage 9/97, Heritage 11/03, Mike Byers, Heritage 5/07.

Photo courtesy of Heritage.

USPatterns.com - Pattern Mint Errors



Off Center J151/P178

The following is a 60% off-center example of J151/P17.

Its earliest recorded appearance was in Bluestone's 6/1940 sale where it was described as follows:

508 Pattern Coin, 1853 Cent, Struck in Nickel, A. W. 171, Way C
Part of Obv. & Rev. Struck Up. Unc

This piece reappeared in ANR's March 2005 sale and later in Heritage's January 2006 FUN and 2006 ANA sales.

This is probably one of the most spectacular pattern mint errors known today.

Photo courtesy of American Numismatic Rarities. Snippet from Bluestone's June 1940 sale is from the Newman portal.

USPatterns.com - Pattern Mint Errors



Broadstruck J158/P185

The following broadstruck one cent pattern was offered in Superior's 5/2003 and ANR's 7/05 and 11/06 sales. It also appears to have been struck from misaligned dies as the reverse appears off-center.

Photo courtesy of American Numismatic Rarities.

USPatterns.com - Pattern Mint Errors



Doublestruck J160/P187

The following flying eagle large cent pattern shows a double struck obverse.

The enlargement below shows the doubling especially on Liberty's neck and the left side denticles.



Photos courtesy of American Numismatic Rarities and Mike Byers.

USPatterns.com - Pattern Mint Errors



Doublestruck J164/P189

The following flying eagle cent pattern, for Heritage's 2010 FUN sale shows double striking on the reverse with about a 10-15% rotation.

According to Rick Kay, several others show very slight doubling on the reverse and there is at least one with doubling on the obverse.

Photo courtesy of Heritage.

USPatterns.com - Pattern Mint Errors



Doublestruck J168/P193

The following 1855 cent shows about a 5% rotation between strikings.

It is ex Hewitt 4/17/1972, Bass-B/M 5/99, Heritage 4/21 internet error auction - PCGS64BN.

Photo courtesy of Heritage.

USPatterns.com - Pattern Mint Errors



Doublestruck J251/P290

The following Paquet half dollar has a slightly double struck obverse. This is most noticeable on Liberty's head as shown in the image here.

It is ex River Oaks-B/R 11/76, B/R 6/77, B/R 4/78, Superior 1/96 as ANACSAU50, Heritage 7/03, Heritage 4/08, Byers



Photos courtesy of Mike Byers.

USPatterns.com - Pattern Mint Errors



Doublestruck J517/P544

This pattern is believed to have been struck outside the mint from dies sold as scrap that were purchased by Joseph J. Mickley.

2 of the 4 known examples show rotational doublestriking on the reverse.

The illustrated example at the top, ex Crouch-Superior 6/77, Stacks 11/08, shows a 170 degree rotation on the reverse between strikes.

The illustrated example below, ex Bowers and Merena 6/96, Heritage 11/03, ANR/Stacks 11/06 as NGC63BN, Simpson collection shows a 40 degree rotation on the reverse between strikes. This is currently in an PCGS64BN holder.



Photos courtesy of PCGS and ANR/Stacks.

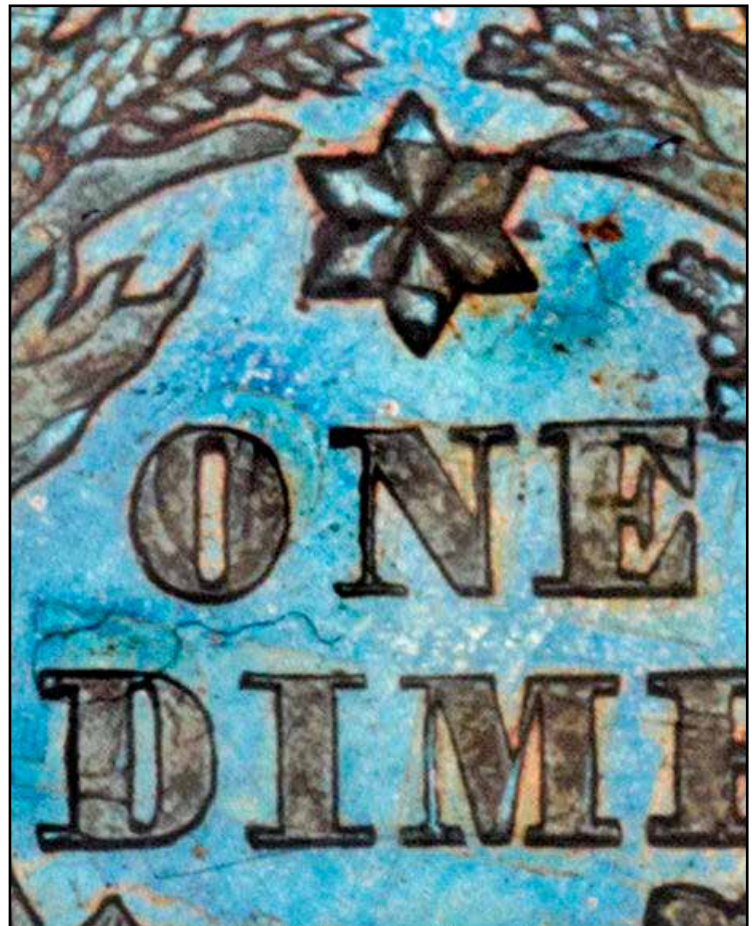
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Doublestruck J645/P717

This pattern shows a 5 degree rotation on the reverse die between strikes. This is most noticeable in the image by the "shadow" around the "O" in "One" as illustrated here.

It is ex 73 FUN, Harry W. Bass Jr. Research Foundation, B/M 5/99, Cassel-Heritage 8/15 ANA, StacksBowers 5/19 - NGC67BN.



Full image of coin courtesy of Dave Cassel. Detail photo courtesy of Heritage.

USPatterns.com - Pattern Mint Errors



Flipover Doublestruck J648/P721

This is probably the most fantastic pattern mint error known. It is a flipover double strike ex Stacks 8/41 Opezzo sale, Bolt, Numismatics Ltd, Bowers and Merena's 6/96, Sturgeon-Bowers and Merena 1/2002 where it is graded ANACS63BN.

Photo courtesy of Bowers and Merena.

USPatterns.com - Pattern Mint Errors



Doublestruck J669/P745

The following off-metal indian cent is doublestruck with the second strike 95% off-center. It has been analyzed and found to be 81% copper, 18% nickel, and 1% iron. The finding of this piece, makes it likely that all examples of J669/P745 are actually mint errors struck on leftover copper-nickel stock. The coin is in graded PCGSMS60 but, regrettably, the weight is not given.

Apparently, the piece is ex Kosoff-58 ANA lot 398, Numismatics LTD Spring 1983 FPL, it has more recently been offered in Heritage January 2010 FUN, and Bowers & Merena's 3/2010 sales as PCGS60. There is a strong possibility that this coin was earlier in the Col Green collection as one described as "Unc, but misstruck. The only pattern misstruck we have ever seen" appears in the Newman-Johnson inventory of their Col Green purchases as well as in a June 24, 1943 invoice to F.C.C. Boyd. Another from Morgenthau's 5/35 sale is listed as struck without collar, ie a broadstruck mint error.

Photo courtesy of Rick Snow.

USPatterns.com - Pattern Mint Errors



Doublestruck J682/P761

This aluminum die trial shows a very pronounced rotation between strikes on the obverse. The earliest offering for this was in Bowers & Ruddy's 9/75 Winthrop sale and was later offered in Stacks-Bowers 1/13, 3/13 and 6/13 sales as PCGS64.

Photo courtesy of Mike Byers.

USPatterns.com - Pattern Mint Errors



Doublestruck J693/P772

The following aluminum half dime die trial, ex Col Green, Eric Newman-EPNNES, Heritage 4/13, shows a 10% rotation between strikings. This is especially obvious under “TES” of “STATES” on the obverse where the first impression of Liberty’s head shows and on the reverse around the value “Half Dime”.

Photo courtesy of Heritage.

USPatterns.com - Pattern Mint Errors



Doublestruck J698/P777

This example of the 1869 Standard Silver dime shows a 5 degree rotation between strikes on the obverse.

It is ex Goldberg's August 2014, LegendAuctions 2/23 - NGC64BN.



Photos courtesy of Ira & Larry Goldberg's Coins & Collectibles.

USPatterns.com - Pattern Mint Errors



Doublestruck J735/P816

This example of the 1869 Standard Silver Quarter shows a 30 degree rotation between strikes. This is most noticeable on the obverse behind Liberty's head, between the "D and S" of "United States" and at the top of the "2" in "25" on the reverse as shown in the image here.

It was originally part of the famous Lenox Lohr collection and was later offered in Bowers and Merena's 6/91 Polis sale, a 2006 Heritage sale, Heritage 2007 FUN sale and Stacks 8/07.



Photos courtesy of Heritage.

USPatterns.com - Pattern Mint Errors



J837/P928 on a Small Nickel Planchet

This is an example of one of the Standard Silver dime patterns struck on misrolled nickel three cent planchet stock or 1969 pattern one cent stock for J666/P741. Notice that the planchet diameter was too small to fill out the entire die face. This is most noticeable at 6:00 on the obverse.

It is unique and is ex B/M 6/96 where described as struck on a three cent silver planchet, Simpson collection, Legend 1/17, Mike Byers and was grade PCGS65. The holder notes the coin as being 76% copper, 24% nickel.

Photo courtesy of Legend Numismatics.

USPatterns.com - Pattern Mint Errors



J839/P930 Struck Over a J845/P944

The following dime pattern was recently submitted to NGC. It is an example of J839/P930 struck over J845/P944. It is likely the only known pattern struck over another pattern.

The images here show the positioning of the 2 obverses relative to each other.



Photos courtesy of NGC.

USPatterns.com - Pattern Mint Errors



Doublestruck J957/P1108

The following is an example of the standard silver half dollar pattern J957/P1108 having a slight rotational double striking error on the obverse. This is most noticeable in the letters on the left side as shown in the image here.



Photos courtesy of Mike Byers.

USPatterns.com - Pattern Mint Errors



Doublestruck J1010/P1143

This example of Longacre's seated liberty design shows a 5 degree rotation on the reverse as shown in the image below.

Recent offerings include Heritage 2011 FUN and StacksBowers 3/15 sales.



Photos courtesy of American Numismatic Rarities.

USPatterns.com - Pattern Mint Errors



Doublestruck J1108/P1244

The following 1871 Longacre pattern, the former Harry Bass example, shows a 5 degree rotation on the reverse. This is most notable at the A and M of United States of America as shown below.



Photos courtesy of PCGS.

USPatterns.com - Pattern Mint Errors



Doublestruck J1133/P1270

The following example of Longacre's seated liberty design has very slight doubling on the obverse most noticeable in the denticles under the date. It was last offered in Heritage's June 2006 sale.



Photos courtesy of Mike Byers.

USPatterns.com - Pattern Mint Errors



Doublestruck J1344/P1488

The following double eagle copper die trial, from Bowers and Merena March 2006 sale, shows a rotation of about 5 degrees between strikings on the obverse.

This is most noticeable on the right side as shown in the image here.



Photos courtesy of Mike Byers.

USPatterns.com - Pattern Mint Errors



Broadstruck on J1378/P1523

This is an example of the Bickford eagle broadstruck in nickel. It is ex Woodin-1914 ANS exhibit, Newcomer, Col Green, Kreisberg-Schulman 2/60, Empire Review #15 (3/1962) & #17 (12/1962), Schorer 5/73, Bass, HWBRF-Heritage 1/23 FUN - PCGS67.

As it was broadstruck, we do not really know if this piece was meant to be a J1377/P1522 or a J1378/P1523.

Photo courtesy of PCGS.

USPatterns.com - Pattern Mint Errors



Doublestruck J1521/P1685

This example of one of Morgan's 1877 half dollars shows a 5 degree rotation between strikes on the obverse. It is most noticeable where a shadow "E" appears under star 6 and a shadow "U" surrounds the second period between the "S" in "Pluribus" and the first "U" in "Unum".

This piece is ex Judd, Krouner, Coronet Coin Fixed Price List, Champa-B/R 5/72, Harry W. Bass Jr. Research Foundation-B/M 5/99, M. Hagen, Simpson-Heritage 8/21 - PCGS66RB.



Photos courtesy of Mark Hagen and Paul Houck.

USPatterns.com - Pattern Mint Errors



J2132/P2083 Struck on a Quarter Planchet

An example of the 1965 Martha Washington half dollar, J2132/P2083 has been discovered struck on a copper-nickel clad quarter planchet.

The only other examples of this rare pattern are the two on a full cupro-nickel clad half dollar planchet and 6 pieces struck in silver-clad J2134/P2083 embedded in 2 blocks of lucite which reside in the Smithsonian.

These dies serve as the Mint's all-purpose dies and are given out to outside companies by the mint for testing. It is, therefore, not known whether or not this mint error was made inside or outside the Mint.

The illustrated piece, struck from heavily clashed dies, sold in Heritage 3/2003 sale for \$29,900 and resold for \$21,850 in Heritage 2004 ANA sale.

Photo courtesy of Heritage.

USPatterns.com - Pattern Mint Errors



J2180 Struck on a Dime Planchet

The illustrated piece is one of 2 which appeared in Heritage's January 2010 FUN sale. These Martha Washington pieces were struck on dime planchets from cent dies - notice that the full detail is missing on the left side due to the smaller planchet. The illustrated piece is the nicer of the 2. The other was cleaned and was in an NCS holder.

Photo courtesy of Heritage.

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.



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PATTERNS

by Steve Contursi

“Open for me your cabinet of Patterns, and I open for you a record, which, but for these half-forgotten witnesses, would have disappeared under the finger of Time.Now, only these live to tell the tale of what might have been.”

Those words of Mint Curator Patterson DuBois in the January 1883 American Journal of Numismatics still speak volumes about this often neglected area of U.S. numismatics. Even more than their intended-for-commerce brethren, patterns reflect the events, economics and personalities of their time. The status, origins, the very definition of these frequently

enigmatic pieces have been a subject of fascination and debate ever since the little-known Mint products first came to the attention of collectors in the 1830s.

In his 1994 reference United States Patterns and Related Issues, numismatic researcher Andrew W. Pollock III defines a pattern as “an experimental piece which either illustrates a proposed coinage design, or which embodies a proposed innovation of composition, size, or shape.” Pollock acknowledges, however, that numismatists have traditionally employed a much broader definition of the word:

PATTERNS

experimental pieces, die trials, unofficial pieces and the often more nefarious restrikes and “pieces de caprice” made primarily for collectors also fall under this heading.

Produced sporadically since the Mint’s earliest days, patterns drew little attention from anyone outside the Philadelphia facility until 1836, when the popular Gobrecht dollars first appeared. The closing years of the decade, which witnessed the beginning of the Mint’s own cabinet of coins, saw more Gobrecht’s produced, along with several half dollar designs. Pattern production then slowed to a trickle until 1849, when designs for a three-cent piece, a gold dollar and a twenty-dollar coin were proposed.

After James Ross Snowden became Mint Director in 1853, the

Mint’s output of patterns increased dramatically. Snowden’s tenure encompassed the creation of many one-cent designs, culminating in a large number of Flying Eagle and Indian Head cents issued from 1856 to 1858. With the passing of the old large cents, coin collecting in the United States became quite popular, and in 1858, proofs were offered to collectors for the first time. Snowden was not at all adverse to taking advantage of this new demand and was particularly pleased that collectors would willingly trade coins needed for the Mint Collection in exchange for rarities they lacked in their own.

In a letter dated January 11, 1859, Snowden discussed this with Treasury Secretary Howell Cobb. The agile director first complained about the demands collectors were

PATTERNS

making for rare pieces and then suggested a profitable solution. “I propose with your approbation to check this traffic and at the same time gratify a taste which has lately greatly increased in this country..., by striking some of each kind and affixing a price to them so that the profits may inure to the benefit of the Mint Cabinet of Coins and ores...” Cobb’s answer does not survive, but “striking some of each kind” became an ongoing Mint sideline that created many rarities as eagerly sought by today’s collectors as they were by those of yesterday. Succeeding Mint Directors such as Snowden, James Pollock and Dr. Henry-Linderman readily supplied such issues as 1804 dollars, proof half cents, Gobrecht dollars and a wide variety of patterns to well-heeled and well-connected collectors.

By 1861, as the dark cloud of the

Civil War descended upon the nation, experiments with religious mottos accounted for many new proposals. After the motto IN GOD WE TRUST was adopted in 1864-66, designs for a new nickel five-cent piece took center stage. It was around this time that aluminum was first used in the Mint, and complete sets of the regular issues in that metal were made, reportedly for Mint Director Henry R. Linderman. It was on Linderman’s watch that restrikes of both regular issues and patterns really came into full swing. Unlike his predecessors, who sought only to embellish the Mint’s own collection, Linderman was not at all reluctant to have coins struck on his own behalf. One conduit through which these pieces left the Mint was Philadelphia pharmacist and numismatic “insider” R. Coulton Davis (1813-1888). Davis published the first catalog of U.S.

PATTERNS

pattern coins as a series in the *American Journal of Numismatics*, 1885-87. The late Walter Breen attributed Davis' favored status to his willingness to supply key personnel with opium-based patent medicines then in widespread use.

In 1869, with silver coins absent from circulation since the Civil War, a new lighter weight "Standard Silver" design was proposed to replace the generally despised fractional currency that served as small change. But it was international commerce that held Congress' attention by 1871, as a proposed "commercial" dollar for overseas commerce prompted a series of Trade dollar patterns, and James Longacre's "Indian Princess" graced a whole run of silver coins. The decade continued with a diverse group of designs, from William Barber's "Amazonian" motifs for silver

and gold to twenty-cent pieces and metric gold pieces. 1876 was the year of the silver dollar, and 1877 the year of the half—both dollars and unions that is, the half union being the ill-fated \$50 denomination. Morgan dollar patterns debuted in 1878, along with a slew of proposals for metric and goloid coins. The "Washlady" and "Schoolgirl" silver designs appeared in 1879, followed by nickels in 1881 and the popular "Shield Earring" coins in 1882. After 1885, the Mint's output of patterns fell dramatically. Charles Barber's designs in 1891 and a few cents and nickels in 1896 were the last to see daylight until 1906. In that year Barber made a pattern double eagle, which was embarrassingly dull compared to the following year's awesome works by Augustus Saint-Gaudens, immortalized by the famous Extremely High Relief double eagle. Nickels made an

PATTERNS

appearance again in 1913, Panama-Pacific patterns in 1915, and new designs for the dime, quarter and half dollar in 1916 round out the list. Patterns dated after 1916 rarely appear.

Many patterns never made it beyond the Mint's doors and were often destroyed. Other pieces, perhaps more illicitly produced, frequently escaped into collectors hands. Some of these were later recovered, but of the 2,000 or so different varieties made since 1792, a large number still survive today. Sought by numismatists since the latter part of the 19th century, patterns are popularly collected in a variety of ways. Often, collectors of a particular series or denomination will acquire related issues. 1856 Flying Eagle cents, 1858 Indian Head cents and "transitional" coins fall into this category. Some collectors single out a particular year's patterns to

pursue, others collect by design, and still others will often acquire the occasional odd piece that strikes their fancy.

After R. Coulton Davis' listing was published in the late 1880s, no updated study of patterns emerged until 1913, when a catalog by Edgar H. Adams and William H. Woodin appeared. Woodin, who later became Secretary of the Treasury, owned one of the greatest pattern collections of all time. Extensive collections were also formed by T. Harrison Garrett and Major Lenox Lohr. The latter had over 1,400 different examples. More recently, the 1954 sale of the Palace Collection of Egypt formed by the legendary King Farouk returned hundreds of patterns to the collecting community. Many were distributed over the following decade by dealers Sol Kaplan and Abe Kosoff.

PATTERNS

After the Farouk Sale, it was Kosoff who encouraged avid collector Dr. J. Hewitt Judd to underwrite the costs of a reference work on patterns. The new book drew heavily on the 1913 Adams/Woodin tome, but most of the new material and historical information was uncovered in the National Archives by Walter Breen. Published under Judd's name in 1959, *United States Pattern, Experimental and Trial Pieces* underwent seven revisions by 1982, all orchestrated and edited by Kosoff. To date, Judd's book has been the reference on patterns, and "Judd numbers" are commonly used today to identify the various coins. More recent editions have been edited by Q. David Bowers. In 1994, researcher Andrew Pollock's in-depth *United States Patterns and Related Issues* was released. A more scholarly work, it has proved quite useful to the numismatist.

Although hundreds of examples, or more, are known of several patterns, most exist in far smaller numbers. Quantifying this, both the Judd and Pollock references assign "R" or rarity scale numbers to each issue, ranging from R-1 (over 1251 known) to R-8 (1-3 known). The small number produced, combined with mishandling over the years, has taken its toll: patterns are frequently impaired to some degree. But gems do exist, and considering their rarity and desirability, are often priced quite reasonably, particularly in relation to many of their regular-issue counterparts. History, beauty and rarity: patterns encompass them all.

Coin Descriptions Provided by
Numismatic Guaranty Corporation
(NGC)

1876 \$20 J-1493 PR66 RED BROWN

by Steve Contursi



LIBERTY HEAD DESIGN. GEM GLOSSY RED BROWN
PROOF SURFACES. RARITY-7. SOLE HIGHEST GRADED.

1876 \$20 J-1493 PR66 Red Brown

In 1876, the United States marked its 100th anniversary with the grand Philadelphia Centennial Exposition, a momentous event celebrating the nation's founding and progress. This exposition showcased American innovation, culture, and achievements, drawing attention to the country's

growth over a century. Concurrently, in December of that year, Mark Twain's iconic novel "The Adventures of Tom Sawyer" was published in its first American edition, captivating readers with its portrayal of American childhood and adventure.



1876 \$20 J-1493 PR66 Red Brown

Additionally, on June 4, the Transcontinental Express completed a historic journey from New York City to San Francisco via the First Transcontinental Railroad in an impressive 83 hours and 39 minutes. This feat of transportation highlighted the interconnectedness of the nation

and the advancements in travel infrastructure.

These events of 1876 encapsulate a blend of cultural celebration, literary contributions, and technological achievements that defined America's landscape during its centennial year.



1875 \$20 J-1448 PR66 BROWN

by Steve Contursi



LIBERTY HEAD DESIGN WITH GLOSSY BROWN GEM SURFACES.
RARITY-7. SOLE HIGHEST GRADED BY THREE FULL GRADES.

1875 \$20 J-1448 PR66 BROWN

In 1875, amidst a landscape of innovation and cultural milestones, several events stood out for their lasting impact on American society.

The founding of Welch's by Dr. Thomas Bramwell Welch marked a significant moment in the food and beverage industry. Utilizing pasteurization to prevent grape juice from fermenting, initially intended for use in church communion, Welch's innovation in 1869 laid the groundwork for a company that would become synonymous with grape juice and a household name, demonstrating how a simple idea could transform into an enduring legacy.

That same year, the first Kentucky Derby galloped into history at Churchill Downs in Louisville, Kentucky, establishing a tradition that would become America's longest continuously held sporting event. This inaugural race not only highlighted the country's deep affection for horse racing but also underscored the importance of sports as a unifying

cultural phenomenon, bringing together people from all walks of life to partake in a shared experience of excitement and anticipation.

Furthermore, the introduction of the first government-issued postcards in the United States revolutionized personal and business communication by making mail correspondence more accessible and affordable. This seemingly modest innovation had profound implications, fostering connections across distances and democratizing the act of communication. It underscored the era's spirit of progress, where advancements were not only focused on grand inventions but also on those that touched the everyday lives of individuals.

Together, these developments from 1875 reflect a vibrant tapestry of American innovation and culture, showcasing a year where culinary breakthroughs, sporting traditions, and communication advancements intertwined to shape the nation's identity and path forward.

1875 \$20 J-1448 PR66 BROWN



1875 \$20 J-1448 PR66 BROWN



1863 SEATED \$1 J-346

PR65+ RED BROWN

by Steve Contursi



REGULAR DIES. VIRTUALLY FULL RED
GEM PROOF SURFACES. RARITY-7. CAC.

1863 SEATED \$1 J-346 PR65+ RED BROWN

In 1863, a year of significant developments in American history, several notable events took place that would leave a lasting impact. One of the most important was the establishment of the National Academy of Sciences on March 3, 1863. Signed into being by President Abraham Lincoln, this organization was created to provide independent, objective scientific advice to the nation. The establishment of the National Academy of Sciences underscored the growing importance of scientific inquiry and innovation in the United States, laying a foundation for future scientific endeavors and policy decisions. The same year also witnessed the establishment of the Idaho Territory on March 4. This event marked a crucial step in the westward expansion of the United States, contributing to the nation's growth and development. The creation of the Idaho Territory reflected the ongoing movement towards the exploration and settlement of the American West, a key aspect of American history during this period. Furthermore, 1863 was notable for President Abraham Lincoln's declaration of a national day of Thanksgiving. Proclaimed to

be celebrated on the last Thursday of November, this declaration set the stage for what would become the modern Thanksgiving holiday, an integral part of American culture. This holiday has since become a time for Americans to express gratitude and come together with family and friends, symbolizing unity and national thanksgiving. Additionally, while the Morrill Act, which led to the creation of numerous land-grant colleges, was signed into law in 1862, its implementation began in 1863. This act represented a significant advancement in higher education, with a focus on agriculture, science, and engineering. It played a pivotal role in the democratization of education in the United States, enabling a larger segment of the population to access higher education and contributing to the development of a skilled and knowledgeable workforce.

These events from 1863 collectively highlight a year of educational, cultural, and territorial advancement, reflecting the dynamic and evolving nature of the United States during a period of significant change and growth.

1863 SEATED \$1 J-346 PR65+ RED BROWN



1863 SEATED \$1 J-346 PR65+ RED BROWN



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UNIQUE CANADIAN SILVER JUBILEE \$100 OFF-METAL MINT ERROR

by Mike Byers (mikebyers.com)

1977 Canada Silver Jubilee \$100
Struck on 8.1 gram 50c Planchet
(Regular Issue Struck In Gold)
PCGS PR 67 Deep Cameo
UNIQUE



UNIQUE CANADIAN SILVER JUBILEE \$100 OFF-METAL MINT ERROR

This unique 1977 \$100 Canadian Silver Jubilee coin was struck on a Canadian 50c Planchet with a weight of 8.1 grams, a diameter of 27.13 mm, and is 1.93 mm thick. This is likely an intentionally made unique mint error.

The Silver Jubilee of Elizabeth II marked the 25th anniversary of the accession of Queen Elizabeth II on 6 February 1952. To commemorate this special event, the Royal Canadian Mint struck the \$100 Canadian coin in 1977 with a composition of .917 gold. It was struck in proof and issued in an official Canadian government presentation box. It has a weight of 16.965 grams, a diameter of 27 mm, and is 2.2 mm thick.

This is one of the most spectacular coins ever released by the Royal Canadian Mint. It is certified by PCGS as “Struck on 8.1 gram 50c Planchet.”

It is the only known Canadian \$100 off-metal struck on a Canadian 50c planchet. The only other Canadian \$100 off-metal known was struck on a *platinum* planchet.

It is incredible that this dramatic and unique off-metal striking was discovered and subsequently sent to PCGS for authentication and grading. It is in gem proof condition. This unique proof off-metal striking rivals any U.S. Major Mint Error in rarity, prestige and value.

UNIQUE CANADIAN SILVER JUBILEE \$100 OFF-METAL MINT ERROR

Here is the regular gold proof striking of the 1977 \$100 Canadian Silver Jubilee that was issued in a special presentation box.



UNIQUE CANADIAN SILVER JUBILEE \$100 OFF-METAL MINT ERROR

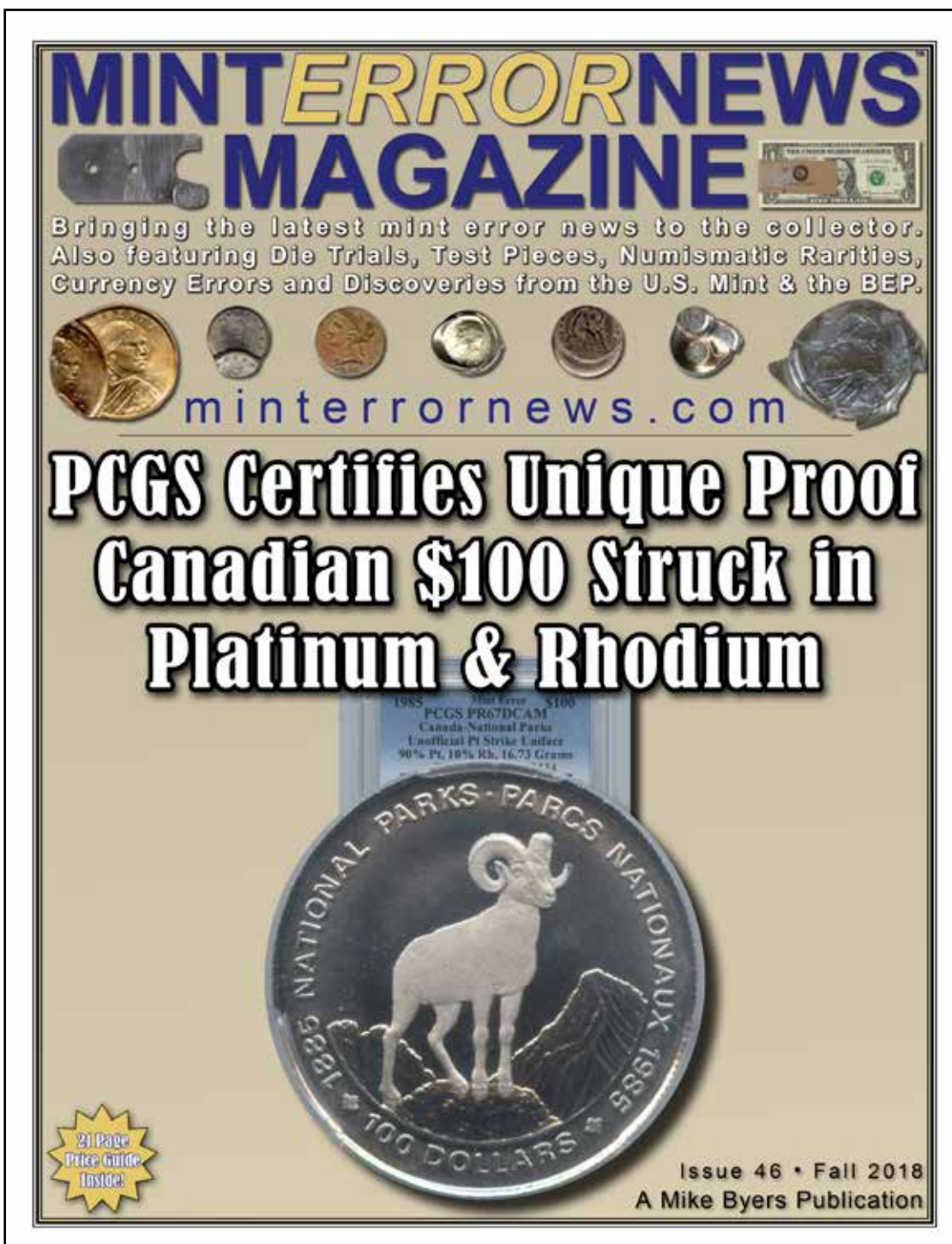


UNIQUE CANADIAN SILVER JUBILEE \$100 OFF-METAL MINT ERROR



UNIQUE CANADIAN SILVER JUBILEE \$100 OFF-METAL MINT ERROR

The only other Canadian \$100 off-metal known is a 1985 National Parks Proof \$100, which should have been struck in gold but was struck in *platinum*. It was featured on the cover of Mint Error News Magazine Issue 46.



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coinweek.com

RARE 1892-O BARBER HALF SPECIMEN STRIKE

by Brian Hodge



RARE 1892-0 BARBER HALF SPECIMEN STRIKE

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

of this magnitude. A mere three examples are known to exist, the present NGC SP66★, an NGC SP62 and an NGC SP61. This is, of course, the finest known and is well deserving of the Star designation it has also been given by NGC. Branch Mint Proofs and Specimen Strikes have been the rarest of the rare for generations but the term “Specimen” is relatively new overall. For a long time they were completely misunderstood even by the best numismatists, but today more and more research is advancing this field of study and creating a demand like we’ve never seen. The only thing we don’t understand is, why are they still so reasonably affordable for their rarity? That’s for you to decide, but a phenomenal addition to any world class collection. NGC Price Guide: 142,000 Pop 1/0

RARE 1892-0 BARBER HALF SPECIMEN STRIKE

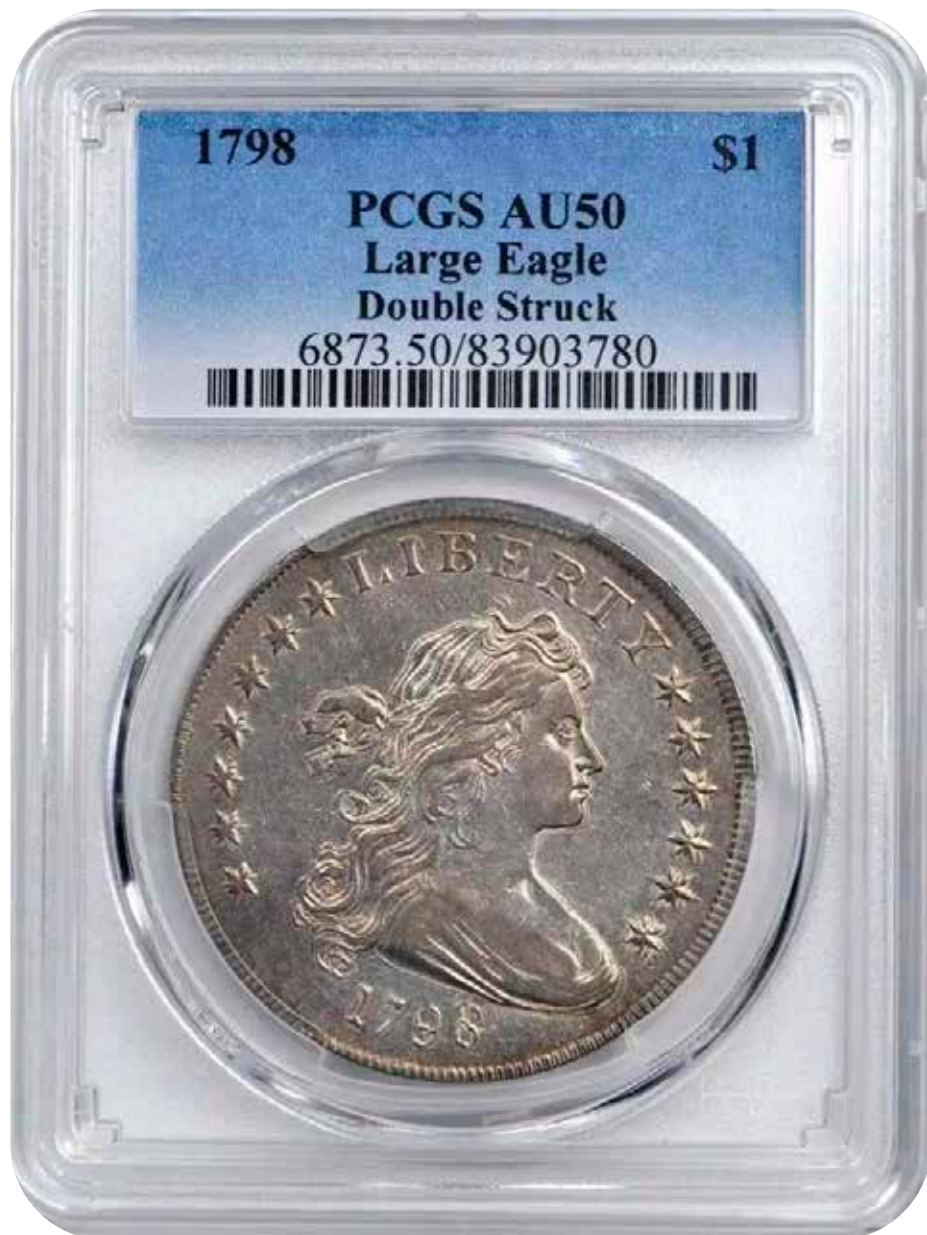


RARE 1892-0 BARBER HALF SPECIMEN STRIKE



DOUBLE STRUCK 1798 DRAPED BUST DOLLAR

by Brian Hodge



DOUBLE STRUCK 1798 DRAPED BUST DOLLAR

DOUBLE STRUCK. Dramatic reimpresions of virtually every design element are present. Remarkable 18th Century Rarity. 1st Year Heraldic Eagle. Impressive and Dramatic. Incredibly Rare. This is one of the most impressive and dramatic early Dollars we have had the privilege to offer. Both sides are boldly double struck, with all the devices and lettering clearly made with double impressions, the second strike of which became slightly shifted – giving the effect that one is “seeing double” when viewing the coin. 1798 was quite a year in the American historical record. The Alien and Seditions Act was passed in Congress and

signed into law by President John Adams. This act made it far more difficult to protest the government without legal repercussions, and stripped powers from the press and also limited voting rights to certain immigrants. It sounds like something the media might proclaim is going on in America today, but no, this was 1798. Early Dollars are some of the most widely collected among purveyors of early American coinage. This beautiful AU50 example is a near lock candidate for a better grade, but the value is all in the rarity of the Double Strike. A sensational coin for a special collector.

DOUBLE STRUCK 1798 DRAPED BUST DOLLAR



DOUBLE STRUCK 1798 DRAPED BUST DOLLAR



UNIQUE BRANCH MINT SPECIMEN STRIKE

by Brian Hodge



The Only Year A 3 Cent Piece was Struck in New Orleans

UNIQUE BRANCH MINT SPECIMEN STRIKE

Branch Mint Specimen Strike and Proof coinage represents the rarest of the rare in American numismatics.

To understand just how special these coins really are, one must understand how coins were struck at Branch Mint facilities.

The Branch Mints, including New Orleans, were set up for a commercial need. Philadelphia was the hub, and the other Mints just part of a spoke. The hub (Philadelphia) made coins for commerce and to serve special collector interests, like making pattern coins and Proofs.

The Branch Mints were designed for one need only, to produce coins to demand for the regions they were in. That is why one almost never hears of the existence of a Branch Mint Proof or Specimen striking, because those Mints were neither asked to prepare such coinage and also lacked the equipment that Philadelphia had to do so.

Record keeping was not perfect in those days. There's no reason to suggest a Branch Mint Employee was required to write down on paper that a coin was prepared in a special manner. Their existence often leaves the coin world

stunned without explanation, but many very well educated theories can be devised.

The legendary late numismatist Walter Breen stated that just 4 Proofs were made of the Philadelphia Mint 1851 3 Cent Silver piece. The only notable mention of one of those coins selling was in a 2012 auction for a PCGS PR66 for \$172,500. An important coin, but not nearly as important as a Branch Mint issue.

Since the 1851-O is the first and only Branch Mint 3 Cent coin ever created, it is easy to theorize that a special ceremony must have ensued the moment this coin was made. While small, it packs rarity with a big punch. Its existence isn't even known by many experts, and it's only because of our far reaching resources we were able to discover its location and bring it to you now.

These coins would have been lifetime achievements for many of the greatest collectors who ever lived, had they only known of them. Research has advanced this field of study significantly in recent years, and today we are better able to understand just how important these fascinating pieces of US Mint history really are.

UNIQUE BRANCH MINT SPECIMEN STRIKE



UNIQUE BRANCH MINT SPECIMEN STRIKE





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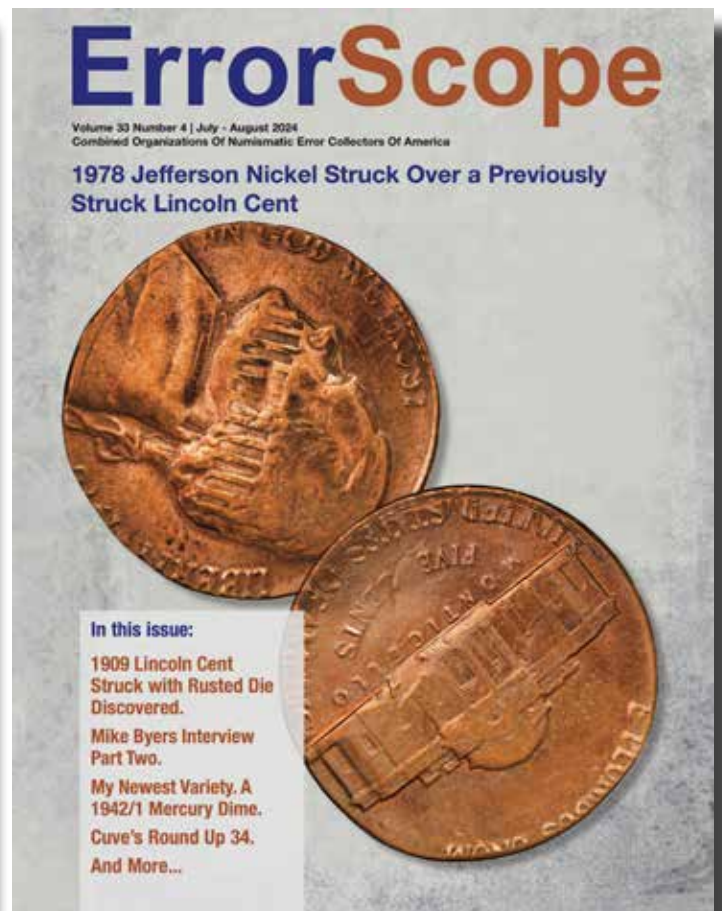
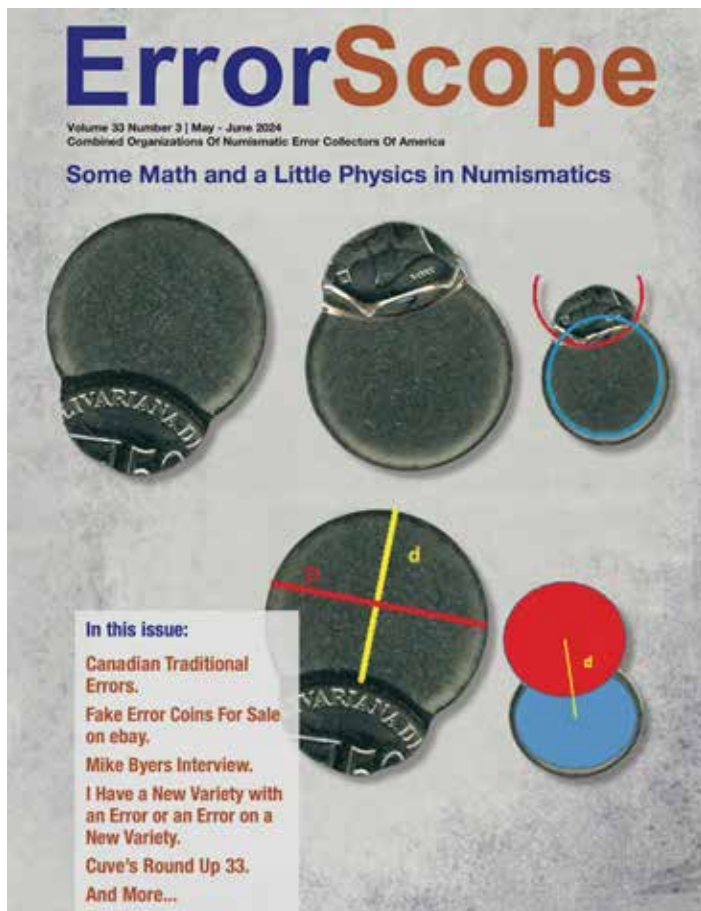
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CONECA's GREG BENNICK INTERVIEWS MIKE BYERS

Greg Bennick 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. He recently interviewed Mike Byers for CONECA's ErrorScope publication.



CONECA's GREG BENNICK INTERVIEWS MIKE BYERS

Incredible Rarities Mike Byers

Interview

Part One

By Greg Bennick

Welcome to a rare interview with Mike Byers, coin dealer of spectacular error coins. This is an exciting interview because it covers history, truly rare coins, and fresh perspectives on the hobby all at once. Be sure to check out Mike's archives on his site (mikebyers.com) as it features hundreds of mint errors, die trials, specimens and patterns from a few thousand dollars to a half-million dollars from which you can learn and be amazed.

A note on the timing of this interview: when I conducted this interview, I had not yet been added to Mike's list of error consultants for his Mint Error News website and magazine, which I since have been. I bring that up as this wasn't an "insider" interview. The consultancy came months after the interview was recorded.

Greg Bennick: Hi Mike! I want to dive into your background to start. I know in conversation with me that you've mentioned your father and his influence on you. What could you tell readers about your start in the hobby, and the role your father played in you becoming involved?

Mike Byers: I was literally born into the coin business. My father was a professional numismatist dealing in expensive and rare United States coins. I started going to coin shows with him when I was just 6 years old. He often pulled me out of school for coin shows though I was still required to get straight A's. I was very fortunate to be exposed to the coin business at such an early age. My father's name was Charles Byers, and he originally was a schoolteacher, and then superintendent, of a school district in Southern California. He'd always collected coins as a kid and I'm guessing that around age forty, coins became his full-time profession. It just went from there.

Back then, prior to certification, everything was raw or in the original holders, albums, or sets, exactly how they were packaged and released by the Mint. My father would buy original 1936 through 1942 proof sets in the cellophane-stapled packaging from the Mint. They all had the original toning. They were all gem. 1936 proof sets were \$2,000 or \$3,000 for the set all the way up to 1942 sets, which were a few hundred dollars per set. He would buy every one he could find. Decades later, they're worth multiples of that. He would buy Pan-Pac \$50's in the original velvet little box that each one came in. He would buy the three minor Pan-Pac's, so the 50 cent, \$1, and \$2.50 in the original envelopes they came in. He would buy the five-piece set in the boxes and frames. Gem only. He specialized in rare patterns and certain coins with themes, such as Carson City coinage, rare gold and silver coins, low mintages, and items that were hard to find.



1973-S Proof Ike dollar /cent mated pair (described later in the interview)



CONECA's GREG BENNICK INTERVIEWS MIKE BYERS

Mike Byers: When I was 4 years old, my father brought home bags of U.S. Mint sealed, 1959 dated, Lincoln Cents. He had his bank order them for me. I spent a month examining each coin and found hundreds of cracked skulls (die crack over Lincoln's head) as well as many blanks, off-centers and a few double struck errors. I was instantly hooked and the rest is history.

Greg Bennick: So, you were literally brought into a family tradition and also, a family business, which given your father's interests, specialized in quality and rarity from the very start. It wasn't even just that he was dealing in expensive and rare coins. He had an aesthetic for it, and you stepped right into that from a very early age and followed in his footsteps.

Mike Byers: Yes. Not only that, but he only dealt in the best quality. I mean, even when I was 18, we would go to Beverly Hills together and then to the Valley to do business with all of the dealers. Bobby Hughes would have rolls of \$10 Liberties I would sit there and literally go through each roll and pick out the best quality, the best strikes, the coins with the least bag marks. Instead of a coin being \$400, maybe it was \$450 or \$500 for a gem BU. Today a MS 62 is \$1400, but a MS 66 is \$7500.

Another favorite stop was Numismatics Ltd. Fred Weinberg worked for Harry Gordon at the time who was a huge importer of U.S. gold coins from Europe, and I would sit there with Fred and search thru the coins for the best ones to purchase. Additionally, Fred and I did a tremendous amount of error coin business as well.

My dad and I would pay a 10% or 20% premium or even 30% for the finest Morgan that today would be slabbed in a 68 holder. A lot of dealers thought we were crazy for "overpaying" for the absolute best quality. I remember going to Ron Downing's coin shop in Hawthorne. When I was nine years old, my dad would sit me down in the vault of his shop and I would go through bag after bag of Walking Liberty halves. Thousands and thousands of coins. I'd pay more for coins with no bag marks and which were fully struck. Back then, this was a 15% premium. Today, the difference is 30 times or 50 times or 100 times. I picked just the best ones. So, we overpaid for quality, but it paid off.

Greg Bennick: This backstory gives me so much insight because I've gone to your website and looked at your catalogs for the last twenty years or more, and one of the things I've always appreciated is not only the dramatic and spectacular nature of the error coins, but also the quality. I'm not looking at spectacular error coins that are G or VG. These are spectacular error coins in Gem, close to it, or Proof. There's always a level of quality with your coins along with the spectacular nature of them. It's a one-two punch in a way, and your story gives insight into the fact that this was literally bred into you from a very young age.

Mike Byers: Yes, but jumping forward fifty years, there are exceptions. One example is the unique proof like bronze dollar in PCGS 62, which is one of my favorite coins. It has ejection marks on one side. But it's unique and that's how it comes. It is Proof 69 quality wise, but it has these ejection marks and the grading company put it in a 62 holder. So, there are exceptions where you have to compromise your quality because of mint error is unique and it's that or it's nothing.

Greg Bennick: That makes sense. So, what do you remember from the early days of the error hobby? I ask because my collection of books, magazines, pamphlets, newsletters and ephemera from the early days of the hobby is quite extensive. I wasn't around in the early seventies for the Error-a-Rama conventions. But I still love that era. I purchased all of Fred Weinberg's badges, newsletters, and notes from that time. I own his set of Errorscope's. The point is that I'm fascinated by the early days of the hobby from when there weren't even terms for errors and there was just a handful of people in the late fifties into the sixties, putting this hobby together from scratch. I'm wondering, what do you remember from the early days of the hobby sort of pre-1975 when your first catalog came out with the famous Indian cent struck on a gold \$2.50 planchet and the \$20 Liberty struck on a large cent planchet? We'll get into that catalog in a few minutes.

Mike Byers: That's a good question. I started going to coin shows with my dad and I used to go up and down every row of every show and say, "Hi, I'm Mike Byers, do you have any error coins?" That was my line. Every dealer knew me from my dad. Every dealer knew I collected errors. Every dealer knew when I walked up to his table, that this was the first thing I would say, and I did that for 15 years.

My point is they would save any errors they came up with until they saw me again. Many times, it wasn't, you know, a \$1 blank planchet. Sometimes it was a 5% off center Bust dollar that was maybe \$1,000 instead of \$800 if it were not off-center. So, I had an extreme advantage at an early age being exposed to, and being able to establish contacts, at coin shows where everyone knew I was the guy to go to if they had an error coin.

CONECA's GREG BENNICK INTERVIEWS MIKE BYERS

Many of the dealers in error coins way back then, such as Natalie Halpern and Phil Steiner, had lists and occasionally had catalogs but they were more localized. They didn't do the show circuit like I did and they didn't have the same contacts. In a way, my view of the early days is a little skewed and different than what the other dealers experienced buying and selling things through the mail. A customer might send them something but I was live at every show and dealers were holding stuff for me. I don't know how to answer the question better than that, but my experiences, fortunately, were different than most.

Greg Bennick: That's great because that's a very different answer than many people would give. The early mail order dealers like Neil Osina had his Variety Coin Center series, and Jim Layton had his fantastic California Dreamin' catalogs, but they were dealing via mail order and you were on foot.

Mike Byers: Absolutely. The combination of being born in the business, starting errors at age six, having unlimited funds from my dad (but I had to prove myself for them!) to going to all the shows and making the contacts, then having people save error coins for me...it all gave me an indescribable advantage. To answer the rest of your question, it then morphed into me, attending the Error-a-rama's and setting up a showcase of my errors at my dad's tables. And then my mom would drive me to Lonesome John's office where I'd start to go through all of his errors and buy what I wanted. I met Dr. Berry, who bought the proof errors, and it just snowballed from there. It was a very different experience than most of the error dealers back then.

Greg Bennick: What was it like working with Lonesome John? And what are your memories of him?

Mike Byers: Lonesome John Devine was the premier mint error dealer during the 1970s. My mom drove me to his office in Newberry Park, California from age 14 through 16 to purchase coins from him since I was too young to drive. John would lay out a vast array of proof and mint state errors that blew my mind. I would always purchase between \$5K and \$20K per visit, which was a large amount of money for error coins at the time. My best memory of dealing with Lonesome John was my purchase of the proof Eisenhower Dollar 3-piece "Clover Leaf" for \$3K. After purchasing this mated error set, I drove to Dr. A. K. Berry's dental office in Alhambra and offered it to him. He was one of my best customers and loved proof error coins. He purchased it immediately for \$5K and it was his all-time favorite purchase from anyone.



Eisenhower Dollar 3-piece "Clover Leaf" mated set

John Devine ended up printing my 1975 catalog. The two coins you mentioned earlier (the Indian Head Cent on a \$2½ Gold Planchet and the \$20 Liberty Gold coin struck on a Large Cent Planchet) were prominently featured in color in the centerfold of the catalog and caused quite a buzz in the mint error world.

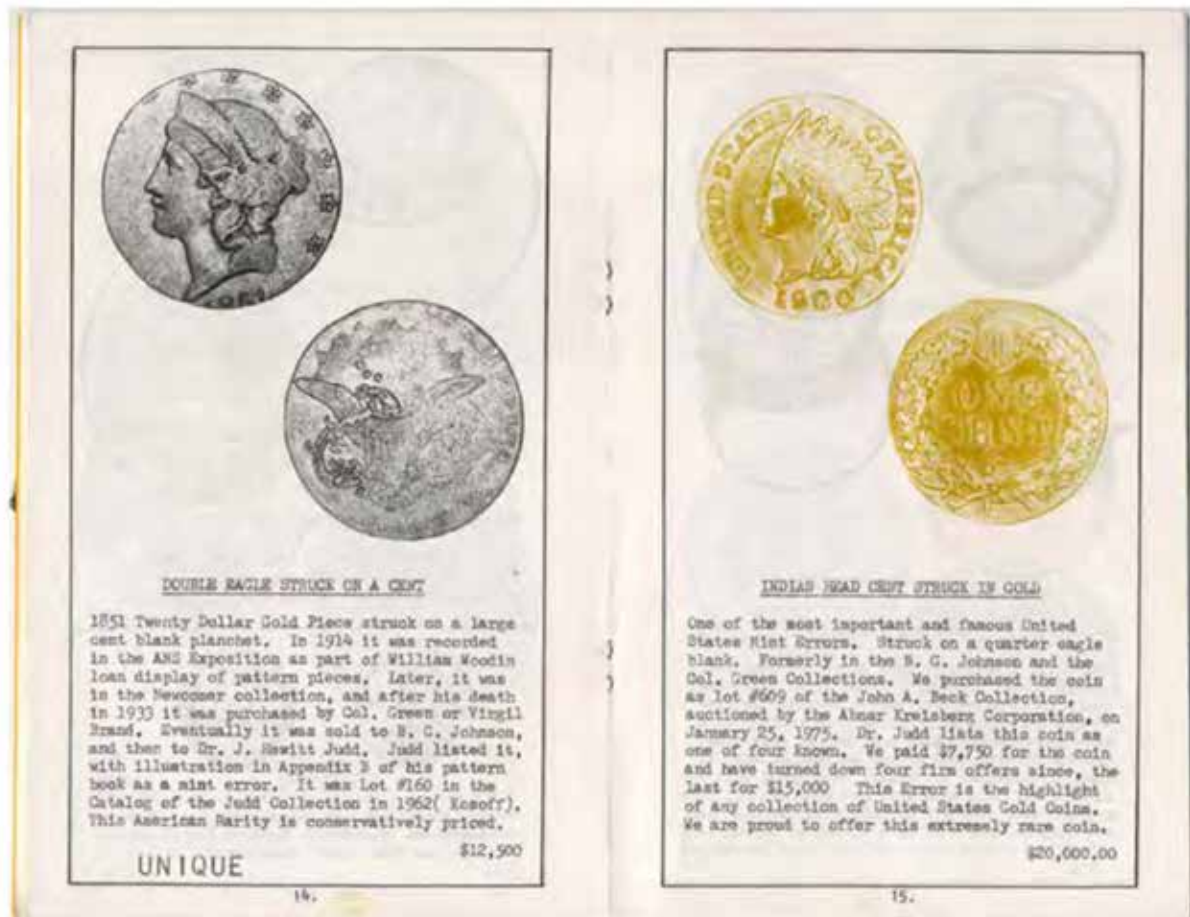
CONECA's GREG BENNICK INTERVIEWS MIKE BYERS

Dr. Berry's collection was donated to the American Numismatic Association Museum in Colorado Springs, CO and is sometimes displayed there. Many of Dr. Berry's famous proof and mint state Eisenhower Dollar errors will be forever preserved by the museum so they can be enjoyed by many.

Greg Bennick: Let's go back and talk about that 1975 catalog. It featured not only major errors like the ones you mentioned but is also filled with scholarship and insight about the coins throughout. The scholarship is important. Where did your education come from about these errors at that time? Information about coins was certainly not as readily available as it is today.

Mike Byers: There was a limited amount of information on error coins at that time. Obviously, there was no internet, and no instant access to information, prices realized, dealer's inventories, etc. Fred Weinberg mailed his price list and John Devine mailed his catalogs. Natalie Halpern mailed out a few lists as did Phil Steiner and others. There were a few basic books on error coins but nowhere near what has now been published to date. You would get information from whatever valid sources you could as the hobby was growing..

Greg Bennick: Back then, in the early 70's, most people were enthralled with BIE Lincoln cents, off center coins, a double struck something or other...but you were dialed into truly major errors at the time. Were these errors considered as spectacular then as they are now? Or were they accessible to people as they started to know that they were available?



Mike Byers catalog, 1975

CONECA's GREG BENNICK INTERVIEWS MIKE BYERS

Mike Byers: These coins were elite, but you could find a Walking Liberty half struck on a quarter planchet for \$600. One might go in a Stack's auction fifty years ago for \$1,200. Today, they're \$15,000 to \$25,000, depending on condition. The coins that you mentioned, the off-center Morgans, die caps on Indian head cents and Barber dimes, the Standing Liberty quarter errors, the major off-metal Buffalo nickels: those have always been rare. They've always commanded huge money. It just is relative as to the time period. You know, \$800 for a Buffalo nickel on a dime planchet in 1970 was a lot of money. Today they're fifteen grand, but one sold in Heritage for close to \$50,000. A 1913 about 10 years ago. They've always been rare, and they've always been valuable, and they've always been at the upper end. I just took it to the next level and dealt with the Indian cent gold, the \$20 on the large cent, and many others like that which were just the cream of the crop.

Greg Bennick: That definitely makes sense. My father got me started in coins too. He started collecting in 1949, and we talk about this often. He says that a 1856 Flying Eagle cent might have been \$400 when he was a kid, but who had \$400 back then to buy one? He certainly didn't. His parents thought he was out of his mind when he spent \$5 on a 1950-D nickel to complete his Jefferson nickel set.

Mike Byers: Exactly. Even my dad, a coin dealer who dealt in very expensive five and six figure coins even back then, raised his eyebrows and said, "You know, you're going to bid up to \$10,000 or \$12,000 for an Indian cent struck in gold? That's a lot of money for that!" I was like, "Dad. Don't worry. It's fine. You know it's from the Beck Collection. It's a gem. You know, it's world famous. I'll sell it for a good profit. Whoever buys it's going to be happy. It's going to be worth multiples at some point." With that coin, Fred Weinberg was the underbidder, and he dropped out. I purchased it for \$7,750, which was an absolutely obscene amount of money for an error back then. The 1851 \$20 Gold Piece struck on a Large Cent Planchet came from the Bolt Collection. Fred Weinberg had just purchased the collection and I was in his office the very next day with first shot.

It is important to remember that at that time in 1975, you could buy a 1944 steel cent for \$1,000. Those are \$20,000, \$30,000 now. You could buy a 1943 copper cent for \$5,000 to \$10,000. Those are \$300,000 now. So, it's very reasonable for an Indian cent in gold that was \$8,000 back then to be, you know, \$200,000 or \$300,000 or \$400,000 now.



Unique 1913 Type 2 Buffalo nickel
struck in gold,
currently graded PCGS AU53

In fact, I recently sold the unique 1913 gold Buffalo nickel for \$400,000 to the owner of the number one registry set for PCGS for Buffalo nickels. I publicized that and it's pretty well known at this point. Had that come out in 1975, it would have been, you know, \$10,000 in the next lot after the gold Indian at \$7,750. It would have been an obscene amount back then. And today, \$400,000 for a unique gold Buffalo nickel sounds like a great deal.

Greg Bennick: Are there any specific error coins that you've never gotten to handle that you wish you had?

Mike Byers: I have handled the vast majority of what is out there. The one coin that slipped through my hands was the Panama-Pacific Half struck on a cut-down \$20 Saint-Gaudens which was sold in a Heritage auction in 2010.

Greg Bennick: Can you tell readers more about that coin just so people who might not be familiar with it can imagine it?

Mike Byers: Yes. Very few people know that there's actually two known. They're both certified. They are on cut down twenties. The mint took two struck Saint Gaudens \$20 gold pieces, cut them down, and sized each to the diameter of a 50-cent piece, because the Pan Pac half is the size of a 50-cent piece. Then they were overstruck by Pan-Pac dies. They're proof, and they're gold. The tags however just say the Judd number, which in my opinion is not sufficient. The next line should say, "On cut down \$20 Saint Gaudens", because just having the Judd number means that a lot of people, even wealthy, sophisticated collectors don't know that these were struck on cut down struck coins. They just think, "Oh, a Judd number!" They look it up and see yes, two known. But each is even more fascinating as they are over-struck on \$20 gold pieces. I got outbid on one of them. I bid \$345,000 in a Heritage Auction. It sold for \$460,000. Recently it just sold in 2022 for \$750,000. I should have hung in there and tried to buy it and add it to my personal collection, because it's just an amazing, it's not an error coin, but it's just an amazing rarity.

CONECA's GREG BENNICK INTERVIEWS MIKE BYERS

Greg Bennick: Did you ever have any interest in errors that weren't as epic and spectacular? When you were a kid basically walking around coin shows asking for errors, were you looking only then for spectacular errors, or did you have an interest in more commonly collectible errors along the way? Things that perhaps were slightly more run of the mill, but still aesthetically beautiful?

Mike Byers: When I was six or seven starting at shows, I would buy, as an example, off center Lincoln cents for \$2 and double strikes for \$3. I'd buy all of that, trying to make more contacts, having dealers know I'm the guy. But at some point, I had boxes of that material and this morphed into specializing and dealing in the rare, scarcer, more expensive errors. The accumulated, less expensive, more common errors I would just wholesale out to a few dealers as I accumulated them when I bought collections of error coins.

I would just put that box aside and eventually when it got to be a substantial amount, would just wholesale them out. And that's been my way of operating ever since. Even today I'll buy a collection for \$300,000 and it'll have 82 errors in it. And I only want to keep 10 and the other 72 I'll blow out wholesale. My archives include three hundred items from a few thousand dollars to a half million dollars over the last 40 years, are just a small percentage of what I've dealt in. Most of what I get comes in and goes out because it's just not on the level I deal in. But I'm not knocking the cheaper stuff. Some of it is very dramatic. It's a great value. It's how collectors start in error coins.

Greg Bennick: I did a little of both when I started but the more common coins certainly helped massively with my error coin education. ■

In the next issue of Errorscope, we will dive into Mike's discussion of his approach to his business, his favorite coins of all time, his book, and most importantly a discussion of proof error coins which is not to be missed! See you next issue.

CONECA's GREG BENNICK INTERVIEWS MIKE BYERS

Incredible Rarities Mike Byers

Interview

Part Two

By Greg Bennick

Welcome to the second half of my interview with Mike Byers, coin dealer of spectacular error coins. You can read part one in the last issue of Errorscope. This has been an exciting interview because it covers history, truly rare coins, and fresh perspectives on the hobby all at once. Be sure to check out Mike's archives on his site (mikebyers.com) as it features hundreds of mint errors, die trials, specimens and patterns from a few thousand dollars to a half-million dollars from which you can learn and be amazed.

A note on the timing of this interview; when I conducted this interview, I had not yet been added to Mike's list of error consultants for his Mint Error News website and magazine, which I since have been. I bring that up as this wasn't an "insider" interview. The consultancy came months after the interview was recorded.

Mike Byers: I want to make a comment about business practices and how I approach business because this might be helpful for others. Often times, some of the major players in the hobby don't mention other dealers, who they see as competitors, in their listings and descriptions. I do things differently. That's why I did Mint Error News. If you notice it has world class consultants, the live links to their websites. I mean, who does that? I tried to include world class consultants, and if you look at the list and my eBay listings, I'll mention Jon Sullivan or I'll mention Fred Weinberg or I'll mention Heritage. I have a completely different philosophy. I try to include people who are friends that I do business with, and with whom we have a great relationship. Listings explain the coin, the history, and where it came from rather than just have tunnel vision promoting myself and being vague in saying "another dealer" and so on. I don't understand how they operate like that. They're all very protective and it works for them. But this obviously has worked for me with this approach of including other people. And I've been extremely successful.

Greg Bennick: What major errors have been your favorites over the years?

Mike Byers: Besides the Gold Indian Cent and the \$20 Liberty on the Large Cent Planchet, a few of my other favorites include patterns, die trials, specimens and experimental strikes. Here are a few of my all-time favorites because each one is unique, spectacular, and amazing. I have a 1973-S Proof Bronze Eisenhower Dollar which is broadstruck on a bronze planchet in PCGS PR-62RD CAMEO. This coin is unique.



1973-S Proof Eisenhower dollar
broadstruck on a bronze planchet

I have a 1977 Lincoln Cent struck on an aluminum planchet from Philadelphia which is graded NGC MS-60. It is also unique.



1977 Lincoln Cent struck on an
aluminum planchet



CONECA's GREG BENNICK INTERVIEWS MIKE BYERS

A couple others are a 1970-S proof Washington 25¢ overstruck on an 1898 Liberty \$5 gold coin in NGC PF-66.



Gold quarter

And a 1973-S Proof Ike dollar mated pair with a dollar struck on a 1¢ planchet mated with an Ike dollar indented by that 1¢ Planchet. The coins are both PCGS PR67 with the cent being PR67RB. This set is unique too of course.



1973-S Proof Ike dollar /cent mated pair (described later in the interview)

Greg Bennick: I actually own two former "Mike Byers" coins. One is the only known Liberty Nickel counterbrockage in private hands. The other is an incredible proof mated pair in PCGS PF69 Deep Cameo: a 2010-S James Buchanan presidential dollar brockaged on the reverse by a crescent shaped piece of scrap which itself was double struck. I love them.

Mike Byers: Very cool.

Greg Bennick: Are there coins in your own personal collection that are not for sale? Ones that you just keep and enjoy?

Mike Byers: Yes, I personally have a collection of unique mint errors and die trials which have not yet been offered for sale to dealers or collectors. At some point these will become available to purchase but I have not decided whether to handle these myself through my website or consign them to Heritage Auctions, who does an amazing job with their auctions. Just to tease your *Errorscope* readers, a few items in my personal collection that have not been publicized in any



1970-S proof Washington 25¢ overstruck on an 1898 Liberty \$5 gold coin

fashion including through *Coin World* or *Mint Error News* include some six-figure double struck, off-metal, off-center, and die caps of type coins from 1830-1880.

Greg Bennick: Incredible. I look forward to hearing more someday. Tell us about the launch of *Mint Error News* in 2003 and what you've enjoyed most about keeping this publication going in print and online for twenty years and almost seventy issues.



CONECA's GREG BENNICK INTERVIEWS MIKE BYERS

Mike Byers: In 2003, after evaluating the mint error market and the lack of a centralized location with up-to-date information on prices, auctions and discoveries, I, along with several recognized numismatic experts, decided to launch *Mint Error News*. It is both a print and an online publication with issues of the magazine available for PDF download. Although I should have saved several printed copies, I have only kept my private set. That is unfortunate because many collectors have asked if any complete sets were available for their library.

The *Mint Error News* website has over 1,300 articles with features, discoveries, news stories, and mint error related info from the United States and around the world. It has become the most popular and informative online resource for mint errors and is read by thousands of dealers and collectors. We have many consultants to *Mint Error News* who are numismatic experts recognized worldwide including Heritage Auctions, Dave Camire, Ron Guth, Marc Crane, Andy Lustig, Saul Teichman, Michael Faraone, Steven Contursi, Jeff Ylitalo, John Wang and Fred Weinberg (retired).

Greg Bennick: Your book *World's Greatest Mint Errors* is also filled with incredible coins. How did you decide what coins to include in your book and what was it like writing that book?

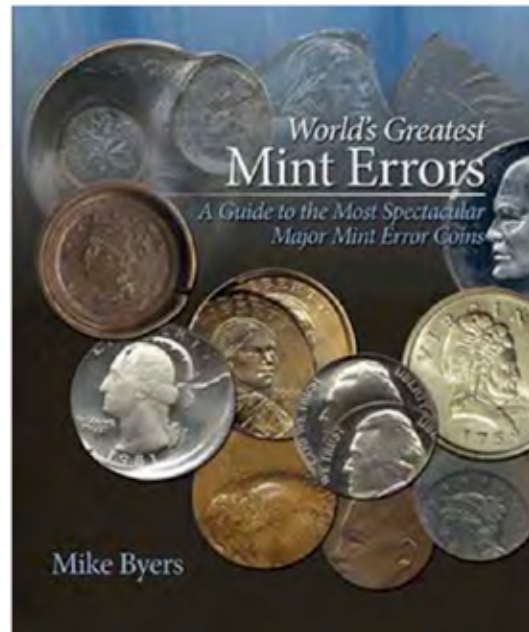
Mike Byers: *World's Greatest Mint Errors* was the culmination of over three decades of dealing in the world's greatest, rarest and most exotic mint errors. The *Mint Error News* website was busting at the seams and it was obviously time for me to publish my first book. Zyrus Press published my book in 2009 and it went on to win the prestigious Numismatic Literary Guild award for Best World Book. It was quite an honor and I was humbled because my peers voted to give the award to my book. In my opinion, the book was recognized for being the first of its kind, a coffee table style book with different kinds of mint errors, including explanations of each category type with beautiful images. It included prices guides and had the latest information for anyone interested in these kinds of coins.

Greg Bennick: How did you decide which coins went in there and which did not? Certainly, there are fantastic, spectacular mint errors that did not get included in that book. How did you do the editing to figure out what went on the cutting room floor and what got included?

Mike Byers: Difficult question to answer. The process was very difficult. We had three or four times the number of images and descriptions that finally made it into the book. I divided them into the different categories, and made each one into a chapter such as broadstrikes, brockages, or mated pairs. Then tried to find some that were different looking, a few that were famous, a few that brought a lot of money, and some that were very visual. It's more of a color, coffee table, user-friendly book with huge color photos and easy to read description of what type of error the reader is seeing. I wanted to offer examples that people can look at and go, "Wow," look at this or that. That was my objective.

I didn't want to publish a very dry, technical, mint error book that has been done in the past. I'm not knocking those. They have their purpose and people need to be educated, but some of them are kind of dry and have very technical terms and descriptions of the minting process and each step. This is nice to know, but a lot of collectors don't need that many details and don't really care, I'm just basing it on the experiences that I've had with collectors and dealers that purchased from me. They're more concerned with the specifics of a coin, in terms of how many are known, the price history, how long have you had it? This is instead of having me explain how the off center occurred when it was not seated in the collar properly and so on.

And you know, not everyone collects errors, not everyone understands them, but they still recognize the importance of that book. It was the first of its kind in the ways I just described to you. And I was honored, because it was an acknowledgement for the hard work that I put into that book. It was difficult to pick which images and descriptions to put in there. There were far too many to include in a book.



CONECA's GREG BENNICK INTERVIEWS MIKE BYERS

Greg Bennick: I'd like to ask you about proof errors. I've noticed many rare and exotic proof US error coins being offered in the last few years in places such as Heritage as well as your website. I got involved in errors in 1981, and growing up we were always told that there weren't really any proof errors due to the meticulous way they are made. And then all of a sudden, proof error coins started appearing in the market. I know I mentioned my mated pair set earlier. Over the last few years, more and more proof errors have come out. Can you talk a bit on how and why are they legal to own and what the inside scoop is? For readers to get some context I will reprint here what appears as an explanation on your website along with each proof error you showcase for sale:

In the early 2000's, a group of several hundred U.S. error coins were found in a safe-deposit box. Fred Weinberg purchased this group which included coins struck for proof sets and also coins struck for circulation. This group was auctioned by the California State Controller's Office of Unclaimed Property. The U.S. Secret Service inspected and released this collection to the State of California determining that it was legal to own. The State of California then auctioned the collection and the rest is history. Another example of U.S. error coins escaping the Mint occurred in the 1970's. A hoard of proof error coins were smuggled out of the San Francisco Mint inside the oil pans of forklifts that were being serviced outside of the Mint. This topic was discussed in the June 6, 2022 issue of Coin World, which covered Fred Weinberg's account of this story.

Mike Byers: Yes, the government knew about it, didn't like it, but didn't do anything. The Secret Service gave their blessing to that safe deposit of box proof errors and auctioned them. Recently another group came out, which I handled, and then they have been sold on Heritage Auctions, and through other auction and coin companies. My answer is yes, they are legal. Some people think that because they didn't come out in proof set holders, they were deliberately made and therefore stolen. This isn't the case. They are absolutely legal to own. Some were indeed intentionally struck. No one's disputing that.

Greg Bennick: I think that people get up in arms about modern proof errors, in part because the error community did such a good job in the 70s and 80s instilling in everybody the idea that there weren't any, or that they were impossible, and that they didn't exist. So now to have dramatic errors come out seems incalculable. But I could make the same argument about the Amon Carter die cap Morgan dollar. It's a spectacular coin. Did that simply just get out in circulation? No, it probably was made, handled, brought out of the mint and sold to a very early collector. But we don't talk about that because it's a fantastic classic error coin. But why wouldn't that have been just walked out of the mint as well, one hundred and fifty years ago?

Mike Byers: This has been happening for hundreds of years. Rarities are made and traded between dealers and auction houses. Wealthy people have bought and sold intentionally produced rarities. What about the 1913 Liberty nickels? Those were made on purpose, stolen, and smuggled out.

Greg Bennick: For sure. Without a doubt.

Mike Byers: So why is that any different? Why are people complaining about this fifty years ago, when fifty years earlier, the employees made the 1913 Liberty nickels struck them intentionally, unauthorized, and smuggled them out. These trade for millions of dollars. Why are not people up in arms about all that stuff? That's all okay. But all these proof errors from fifty years ago?

Greg Bennick: I think that one of the reasons people are up in arms about the modern material is that they feel that the somebody, or the people, responsible are people we could still hold accountable. The reason people aren't up in arms about a Morgan dollar die cap is because whoever made that thing has been dead for seventy or eighty years. So, what's the point, of going after them? The bottom line is that people want to buy these things because they're cool.

Mike Byers: But even fifty years ago, the guy would have to be old enough in his job at the mint to be in a supervisory position to be able to do this. So realistically, they're dead, too. The other thing is that it wasn't just five coins. We're not talking about five 1913 Liberty nickels. We're not talking about, the controversy over seven Washington quarters on nickel planchets dated 1971-S. We're talking about hundreds of coins. It's not thousands. And the thing is, the most respected auction houses, Heritage and others, and the most respected coin dealers all deal in this material. It is market accepted.

Greg Bennick: You also deal in die trials and patterns, such as the Martha Washington test pieces. What can you tell us about them and why you are drawn to them?

Mike Byers: Die trials and patterns have always fascinated me because they are not only unique and rare, but mysterious, enigmatic and very valuable. Some are known and referenced in the Judd book, while others are continually being discovered and are published and added to new editions of the Judd reference. The Martha Washington test pieces were struck from fantasy Martha

CONECA's GREG BENNICK INTERVIEWS MIKE BYERS



Martha Washington test die

Washington test dies in the Philadelphia Mint in 1965 to test different compositions for U.S. coinage. This fact was well known and published and everyone was aware of it. The new news, which was my discovery and featured in a front-page *Coin World* article, was that the U.S. Mint once again struck these Martha Washington test pieces on new compositions to test which metals would be used for future coinage. A further fascinating aspect of this discovery is that several Martha Washington test dies from the 1999 strikings inadvertently found their way into public hands. Three private companies in the United States struck Martha Washington test pieces using U.S. mint dies when testing their alloys. One was also discovered in scrap, which was sold by one of the government contractors. I have been fortunate to have handled a couple of these. One example is a Martha Washington reverse die which was used to strike one cent experimental test pieces for U.S. Judd #2180. It is NGC certified and encapsulated and is unique in private hands.

Greg Bennick: I'd love for readers to understand more about you than just coins. You are also a dealer in fine art. Can you tell us about what art you enjoy?

Mike Byers: I have also dealt in fine art since the early 1980s, especially Leroy Neiman original oils in the \$10K - \$250K range. Many rare coin dealers who appreciate the intricate artistry of coinage also enjoy fine art and antiques.

Greg Bennick: You also collect and appreciate cars too, right? That's another aesthetic that you appreciate.

Mike Byers: Yes. Ever since I was 22, I have owned and driven some of the most exotic top-notch cars that are out there. I had fun driving them to the Long Beach coin show and valeting them at the Hyatt. One was a Rolls Royce phantom, another was a Lamborghini, another was a Mercedes SLS with the gull-wing doors I had personal license plates, and people, dealers, collectors would know, "Oh Mike Byers is here." I'd talk cars with them and maybe they had a car that was nice and it was just another way to visit. But it was also a calling card that was my business card. Recently, I'm more security conscious. Everything's changed in the last few years. Right now, I drive a Rolls Royce Wraith and I have a Bentley Continental GT Speed and a couple others. But I'm a little more low-key with the license plates and where I go and how I park and I'm very security conscious coming and going from a coin show or meeting a customer. It's more in a bank or in an office rather than just on the fly, the way you know coin dealers would deal in the past. In the past we'd meet in the lobby. It would be called "lobby leaching" and you'd sit there in the lobby at a table, order a Coke or coffee, and you'd sit together with another dealer right in the middle of the public out in front of everybody. The term was more in reference to the crack out specialists, meaning the dealers who wanted first shot on slabbed coins to get upgrades from dealers who had just arrived to a show, maybe the day before or the morning of. This was in the good old days, around 15, 20, or 25 years ago Greg. But not today. This would be in the lounge, on a table, and you'd take out your attaché case, open it up, take the coins out on the table and do business right there. Strangers would walk by look at you and keep walking. Today you wouldn't dream of doing that. It's all in secured hotel rooms. Security is a major issue that everyone has to go through today.

Greg Bennick: That makes sense. Well, if you ever want to borrow my Toyota to be low-key at a coin show, or to go do a coin deal just let me know and it's yours. You could borrow it, and drive it around. No one will ever question you!

Mike Byers: (laughs) I appreciate that, Greg!

Greg Bennick: Well, thank you for the interview and for taking the time to share amazing coins, great stories, and insightful background not only on your successful coin experiences but on who you are as a person and on your background in the hobby. I know I've appreciated it and readers will too.

Mike Byers: Thank you!

NOTE: Since this interview was recorded, the following consultants have been added to Mike's Mint Error News website (mint-errornews.com) and magazine: Christopher Talbot Frank, Greg Bennick, Silvano DiGenova, Brian Hodge, Joe Cronin, Allen Rowe, Ian Russell and Jim Gatey. ■



CONECA

The Combined Organization
of Numismatic Error Collectors of America



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

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conecaonline.org

RARE SET OF OFFICIAL JOHN F. KENNEDY PRESIDENTIAL INAUGURAL MEDAL OBVERSE AND REVERSE PLASTER MODELS

by Mike Byers (mikebyers.com)

This amazing set of John F. Kennedy Inaugural Medal plasters combine historical significance, extreme rarity, and an incredible pedigree.

With a diameter of 9 1/2 inches, they were used to create the obverse and reverse galvanos of the same diameter.



RARE SET OF OFFICIAL JOHN F. KENNEDY PRESIDENTIAL INAUGURAL MEDAL OBVERSE AND REVERSE PLASTER MODELS

An attractive gold finish was applied to these plasters to represent the medal struck in gold that was presented to President Kennedy himself. A plaster is the model made during the design process of a coin or medal. They are sculpted in a much larger size than the actual size of the final coin or medal. Plaster casts can be positive or negative and the artist is able to add or carve additional detail.

These have been well-preserved and are in excellent condition with only a crack on the backside of the obverse plaster.

These plasters have a pedigree starting with their production at Medallic Art Co. They were purchased by Joe Levine, who was a very well known coin dealer specializing in official presidential inaugural medals and related memorabilia. He wrote the *Collectors Guide to*

Presidential Inaugural Medals and Memorabilia. They were then sold to a Presidential Medal collector and eventually purchased by Lori Ferber Collectibles. I just acquired these and wanted to share their history and rarity with the numismatic community.

David Alexander, author of *Medals of the Hall of Fame for Great Americans at New York University*, states that:

“The official John F. Kennedy Inaugural Medal was struck by Medallic Art Company, then based in New York City. It was designed by the late Paul Manship at the suggestion of the First Lady [Jacqueline Kennedy].”

The official Inaugural Medal was struck in gold, silver and bronze. Historical records show that eight were struck in gold, 7,500 in silver and 53,331 in bronze for public sale.

RARE SET OF OFFICIAL JOHN F. KENNEDY PRESIDENTIAL INAUGURAL MEDAL OBVERSE AND REVERSE PLASTER MODELS

The John F. Kennedy Presidential Library and Museum displays the 14K gold Inaugural Medal encased in lucite in their collection. This gold medal was presented to President Kennedy by Bruce Sundlun

(co-chairman of the Inaugural Parade Committee) and Edward Foley (chairman of the Inaugural Committee) in the Oval Office on January 27, 1961.



Image courtesy of the John F. Kennedy Presidential Library and Museum, Boston, MA

RARE SET OF OFFICIAL JOHN F. KENNEDY PRESIDENTIAL INAUGURAL MEDAL OBVERSE AND REVERSE PLASTER MODELS

During the 20th century, the Medallic Art Co. produced galvanos for James Earle Fraser, Laura Gardin Fraser, Victor D. Brenner, Howard Weinman, and many others. Paul Manship designed this Inaugural medal and the plasters that was used

by the Medallic Art Co. to produce the galvanos.

The Smithsonian has the obverse galvano for this Kennedy Inaugural Medal, which is shown below.



Image courtesy of Smithsonian American Art Museum

RARE SET OF OFFICIAL JOHN F. KENNEDY PRESIDENTIAL INAUGURAL MEDAL OBVERSE AND REVERSE PLASTER MODELS

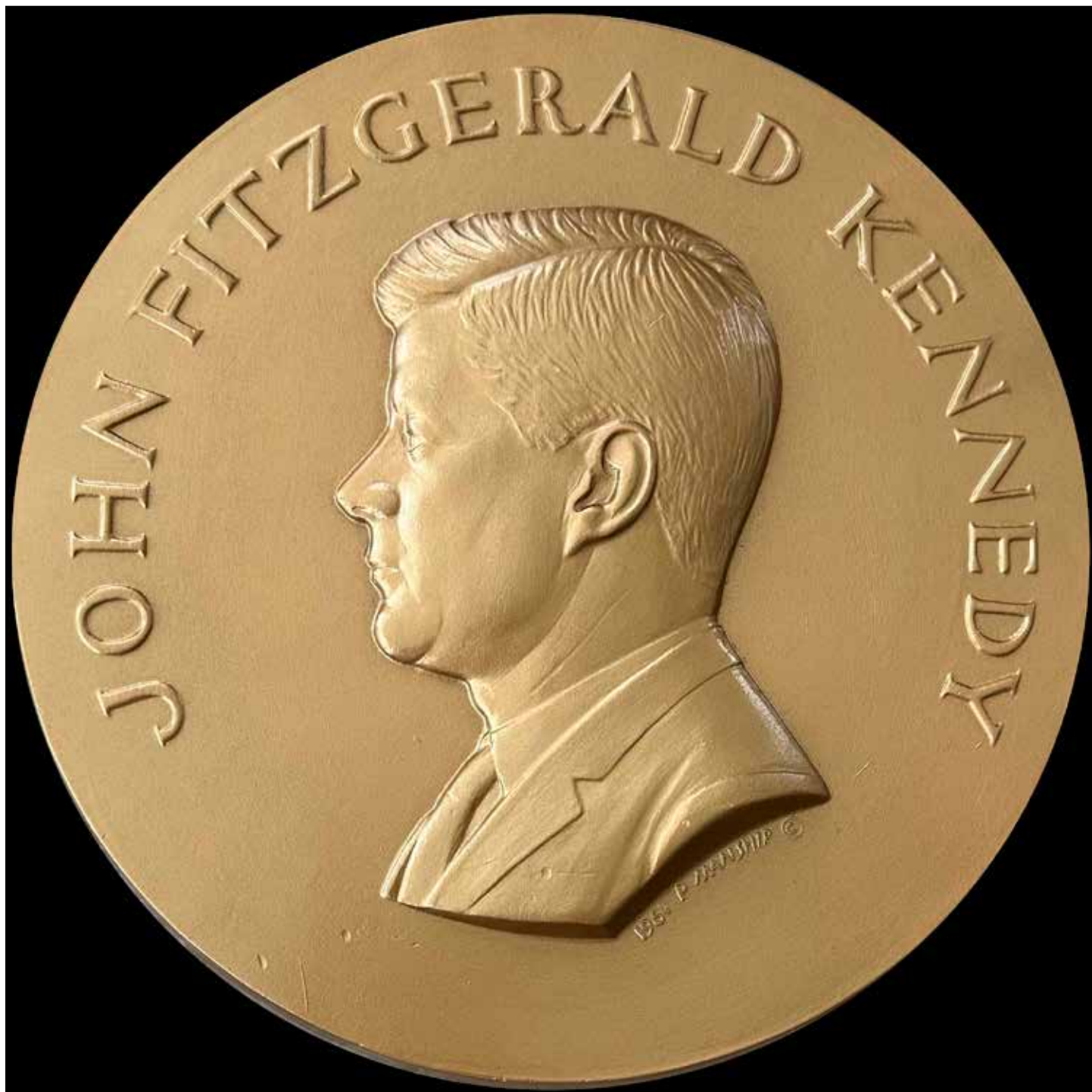
NGC & PCGS authenticate and certify this medal in silver and bronze, which are shown below.



RARE SET OF OFFICIAL JOHN F. KENNEDY PRESIDENTIAL INAUGURAL MEDAL OBVERSE AND REVERSE PLASTER MODELS

Besides being the 35th President of the United States, John F. Kennedy was one of the most recognized

and famous people of our time. His memorabilia is collected world-wide with intensity and great interest.



RARE SET OF OFFICIAL JOHN F. KENNEDY PRESIDENTIAL INAUGURAL MEDAL OBVERSE AND REVERSE PLASTER MODELS



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Martha Washington
Test Pieces



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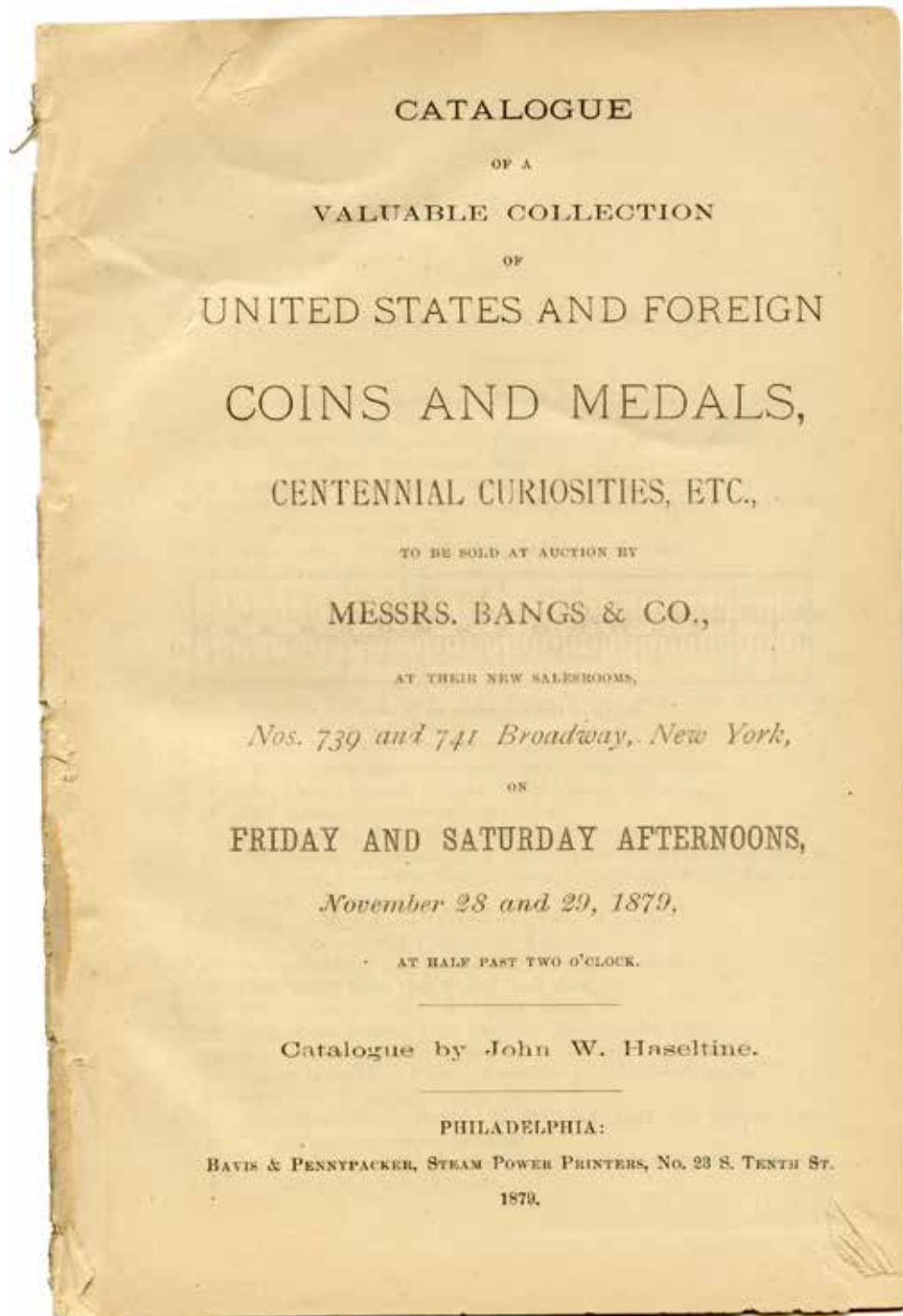


NLG Award: Best World Coin Book



MINT ERRORS LISTED IN 1879 CATALOGUE

Editor's Note: One of our readers found this coin catalogue from 1879. In it were two pages that listed major mint errors for sale. Included in these mint errors were several double strikes and brockages. It is one of the earliest listings of major mint errors that we've ever seen.



EIGHTEENTH CENTURY. HALF PENNIES.

- 1598 1760; "I promise to pay to the bearer on demand two pence, Frank McMinn;" rev., blank; good; rare.
- 70 99 1792; Coventry; Lady Godiva naked; rev., elephant; barely circulated; scarce.
- 130 100 1792; Lady Godiva naked; rev., coat of arms, griffins, etc.; motto, "God Grant Grace;" very good; extremely rare variety.
- 70 101 1793; Lady Godiva naked; rev., elephant; barely circulated; scarce.
- 69 102 1794; Lady Godiva naked; rev., tower; very fine; scarce.
- 230 103 1795; Lady Godiva naked; rev., tower; uncirculated; this date is extremely rare and brings £1 in London.
- 10 104 1794; Lambe & Son, Bath; very good; brass; very rare; the only one I ever saw in brass.
- 70 105 1791; G. F. Handel; Choral Fund for Decayed Widows; fine; rare.
- 15 106 1796; Scotch head, with pipe; "Campbell's snuff shop;" very good; rare.
- 2 107 "Tom Takle is rich;" sailor with sword; fair; rare.
- 108 M. I. Blake, Esq.; III (three pence); very good; rare.
- 27 109 Lutwyches Manufactory; Medals and Coins; uncirculated; rare.
- 58 110 1799; Isle of Wight; Half Penny; good; scarce.
- 7 111 1791-92; obv., head of Shakespeare; all different; good; 4 pieces.
- 4 112 1794-95; head of Prince of Wales; different; good to fine; 3 pieces.
- 8 113 1788-93; John Wilkinson, Iron Master; all have his head on obverse, and all different; scarce lot; good to fine; 9 pieces.
- 4 114 Half Penny Tokens; different; good to fine; 29 pieces.
- 6 115 Penny Tokens; different; good; 10 pieces.
- 10 116 Farthing Token; Pideock; elephant; uncirculated.
- " 117 Hot rolls every morning; Farthing; good; scarce.
- 3 118 English tokens; fine; all brass; very scarce; 11 pieces.

Curious Misstruck Coins.

- 65 119 1831; Cent. reverse same as obverse, incused.
- 70 120 Cent, with two tails or reverses; one incused.
- 52 121 1797; Cent; rev., double strike; making a very small wreath and no "One."
- 20 122 1829; Cent; rev., double strike, showing 2 wreaths.
- " 123 Cent; obverse and reverse incused.
- 15 124 Cent; struck on part of planchet only.
- 20 125 1848; Cent; obverse and reverse incused.
- 16 126 1845; Cent; obverse and reverse incused.
- 15 127 1808; Half Cent; reverse same as obverse, incused.
- " 128 1787; New Jersey Cent struck over a Connecticut Cent; "Con. Ribus Unum."

- ¹⁶ 129 1787; Connecticut Cent; with two reverses, one incused.
¹⁰ 130 Connecticut Cent; struck on part of planchet only.
¹⁰ 131 Connecticut Cent; struck on part of planchet only.
¹⁵ 132 1788; Connecticut Cent; shows 2 heads on obverse.
⁵ 133 1810; Prussia; 1 Schilling; rev., same incused.
¹ 134 1836; Belgium; rev., other side reverse incused.
["] 135 George III; Half Penny; reverse same as obverse, incused.
² 136 United States; Bronze 2 and 1 Cents; struck on part of planchet only; 4 pieces.
¹⁵ 137 Rebellion Token; "Good for 1 Cent;" rev., the same, incused.
["] 138 1863; Rebellion Token; head of Liberty; rev., the same, incused.
["] 139 1863; Rebellion Token; different head of Liberty; rev., the same, incused.
["] 140 Rebellion Token; Oliver Boutwell, Troy, N. Y.; rev., the same, incused.

United States Silver Dollars.

[Where a variety is designated by "H. & R." and a number, it relates to number of the variety, fully described in a work on the types and varieties of the United States Silver Dollars, Half and Quarter Dollars, compiled by John W. Haseltine from his collection and that of Mr. J. C. Randall, to be issued in 1880.]

- ²³⁰ 141 1795; wide date; one point of star touches the curl nearly at the end; reverse has 19 berries; very fine; H. & R., No. 1.
¹⁷⁵ 142 1795; wide date; long bust; lower curl has one point of star touching it; rev., 14 berries; good; scratched in field; H. & R., No. 7; scarce.
²⁶⁰ 143 1795; fillet head; lower star touches second curl; rev., 7 berries; H. & R., No. 13; very good; almost fine.
¹⁷⁵ 144 1795; fillet head; lowest star near lowest curl; rev., 6 berries; good; H. & R., No. 14.
³³⁰ 145 1796; small date; rev., 8 berries; fine; H. & R., No. 4.
²⁹⁰ 146 1796; large date; rev., lowest berry under the stem of wreath opposite to "U;" very good; H. & R., No. 5; scarce.
³²⁵ 147 1797; 7 stars facing; rev., lowest berry on upper part of the stem of wreath; fine; H. & R., No. 1.
²⁷⁵ 148 1797; 6 stars facing; rev., lowest berry under the stem of wreath; good; H. & R., No. 3.
⁵²⁵ 149 1798; 13 stars; rev., small eagle; large letters; good; rare; H. & R., No. 1.
²⁰⁰ 150 1798; large eagle; close date; 8 in date touches the bust; rev., 10 arrows in eagle's claw; diminutive berries on laurel branch; fine; H. & R., No. 6.



PCGS CoinFacts

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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.

UNIQUE SET OF CANADIAN QUARTERS OVERSTRUCK BY 1978 CANADIAN CENT DIES

by Mike Byers (mikebyers.com)



UNIQUE SET OF CANADIAN QUARTERS OVERSTRUCK BY 1978 CANADIAN CENT DIES

This is an amazing and unique set of Canadian quarter mint errors. Each of these are Canadian quarters struck by Canadian cent dies and are referred to as double denominations. These are among the rarest type of double denomination since they were deliberately overstruck by dies of a smaller denomination. Six out of the seven have dates that differ from the 1978 Canadian cent dies which makes them "dual date" mint errors as well. PCGS has authenticated and certified these as mint errors.

The Canadian quarter struck from 1968-1978 depicts the second portrait of Queen Elizabeth II on the obverse and the reverse portrays a caribou. These were struck in nickel composition with a weight of 5.05 grams and a diameter of 23.88 mm.

In 1973, a different design was used for the reverse, portraying the Royal Canadian Mounted Police. It was a circulating commemorative coin. To my knowledge, this 1973

commemorative quarter overstruck by 1978 Canadian cent dies is unique.

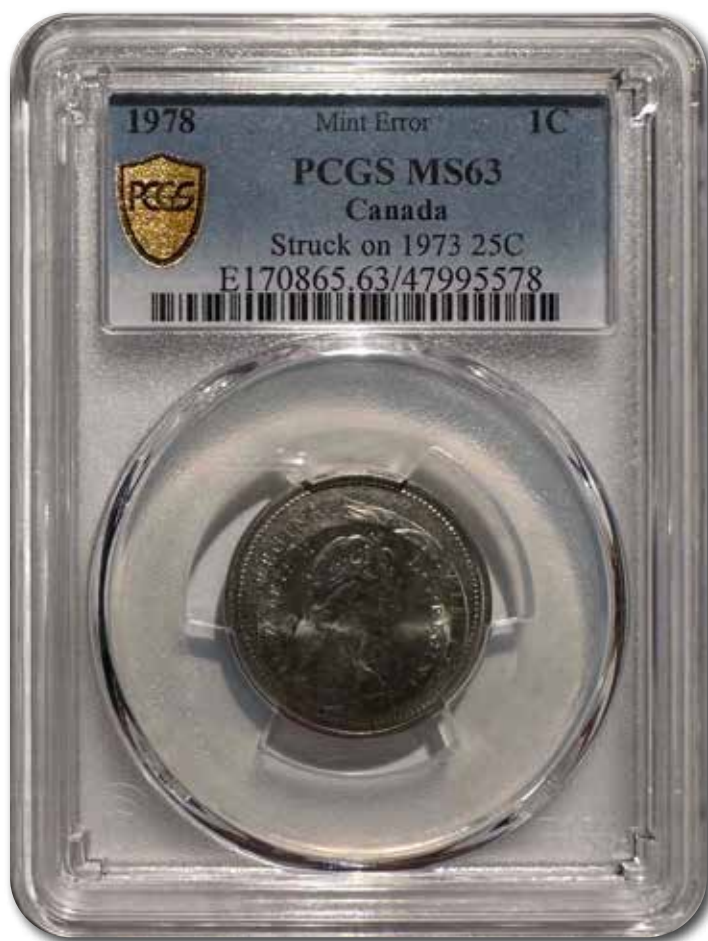
Two of the seven quarters were overstruck off-center by the cent dies, the other five were struck within in the diameter of the quarter. PCGS noted on the inserts that two of the quarters were scratched and when this occurs, they are not given a numeric grade. In my professional opinion, having dealt in major mint errors for 45 years, it is more likely that the scratches are actually ejection marks or handling marks from the creation of these exotic and intentional major mint errors. These quarters (with a diameter of 23.88 mm) obviously did not fit properly in the collar designed for the 1978 Canadian cents.

Each of these are extremely dramatic and were obviously kept together as a set for half a century. These were intentionally struck and are prized and collected by many dealers and collectors who specialize in dramatic and rare major mint errors.

UNIQUE SET OF CANADIAN QUARTERS OVERSTRUCK BY 1978 CANADIAN CENT DIES

1978 1C Struck on 1973 25C PCGS MS 63

This overstrike shows the full date and complete design including the maple leaf from the reverse cent die, the full 1973 date of the Canadian quarter, and is in choice uncirculated condition. In 1973, a different design was used for the reverse, portraying the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, and it was a circulating commemorative coin. This double denomination mint error is also a "dual date." To my knowledge, this 1973 commemorative quarter overstruck by 1978 Canadian cent dies is unique. The eye appeal of this mint error is fantastic.



UNIQUE SET OF CANADIAN QUARTERS OVERSTRUCK BY 1978 CANADIAN CENT DIES



UNIQUE SET OF CANADIAN QUARTERS OVERSTRUCK BY 1978 CANADIAN CENT DIES



UNIQUE SET OF CANADIAN QUARTERS OVERSTRUCK BY 1978 CANADIAN CENT DIES

1978 1C Struck on 1971 25C PCGS MS 64

This overstrike shows the full date and complete design including the maple leaf from the reverse cent die, the full 1971 date of the Canadian quarter, and is almost in gem condition. The eye appeal of this mint error is fantastic. This double denomination mint error is also a "dual date."



UNIQUE SET OF CANADIAN QUARTERS OVERSTRUCK BY 1978 CANADIAN CENT DIES



UNIQUE SET OF CANADIAN QUARTERS OVERSTRUCK BY 1978 CANADIAN CENT DIES



UNIQUE SET OF CANADIAN QUARTERS OVERSTRUCK BY 1978 CANADIAN CENT DIES

1978 1C Struck Off-Center on 1977 25C PCGS MS 64

This overstrike shows the full date and maple leaf from the reverse cent die, the 77 from the 1977 date of the Canadian quarter, and is almost in gem condition. This double denomination mint error was struck off-center and is also a "dual date."



UNIQUE SET OF CANADIAN QUARTERS OVERSTRUCK BY 1978 CANADIAN CENT DIES



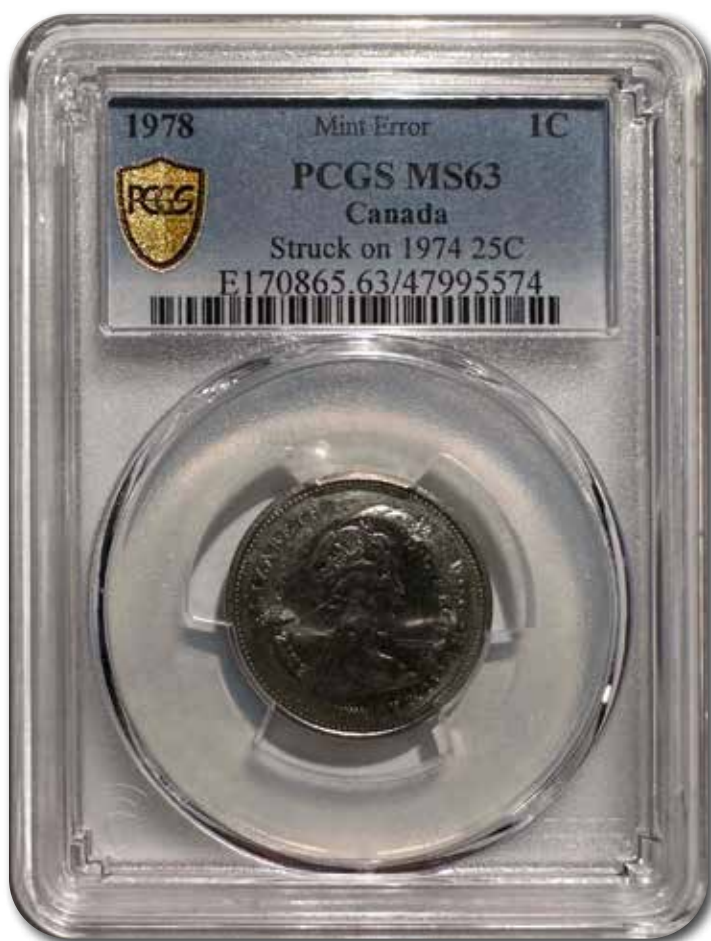
UNIQUE SET OF CANADIAN QUARTERS OVERSTRUCK BY 1978 CANADIAN CENT DIES



UNIQUE SET OF CANADIAN QUARTERS OVERSTRUCK BY 1978 CANADIAN CENT DIES

1978 1C Struck on 1974 25C PCGS MS 63

This overstrike shows the full date and complete design including the maple leaf from the reverse cent die, the full 1974 date of the Canadian quarter, and is in choice uncirculated condition. The strike from both cent dies is perfectly positioned in the center of both the obverse and reverse. This double denomination mint error is also a "dual date."



UNIQUE SET OF CANADIAN QUARTERS OVERSTRUCK BY 1978 CANADIAN CENT DIES



UNIQUE SET OF CANADIAN QUARTERS OVERSTRUCK BY 1978 CANADIAN CENT DIES



UNIQUE SET OF CANADIAN QUARTERS OVERSTRUCK BY 1978 CANADIAN CENT DIES

1978 1C Struck on 1978 25C PCGS MS 64

This overstrike shows the full date and complete design including the maple leaf from the reverse cent die, the full 1978 date of the Canadian quarter, and is almost in gem condition. Both dates are 1978 on this double denomination mint error.



UNIQUE SET OF CANADIAN QUARTERS OVERSTRUCK BY 1978 CANADIAN CENT DIES



UNIQUE SET OF CANADIAN QUARTERS OVERSTRUCK BY 1978 CANADIAN CENT DIES



UNIQUE SET OF CANADIAN QUARTERS OVERSTRUCK BY 1978 CANADIAN CENT DIES

1978 1C Struck on 1968 25C PCGS Genuine Scratched UNC Detail

This overstrike shows the full date and complete design including the maple leaf from the reverse cent die and the full 1968 date of the Canadian quarter. Although PCGS designated this as "scratched UNC detail," in my opinion it is more likely that the scratches are actually ejection marks or handling marks from the creation of this intentional major mint error. This double denomination mint error is also a "dual date."



UNIQUE SET OF CANADIAN QUARTERS OVERSTRUCK BY 1978 CANADIAN CENT DIES



UNIQUE SET OF CANADIAN QUARTERS OVERSTRUCK BY 1978 CANADIAN CENT DIES



UNIQUE SET OF CANADIAN QUARTERS OVERSTRUCK BY 1978 CANADIAN CENT DIES

1978 1C Struck Off-Center on 1969 25C PCGS Genuine Scratched AU Detail

This overstrike shows the full date of the reverse cent die and the full 1969 date of the Canadian quarter. Although PCGS designated this as "scratched AU detail," in my opinion it is more likely that the scratches are actually ejection marks or handling marks from the creation of this intentional major mint error. This double denomination mint error was struck off-center and is also a "dual date."



UNIQUE SET OF CANADIAN QUARTERS OVERSTRUCK BY 1978 CANADIAN CENT DIES



UNIQUE SET OF CANADIAN QUARTERS OVERSTRUCK BY 1978 CANADIAN CENT DIES



UNIQUE SET OF CANADIAN QUARTERS OVERSTRUCK BY 1978 CANADIAN CENT DIES

The Canadian quarter struck from 1968-1978 depicts the second portrait of Queen Elizabeth II on the obverse and the reverse portrays a caribou. These were struck in nickel composition with a weight of 5.05 grams and a diameter of 23.88 mm. In 1973, a different design was used for the reverse, portraying the Royal Canadian Mounted Police. It was a circulating commemorative coin. To my knowledge, this 1973 commemorative quarter overstruck by 1978 Canadian cent dies is unique.



UNIQUE SET OF CANADIAN QUARTERS OVERSTRUCK BY 1978 CANADIAN CENT DIES

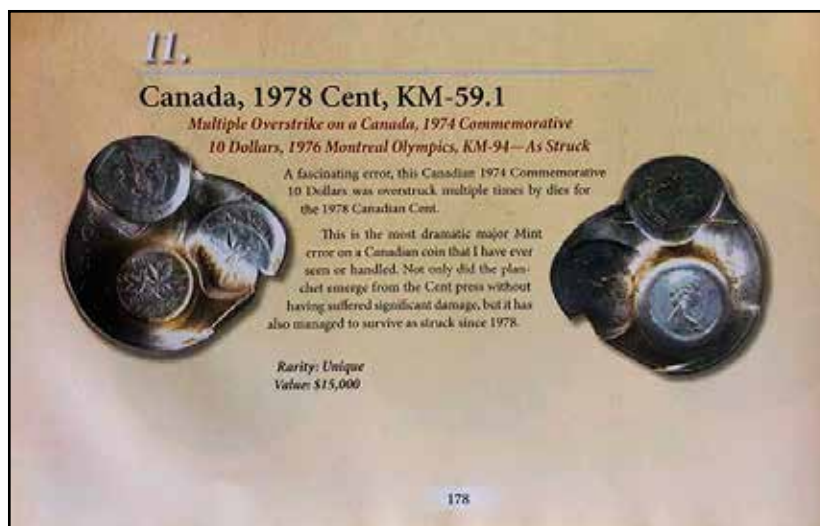
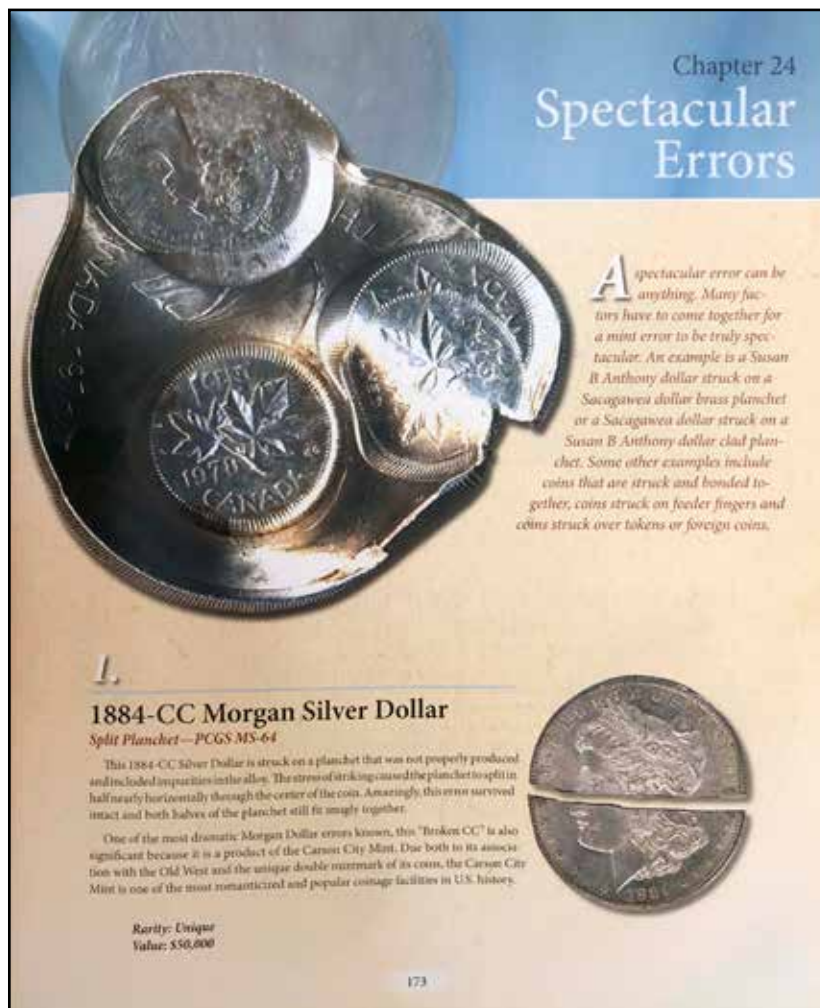
This Canadian 1978 cent struck on a 1969 quarter was sold by Heritage Auctions in 2022 for \$3,600.00 (Lot 64374). After researching Heritage Auctions and Stack's Bowers archives, this is the only other example of a Canadian cent overstruck on a Canadian quarter.



Images courtesy of Heritage Auctions

UNIQUE SET OF CANADIAN QUARTERS OVERSTRUCK BY 1978 CANADIAN CENT DIES

The most spectacular Canadian 1978 mint error is featured in my NLG Award winning book, *World's Greatest Mint Errors*. It is a Canadian 1978 cent overstruck multiple times on a Canadian 1974 Commemorative \$10.





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AMERICA THE BEAUTIFUL QUARTER SERIES FEATURING NATIONAL PARK QUARTER ERRORS

by Christopher Talbot Frank, CTF Error Coins

America The Beautiful Quarter series features 56 coin designs from 2010-2021 showcasing American National Parks. America The Beautiful Quarter errors are extremely rare and it may be impossible to find a major error on every design. The most common major error on national park quarters would be curved clips followed by multiple curved clips, straight and elliptical clip errors.

Major struck thru errors also occur on the America The Beautiful Quarter series with the most famous one being the 2020 “Blind Bat” American Samoa National Park Quarter.

Other major errors found in this series are defective planchet errors,

cladding errors and improperly annealed planchet errors.

There are very few major multiple errors on one coin such as the unique off center on 20% straight clip 2020 Weir Farm Quarter.

What attracted me to these coins besides my love of national parks are the many artistic designs and the extreme rarity of major error coins in this series. For the collector who loves national parks and major error coinage, I would recommend them to research just how rare major error coins are in this scenic coin series.

Find us on Instagram at
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AMERICA THE BEAUTIFUL QUARTER SERIES FEATURING NATIONAL PARK QUARTER ERRORS

**2020 NGC MS63 Off Center 20% Straight Clip
Weir Farm Quarter Mint Error
Unique**



AMERICA THE BEAUTIFUL QUARTER SERIES FEATURING NATIONAL PARK QUARTER ERRORS

**2020 NGC MS63 Off Center 20% Straight Clip
Weir Farm Quarter Mint Error
Unique**



AMERICA THE BEAUTIFUL QUARTER SERIES FEATURING NATIONAL PARK QUARTER ERRORS

2015 NGC MS62 30% Huge Curved Clip Saratoga Quarter Mint Error



AMERICA THE BEAUTIFUL QUARTER SERIES FEATURING NATIONAL PARK QUARTER ERRORS

**2015 NGC MS62 30% Huge Curved Clip
Saratoga Quarter Mint Error**



AMERICA THE BEAUTIFUL QUARTER SERIES FEATURING NATIONAL PARK QUARTER ERRORS

2013 NGC MS65 15% Ragged Straight Clip Peace Memorial Quarter Mint Error



AMERICA THE BEAUTIFUL QUARTER SERIES FEATURING NATIONAL PARK QUARTER ERRORS

2013 NGC MS65 15% Ragged Straight Clip Peace Memorial Quarter Mint Error



AMERICA THE BEAUTIFUL QUARTER SERIES FEATURING NATIONAL PARK QUARTER ERRORS

2014 NGC MS62 Large Triple Clips Arches Quarter Mint Error



AMERICA THE BEAUTIFUL QUARTER SERIES FEATURING NATIONAL PARK QUARTER ERRORS

2014 NGC MS62 Large Triple Clips Arches Quarter Mint Error



AMERICA THE BEAUTIFUL QUARTER SERIES FEATURING NATIONAL PARK QUARTER ERRORS

**2020 NGC MS63 Elliptical Clip 4.3 Grams
Salt Bay NP Quarter Mint Error**



AMERICA THE BEAUTIFUL QUARTER SERIES FEATURING NATIONAL PARK QUARTER ERRORS

**2020 NGC MS63 Elliptical Clip 4.3 Grams
Salt Bay NP Quarter Mint Error**



AMERICA THE BEAUTIFUL QUARTER SERIES FEATURING NATIONAL PARK QUARTER ERRORS

2018 D NGC MS65 Defective Clad Layer Cumberland Island Quarter Mint Error



AMERICA THE BEAUTIFUL QUARTER SERIES FEATURING NATIONAL PARK QUARTER ERRORS

2018 D NGC MS65 Defective Clad Layer Cumberland Island Quarter Mint Error



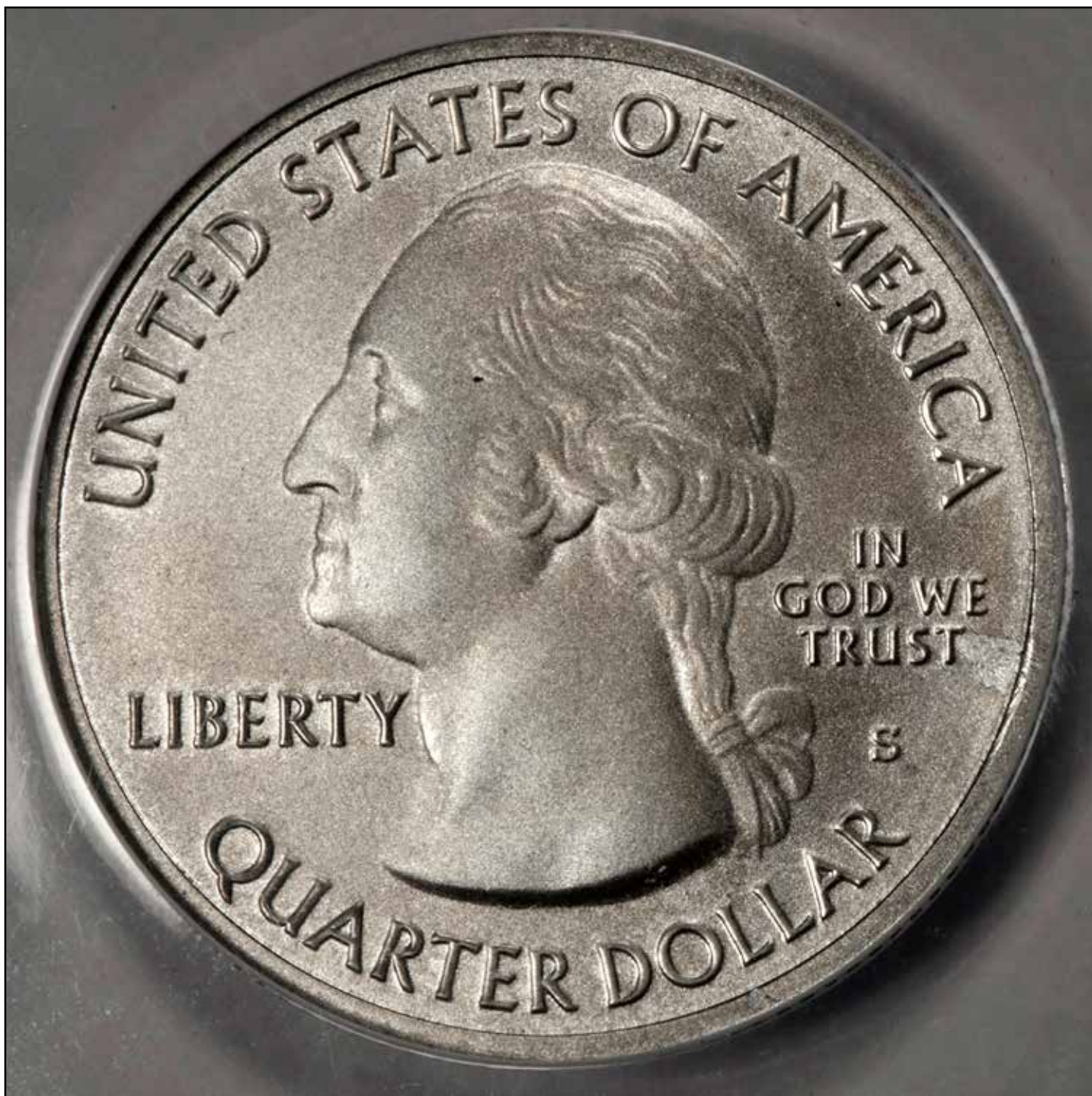
AMERICA THE BEAUTIFUL QUARTER SERIES FEATURING NATIONAL PARK QUARTER ERRORS

2017 S ANACS EU69 Struck On Defective Blank Ozark River Quarter



AMERICA THE BEAUTIFUL QUARTER SERIES FEATURING NATIONAL PARK QUARTER ERRORS

2017 S ANACS EU69 Struck On Defective Blank Ozark River Quarter



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2014 NGC MS64 Improperly Annealed Planchet Shenandoah Quarter Mint Error



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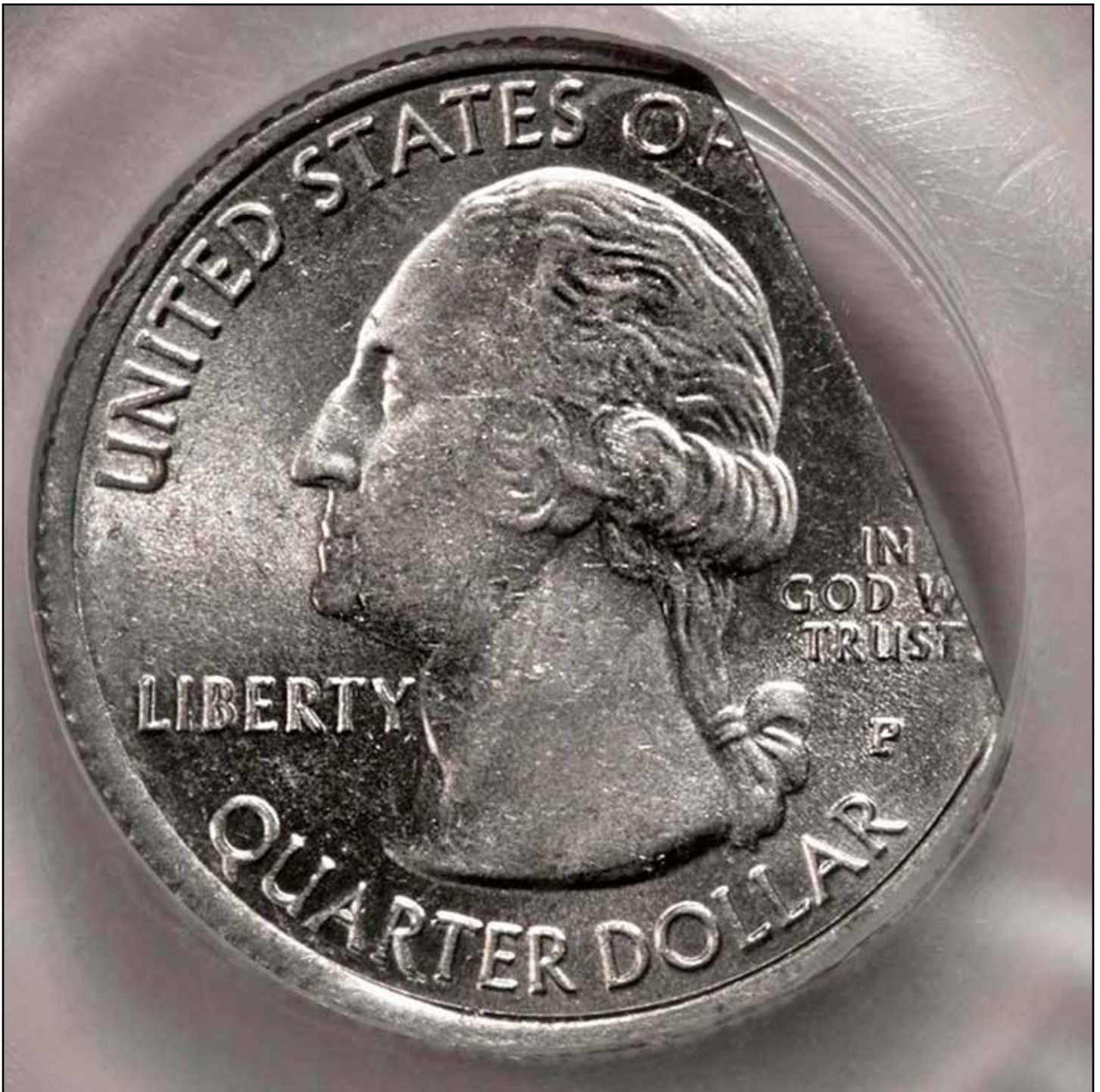
AMERICA THE BEAUTIFUL QUARTER SERIES FEATURING NATIONAL PARK QUARTER ERRORS

**2014 P NGC AU58 15% Straight End Clip 4.9 Gram
Shenandoah Quarter Mint Error**



AMERICA THE BEAUTIFUL QUARTER SERIES FEATURING NATIONAL PARK QUARTER ERRORS

**2014 P NGC AU58 15% Straight End Clip 4.9 Gram
Shenandoah Quarter Mint Error**



AMERICA THE BEAUTIFUL QUARTER SERIES FEATURING NATIONAL PARK QUARTER ERRORS

2015 NGC MS62 Large Double Clips Blue Ridge Quarter Mint Error



AMERICA THE BEAUTIFUL QUARTER SERIES FEATURING NATIONAL PARK QUARTER ERRORS

2015 NGC MS62 Large Double Clips Blue Ridge Quarter Mint Error



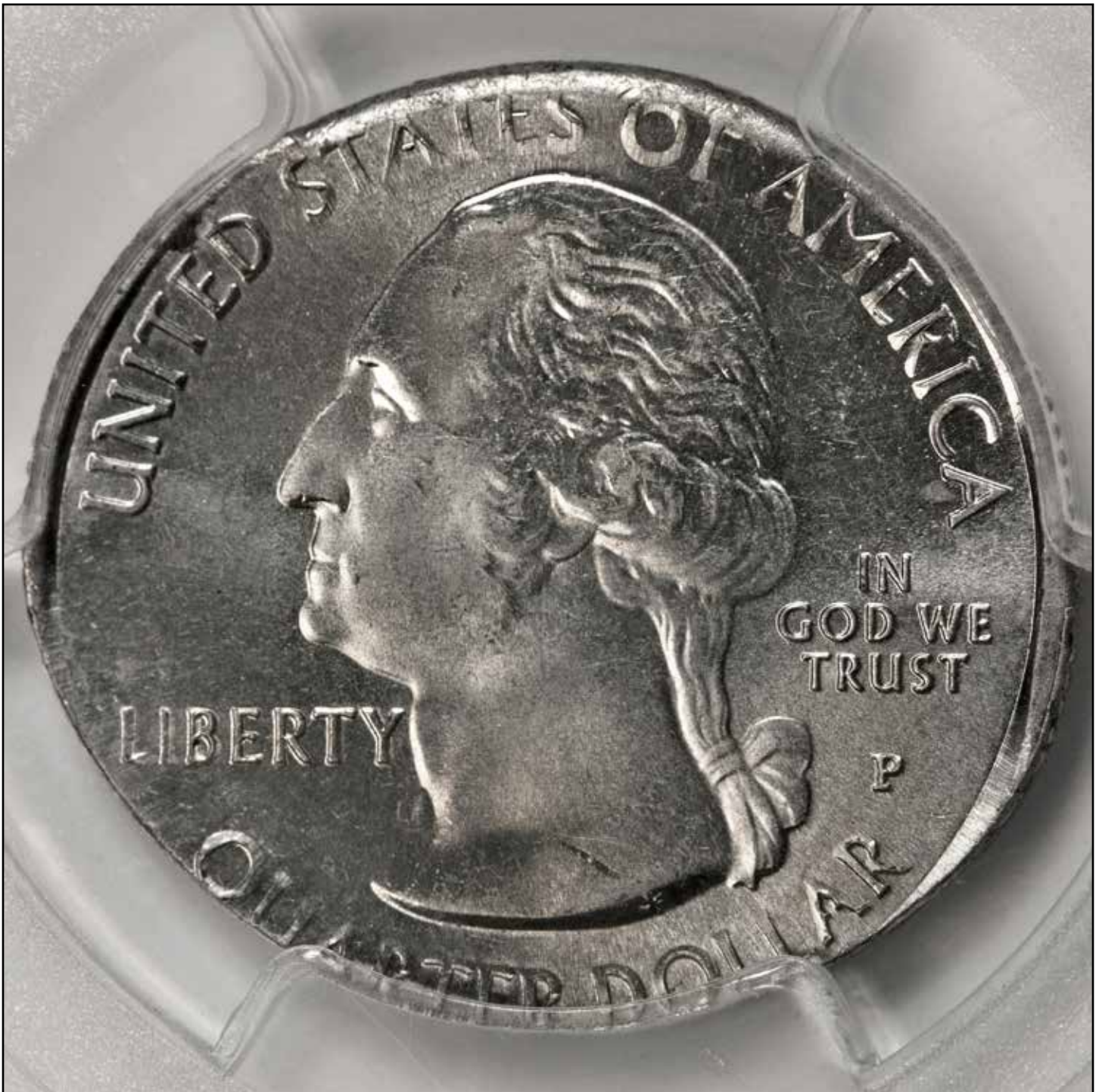
AMERICA THE BEAUTIFUL QUARTER SERIES FEATURING NATIONAL PARK QUARTER ERRORS

2016 PCGS MS64 4.3 Gram Elliptical Clip Theodore Roosevelt NP Quarter Mint Error



AMERICA THE BEAUTIFUL QUARTER SERIES FEATURING NATIONAL PARK QUARTER ERRORS

**2016 PCGS MS64 4.3 Gram Elliptical Clip
Theodore Roosevelt NP Quarter Mint Error**



AMERICA THE BEAUTIFUL QUARTER SERIES FEATURING NATIONAL PARK QUARTER ERRORS

2019 NGC MS62 Elliptical Clip Planchet River Of No Return Quarter Mint Error



AMERICA THE BEAUTIFUL QUARTER SERIES FEATURING NATIONAL PARK QUARTER ERRORS

**2019 NGC MS62 Elliptical Clip Planchet
River Of No Return Quarter Mint Error**



AMERICA THE BEAUTIFUL QUARTER SERIES FEATURING NATIONAL PARK QUARTER ERRORS

**2019 PCGS MS64 27% Clip Planchet
American Memorial NP Quarter Mint Error
Unique**



AMERICA THE BEAUTIFUL QUARTER SERIES FEATURING NATIONAL PARK QUARTER ERRORS

**2019 PCGS MS64 27% Clip Planchet
American Memorial NP Quarter Mint Error
Unique**



AMERICA THE BEAUTIFUL QUARTER SERIES FEATURING NATIONAL PARK QUARTER ERRORS

**2020 NGC MS61 15% Curved Clip
American Samoa Park Bat Quarter Mint Error
Unique**



AMERICA THE BEAUTIFUL QUARTER SERIES FEATURING NATIONAL PARK QUARTER ERRORS

2020 NGC MS61 15% Curved Clip
American Samoa Park Bat Quarter Mint Error
Unique



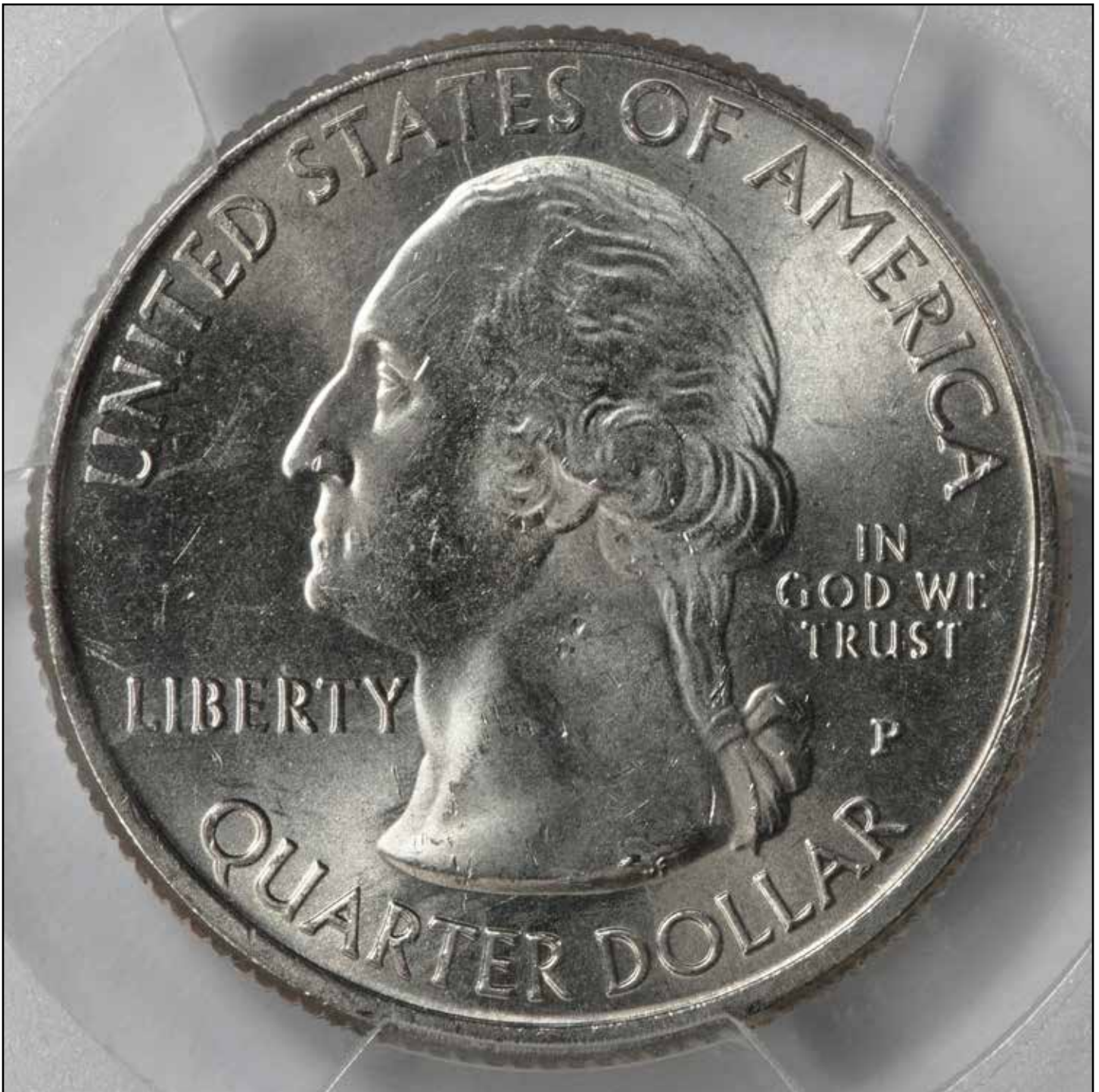
AMERICA THE BEAUTIFUL QUARTER SERIES FEATURING NATIONAL PARK QUARTER ERRORS

2020 PCGS MS64 Struck Thru Bat American Samoa NP Pandemic Quarter Mint Error



AMERICA THE BEAUTIFUL QUARTER SERIES FEATURING NATIONAL PARK QUARTER ERRORS

**2020 PCGS MS64 Struck Thru Bat
American Samoa NP Pandemic Quarter Mint Error**



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MORE U.S. FEEDER FINGERS SURFACE

by Mike Byers (mikebyers.com)

Recently, two groups of unstruck U.S. feeder fingers for the Sacagawea Dollar and other denominations surfaced. The Arrow Tool & Die company had a government contract to produce feeder fingers used in the production of modern

U.S. coinage. After the Arrow Tool & Die company closed down, these unused feeder fingers intended to be sent to the U.S. Mint were offered for sale. To date, at least 15 are known and some have been certified and encapsulated by NGC.



MORE U.S. FEEDER FINGERS SURFACE

Heritage Auctions recently sold two of these and others will likely show up.



**Sold for \$2,520.00 in the March 2024
Error Coinage US Coins Showcase Auction #60372**

Images Courtesy of Heritage Auctions

MORE U.S. FEEDER FINGERS SURFACE



**Sold for \$1,920.00 in the June 2024
Error Coinage US Coins Showcase Auction #60385**

Images Courtesy of Heritage Auctions

MORE U.S. FEEDER FINGERS SURFACE

A different group of unused U.S. feeder fingers surfaced in 2007 when Dan Carr, owner of the private Moonlight Mint, purchased a Grabener press and decided to restore it. He discovered coins, feeder fingers, and mint errors in the oil pan. Dan struck a Moonlight Mint commemorative medal on most of these feeder fingers and kept a few for himself. I purchased the first one from Dan, certified it at NGC, and broke the news that these were in the numismatic marketplace.

Moonlight Mint's Grabener Coin Press:



Photo courtesy of Moonlight Mint

MORE U.S. FEEDER FINGERS SURFACE

Here is the turntable (indexer) with
stainless-steel feeder fingers for quarters:



Photo courtesy of Moonlight Mint

MORE U.S. FEEDER FINGERS SURFACE

A couple hundred feeder fingers were in the crate:

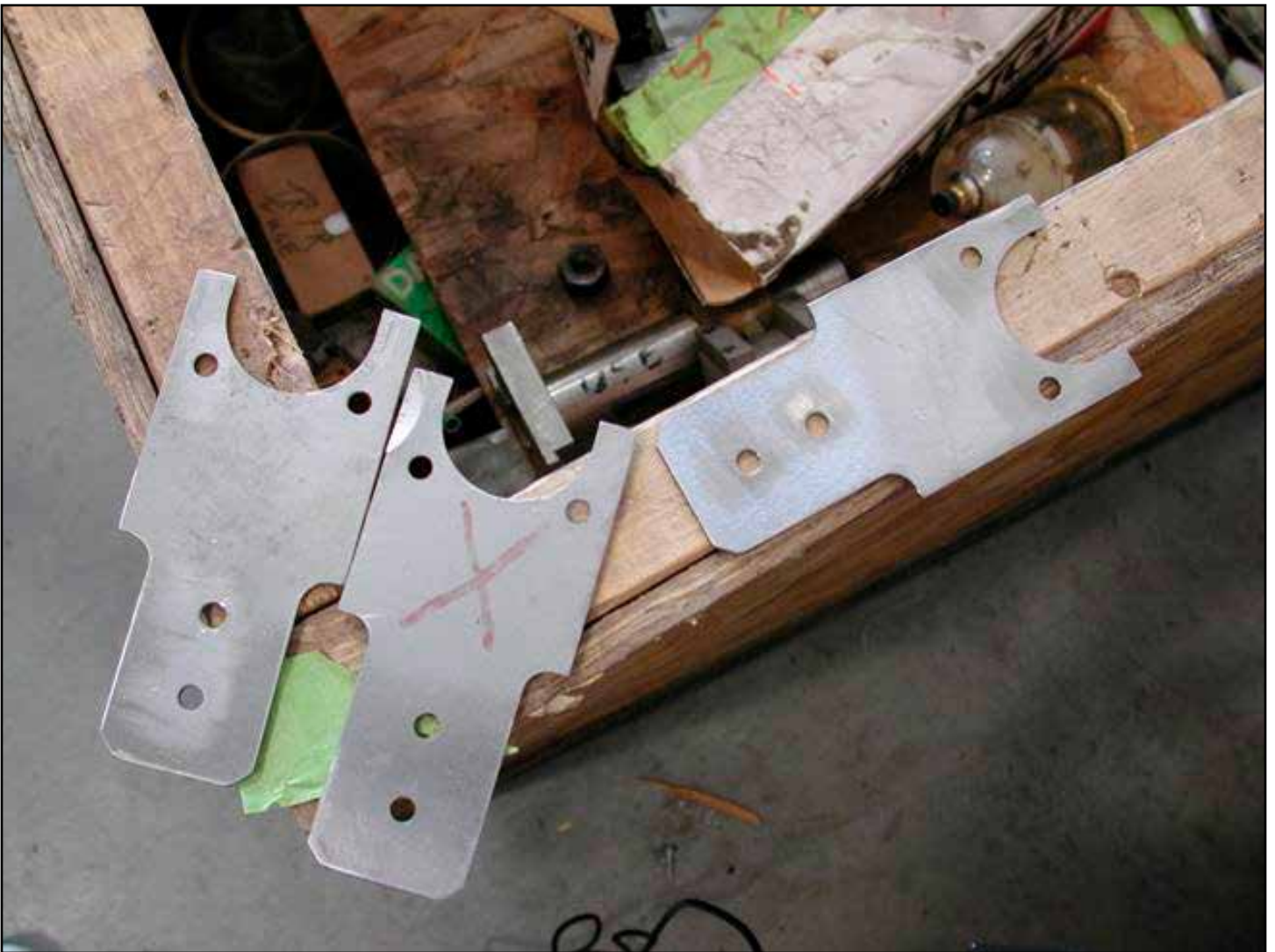


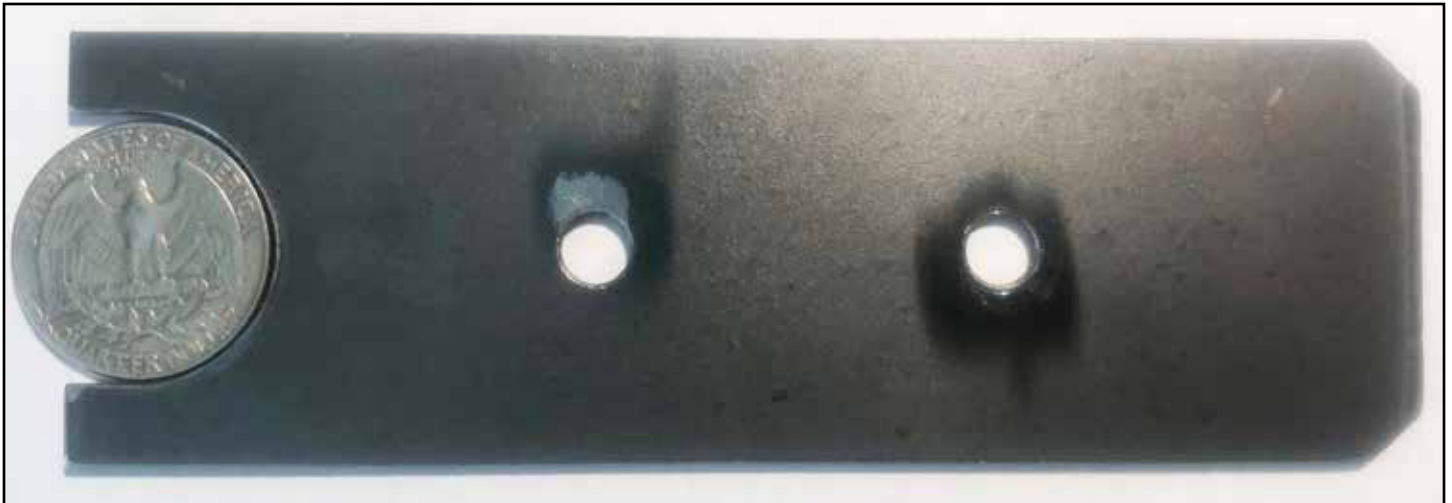
Photo courtesy of Moonlight Mint

MORE U.S. FEEDER FINGERS SURFACE



Photo courtesy of Mike Byers

MORE U.S. FEEDER FINGERS SURFACE



Photos courtesy of Mike Byers

MORE U.S. FEEDER FINGERS SURFACE

Additionally, there are a few U.S. coins struck on the entire feeder finger. NGC has certified a 2007 George Washington Presidential Dollar struck on a feeder finger and Heritage Auctions has sold a 2000-D Maryland Quarter struck on a feeder finger, also certified by NGC.



Photo courtesy of NGC

MORE U.S. FEEDER FINGERS SURFACE



Photo courtesy of Heritage Auctions

MORE U.S. FEEDER FINGERS SURFACE

In 2000, I was the first dealer to discover a new type of U.S. Major Mint Error, Coins Struck on Feeder Finger Tips. In my NLG award-winning book, *World's Greatest Mint Errors*, I devoted a chapter to this new type of error.

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.

1.

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.

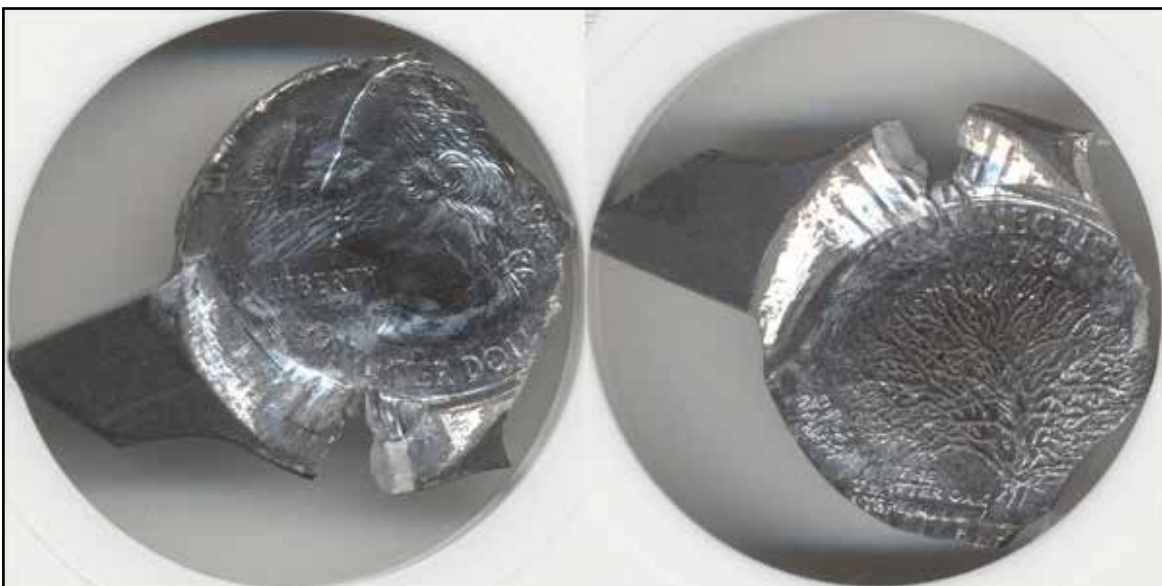


Feeder finger strike errors have been discovered for all denominations being produced in the modern United States Mint. Most examples, however, display far less definition of the coin's design than this Sacagawea Dollar.

Rarity: 5 Known
Value: \$10,000

83

MORE U.S. FEEDER FINGERS SURFACE



Photos courtesy of Mike Byers

MORE U.S. FEEDER FINGERS SURFACE



Photos courtesy of Mike Byers

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U.S. & WORLD MAJOR MINT ERRORS

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

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3. Asking Price

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Mint Error News Price Guide

- Updated August 2024 -

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

This price guide is a guide. Prices fluctuate due to the date, grade, eye appeal and how dramatic the striking error is. Rarity is also a factor. The price is sometimes based on the rarity and grade of the type of coin as well as how rare the error is. The price can also vary depending on whether two collectors are bidding for the same rare major mint error. When purchasing a mint error, it is important to use multiple resources to determine value, as there are many mint errors that do not fit into one category.

Proof Errors (Updated August 2024)



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

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

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

Mint Error News Price Guide

Broadstrikes (Updated August 2024)



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 August 2024)



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

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

Mint Error News Price Guide

Uniface Strikes (Updated August 2024)



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

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

Mint Error News Price Guide

Bonded Coins (Updated August 2024)



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

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

Mint Error News Price Guide

Struck Fragments

(Updated August 2024)



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

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

Mint Error News Price Guide

Mated Pairs (Updated August 2024)



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

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

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

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

Mint Error News Price Guide

Transitional Errors (Updated August 2024)



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

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

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

Mint Error News Price Guide

U.S. Gold Errors (Updated August 2024)



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 August 2024)



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

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

Mint Error News Price Guide

Die Caps (Updated August 2024)



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

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

Mint Error News Price Guide

Die Adjustment Strikes (Updated August 2024)



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

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

Mint Error News Price Guide

Double Denominations (Updated August 2024)



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

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

Mint Error News Price Guide

Brockages (Updated August 2024)



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

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

Mint Error News Price Guide

Double & Multiple Strikes (Updated August 2024)



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

(Since each double and multiple strike can vary from being 10% 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 August 2024)



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

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

Mint Error News Price Guide

Off-Metals (Updated August 2024)



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

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

Mint Error News Price Guide

Off-Metals (Updated August 2024)

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

Mint Error News Price Guide

Counterbrockages

(Updated August 2024)



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

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

Mint Error News Price Guide

Fold-Over Strikes (Updated August 2024)



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 August 2024)



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

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

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

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



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Private Mint News

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

Ron Guth, Numismatic Expert

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

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

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

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\$300,000

Specimen. Likely intended as a Branch Mint Proof. If you weren't looking at the 'O' on the back of the coin you'd call it Proof!





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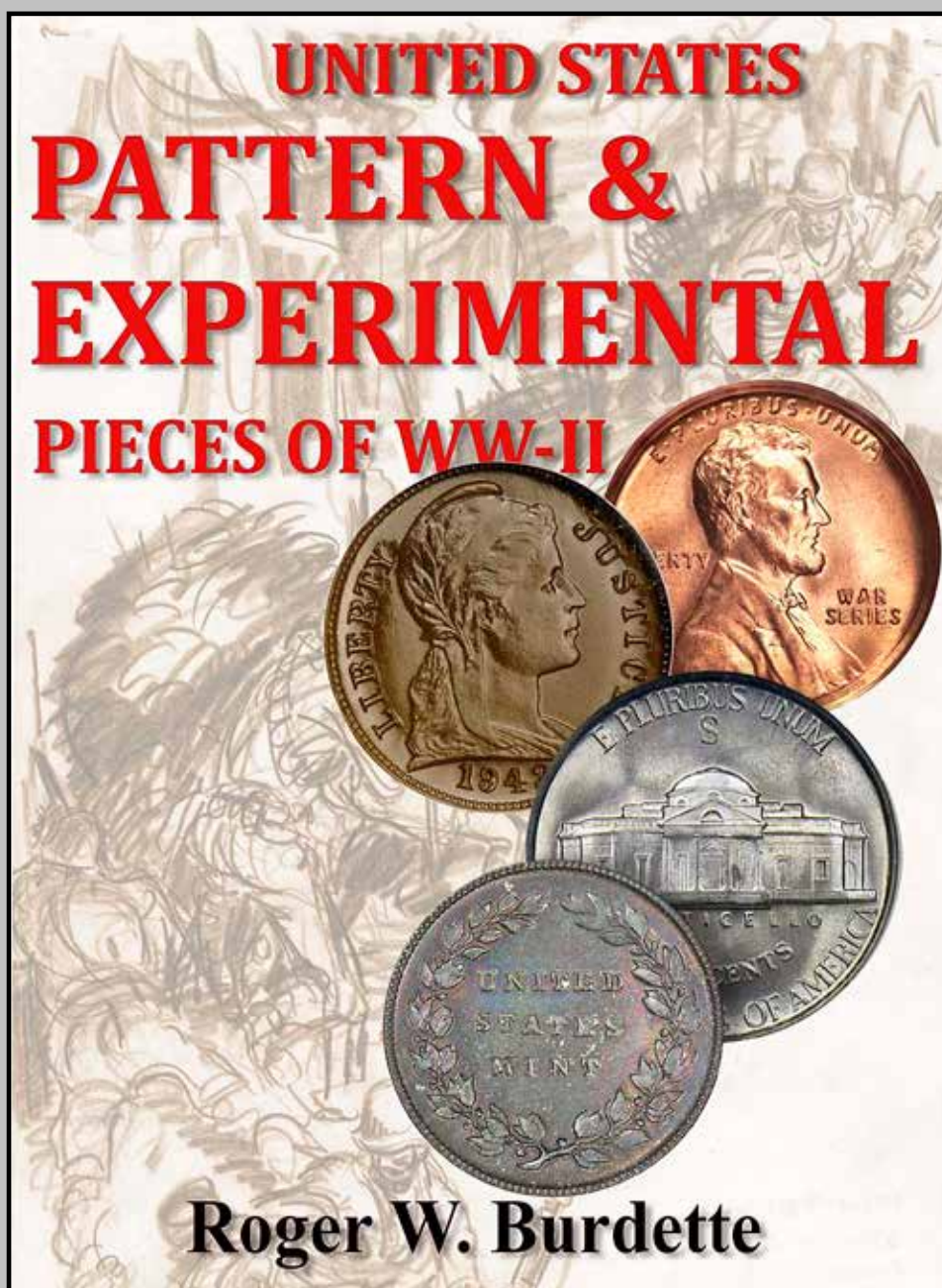
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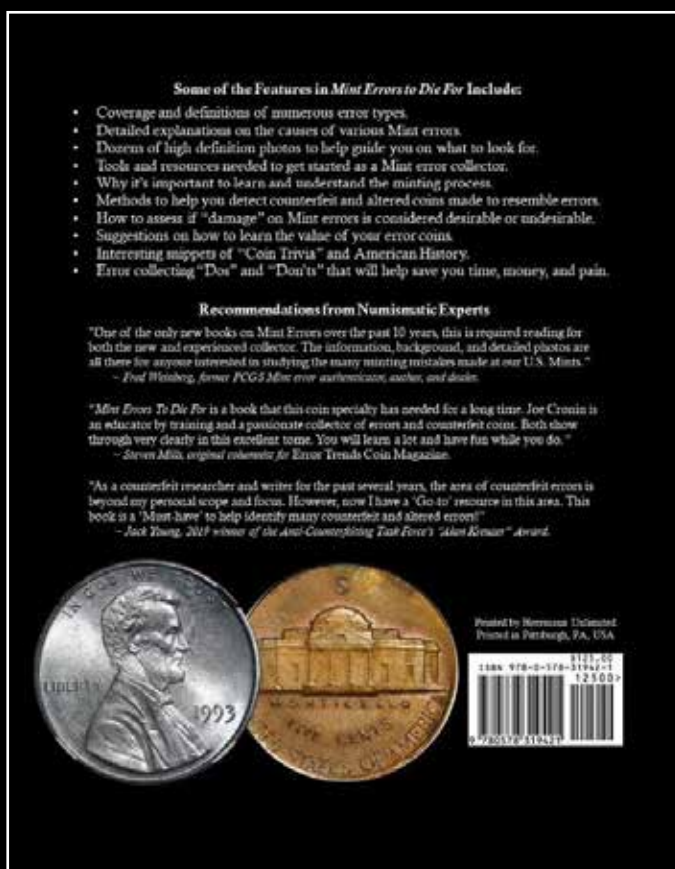
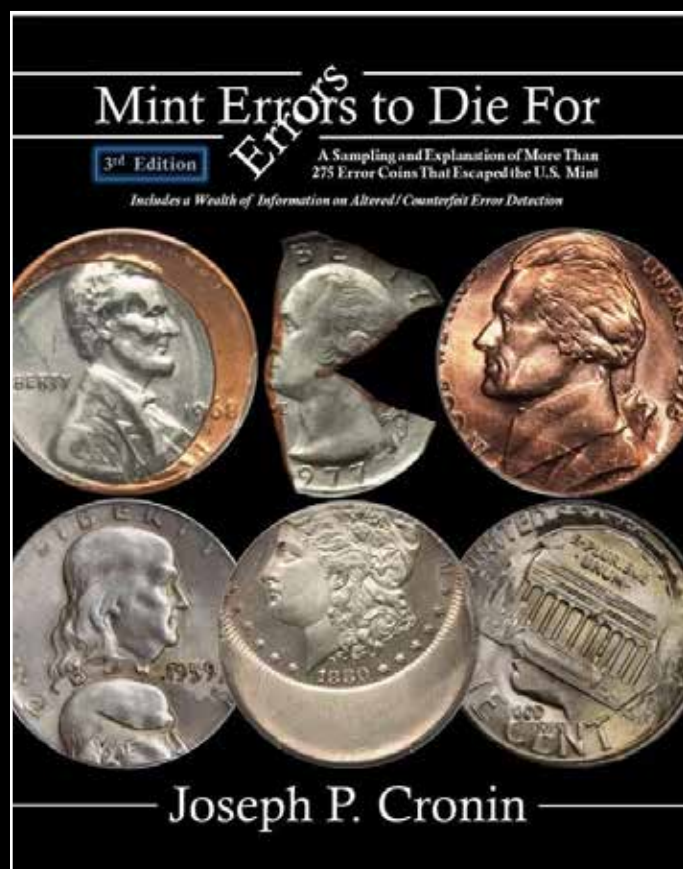
United States Pattern and Experimental Pieces of WW II uncovers the range and complexity of Mint experiments during this critical period in our history. Every documented experimental and pattern piece is described, illustrated where possible, and explained in detail. Author Roger W. Burdette untangles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

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Mint Errors to Die For

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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



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

1913 (Type 2) Buffalo Nickel:

Struck on a \$5 Gold Half Eagle Planchet

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

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



What the Planchet Was Intended to Become

Below is a 1913 Indian Head \$5 gold Half 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®
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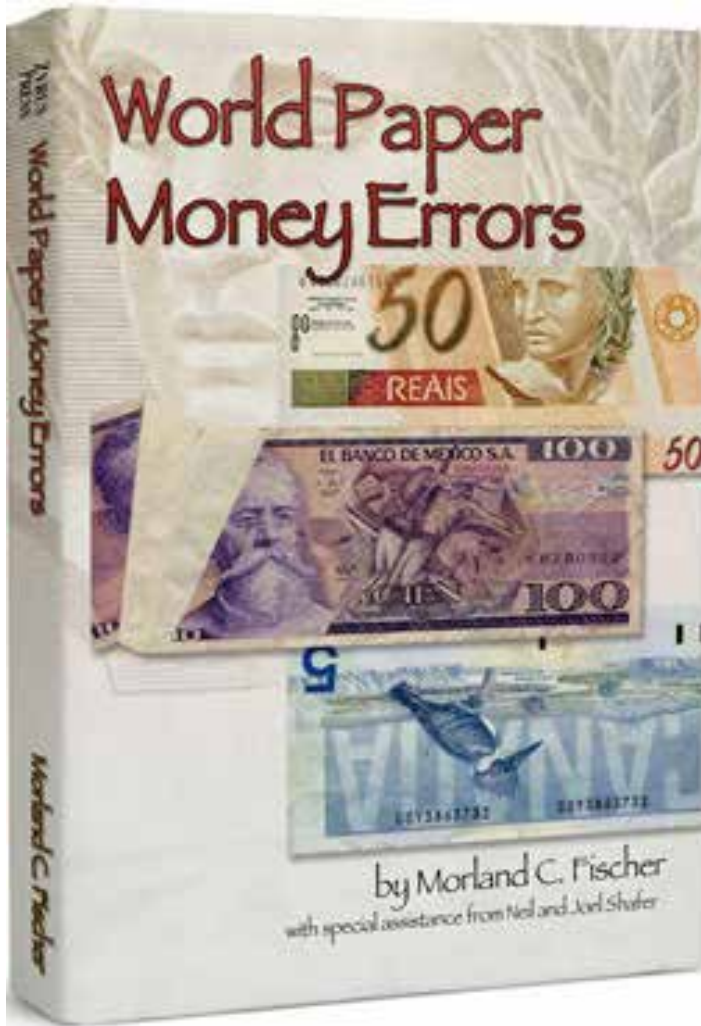
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Author Morland Fischer's comprehensive collection reflects the attraction and advantages of exploring foreign printing errors. An overview of collecting paper money errors in today's numismatic market offers insights on the great disparity between 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.

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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.

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Saul Teichman's Want List

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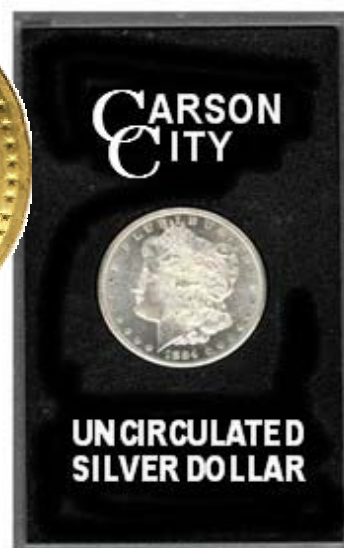


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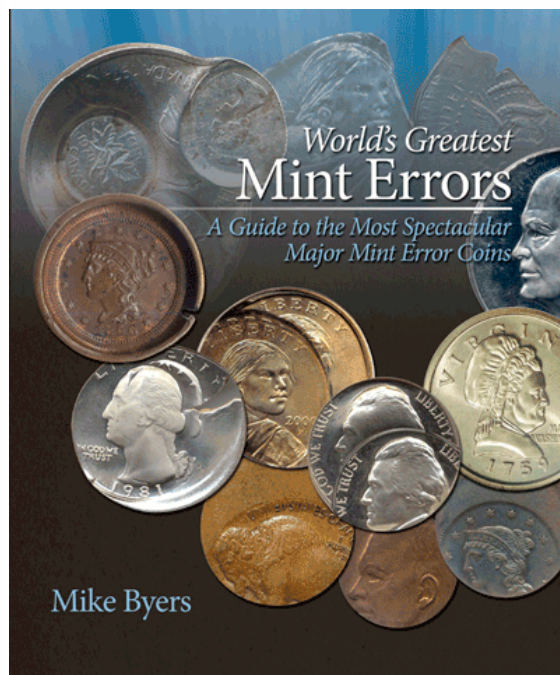


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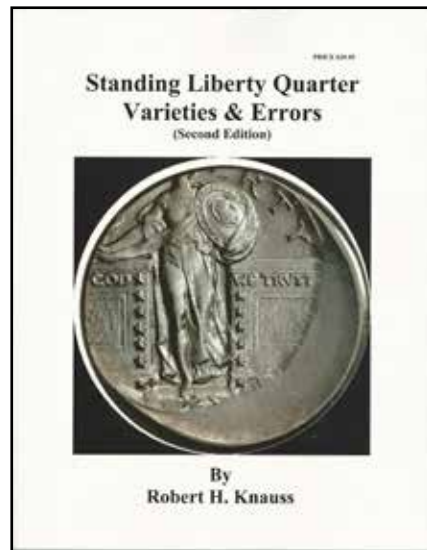
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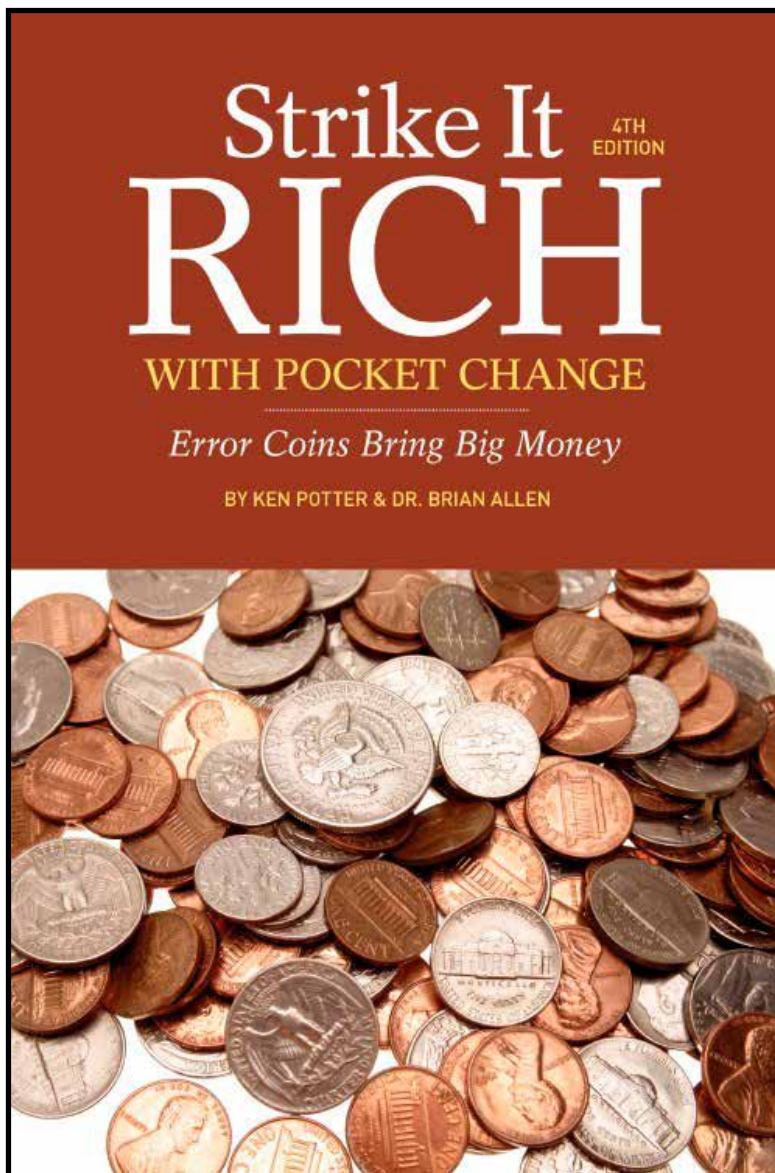
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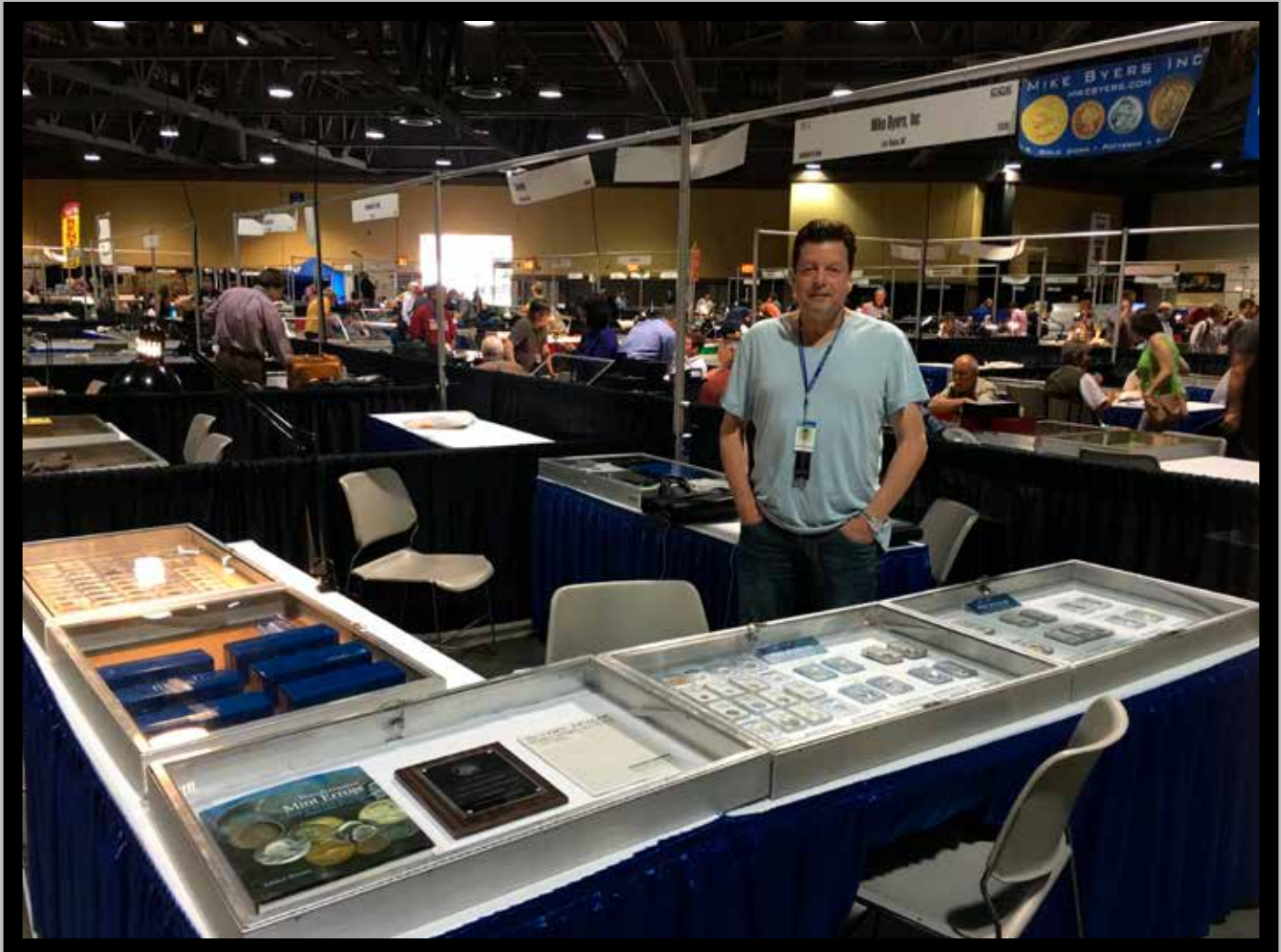


Delaware States Quarter Struck on an Experimental Planchet

What Are Experimental Strikes?

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

2024 Coin Shows



Visit Mike Byers at the following shows:

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September 5 - 7, 2024	Long Beach Expo: The Collectibles Show Long Beach, California
November 14 - 16, 2024	Baltimore Winter Expo Baltimore, Maryland

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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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