MINT ERROR NEWS MAGAZINE™

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

minterrornews.com

NGC Certifies Uncancelled Indonesian Dies

Issue 95 • A Mike Byers Publication

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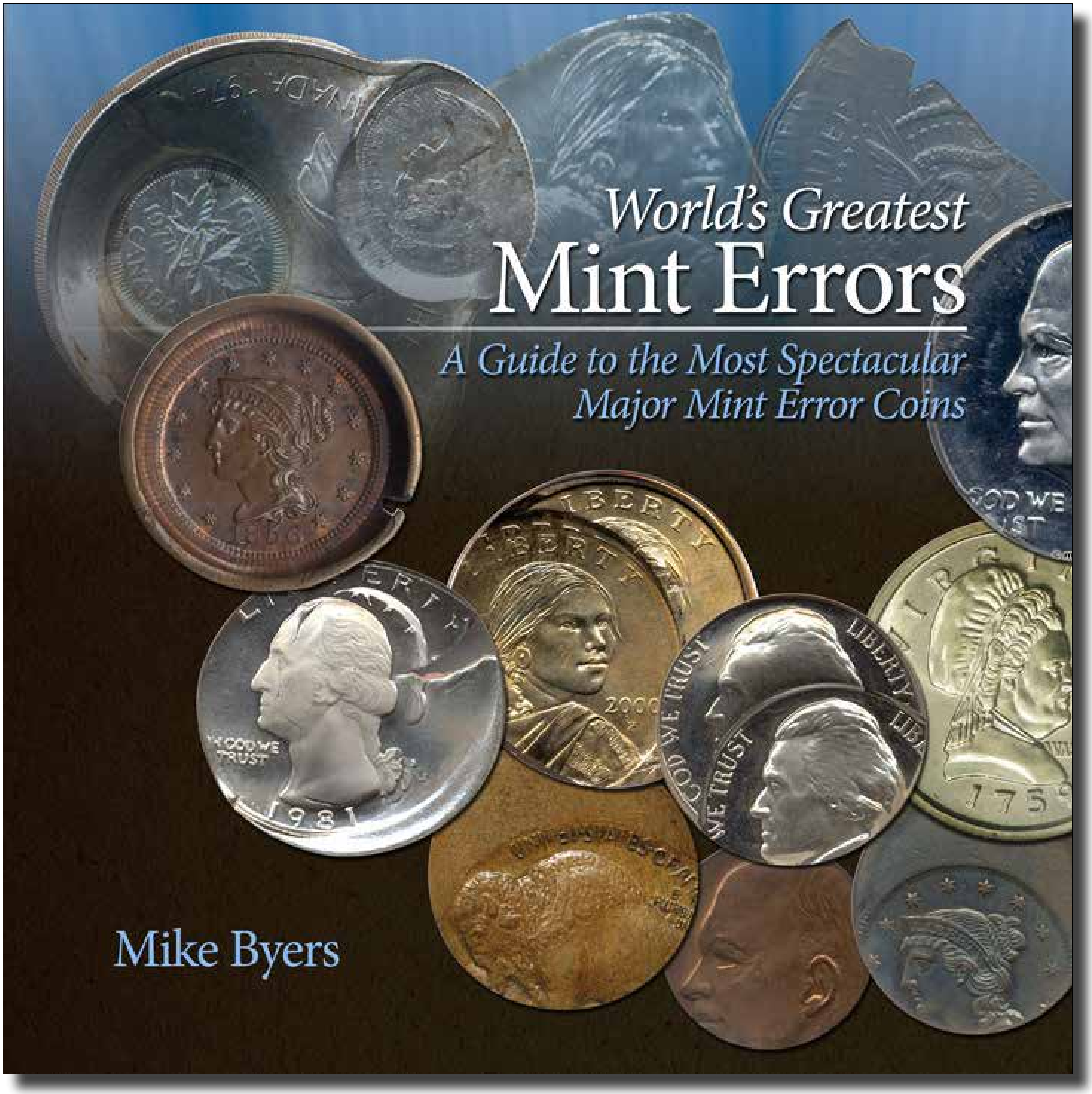

Issue 95

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Mint Error News Magazine

Issue 95

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MINT ERROR NEWS™ MAGAZINE

Bringing the latest mint error news to the collector.

Mike Byers, Publisher & Editor, Welcomes You!

Welcome to Mint Error News Magazine, bringing the latest mint error news and information to the collector. This is our 23rd year bringing you both an online PDF magazine and the Mint Error News website. There are over 1,500 articles, features, discoveries, news stories with mint error related info from the United States and around the World. Our website, minterrornews.com, has become the most popular and informative Internet resource for mint errors and is read by thousands of dealers and collectors.

Over the last 23 years with the advent of the internet millions of collectors have flocked to online auctions and dealer websites. Many people connect to various online forums and clubs to share knowledge and learn about Mint Errors. Everyone, including dealers, collectors and even investors have instant access to information as never before. The Mint Error market has experienced an explosion in collector interest over the last 22 years.

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

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

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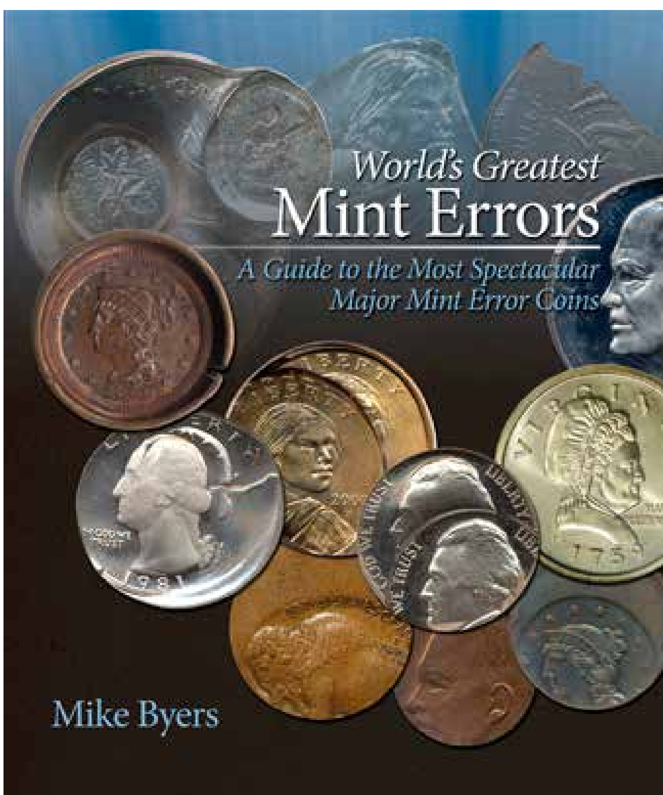
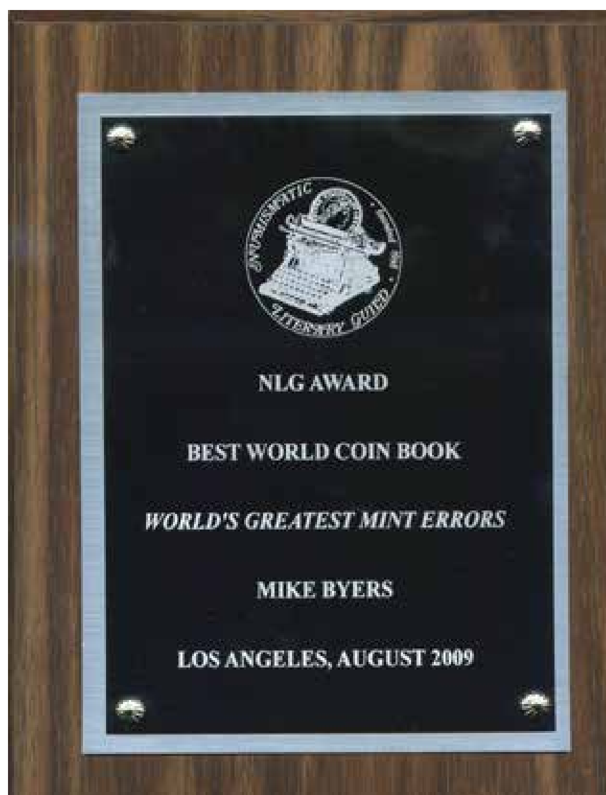
PUBLISHER & EDITOR

Mike Byers

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

Mike Byers was a consultant to ANACS for Mint Errors from 2000 to 2006. He is also the Owner, Publisher and Editor of Mint Error News Magazine and the Mint Error News Website that was founded in 2003. In 2009, Mike Byers published his first book, *World's Greatest Mint Errors*, which received the NLG Award for Best World Coin Book and is now available for free online. In 2016, Mike Byers was featured on Fox News in an interview with one of his unique mint errors.





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

Jim Stoutjesdyk

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

Vice President of Heritage Rare Coin Galleries

Dave Camire

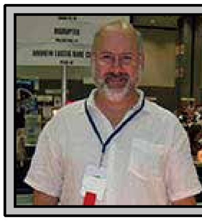
Expert on Mint Errors, Patterns and Die Trials

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

Greg Bennick

Expert on Mint Errors and Trends in the Error Market

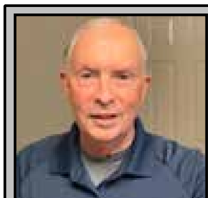
Professional Keynote Speaker, Author and Board Member of CONECA



Andy Lustig

Expert on Mint Errors, Patterns and Die Trials

Co-Founder of the Society of U.S.Pattern Collectors (uspatterns.com)



Mike Faraone

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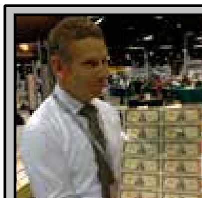
Former Grader for PCGS and ANACS



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Expert on Mint Errors, Patterns and Die Trials

President of Marc One Numismatics, Inc

John Wang

Expert on Mint Errors and Patterns

Founder and Editor at PrivateMintNews.com

Saul Teichman

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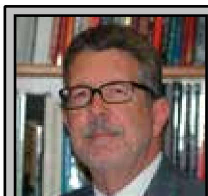
Co-Founder of the Society of U.S. Pattern Collectors (uspatterns.com)



Ron Guth

Expert on Patterns and Die Trials

Former PCGS President
Former CoinFacts President
Proprietor of GermanCoins.com

Jeff Ylitalo

Expert on Mint Errors

Former Editor for the ErrorScope

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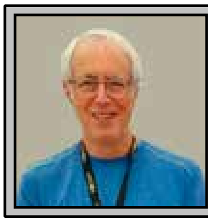


Tom Caldwell

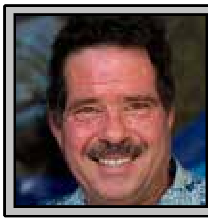
Expert on Mint Errors and Patterns

Founder of Northeast Numismatics

Fred Weinberg

Expert on Mint Errors and Die Trials

Former PCGS Consultant for Mint Errors



Christopher Talbot Frank

Expert on Modern & Dramatic Major Mint Errors

Owner of CTF Error Coins

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CEO of Rare Coin Wholesalers

Silvano DiGenova

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Ian Russell

Expert on Error Coins and Patterns

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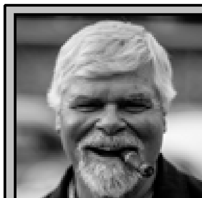


Jim Gately

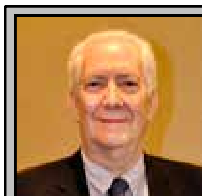
Expert on 20th Century U.S. Coinage With an Emphasis on Buffalo Nickels

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

Scott Purvis

Expert on Digital Numismatic Publishing

Publisher of *Coin Week*



John Dannreuther

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Owner of John Dannreuther Rare Coins

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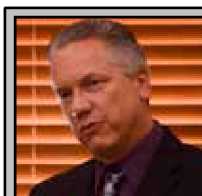
Expert on Mint Errors

Former ANACS Grader and Author of *The Enigmatic Lincoln Cents of 1922*



Steve Davis

Expert on Die Trials, Plasters and Galvanos

Owner of Numismatic Auctions L.L.C.

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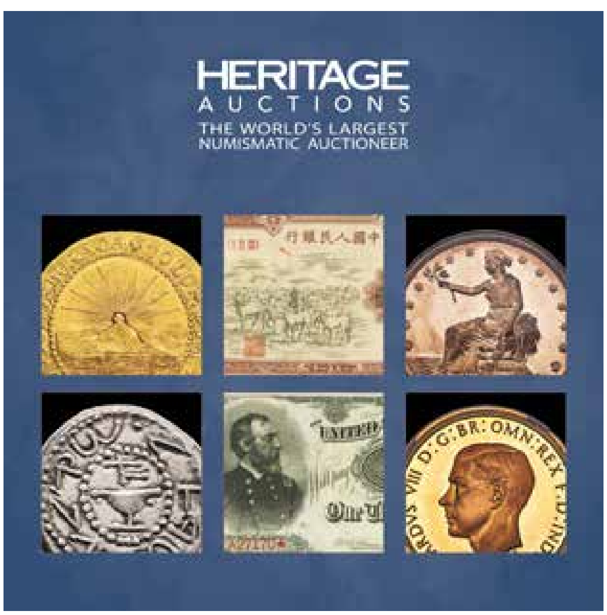
Jim Stoutjesdyk

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

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



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

Established in 1976, Heritage offers a wide range of U.S. & World Coins, Rare Currency, Fine & Decorative Art, American Art, Illustration Art, Modern & Contemporary Art, Urban Art, Comic Books & Comic Art, Movie Posters, Entertainment & Music Memorabilia, Jewelry & Timepieces, Luxury Handbags, Sports Collectibles, Historical & Political Memorabilia, Rare Books & Manuscripts, Ethnographic Art, & Space Exploration Memorabilia, Civil War Memorabilia, Photographs, Nature & Science, Fine and Rare Wine, Luxury Real Estate, Pop Culture Collectibles, and more.

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

Dave Camire

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

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

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

Mike Faraone

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

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

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

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Greg Bennick

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

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

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

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

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

Marc Crane

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

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

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

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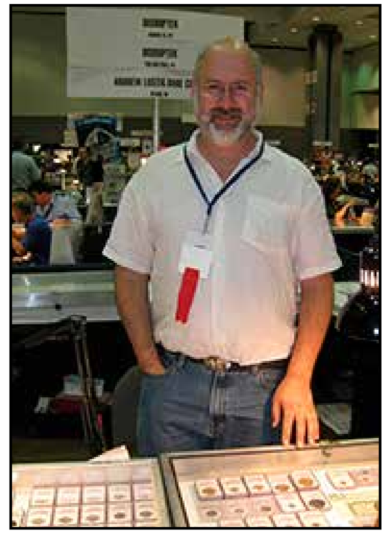
Andy Lustig has been dealing in U.S. and World Coins since 1975 and has attended more than 2,000 coin shows and auctions.

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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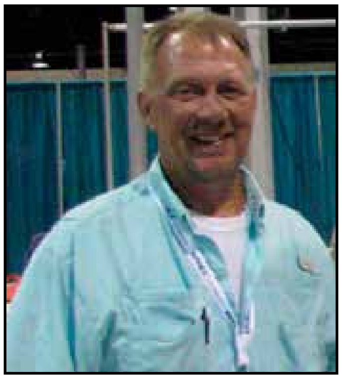


Jeff Ylitalo

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.

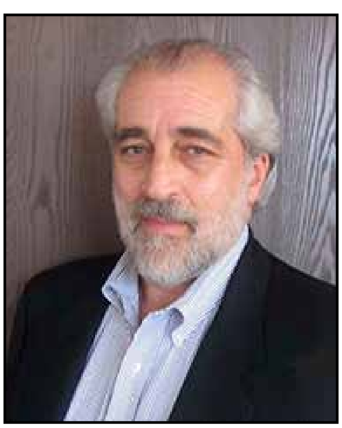
Jeff Ylitalo is a Consultant to Mint Error News for Mint Errors.

John Wang

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

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

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



Fred Weinberg

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

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

He is one of the original 31 dealers selected as an authorized PCGS (Professional Coin Grading Service) dealer at 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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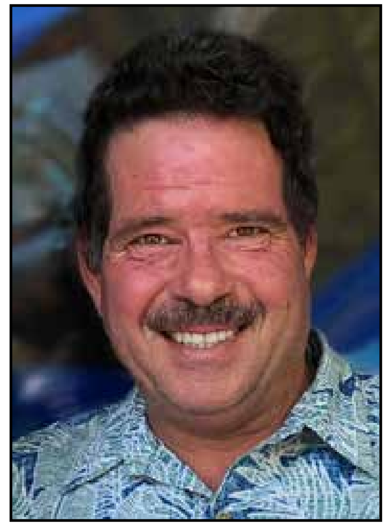

Christopher Talbot Frank

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.

Ron Guth

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

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

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

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

Tom Caldwell

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

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

Joe Cronin

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

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

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

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

Brian Hodge

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

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

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Silvano DiGenova

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

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

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

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

Allen Rowe

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

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

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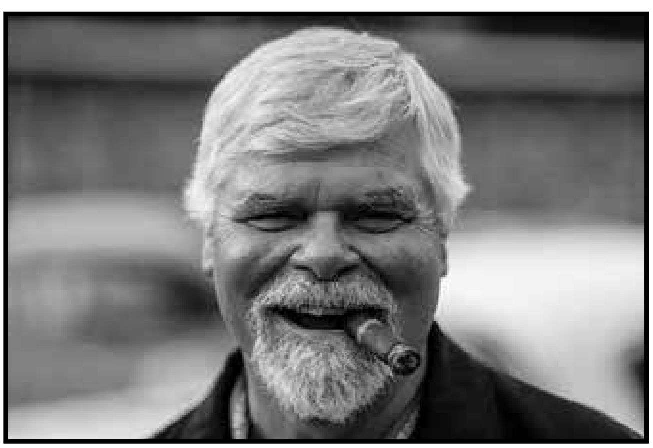
Ian is president and co-founder of GreatCollections Coin & Paper Money Auctions. From a young age, Ian was interested in collectibles and started working on weekends for a stamp dealer in Sydney, Australia at age 14. From there he learned about auctions at Stanley Gibbons Australia, personally handling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

Ian Russell

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.

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.

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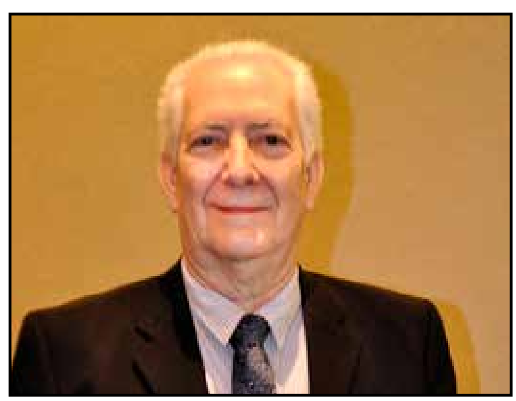
Scott Purvis

Scott Purvis is the Publisher of CoinWeek. Founded in 1995 as CoinLink and then subsequently rebranded in 2015, CoinWeek sets the standard for online rare coin news and articles that bring the hobby to life.

CoinWeek is one of the world's leading independent digital publications dedicated to coins, paper money, bullion, and numismatic history. Reaching collectors and dealers in more than 200 countries and territories, CoinWeek combines authoritative reporting, in-depth market analysis, and exclusive coverage of major auctions, U.S. Mint releases, and industry news. Every article is carefully optimized for search engines, Google Discover, and today's mobile-first audience, ensuring that important numismatic information reaches collectors wherever they are.

Beyond reporting the news, CoinWeek is committed to growing the hobby. Its signature *Coin Backstory* features go beyond price guides and auction descriptions to uncover the fascinating history, artistry, mysteries, and personalities behind the world's greatest coins. By blending historical research with compelling storytelling, CoinWeek creates content that appeals to seasoned numismatists while making coin collecting accessible and exciting for a new generation of collectors. This focus on education, discovery, and digital innovation has made CoinWeek a trusted resource for collectors, dealers, and the numismatic community worldwide.

Scott Purvis is a consultant to Mint Error News for digital numismatic publishing.



John Dannreuther

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He is currently writing the final volume (Copper) of a 4-volume series on United States proof coins. The Nickel, Silver, and Gold volumes have been published and are available for purchase. Visit orcararities.com to order.

John Dannreuther is a recognized United States coin expert. As a member of the PNG, ANA, ANS, and numerous other numismatic organizations, you can be confident with purchases from our site or at major coin shows. We attend all major coin shows.

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MINT ERROR NEWS™
CONSULTANTS

Tom DeLorey

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The focus of personal service and attention to both our bidders and consignors alike make Numismatic Auctions L.L.C. an excellent choice for both rare coin auction acquisition and liquidation of World, United States and Canadian Coins, Paper Money, Paper Americana, Tokens & Medals, Historical items, Political Memorabilia, Civil War and Militaria pieces & much more.

Steve Davis is a consultant to Mint Error News for die trials, plasters and galvanos.

NGC Certifies Uncancelled Indonesian Dies

by Mike Byers (mikebyers.com)

This unique discovery is an incredible set of Indonesian uncancelled dies. They are all from 1971 and struck regular legal tender circulating coins for Indonesia. Included are the obverse and reverse uncancelled dies for the 50 Rupiah, 25 Rupiah, and an uncancelled obverse die for the 10 Rupiah.

The final two dies in this set are a pair of uncancelled obverse and reverse Design Validation (DV) dies for the 10 Rupiah that were produced as part of the die making process and feature the adopted design.

This set was just authenticated and certified by NGC. They were well preserved considering that they are over half a century old. Uncancelled dies that struck legal tender coins from around the world are very rare and highly coveted by dealers and collectors. This discovery was previously unknown to the numismatic community and is now being offered for sale for the first time.

NGC Certifies Uncancelled Indonesian Dies

Indonesia 1971 50 Rupiah Obverse Die

NGC Certifies Uncancelled Indonesian Dies

NGC Certifies Uncancelled Indonesian Dies

NGC Certifies Uncancelled Indonesian Dies

Indonesia 1971 50 Rupiah Reverse Die

NGC Certifies Uncancelled Indonesian Dies

NGC Certifies Uncancelled Indonesian Dies

NGC Certifies Uncancelled Indonesian Dies

Here is a regular issued Indonesia 1971 50 Rupiah:

NGC Certifies Uncancelled Indonesian Dies

Indonesia 1971 25 Rupiah Obverse Die

NGC Certifies Uncancelled Indonesian Dies

NGC Certifies Uncancelled Indonesian Dies

NGC Certifies Uncancelled Indonesian Dies

Indonesia 1971 25 Rupiah Reverse Die

NGC Certifies Uncancelled Indonesian Dies

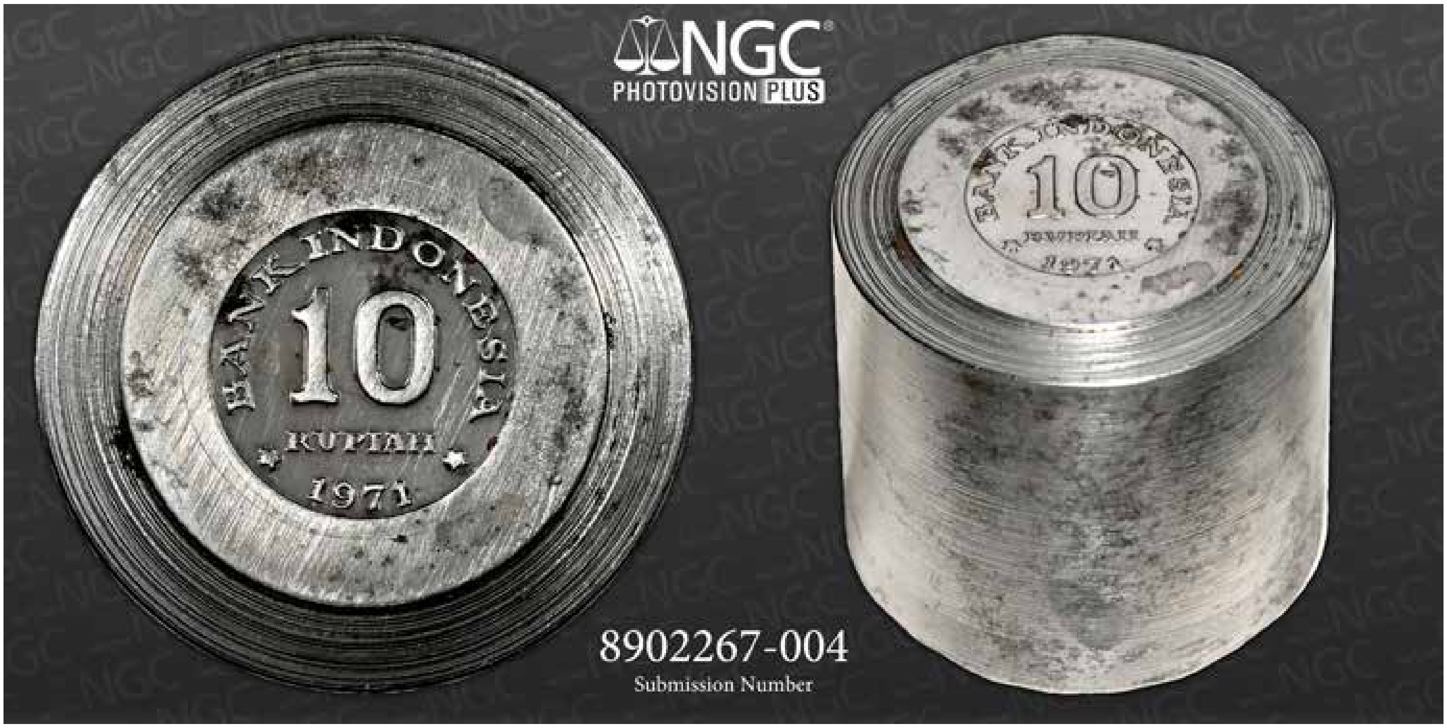
NGC Certifies Uncancelled Indonesian Dies

NGC Certifies Uncancelled Indonesian Dies

Here is a regular issued Indonesia 1971 25 Rupiah:

NGC Certifies Uncancelled Indonesian Dies

Indonesia 1971 10 Rupiah Obverse DV Die



NGC Certifies Uncancelled Indonesian Dies

NGC Certifies Uncancelled Indonesian Dies

NGC Certifies Uncancelled Indonesian Dies

Indonesia 1971 10 Rupiah Reverse DV Die

NGC Certifies Uncancelled Indonesian Dies

NGC Certifies Uncancelled Indonesian Dies

NGC Certifies Uncancelled Indonesian Dies

Indonesia 1971 10 Rupiah Obverse Die

NGC Certifies Uncancelled Indonesian Dies

NGC Certifies Uncancelled Indonesian Dies

NGC Certifies Uncancelled Indonesian Dies

Here is a regular issued Indonesia 1971 10 Rupiah:

Proof 1968-S Torched Dies With The Most Detail of Any Known Set

by Mike Byers (mikebyers.com)

1968-S 50¢, 25¢, 10¢, 5¢ & 1¢
Obverse and Reverse Cancelled (Torched)

Proof 1968-S Torched Dies With the Most Detail of Any Known Set

This set of ten cancelled dies shows the most detail of any known cancelled (torched) U.S. coin dies. Occasionally a torched U.S. proof die dated 1968-S surfaces with a very small amount of detail remaining on the die. To have a set of five different denominations of obverse and reverse torched dies with this much detail remaining is a unique discovery.

Dies were not produced in San Francisco. Rather, they were produced at the Philadelphia Mint and then were shipped to San Francisco where mint marks were applied by hand. After being cancelled by the U.S. Mint in San Francisco, they were sold as scrap. In the past, the U.S. Mint has auctioned mint machinery, cancelled dies, and parts of the coin press and equipment. In some cases, private companies were contracted to destroy this scrap. The General Services Administration (GSA) sold dies as scrap as well.

In 1968, the GSA sold approximately 4,500 cancelled dies that were torched. This created a media frenzy regarding the sale of U.S. coin dies and the legality of the sale.

In a Department of the Treasury letter written in 1973, Mary Brooks, the Director of the Mint, describes in detail the sale and destruction of defaced U.S. coin dies:

"In late 1968, mutilated die bodies, remaining from the defacement and destruction of worn or otherwise retired dies at the San Francisco Mint, were included in scrap steel sold by the Mint through the General Services Administration.

GSA sold it at a public sale. A West Coast scrap metal dealer purchased it, and in turn sold the included mutilated die bodies to a West Coast coin dealer.

In turn, that dealer is said to have sold some of the mutilated die bodies to other dealers throughout *the United States. Apparently the advertisement you cite is for some of those items.*

When the items were first offered for sale to individuals in San Francisco in January 1969, the matter was investigated by the Department. The scrap steel die bodies were examined by a Treasury representative, who concluded that each of them had been defaced and destroyed and that none were usable for stamping coins. The scrap metal die bodies had been mutilated to such an extent (by grinding off and then puddling with a welder's torch) that private possession of them presented no threat to the Treasury's responsible interest in the matter--the detection and suppression of counterfeiting. Since this occurrence, regulations provide that the scrap steel remaining from die destruction be delivered under security into a steel melting furnace and there melted."

In this group of approximately 4,500 defaced dies that were torched, almost every die was 100% defaced with no visible detail remaining on the face of the die. There was a small group that still showed a small amount of detail remaining, such as a few letters, partial date or a very small amount of a portrait or building. Even rarer were a few dies showing considerable amount of detail remaining.

This GSA sale consisted of four different groups of defaced dies:

1. An extremely small number of Lincoln cent dies that struck Wheat Ear cents in San Francisco ending in 1955. Very little information is available on these rare Wheat Ear dies. A few had the slightest design showing a wheat ear and/ or partial letters. The design and placement of the letters of E PLURIBUS UNUM, ONE CENT and UNITED STATES OF AMERICA made it easy to identify the small amount of design left on the Wheat Ear dies. The rest of this very small

group were 100% torched and only identifiable by the placement of the die numbers on the side of the shank. These did not have an S in front of the die number.

2. An extremely small number of 1968-S dies that struck circulation coins. Once again, a few had a small amount of detail, the rest were 100% torched. These were identifiable by an S on the side of the shank followed by the die number.

3. An extremely small number of 1969-S dies that struck proof coins. Once again, a few had a small amount of detail, the rest were 100% torched. These are identifiable by a S for San Francisco, followed by the die number and then P for proof.

4. The vast majority (almost all) of the defaced dies were PROOF dies from 1968-S, of each denomination, and were torched completely with no design visible. Once again, a few had a very small part of the original design visible such as a partial date, a few letters or a very small amount of a portrait or building.

In 1974, New England Rare Coin Galleries handled a huge number of the 1968-S torched proof dies and sold them to retail collectors. The dies included a letter from New England Rare Coin Galleries dated April 26, 1974.
This set of 1968-S proof 50¢, 25¢, 10¢, 5¢ & 1¢ dies is in excellent condition considering the fact that they were sold as scrap almost 60 years ago by the U.S. Government. Here is breakdown of the detail that is visible on each die:

The Kennedy half obverse and reverse cancelled dies are the rarest denomination of torched proof dies that were included in the GSA sale. The half dollar obverse die shows approximately 20% of the design remaining, including Kennedy's portrait and part of IN GOD WE TRUST and part of the date. The half dollar reverse die shows approximately 25% of the design remaining, including part of UNITED, OF AMERICA, HALF DOLLAR and part of the eagle.

The quarter obverse die shows approximately 40% of the design remaining, including LIBERTY, the full date and mint mark. The quarter reverse die shows approximately 35% of the design remaining, including part of STATES OF AMERICA, PLURIBUS, QUARTER DOLLAR and part of the eagle's wing.

The dime obverse die shows approximately 30% of the design remaining, including Roosevelt's portrait, the 968 of the date and S mint mark. The dime reverse die shows approximately 50% of the design remaining, including UNITED STATES, ONE DIME, part of E PLURIBUS UNUM and part of the torch.

The nickel obverse die shows approximately 50% of the design remaining, with the torching cancelling only the center part of the design. IN GOD WE TRUST, LIBERTY, the full 1968 date and S mint mark, and part of the portrait are still visible. The nickel reverse die shows approximately 25% of the design remaining, including part of E PLURIBUS, most of MONTICELLO and part of the Monticello building.

The cent obverse die shows approximately 25% of the design remaining, including part of the portrait, IN GOD WE TRUST, the full date and mint mark. The cent reverse die shows approximately 35% of the design remaining, including the E and CENT, part of the memorial building, and AMERICA.

This amazing set of 1968-S proof dies, cancelled but just partially torched, belongs in a significant collection of U.S. coins, dies or major mint errors.

Proof 1968-S Torched Dies With the Most Detail of Any Known Set

1968-S Kennedy Half Dollar Obverse & Reverse Dies:

Proof 1968-S Torched Dies With the Most Detail of Any Known Set

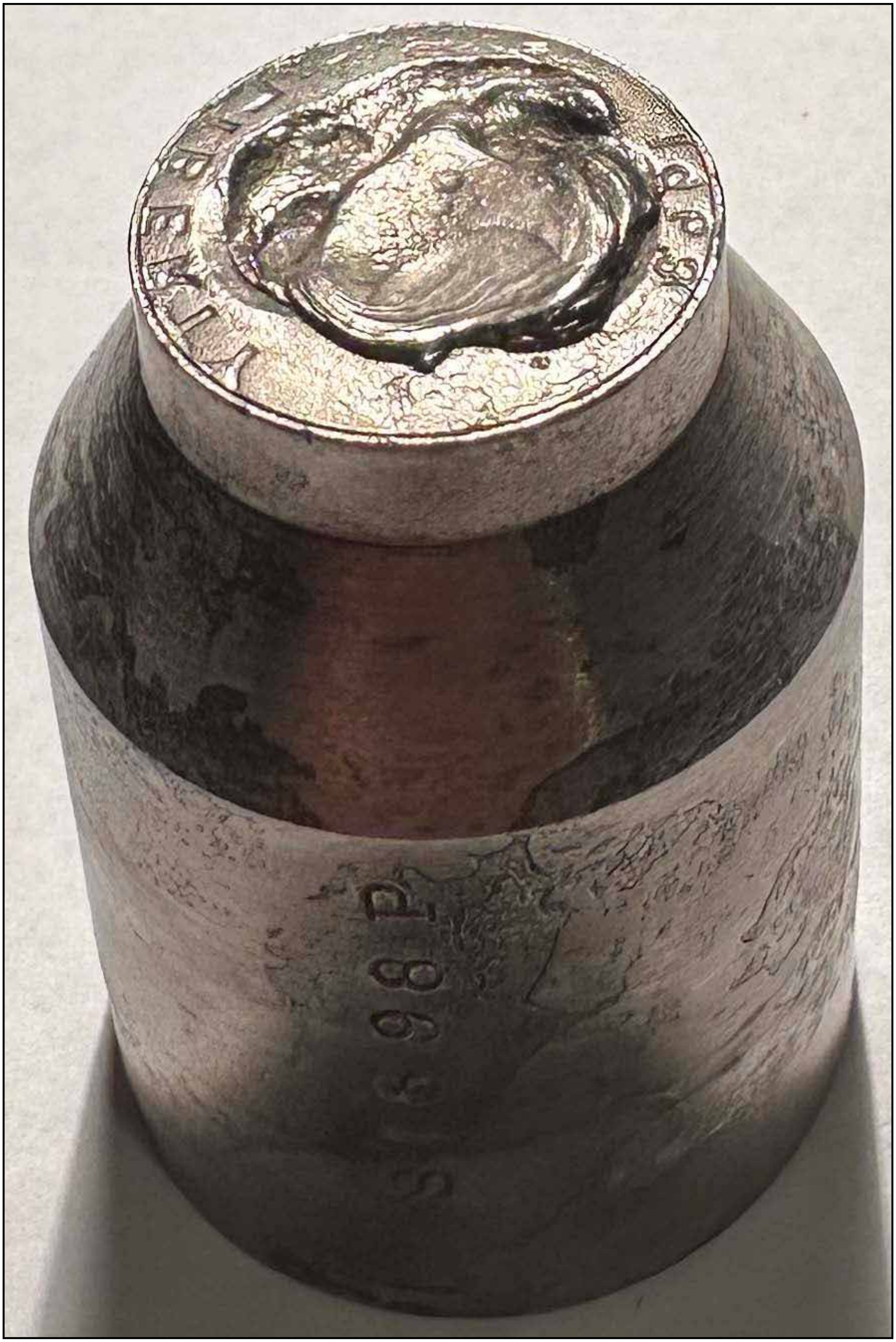
Proof 1968-S Torched Dies With the Most Detail of Any Known Set

Proof 1968-S Torched Dies With the Most Detail of Any Known Set

Proof 1968-S Torched Dies With the Most Detail of Any Known Set

1968-S Washington Quarter Obverse & Reverse Dies:

Proof 1968-S Torched Dies With the Most Detail of Any Known Set



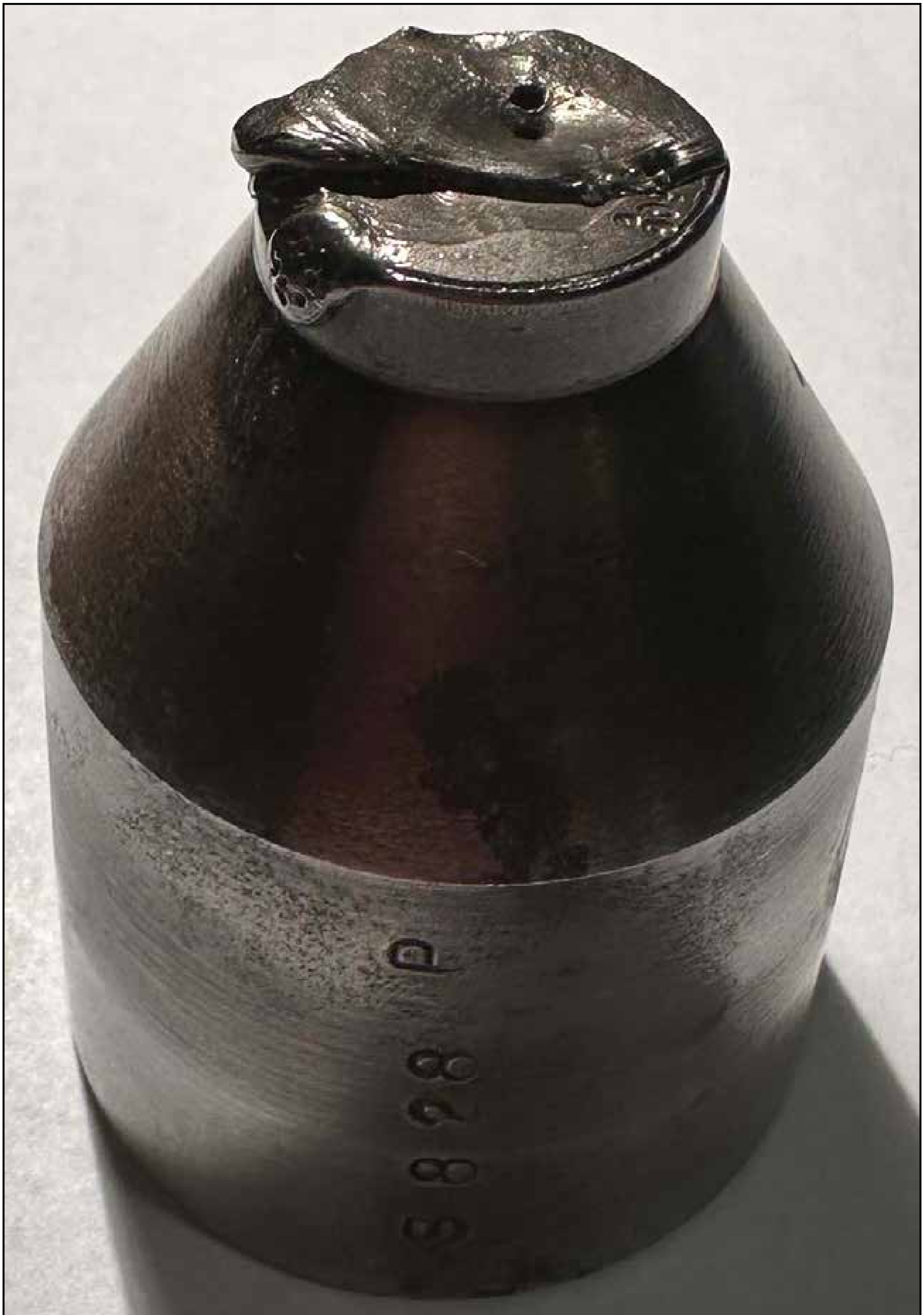
Proof 1968-S Torched Dies With the Most Detail of Any Known Set

Proof 1968-S Torched Dies With the Most Detail of Any Known Set

Proof 1968-S Torched Dies With the Most Detail of Any Known Set

1968-S Roosevelt Dime Obverse & Reverse Dies:

Proof 1968-S Torched Dies With the Most Detail of Any Known Set



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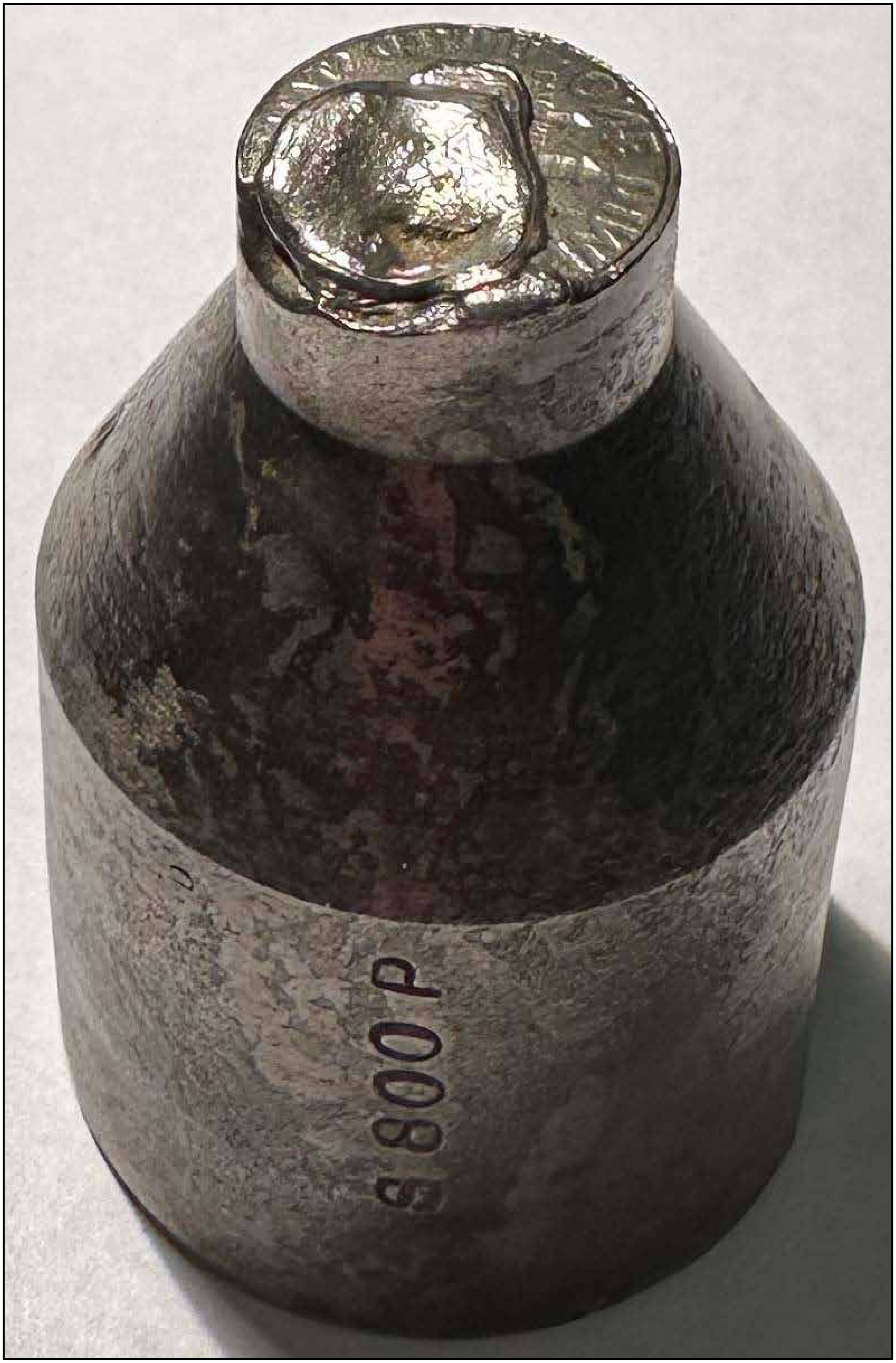
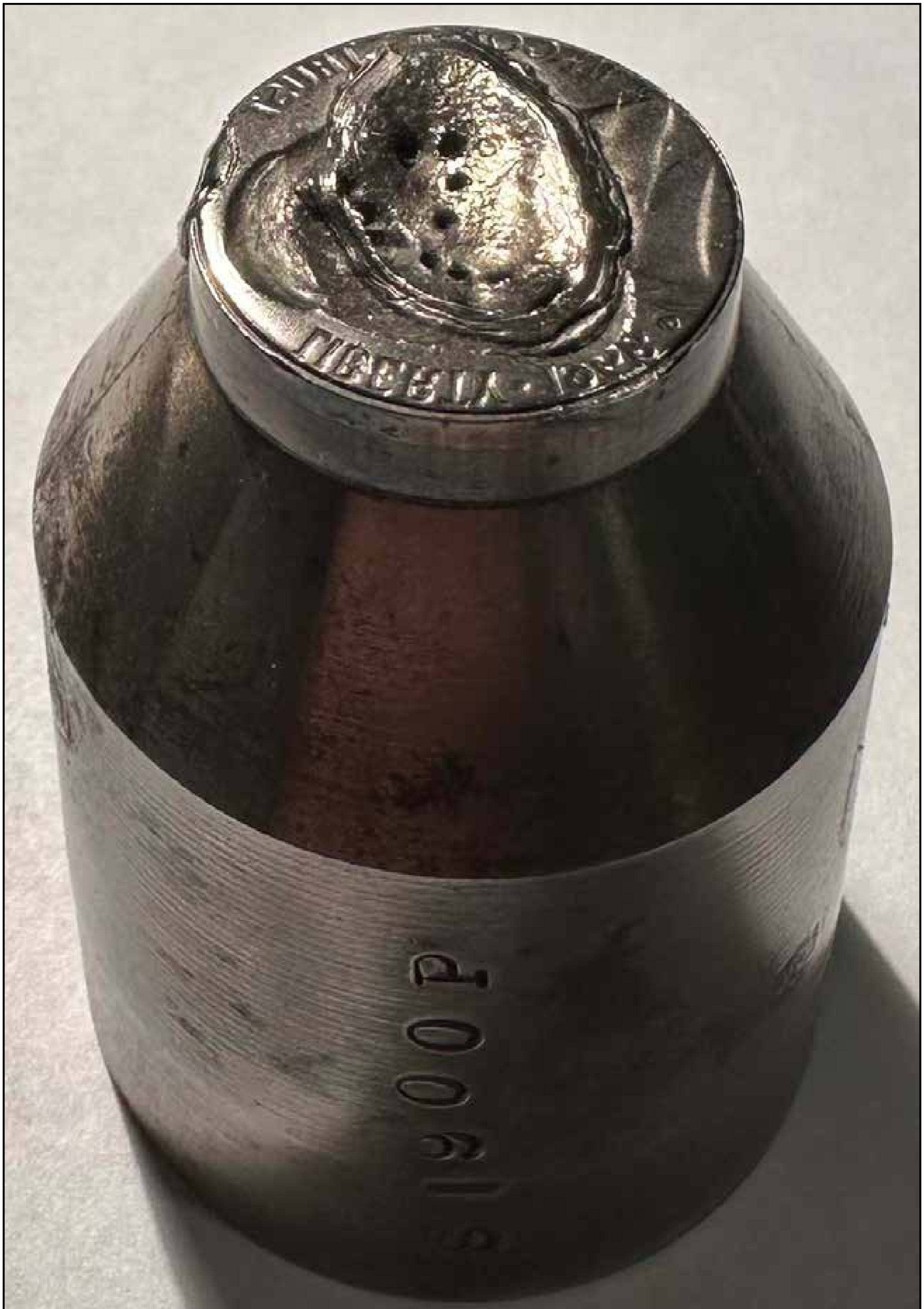


Proof 1968-S Torched Dies With the Most Detail of Any Known Set

1968-S Jefferson Nickel Obverse & Reverse Dies:

Proof 1968-S Torched Dies With the Most Detail of Any Known Set



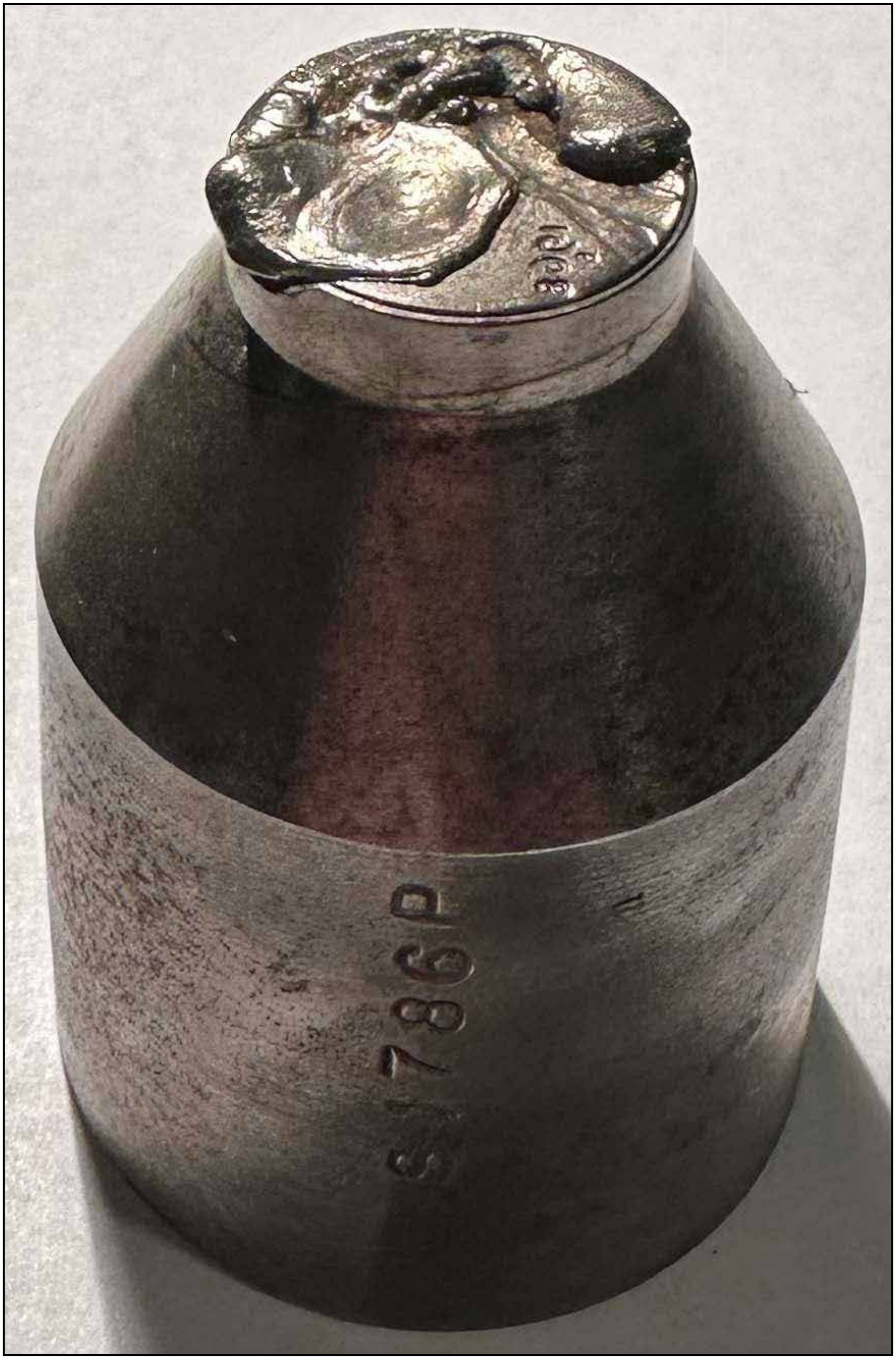
Proof 1968-S Torched Dies With the Most Detail of Any Known Set

Proof 1968-S Torched Dies With the Most Detail of Any Known Set

Proof 1968-S Torched Dies With the Most Detail of Any Known Set

1968-S Lincoln Cent Obverse & Reverse Dies:

Proof 1968-S Torched Dies With the Most Detail of Any Known Set



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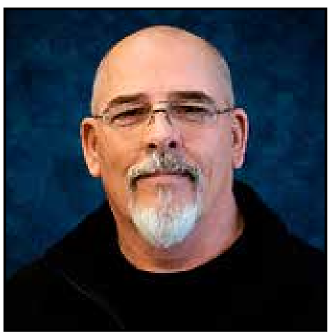
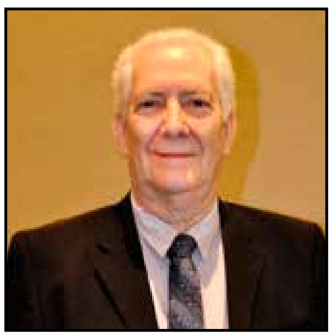
Mint Error News Adds Four More Consultants

by Mike Byers (mikebyers.com)



Scott Purvis



John Dannreuther

Tom DeLorey

Steve Davis

Mint Error News is excited to accounce that Scott Purvis, John Dannreuther, Tom DeLorey and Steve Davis have been added as consultants.

They are numismatic experts recognized worldwide and are a welcome addition to our other consultants including Heritage Auctions, Jim Stoutjesdyk, Dave Camire, Greg Bennick, Andy Lustig, Michael Faraone, Marc Crane, John Wang, Saul Teichman, Ron Guth, Jeff Ylitalo, Tom Caldwell, Fred Weinberg (retired), Christopher Talbot Frank, Steven Contursi, Silvano DiGenova, Brian Hodge, Joe Cronin, Allen Rowe, Ian Russell and Jim Gately.

Mint Error News Adds Four More Consultants

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CoinWeek is one of the world's leading independent digital publications dedicated to coins, paper money, bullion, and numismatic history. Reaching collectors and dealers in more than 200 countries and territories, CoinWeek combines authoritative reporting, in-depth market analysis, and exclusive coverage of major auctions, U.S. Mint releases, and industry news. Every article is carefully optimized for search engines, Google Discover, and today's mobile-first audience, ensuring that important numismatic information reaches collectors wherever they are.
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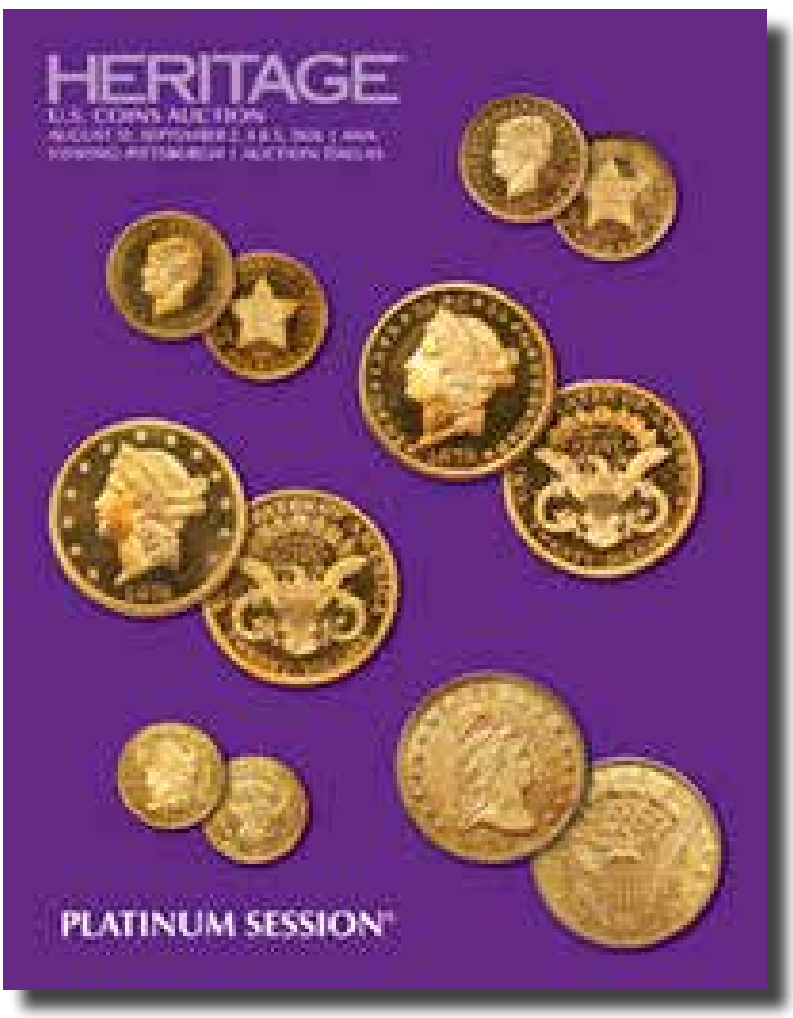
Mint Errors & Patterns Featured in Upcoming Heritage 2026 ANA US Coins Signature® Auction

The following mint error and patterns are featured in the 2026 ANA US Coins Signature® Auction #1396.



Images Courtesy of Heritage Auctions, HA.com

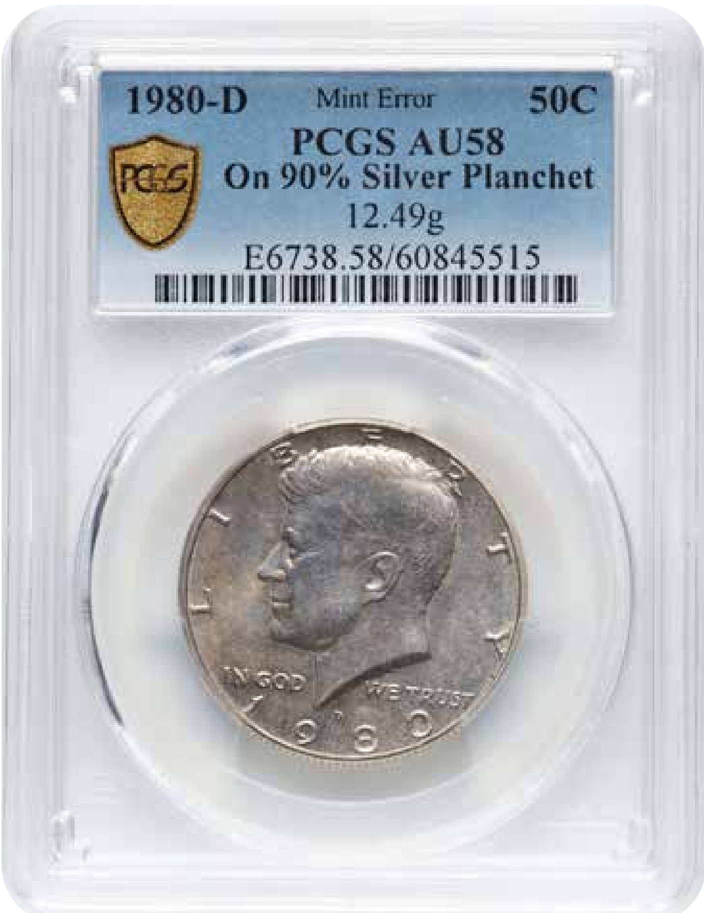
1795 S-76b Plain Edge Cent, AU55
Off-Center at 3 O'Clock

1795 1C Plain Edge, S-76b, B-4b, R.1 -- Off-Center -- AU55 ANACS. This example is struck a slightly off-center at 3 o'clock with wide opposing border denticles at 9 o'clock. Several 1795 S-76b Plain Edge cents were struck in error, including off-center strikes, double strikes, and others on incomplete planchets. An area of steel-blue corrosion on Liberty's neck along the hair line will identify this example. Slight wear is noted on the highest design points with traces of faded mint red in the protected areas of the reverse.


LIBERTY
1795


UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
ONE CENT
1
100

1980-D Kennedy Half Dollar, AU58
Struck on 90% Silver Planchet
Rare Mint Error Coin



1980-D 50C -- Struck on a 90% Silver Planchet -- AU58 PCGS. 12.49 gm. This 1980-D is a remarkable mint error coin that was struck in 90% silver instead of the standard copper-nickel alloy. We have not seen any 1980-D half dollars with any silver content before, let alone handling one struck on a 90% silver planchet. A few examples of the 1977-D Kennedy half dollars were struck on 40% silver planchets that were presumably left over from the 1976 Bicentennial silver-clad halves struck in San Francisco. How the silver-clad planchets arrived in Denver remains in question and this 1980-D half dollar invokes even more questions, as 90% silver planchets were last used at the Denver mint for the 1964-D inaugural Kennedy half dollar.

With a hefty mintage exceeding 156 million pieces, it is conceivable (but highly unlikely) that a leftover 1964-D planchet survived in obscurity as inventory and somehow got mixed with the clad pieces for striking. No matter how it got there, a visible edge confirms the absence of a copper core and the weight is consistent with 90% silver pieces.

This near-Mint example shows only slight signs of wear from brief circulation and just a thin vertical pinscratch is seen under magnification on Kennedy's cheek. The pleasing surfaces display lustrous silver-gray patina and exhibit only minor incompleteness of strike.

1860-O Half Dollar, MS63
Indented by Half Dime Planchet
Spectacular Mated Error Pair
The Subject of a Discovery Article in *Coin World* Magazine

Mint Errors & Patterns Featured in Heritage 2026 ANA US Coins Signature® Auction

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

The "fifty-five cent piece" displays rich steel-gray, walnut-brown, and cobalt-blue toning across the obverse. The reverse displays medium russet-red and lavender

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

The mated pair was the subject of a February 27, 2023 article in *Coin World* by Paul Gilkes. In the article, PCGS numismatic director Steve Feltner stated "Of all the incredible mint errors that I have had the pleasure of handling over the years, this ranks very high on my list of favorites. My excitement was palpable as I discussed the incredible state of preservation both in technical grade and surface quality."

The only moderately comparable mated pair we could find in Heritage's auction archives is a 1973-S Ike dollar indented by an unidentified 1.73 gram planchet. That coin appeared as lot 3523 in our January 2008 FUN Signature and realized $40,250.

The present mated pair, struck at the New Orleans Mint from Seated dies and offered in today's market, is certainly worth considerably more and has been the subject of intense admiration in the numismatic community. Heritage is honored to offer this remarkable pre-Civil War error, which is unlike any other we have seen.

1866 Quarter Eagle in Nickel
Judd-542, PR64
PCGS 'Rattler' Holder, CAC

1866 Liberty Quarter Eagle, Judd-542, Pollock-607, High R.7, PR64 PCGS. CAC. The Judd-542 pattern is an off-metal version of the regular 1866 quarter eagle dies design, struck in nickel with a reeded edge. The purpose of this pattern is not clear. These pieces could have been deliberately produced for sale to collectors or perhaps they are simply mint error pieces struck on three-cent nickel planchets. While the three-cent nickel was introduced in 1865 and the planchet size is very close to the quarter eagle, it is unlikely that multiple examples of the same mint error were unintentionally struck. This example is identified as #4 on the Teichman Roster which is currently tracking only six J-542 coins, of which two are uncertified and are potentially duplicates (6/26).

Outstanding execution for the newly utilized and much harder metal earns endorsement from CAC with regards to quality for the grade. Luminous silver-nickel surfaces produce delightful eye appeal. A small lint mark at the base of Liberty's neck and a few microscopic contact marks are noted. Planchet striations running diagonally southwest to northeast produce a subtle effect which is neither overt nor distracting. This rare Choice proof is housed in a PCGS generation 1.2 "Rattler" holder.


UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
2½ D.

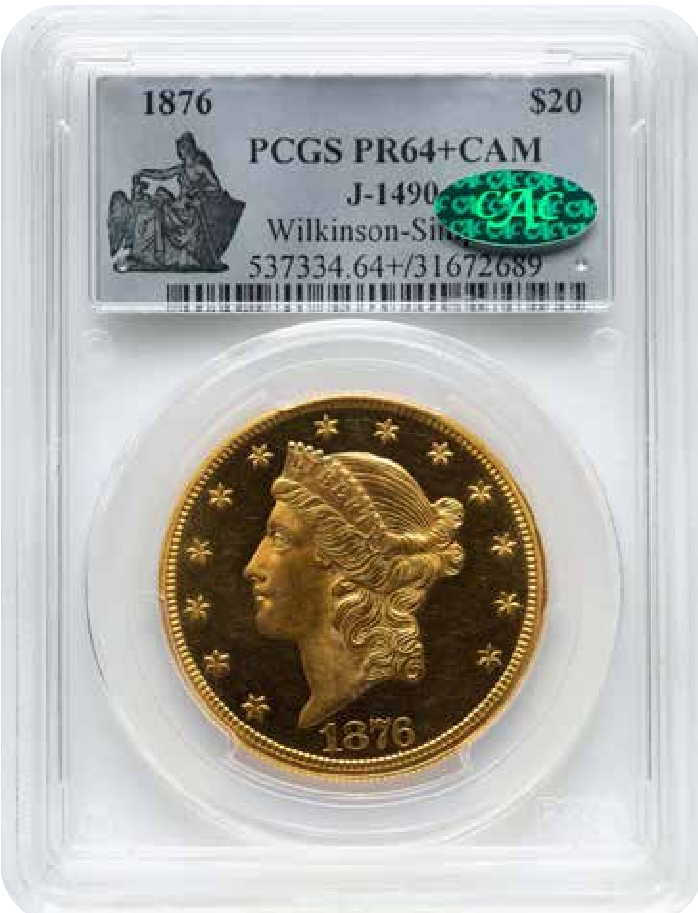
1965 Washington Quarter, AU58
On a 90% Silver Planchet

1965 Washington Quarter -- Struck on a 90% Silver Planchet -- AU58 NGC. 6.27 grams, within tolerance for a normal silver alloy quarter and somewhat heavier than the clad coinage composition. The year 1965 was transitional for the dime, quarter, and half dollar alloys, and as is often the case with transitional years, some wrong-planchet errors occurred where 1965 quarters were struck on the old silver planchets. This is such a piece. It is slightly finer than most of the examples we have seen, those grading between XF40 and AU55. In AU58, it is all the more a rarity. Satiny silver-gray surfaces yield remnants of luster in the protected areas, while light wear and scattered abrasions are not bothersome. Eye appeal is pleasing.


LIBERTY
IN GOD WE
TRUST
1965


UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
E PLURIBUS
UNUM
QUARTER DOLLAR

1876 Liberty Double Eagle Pattern, PR64+ Cameo
Unique Transitional Gold Pattern, Judd-1490
Ex: Woodin-Farouk-Wilkison-Simpson
CAC-Approved Quality



1876 Liberty Double Eagle, Judd-1490, Pollock-1643, Unique, PR64+ Cameo PCGS. CAC. Ex: Wilkison-Simpson. With just a single specimen known, the 1876 Liberty double eagle pattern, Judd-1490, is an ultimate “stopper” for collectors of the U.S. pattern series. Many of the greatest pattern collections of all time, like those of Major Lenox Lohr, Harry W. Bass, Jr., and Dr. J. Hewitt Judd, have lacked this sought-after rarity. The opportunity to own this legendary coin comes only once in the collecting life of most numismatists and public offerings are almost as elusive as the coin itself. Heritage Auctions is privileged to present this unique transitional gold pattern rarity in just its third auction appearance.

Design

Diameter: 34 mm, weight: 516 grains. Designer: James B. Longacre (slightly modified by William Barber). The obverse is similar to the regular double eagle design for 1877, with the point of Liberty's coronet centered between stars six and seven (the point was positioned almost touching star seven in the design of previous years). The position of the stars in relation to other features of the bust also differs considerably from their placement in 1876. The letters in LIBERTY are farther from the beads in the coronet than on the regular obverse of 1876 and the date is lower in the field. Like the regular-issue dies of 1877, the reverse shows the TWENTY DOLLARS denomination completely spelled out. The Heraldic Eagle design is slightly larger than the regular-issue 1876 version, causing the TW in TWENTY and the S in DOLLARS to nearly touch the scroll. Struck in gold, with a reeded edge. This design was also struck in copper, with a reeded edge (Judd-1491). The reverse was used with a slightly different obverse to strike Judd-1492, a unique copper pattern with a plain edge.

The Transitional Gold Patterns of 1876

The design of the double eagle was modified in 1876 as the denomination transitioned from the Type Two to the Type Three design. As might be expected, the Mint experimented with a number of pattern designs to accomplish the transition. A June 24, 1876-dated letter from Mint Director Henry Linderman to Philadelphia Mint Superintendent James Pollock was especially important in the development of the Type Three reverse:

"Sir: I have your letter of 23rd inst. Enclosing two specimen Double Eagles struck in copper, one with the old die & one with a die from a new hub.

"I regard the obverse of the latter as a decided improvement over the one now in use but on the reverse of both specimens the words 'E PLURIBUS UNUM' are not well brought up. The Engraver should make a careful effort to have this matter appear more distinctly.

"I would like him to consider whether the inscriptions on the reverse could not be so arranged as to allow the word 'dollars' to be put on instead of the letter D."

Linderman's instructions were duly implemented on a series of patterns that led to the Type Three design. On Judd-1488 through Judd-1492, the location of the obverse stars is considerably different from their placement on the regular-issues of 1876 and on Judd-1490 through Judd-1492 the denomination is completely spelled out as TWENTY DOLLARS, rather than TWENTY D. These modifications were adopted for regular-issue coinage in 1877.

Judd-1490 on the Numismatic Scene

Numismatists believe Judd-1490 is a true transitional pattern, made to further the design change to the Type Three format in honor of the nation's centennial. It was not a delicacy clandestinely produced for favored collectors, but its existence was completely unknown to the numismatic community until the early 20th century. There were no 19th century auction appearances, no mentions in the numismatic press, and the issue was not listed in R.C. Davis's groundbreaking treatise on United States patterns. The first mention of the Judd-1490 pattern and its closely related Judd-1488 counterpart was an article in the June 1909 edition of *The Numismatist*:

"Two Unique Double Eagle Varieties
Previously Unpublished
Described by Captain John W. Haseltine

"For some time The Numismatist has known of two unpublished die varieties of the Double Eagle dated 1876 in the possession of Captain John W. Haseltine. The claim that they were unique has led to some discussion and investigation on the part of those who were informed of Captain Haseltine's possession, just as all such claims for varieties of modern coins should receive. Duplicates were claimed to exist, but on comparison they were found to be from different dies. Mr. Edgar H. Adams who is ever alert to disprove or substantiate any new claims for the Territorial or United States series, was among the persistent investigators. Mr. Adams now writes The Numismatist: 'Please make the statement from me in conjunction with your references to the two 1876 Double Eagle patterns owned by Captain Haseltine. I thought other specimens in gold had been discovered, however, when the pieces were brought together for comparison it quickly developed that the supposed duplicates were from the regular dies of the year with easily distinguishing differences from the Haseltine specimens. Both the later, so far as I am able to learn, can safely be regarded as unique.'

"Our illustrations are photographic reproductions direct from the specimens which are described in the following letter from Captain Haseltine:

'My Dear Mr. Zerbe,

You have in very complimentary terms referred to me as a Numismatic Refrigerator. I have therefor withdrawn from Cold Storage two unique Double Eagles in gold, which I now present to the Numismatic fraternity for their consideration.

'In 1876 the mint authorities desired to improve the design of the Double Eagle. In the old design the point of the diadem, in the head of Liberty, seemed misplaced, not being in the center. In the two unique pieces the point of the diadem is placed directly between the two stars, all the stars are better arranged and the heads of Liberty are larger and placed more directly in the center. In the second type the numeral 1 is nearer the bust and the 6 is farther from it, than in type 1.

'The reverse of type 1 is the same as the regular issue of 1876 and preceding years since 1866, having of course Twenty D below.

'Reverse of type 2 is entirely different from type 1, the T and W in TWENTY nearly touch the scroll or label inscribed E Pluribus, and there are other slight variations which can be noticed in the cuts. The whole heraldic design is larger and TWENTY DOLLARS below, in fact an entirely different die.

'In presenting these two important discoveries, to the Numismatists of the world, I claim that both are unique and for the benefit of our science, I would respectfully

desire and request anyone who thinks he has a duplicate to correspond with me and publish it with proof in The Numismatist.

'At your request I now present these two Double Eagles in gold, in beautiful condition for the information of all interested. I delayed sending you this until the coins were sold, as I did not wish you to think I wanted some free advertising.

'Yours truly,

'John W, Haseltine'

"1876 being the Centennial year there is a reason why experimental dies should have been made to bring our coinage to better perfection, and surprising though it is to have unpublished varieties brought to the attention of the numismatist at this late day, yet the denomination and the year offer something in explanation. Not only our coin of highest value, but the type: what modern coin is more beautiful than the lately discarded type of the Twenty Dollar gold piece in brilliant proof condition? An effort to make our largest and most beautiful coin a little nearer perfection in the Centennial year is a very natural conclusion."

Traditionally, it was thought that Haseltine obtained the two double eagle patterns from his father-in-law, William Idler. Idler was a Philadelphia coin dealer with insider connections at the Mint that enabled him to acquire many rare issues that were not available to the general public. However, recent research indicates these coins may have come from a different source.

Colonel Archibald Loudon Snowden had a long and distinguished career at the Philadelphia Mint. He started as a clerk before the Civil War and later served as both Chief Coiner and Superintendent of the Philadelphia Mint. During his tenure as Chief Coiner and Superintendent, he acquired an enormous collection of rare patterns by simply purchasing them from the Mint for bullion value, a practice that was legal at the time, but strictly forbidden later. Snowden famously sold the unique fifty dollar half union gold patterns to prominent collector William H. Woodin, with Haseltine acting as intermediary, for $10,000 circa 1909. The transaction became public knowledge when it was reported in *The Numismatist*, causing a backlash from many collectors and elected officials, who believed the coins should have been reserved for the Mint Cabinet. After much legal negotiation, Woodin agreed to return the half unions to the Mint and Snowden, who could not afford to return the $10,000 purchase price, reimbursed him by giving him his remarkable collection of patterns. Most researchers now believe that the two unique 1876 double eagle patterns were included in Snowden's collection and passed to Woodin as part of this transaction.

Woodin eventually sold the unique Judd-1490 to Baltimore collector Waldo Newcomer, and it later passed to "Colonel" E.H.R. Green and King Farouk of Egypt, two of the most famous and eccentric collectors of the 20th century. From there, it went to Dr. John W. Wilkison, who formed the most extensive collection of gold patterns ever accomplished up to that time. Later owners included proof gold specialist Ed Trompeter and pattern aficionado Charles Anderson. The coin finally passed to Bob R. Simpson, who acquired Anderson's collection intact in 2008 for a reported $36 million. This remarkable coin has only appeared in two auctions up to the present time, Sotheby's sale of King Farouk's collection in 1954 and Superior's section of Auction '86, more than 40 years ago. We expect its appearance here will be enthusiastically followed by pattern specialists and Registry Set enthusiasts alike. A new prices realized record is almost a forgone conclusion.

Physical Description

This spectacular Plus-graded Choice proof exhibits razor-sharp definition on all design elements, with full star centers and fine detail on Liberty's curls and the eagle's feathers. The deeply mirrored fields contrast boldly with the richly frosted devices to create an intense cameo effect when the coin is tilted in the light. The impeccably preserved greenish-gold surfaces are free of mentionable distractions, with only a few minor hairlines showing in the fields. Overall eye appeal is terrific. It has been 40 years since this coin was last publicly offered and it may be decades before it becomes available again. Series specialists and Registry Set enthusiasts will find no substitute for this fabulous unique gold pattern once it crosses the auction block. The discerning collector should bid accordingly. This coin is pictured on PCGS CoinFacts and is plated in Dr. J. Hewitt Judd's United States Pattern Coins (10th edition) and David Akers' United States Gold Patterns. PCGS Population: 1 in 64 (1 in 64+) Cameo, 0 finer (7/26). CAC: 1 in 64, 0 finer (7/26).

Ex: Either William Idler or (more likely) Philadelphia Mint Superintendent Archibald Loudon Snowden; Captain John W. Haseltine; William H. Woodin, purchased for $1,000 in 1909; Waldo Newcomer; "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; offered to F.C.C Boyd for $1,500 on 1/4/1944, per an invoice from B.G. Johnson, but not purchased; King Farouk; Palace Collections of Egypt (Sotheby's, 2/1954), lot 292; New Netherlands Coin Company, at $838; Dr. John W. Wilkison, via Charles Wormser, for $2,000; Mike Brownlee and Julian Leidman: Paramount International Coin Corporation; A-Mark; PNG dealer Larry Whitlow, for a six-figure price; Auction '86 (Superior, 7/1986), lot 1451, $99,000; Ed Trompeter; Heritage Auctions and Silvano DiGenova (purchased Trompeter's half eagles, eagles, and double eagles from his heirs in 1998); Southern Collection (Charles Anderson); Bob R. Simpson, who purchased the Southern Collection intact in 2008, for $36 million (per a Coin World article 1/13/2017).


LIBERTY
1876


UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
IN GOD WE TRUST
E PLURIBUS UNUM
TWENTY DOLLARS

1849 Gold Dollar Pattern, Judd-115, MS61
Hand Engraved By James Longacre
Possibly the Only Piece Struck in Coin Gold

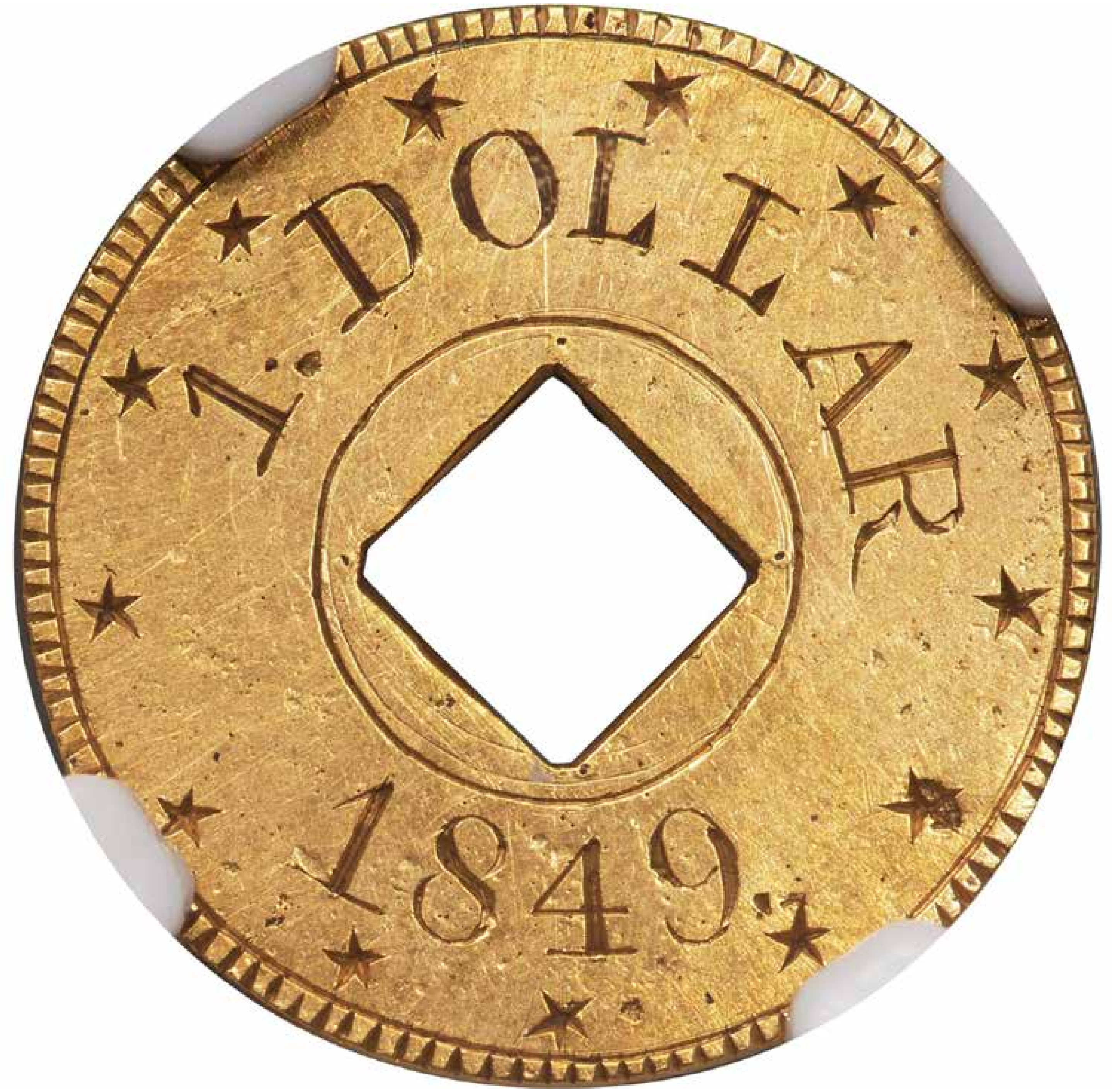
1849 Gold Dollar, Judd-115, Pollock-130, High R.7, MS61 NGC. A simply laid-out coin with a square central perforation. On the obverse, around the perforation, is the legend 1.DOLLAR. 1849. The reverse displays a laurel wreath around the perforated center and outside that U. STATES OF AMERICA. Struck in gold with a plain edge. Composition - 90% gold, 2.5% silver, 6.5% copper, weight = 22.8 grains.

This is the only U.S. pattern that was hand-engraved, and as such it is distinctive and highly collectible. The necessity for hand-engraving and the larger history of these pieces is covered in an in-depth article in *The Numismatist* in October 2011, written by Ed Rector. In short, these patterns were emergency issues that were hand-engraved to simulate what a struck coin would look like with a square hole in it. They were needed in a hurry because a lame-duck Congressman from North Carolina, James Iver McKay, was pressing hard for the issuance of the pieces (mostly as an outlet for the gold mines from his native state). By January 26, 1849 Congressman McKay was in possession of one of these pieces (presumably this one). On January 30, six additional specimens were produced and sent by Mint Director Robert Maskell Patterson to other Congressmen.

All eight known pieces for the Judd-115s and 116s have been weighed and three have been metallurgically tested. This particular piece is by far the heaviest of the seven possible pieces at 22.76 grains and it has a specific gravity of 18 -- pure gold has a specific gravity of 19.3. The gold dollar adopted later in 1849 weighed 25.79 grains. The closest weight of the other six pieces is 19.02 grains. The lightest of the six others is the Chase Manhattan piece that weighed only 15.28 grains. Metallurgical testing of two of the other pieces showed a gold content of only 52.7% and 51% gold. Close examination of the eight known Judd-115/116 patterns strongly suggests the present piece may be the only actual Judd-115 in existence, as it is the only piece struck in coin gold (90% gold). The other six specimens should more properly be designated as Judd-116s. The tests conducted on those other six pieces also recommend reexamining the assertion that the Judd-116 pieces are gold-plated silver. Instead it suggests they are gold-silver-copper alloy pieces, but not gold-plated.

This piece is an attractive example with lustrous, lightly marked antique-gold surfaces. A small mark near the reverse rim at 2 o'clock serves as a useful pedigree marker. The eye appeal is outstanding.

Ex: Colonel James Flanagan (Stack's, 3/1944), lot 1559, sold to "J.B." (Jake Bell?); King Farouk; Palace Collections of Egypt (Sotheby's, 2/1954), lot 331; Abe Kosoff; Harold Bareford Collection (Stack's, 12/1978), lot 2; Central States Signature (Heritage, 4/2015), lot 5529.


1 DOLLAR
1849


U. STATES OF AMERICA

1879 Metric Double Eagle Pattern, PR64+ Deep Cameo
Famous Quintuple Stella, Judd-1643
Only Four Examples in Private Hands
Finest-Certified Example, Ex: Simpson

1879 Liberty Head Quintuple Stella, Judd-1643, Pollock-1843, Low R.7, PR64+ Deep Cameo PCGS. Ex: Simpson. The 1879 Metric double eagle, or quintuple stella, Judd-1643, is a landmark rarity in the U.S. pattern series. The 1879 Metric double eagles are closely associated with their even more famous four-dollar pattern counterparts, the always popular stellas of 1879 and 1880, but they are much rarer. Despite inflated population data from the leading grading services, only five examples have been traced, and one of them is included in the National Numismatic Collection at the Smithsonian Institution, forever out of reach of eager collectors. Heritage Auctions is privileged to present the finest-certified example of this sought-after pattern rarity, from the magnificent Bob R. Simpson Collection, in this important offering.

Design

The obverse features the Liberty Head profile from the regular issue double eagle, although it does not appear to be struck from the Type Three hub used for regular issue pieces. The standard diagonal die line from the hair to the left side of Y is not present, as it is on all regular issue pieces of the Type Three design. The legend is a variation of the legend on the four dollar stella, spelling out the goloid composition and weight of the coin:★ 30 ★ G ★ 1.5 ★ S ★ 3.5 ★ C ★ 35 ★ G ★ R ★ A ★ M ★ S ★. The date is below the bust and the initials J.B.L. (James B. Longacre) are located on the bust truncation. The reverse is similar to the regular issue piece with an eagle and shield design, the legend E PLURIBUS UNUM on the scroll work to the left and right. Around, the legend UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, and below, the denomination TWENTY DOLLARS. An oval of stars and a glory of rays above the eagle contain the motto DEO EST GLORIA. This motto is different from the IN GOD WE TRUST inscription on the regular adopted design. The diameter is the same as the standard double eagle (34 mm), but the quintuple stella was designed to be slightly thicker and heavier (35 grams vs. 33.436 grams). Reportedly struck in goloid composition with a reeded edge, but we do not know of any elemental analysis that has been done to establish the composition of the known examples. However, the coin in the Trompeter sale in 1992 was weighed (before its encapsulation in a holder) and found to have the correct weight for the goloid composition of 35.01 grams. The design was also struck in copper (Judd-1644) with about a dozen specimens known, at least five of which have been gilt.

Origin and History of the Quintuple Stella

(The following is reprinted from our 2025 ANA Signature lot description). The always popular four dollar stellas of 1879 and 1880, and their even rarer 20-dollar counterpart, the 1879 quintuple stella, were part of an effort to create an international coinage that would function much like the euro does in the European Union today. Traditionally, the concept of the stella has been ascribed to the Honorable John A. Kasson, the U.S. Minister to Austria in 1879, and former chairman of the Congressional Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures. Kasson wrote a letter in 1879 advocating the creation of a coin that could be exchanged directly for the Austrian eight florin piece, which was worth $3.88. However, in the Spring 2015 issue of the *Journal of Numismatic Research*, Roger W. Burdette notes that while Kasson's letter may have provided the inspiration for a new gold coin at the critical time in 1879, the real impetus behind the creation of the stella came from Dr. William Wheeler Hubbell.

Hubbell was an advocate of the metric system and holder of the patent for the goloid alloy used on a controversial series of patterns in the late 1870s. Goloid was a composition of gold, silver, and copper, combined in various proportions. Accordingly, Hubbell proposed a four dollar stella as an approximation of Kasson's suggested $3.88 coin. The stella would have a composition of six grams of gold, 3 decigrams of silver, and 7 decigrams of copper, and a weight of 7 grams. The quintuple stella would have the same composition, with each element multiplied by five. In the same *Journal of Numismatic Research* article (Spring 2015), Roger Burdette notes the metric gold coinage was reported favorably to the House of Representatives on January 21, 1879 and a February 4, 1879-dated letter from Acting Mint Director Robert Preston to the Philadelphia Mint acknowledged receipt of three examples of the quintuple stella:

"Your letter of the 3rd inst., notifying this office of the shipment by Adams' Express Co. of three specimens of the Metric Double Eagle pieces for the House Committee on Coinage has been received. The coins have also been delivered by the express company."

Roger Burdette believes two other examples were struck at the same time for the Mint Cabinet. These coins were apparently later sold or traded to collectors by Mint officials. Another letter from Acting Director Preston on June 4, 1880 reports:

"There were only five Metric double eagles struck, and none of which are in the possession of this office, and as the dies have been destroyed, no more can be struck."

The 1887 Mint Collection pattern inventory by James McClure records the two quintuple stellas, but no gold specimens of this issue are mentioned in Louis Comparette's 1912 catalog of the Mint Collection. It seems all five of the 1879 quintuple stellas eventually made their way into collector's hands, but a single example has been donated back to the National Numismatic Collection by Stack's in recent times. All five pieces of the original mintage can be accounted for today (see roster below). Like the four dollar stellas, the 1879 Metric double eagle never progressed beyond the pattern stage.

Collectors became aware of the quintuple stellas soon after the coins were struck. The discovery coin was presented to Dr. William Wheeler Hubbell, the inventor of the special alloy for the international coinage program. It first appeared at auction in Philadelphia coin dealer John W. Haseltine's famous "Type Table" auction in 1881, just two years after its striking. Haseltine provided a lengthy description of the coin in lot 1490 of that sale:

"1879; Metric Gold Double Eagle or $20 Piece; obv., the head of Liberty; 13 stars interspersed with 30 G - 1.5 S - 3.5 C - 35 Grams; rev., spread eagle; "United States of America; Twenty Dollars;" motto, "Deo Est Gloria," emblazoned; struck by resolution of Congress and the only one issued; this is the first and only coin extant of the metric system of this denomination; there were 5 struck at the United States Mint, 3 in gold and 2 in copper; the copper specimens are in the Mint Cabinet; the other 2 gold pieces are in the Treasury Department, at Washington, which the Secretary of the Treasury positively refused to issue to any one; therefore, this is the only specimen issued, which was granted to Mr. W.W. Hubbell, the inventor; color, orange gold; weight 25 grammes; very beautiful; one of the rarest and most interesting coins in the world; it is limited to $300."

Haseltine was an insider, with excellent connections at the Mint. He seems to have had access to important information about the coin and may have seen the letter from Acting Director Roberts acknowledging the receipt of the three quintuple stellas sent to Congress. Curiously, he was not aware of the two gold specimens in the Mint Cabinet. In any case, while authorities undoubtedly opposed releasing the quintuple stellas to collectors at the time of striking, all five examples eventually reached the numismatic marketplace.

The manner in which the coins became available to collectors is not known, but prominent dealer H.P. Smith handled the lion's share of examples sold in the 19th century. In addition to handling the discovery coin twice, his New York Coin & Stamp firm offered the only other specimen of the quintuple stella to appear at auction

in the 19th century in their Robert Coulton Davis auction in 1890. After his death, the Chapman brothers auctioned his collection and found another specimen in his holdings. He certainly had a strong affinity for this ultra-rare pattern issue.
By the early 20th century, all five quintuple stellas found homes in tightly held, long-term collections. The discovery coin became a highlight of the famous Garrett Collection and the coin from H.P. Smith's holdings eventually passed to the celebrated collection of Louis E. Eliasberg. The other three coins, including the specimen offered here, were all acquired by super-collector Virgil Brand at an early date. The coins remained in these high-profile collections for extended periods and, even when those collections were dispersed, public offerings were few and far between over the years. As might be expected, any offering of an 1879 quintuple stella represents an important opportunity for advanced collectors and is widely reported in the numismatic press.

John Dannreuther notes that collecting the four dollar stellas has become extremely popular with collectors in recent years. The 1879 quintuple stella would be a natural complement to an advanced collection of four dollar stellas. With only five examples known, it would be the rarest piece and a marvelous capstone to such a collection. We believe the quintuple stella is underpriced and long overdue for a breakout in the present market. We would not be surprised to see a record price realized set when the finest-certified present coin crosses the auction block.

The Present Coin

The coin offered here was once a highlight of the fabulous collection of super collector Virgil Brand, who formed one of the largest and most valuable coin collections of all time. In fact, Brand owned more than one example of this iconic pattern rarity. According to his records, Brand acquired one example from dealer Charles Steigerwalt in 1894 and two others from Stephen Nagy in 1907. Unfortunately, Brand's records are not clear about the distribution of the three coins, and we have not been able to determine which source this coin came from, or how it was dispersed from Brand's holdings. The collection, which numbered more than 350,000 pieces, was split between his heirs in a contentious process and his holdings were not completely dispersed for more than fifty years, further obscuring the early history of this coin.

The next appearance, and first public offering, of this remarkable specimen was in lot 624 of the Fred Olsen Collection, which was auctioned by B. Max Mehl in November 1944. Mehl gave the coin a rare full-page lot description, liberally quoting the standard Adams-Woodin pattern reference and emphasizing its rarity and visual appeal:
"1879 Five-Stella Coin. Beautiful head of Liberty with the portions of different metals contained therein, and its weight, around the head. Reverse, type similar to regular issue. Struck in gold. Perfect brilliant proof. A gem. According to A-W only four specimens were struck. Listed in A-W as No. 1572, Rarity 13.

"The important advantages of this Metric Gold Coin are that the gold is even 30 grams, the silver even 1.5 grams, the copper 3.5 grams. The gold, therefore, is standard .9 fine and the silver is .9 fine in the coin, and the total weight is even 35 grams, and is precisely $20 in value. The superiority of the metal for constancy in value is strikingly shown by the fact that although it measures the same in diameter and on a plane as the binary $20 coin, it (the metric) is 24 grains heavier, or 540.25 plus grains in weight, showing as well as in the rich orange color its superiority for practical use, as it flows with a sharper and more distinct finish into the dies.

"To the best of my recollection, this is the first and only specimen I have ever had the pleasure of offering at auction. I have had only one other specimen pass through my hands in my forty-four years of numismatic experience. I do not hesitate to make the statement that this is as beautiful a Double Eagle as ever issued by our government and certainly by far the rarest. In fact, in actual rarity, I doubt if there are more than one or two United States Gold coins which exceed it. A gem and rarity of the highest order and a prized possession for any collection."

The lot realized $3,850, a staggering price for the time. Of course, collector demand for this rare issue has increased prices realized exponentially over the years. Currently, the record price realized for the 1879 quintuple stella is $2,160,000, brought by the PR64 Deep Cameo PCGS example in our ANA Signature Auction last year. That coin was also owned by the present consignor at one time, but he sold it as a duplicate, after he acquired this Plus-graded Choice proof, which he considered superior (see roster below for details).

The next owner of this magnificent specimen was renowned gold pattern specialist Dr. John E. Wilkison, who sold his remarkable collection intact to Paramount International Coin Corporation in 1973. This coin changed hands privately twice and appeared at auction two more times in the following years, before it was acquired by the present consignor.

This 1879 quintuple stella eventually passed to Bob R. Simpson, our consignor, a Texas oilman and co-owner of the Texas Rangers baseball team. Simpson formed an amazing collection of all types of U.S. coinage that has been sold in a series of blockbuster auctions by Heritage in recent years. This coin was acquired when Simpson purchased the Southern Collection, one of the most advanced pattern collections of all time, for a reported $36 million in 2008. It has been off the market for 18 years.

Physical Description

The coin offered here is a magnificent Plus-graded Choice proof with sharply detailed design elements and deeply reflective fields that contrast profoundly with the richly frosted devices. The gold-on-black cameo flash is especially vivid when the coin is tilted in the light. The well-preserved yellow and orange-gold surfaces are free of mentionable distractions and only some minor hairlines in the fields prevent an even higher grade. Overall eye appeal is terrific. This coin possesses an unbeatable combination of absolute rarity, the highest available technical quality, outstanding eye appeal, and an illustrious pedigree. We expect intense competition from pattern specialists and Registry Set enthusiasts when this lot is called. The 1879 quintuple stella is listed among the *100 Greatest U.S. Coins*. This coin is pictured on PCGS CoinFacts. PCGS Population: 2 in 64 (1 in 64+) Deep Cameo, 0 finer (6/26).

Roster of 1879 Quintuple Stellas, Judd-1643

This roster is based on the listing in USPatterns.com. Grades are per the last auction appearance, unless a subsequent certification event is known.

1. PR64+ Deep Cameo PCGS. Virgil M. Brand; unknown intermediaries; Fred Olsen Collection (B. Max Mehl, 11/1944), lot 624; Dr. John E. Wilkison Collection; purchased privately by Paramount International Coin Corporation in 1973; A-Mark; Metropolitan New York Sale (New England Rare Coin Auctions, 4/1980), lot 391; 65th Anniversary Auction (Stack's, 10/2000), lot 1626; Southern Collection; Bob R. Simpson Collection. Illustrated on USPatterns.com and in the Encyclopedia of U.S. Gold Coins: 1795-1933 by Jeff Garrett and Ron Guth. The present coin.

2. PR64 Deep Cameo PCGS. Virgil M. Brand; unknown intermediaries; Amon Carter, Sr.; Amon Carter, Jr., Carter Family Collection (Stack's, 1/1984), lot 635; Ed Trompeter; Trompeter Collection (Superior, 2/1992), lot 138; Heritage inventory (2/1999); Bob R. Simpson; Regency Auction (Legend Numismatics, 5/2016), lot 377, realized $1,880,000; the Costa Collection, via Greg Rohan and Todd Imhof; ANA Signature (Heritage, 8/2025), lot 3299, $2,160,000.

3. PR64 Cameo PCGS. Harlan Page Smith Collection (S.H. & H. Chapman, 5/1906), lot 1444; John Story Jenks Collection (Henry Chapman, 11/1921), lot 5680; Elmer Sears (possibly as agent for the next): John H. Clapp; Clapp Estate; Louis E. Eliasberg, Sr. in 1942, via Stack's; Eliasberg Estate; Eliasberg Collection, Part I (Bowers and Merena, 5/1996), lot 313; Chicago Rarities Night Sale (Bowers and Merena, 4/2008), lot 734.

4. PR63 Cameo PCGS. United States Mint; Dr. William Wheeler Hubbell; John W. Haseltine; "Type Table" Catalog (John W. Haseltine, 11/1881), lot 1490; Hebbeard Collection (Harlan Page Smith, 4/1883), lot 458; Dr. Edward Maris Collection (Harlan Page Smith, 6/1886), lot 230; T. Harrison Garrett; Robert and John Work Garrett, by bequest in 1888; John Work Garrett bought out or traded for his brother's interest in the collection circa 1919; Garrett Estate; Johns Hopkins University, by bequest; Garrett Collection, Part II (Bowers and Ruddy, 3/1980), lot 1097; Ed Trompeter;

Moreira Collection (Superior, 1/1989), lot 4026; FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2007), lot 1594, realized $862,500; FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2022), lot 4793.

5. Proof (Uncertified). Virgil M. Brand; unknown intermediaries; Adolphe Menjou Collection (Numismatic Gallery, 6/1950), lot 1818; King Farouk; Palace Collections of Egypt (Sotheby's, 2/1954), lot 294; ANA Convention Auction (Abe Kosoff, 8/1958), lot 1676; Auction '79 (Stack's, 7/1979), lot 950; Stack's; gifted to the National Numismatic Collection at the Smithsonian Institution.

Additional Appearances

A. Waldo Newcomer; "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; offered by B.G. Johnson to F.C.C. Boyd in a January 1944 invoice for $1,250. Probably the coin in number 5 above, but not confirmed.

B. Charles Steigerwalt; purchased by Virgil Brand in 1894 for $100, Brand journal number 12582; Armin Brand; sold to B.G. Johnson on 12/1/1937. Possibly the coin in number 1, 2, or 5 above.

C. Robert Coulton Davis Collection (New York Coin & Stamp, 1/1890), lot 1127. Possibly the coin in number 3 or B above.

D. Stephen Nagy; purchased by Virgil Brand in 1907 for $150, Brand journal number 38942. Possibly the coin in number 1, 2, or 5 above.

E. Stephen Nagy; purchased by Virgil Brand in 1907 for $150; Brand journal number 38943. Possibly the coin in number 1, 2, or 5 above.

Note: One of the coins in D or E above went to Horace Brand and the other was no longer in the collection when the brothers split their inheritance.


LIBERTY
20 G ★ 1.5 S ★ 3.5 C ★ 35 G ★ R ★ A ★ M ★ S
1879


UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
DEO EST
GLORIA
E PLURIBUS UNUM
TWENTY DOLLARS

The Newly-Completed 4th Edition of *Mint Errors to Die For* Presale!

Pre-sales for the newly-completed
4th edition of ***Mint Errors to Die For*** begin today!

My book offers examples and definitions of dozens of error types written in plain language so that both new and advanced collectors can enjoy it, in addition to offering several collecting tips. I also cover information on detecting counterfeit, altered, and damaged coins which merely look like genuine errors. Lastly, recent auction/sale prices, a little American History, and snippets of "coin trivia" are also offered throughout the book. It's 260 pages, 8x11 inches, with color HD photos, and is a laminated soft-cover book.

As a special promotion, the first 10 buyers will also get – free of charge – one copy of Mike Byers' award-winning book, *World's Greatest Mint Errors,* for which Mike won the Numismatic Literary Guild's award for "Best World Coin Book" in 2009. *****UPDATE*** Because the books are selling so well, Mike Byers has generously offered up an additional 10 copies of *World's Greatest Mint Errors* for those buying my book. Thank you so much, Mike!**

The price is $125. Payments must be made via one of the following: Zelle, Venmo, PayPal ("Friends and Family" to avoid fees; *if "Goods and Services" the cost is $140*); in some cases, I will also accept personal checks and U.S. Post Office money orders. For those who only have a credit card, the book will be on eBay for $160 as I lose quite a bit in fees from that site. I do not take credit cards as a direct payment, nor Apple Pay, nor any other form not listed.

Shipping to anywhere in the U.S. is free, and
I will be happy to sign copies if requested.

Contact me through Facebook Messenger or email at jcro57@yahoo.com

Thank you! ~ *Joe Cronin*

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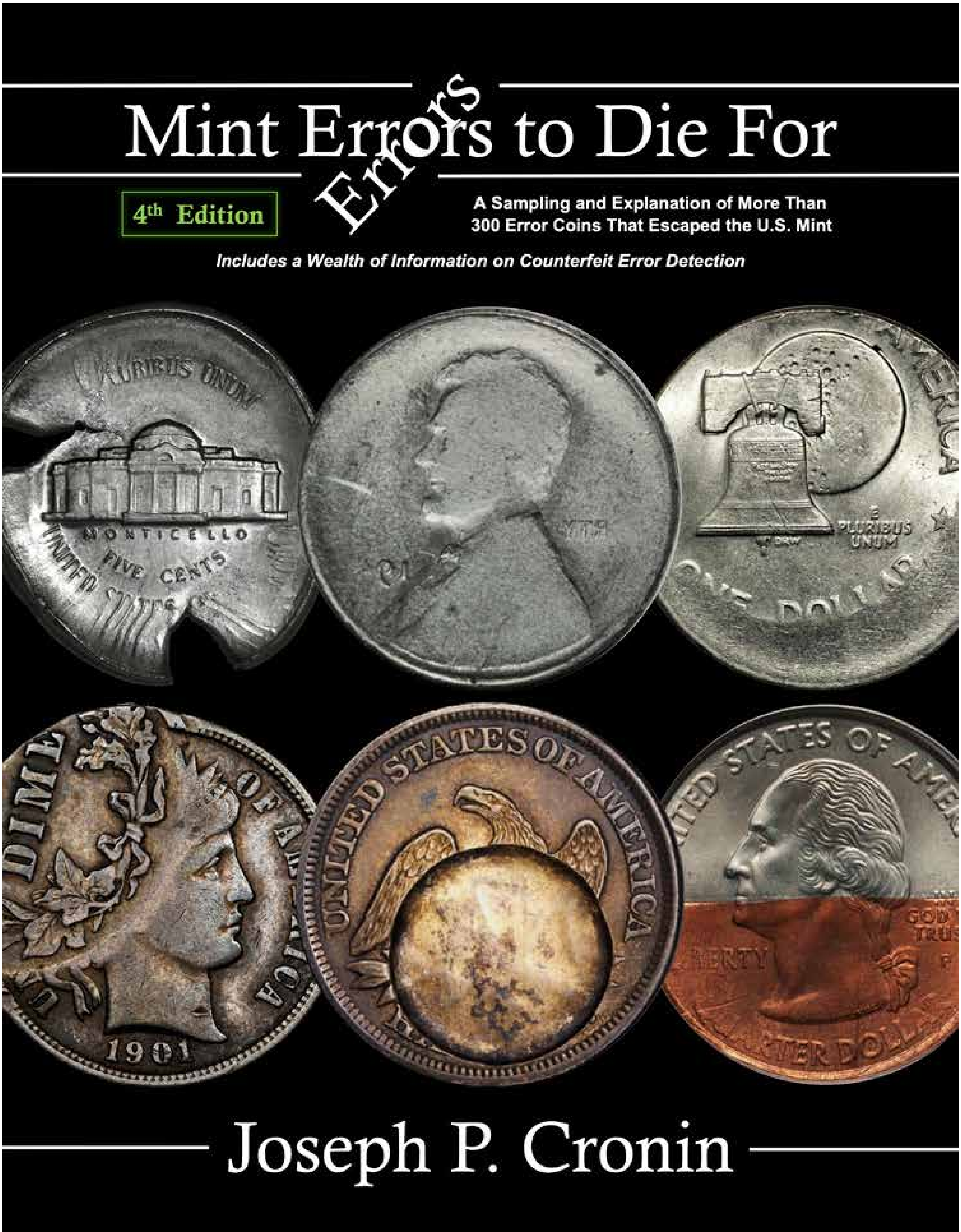

Some of the Features in the 4th Edition of *Mint Errors to Die For* Include:

- Coverage and definitions of numerous Mint error types.
- Detailed explanations on the causes of various Mint errors.
- Dozens of high definition photos to help guide you on what to look for.
- Tools and resources needed to get started as a Mint error collector.
- Why it's important to learn and understand the minting process.
- Methods to help you detect counterfeit/altered coins made to resemble Mint errors.
- How to distinguish post-Mint damage from flaws resulting from the minting process.
- Suggestions on how to learn the value of your Mint error coins.
- Interesting snippets of "Coin Trivia" and American History.
- Error collecting "Dos" and "Don'ts" that will help save you time, money, and pain.

Recommendations from Numismatic Experts

"I believe that Joe Cronin's *Mint Errors to Die For* is a contender for the Numismatic Literary Guild's 'Best U.S. Coin Book' award. It is an excellent resource on Mint errors and counterfeit coins. Every collector of Mint errors should read it cover to cover."

~ Mike Byers, Mint Error Dealer 50 years, NLG Best Book, Publisher/Editor of Mint Error News

"This is must-have book on error coins, and is full of excellent information on both collecting and attributing Mint errors. I would recommend any coin collector add this valuable resource on error coins to the their library, and it will surely see frequent use. It's a much needed resource, and Joe has done an outstanding job with this book!"

~ Jon Sullivan, Mint error coin dealer, and PCGS authenticator and Mint error attributer.

"*Mint Errors To Die For* is a book that this coin specialty has needed for a long time. Joe Cronin is an educator by training and a passionate collector of errors and counterfeit coins. Both show through very clearly in this excellent tome. You will learn a lot and have fun while you do."

~ Steven Mills, original columnist for Error Trends Coin Magazine.

"As a counterfeit researcher and writer for the past several years, the area of counterfeit errors is beyond my personal scope and focus. However, now I have a 'Go-to' resource in this area. This book is a 'Must-have' to help identify many counterfeit and altered errors!"

~ Jack Young, 2019 winner of the Anti-Counterfeiting Task Force's "Alan Kreuzer" Award.

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Not Every Strange-looking Coin is a Mint Error

People do lots of bizarre things to coins, and Mother Nature's hand can be equally cruel. Whether accidentally or intentionally, coins subjected to many forms of abuse and misuse can wind up looking quite strange. However, one of the most difficult concepts for new error collectors to understand is this: **Just because a coin looks strange it doesn't automatically mean it's a Mint error.** In fact, most strange-looking coins you'll find are not Mint errors and have simply been damaged in one way or another. Some were likely damaged intentionally in an effort to make them look like genuine errors to scam error collectors.

Regardless, many new collectors (and even many experienced collectors and dealers) will not accept their prized "error" coin isn't an error and can be quite obstinate, rude, and even combative when they're challenged. Discussions with these people can devolve quickly into a comical episode, especially when they become aggressively condescending, arrogant, and insulting. One tactic ignorant people like this use quite frequently is to require anyone questioning their assertions to "prove" how the coin came to look as it does. I have news for people like this: **The burden of proof is on you to prove it is an error, not for someone to prove why it isn't one.** It often isn't possible to say definitively how a coin became damaged. I have never run over a coin with a lawnmower, placed one in a blender, shot one with a rifle, used it as a washer for a screw, blown one up, burned one with a torch, placed one in an oven, dropped one in dry ice to shatter it, or buried one in acidy soil to destroy a coin. However, I do know damage when I see it usually. I don't have to explain how or why the damage occurred, and it doesn't matter anyway. It is *you* who needs to prove why it's an error, and for that you need an understanding of the minting process.

My advice in dealing with collectors like this is to try to be understanding and patient with them. We've all been there as new collectors, we've all made mistakes, and it's likely we will be wrong again (but hopefully less frequently as time goes on, especially after reading this book!). When they become insulting and combative after you've tried politely to help them, just ignore them and don't argue with them. Let them learn the hard way when they have to give refunds to the people they sold them to, or when they send their coins to grading companies; that can sober people up very quickly. Remember that when you argue with an idiot it won't take long for there to be two idiots. So, when you see the next strange-looking coin like these below, it would be wise for you to be open to the possibility it isn't a genuine Mint error at all.


Nope!

All of these quarters and cents were at one time offered for sale on eBay as genuine errors. However, they're all nothing but damaged, altered, or fake coins. It is never incumbent on you to prove how a coin was damaged. Instead, one must prove why a particular coin is a Mint error.


Coins Struck on Experimental Planchets

1942 Lincoln Cent: Struck on an Aluminum Experimental Planchet (Judd-2079)

According to Heritage Auctions, this coin was once thought to be made of "white metal" and was placed in their March 2009 auction. However, they withdrew it to have it resubmitted to PCGS. "The results from PCGS showed that it was not white metal as originally thought, but aluminum" with a composition consisting of "aluminum 98.0%, silicon 0.7%, iron 0.6%, silver 0.5%, and magnesium 0.4%." It's weight is 1.563 grams, and "is almost twice as thick as a regular cent."

Other materials, including amber glass, urea formaldehyde (resin/plastic), copper-plated zinc, zinc-coated antimony, and Bakelite were produced (among others), but ultimately 1943 cents were composed of zinc-coated steel. Graded PR-66 by PCGS, it has two known sales conducted by Heritage Auctions: $126,500 in 2006 and $199,750 in 2014.

Wartime experimental Lincoln cents such as this one are not only incredibly desirable, but are often unaffordable for most collectors.

This particular one was struck with proof dies.

1999-P Washington Quarter State Series (PA): Struck on an Experimental Planchet

There are approximately 20-known 1999 State Quarters on experimental planchets (all Philadelphia issues) which include strikes for Connecticut, Delaware, Georgia, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania. (According to *MintErrorNews.com,* there is also one-known 2000-P Massachusetts issue.) As to the nature of their origin, a 2002 Heritage Auctions FUN Sale (lot 9001) states the Treasury Department "'acknowledged the U.S. Mint conducted engineering and metallurgical tests as part of its development of an alloy for the Golden Dollar,' but would not release any further information."

The Heritage Auctions FUN Sale description also states "[t]here are four-known types of experimental compositions" for these coins, which include: (type 1) It has the color of a Sacagawea Dollar and a copper center core; (type 2) it has the color of the Sacagawea Dollar but does not have the copper center core; (type 3) it has a slight green coloration and a copper center core, and; (type 4) It has a slight green coloration but does not have the copper center core. This one, graded MS-66 by NGC, sold for $3,600 in 2022. Another PA-issue graded MS-67 by PCGS sold for $9,775 in 2006, while yet another, an MS-64 graded by PCGS, sold for $2,640 in 2020 – all at Heritage Auctions.

"The predominant metal on these experimental quarters is copper, followed by zinc. There are also small percentages of manganese and nickel present."

~ 2002 FUN Sale description at Heritage Auctions.

All photos courtesy of Heritage Auctions/HA.com

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Ungraded by NGC with a Weight of 12.60 Grams

How Did this Coin Wind Up Getting Struck by Dies for a Franklin Half Dollar Instead of the Martha Washington Test Dies?

It's believed "either a U.S. Mint official placed this 75% silver and 25% copper planchet in the collar with the dies set up using the Franklin half dollar design, or it was accidentally mixed in with the 90% silver and 10% copper planchets and subsequently struck by Franklin half dollar dies."

Why Is the Strike Weak?

"This Franklin Half Dollar planchet has a composition of 25% copper, not 10%. Copper is less dense than silver, the metal is harder, and the dies were set up with the correct pressure to strike 90% silver planchets. This accounts for the weak strike."

Article excerpts and photos used with permission granted from Mike Byers and MintErrorNews.com

1963 Franklin Half Dollar: Struck on a 75% Silver and 25% Copper Planchet; Likely an Experimental Test Strike

This coin came to light in 2025 and wound up in the possession of Las Vegas coin dealer and publisher of *Mint Error News*, Mike Byers. Below are some key excerpts of his write-up about this unique discovery piece. (You can find the article at *https://mikebyers.com/minterrornews/issue89.pdf*)

"In 1963, the U.S. Treasury Department hired the Battelle Memorial Institute to investigate and study solutions to address the upcoming transition from 90% silver to other compositions, and to oversee the production of pattern dime-sized, quarter-sized, and half dollar-sized experimental coins. Battelle supplied the U.S. Mint with experimental planchet strips of different compositions that were used to produce planchets for test strikes…"

As to why the Mint needed to look into changing the metallic composition of our silver coinage, it was because in 1963 "there was a deficit of 209 million ounces of silver. This fact, and the rising price of silver, created the urgent need to produce new coinage with less silver, and eventually with no silver at all." (1963 was the Franklin half dollar's last year.)

"…On Feb. 12, 1965, the Battelle Memorial Institute issued their *Final Report on A Study of Alloys Suitable for Use as United States Coinage* to the U.S. Department of the Treasury…" In the report it discussed "all options for the new compositions, the different percentages of silver, silver-copper, silver clad, and clad, both with bonded layers and with mixed alloy…."

Byers goes on to say that "[u]pon examining this Franklin Half Dollar, several scenarios immediately came to mind. Based on my 50 year experience as a internationally recognized expert on mint errors, die trials, patterns and experimental strikes, I quickly eliminated two possibilities: *(1) It was not struck on a foreign planchet*. No foreign coins struck by the U.S. Mint match anything even close to this composition and weight."* Byers also contends that "*(2) [i]t was not struck on a planchet with an improper alloy mix*. NGC, after conducting a metallurgical analysis, determined that it was struck on a wrong planchet with a composition of 75% silver and 25% copper. There are no known Franklin Half Dollars struck with an improper alloy … For example, if this Franklin Half dollar had a composition of 88% silver and 12% copper, which is close to the regular composition of 90% silver and 10% copper, then the most logical explanation is an improper alloy mix." Thus, "[s]ince this Franklin Half Dollar is designated as struck on a wrong planchet with an exact ratio of 75% silver and 25% copper, this unique discovery coin is likely an *Experimental Test Piece*…"

As of 5/14/26, this one-of-a-kind Franklin half dollar is listed at *MikeByers.com* for $40,000.

**Based on Byers' research, he states "[t]he only foreign coins struck by the U.S. Mint on 75% silver and 25% copper planchets were for the Philippines decades before this Franklin Half Dollar was struck. All of those planchets were smaller in diameter and thickness when compared to a Franklin Half Dollar planchet."*

(B) Clashed Dies

<u>**1920 "Pilgrim" Commemorative Half Dollar: Clashed Dies**</u>

In the coining press, the degree to which the dies are spaced apart from each other is known as the **die clearance**, and they're supposed to be set close enough to each other to ensure a strong strike to a planchet. However, if (a) the minimum die clearance is not calibrated properly (a human error), or (b) the setting shifts during striking (a mechanical error), the dies can become too close and ram each other should a planchet fail to enter the chamber. The consequence of this can be the partial transfer of designs from an obverse die to the reverse die and vice versa. Naturally, those imperfections can be mirrored on struck coins; these are referred to as **die clashes** or **clashed dies**. The extent as to how much design is transferred can vary greatly depending both the degree of die clearance and how deep certain recessed designs are on a particular die.

Again, the result of a planchet struck with clashed dies is a coin showing both a normal design as well as some mirrored markings from the opposite die all on the same side. Some die clashes can be very strong or faint, and often they are more prominent on one side than the other. They can also appear on only a small area of one or both sides. Normally, coins with more prominent clashes are more valuable than others with weaker clashes. Some coins even feature multiple clashes on both sides. Those featuring fully clashed dates are super rare and can jump in price significantly for what is traditionally a very inexpensive error type. Of course, those struck on proof coins and/or higher denominations (e.g., quarters and up) can normally fetch higher premiums.

When significant clashes on dies are discovered at the Mint, at times press operators have attempted to remove clash marks by polishing off or **abrading** affected areas on a clashed die. However, in doing so workers run the risk of accidentally removing some of the designs, and also leaving the telltale signs of very fine linear scratches which can be seen on struck coins.

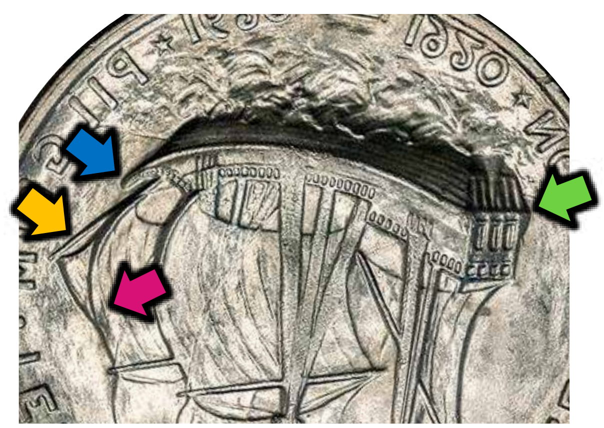
Presented here are some moderate clashes on the obverse of a 1920 "Pilgrim" commemorative half dollar (and is one of the most popular early 20th-century commemoratives.) Graded MS-64 by NGC, it sold for $144 in 2018 at Heritage Auctions.

<u>Above</u>: Notice the upside-down and reversed die clashes of the *Mayflower* despite being reverse designs.

<u>Below</u>: Unlike on the obverse, there are hardly any noticeable obverse markings on the reverse.

Note how the colored arrows identify specific design clashes on the *Mayflower* which are not only upside-down but reversed. This is because the backwards-facing dies smashed into each other leaving some of the reverse designs on the obverse die.

Image Reversed to Simulate a 1920 "Pilgrim" 50¢ Commemorative Reverse Die



All photos courtesy of Heritage Auctions/HA.com

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2000-P Washington 25¢ "South Carolina": Struck on a Partial Obverse Clad Layer

This 50% perfectly-positioned and almost perfectly-linear partially-missing clad layer is almost too perfect for some to believe it didn't have help; I disagree and think it is a naturally-occurring error. Regardless, for the State Quarter Series – and other special series for Washington quarters (e.g., the National Parks series) – cladding errors on the reverse side are much more preferable for collectors as the reverse designs are all different, whereas for the obverse they are all uniform. Either way, this one is a beauty!

Graded MS-65 by PCGS, it sold for $381 in 2012 at Heritage Auctions.

Because there are so many known "Mint-assisted" errors with a "2000" date, some believe this error is too perfect to have occurred without help from a Mint employee; I think it occurred naturally. ("Mint-assisted errors" are discussed later.)

State Quarter Series Missing Reverse Layers: 2007 (WA) and 2001 (RI)

Competition is high to collect special-issue quarters missing their reverse layers.

Missing reverses for some specialty quarter issues are more scarce than others.

Thus, since there are few known WA State reverses missing clad layers compared to the RI issue, despite being in the same grade (MS-63) and bright red color, the WA issue sold for $1,200 (2022), while the RI issue sold for only $192 (2021) – both at Heritage Auctions.

2007-P $1 John Adams: Missing Obverse Clad Layer

Though not as dramatic as those with gray-colored outer layers, some collectors tend to forget Sacagawea and Presidential Series dollars are not only also clad, but have a reddish copper center. These dollars missing a layer weigh around 6 grams instead of 8.1 grams, so weighing them can be an effective method to find them.

Graded MS-62 by PCGS, it sold for $192 in 2018 at Heritage Auctions.

Like the State Quarter Series, some collectors try to collect these for each President, though for the State Quarter Series the missing reverse side is more desirable.

All photos courtesy of Heritage Auctions/HA.com

Strike-throughs

A **Strike-through error** is a coin that had some type of foreign object rammed into the planchet during a die strike. (One exception is an *unstruck* blank or planchet rammed into a planchet; those are referred to as "indents"; more on those later.) The debris will often exhibit its contours on the planchet (depending on the object's hardness) leaving a divot/recession, and consequently the blocked areas of the die faces will leave weaker – if any – details on affected areas of the coin; it can also affect the other side leaving weak or missing details opposite the struck-through debris.

Occasionally, a specific object's impression can be identified, some of which can be quite amusing. For example, things like clothing buttons, spring coils, staples, metal washers, and even pieces of cloth have had their patterns rammed into coins. *How did these objects manage to get into the coining press?* The answer is simple: if something enters a facility where a product is made, there is the potential for it to come into contact with the product at some point in the production process. Just as a server's band-aid can wind up in your Caesar salad, a screw can wind up in a coining press. Other less-amusing objects rammed into coins include built-up and dried grease, fragments of planchets or struck coins, and even complete planchets or struck coins which can leave mirrored, incused designs on the other planchet they were smashed into (i.e., brockages).

Among the most desired and expensive of all strike-throughs are coins where objects remain bonded to the coins; these are called **retained strike-throughs.** Identifiable objects generally sell for more than those which can't be identified, especially if the object itself is still fully intact (e.g., an entire staple vs. a staple fragment). Two of the most dramatic retained strike-throughs I have ever seen are both on 1967 Lincoln cents. For both coins, a screw was rammed into each planchet and bonded to it creating absolutely astounding errors; one of them will be featured soon.

Be aware there's no shortage of altered coins for sale being marketed as authentic retained strike-through errors, including coins with staples or paperclips hammered into or even glued onto them. One way to tell a retained strike-through is genuine is to check if the contours of the embedded object match and line up with the rest of the contours on the designs of the coin, and raised designs and rims also shouldn't be flattened on either side.

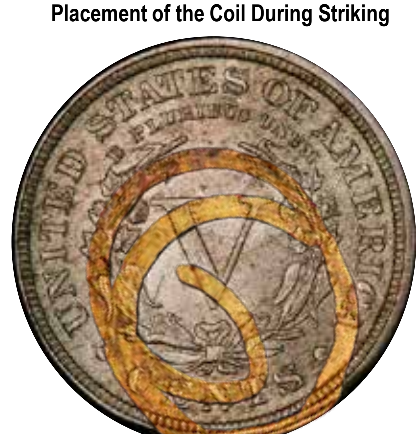
(A) Struck-through and Unretained Objects

1888 Liberty Nickel: Reverse Struck-through a Brass Coil Fragment with Visible Designs (Unretained)

Most strike-throughs don't have the object retained, and more often than not exactly what was struck into them remains unknown. As you probably guessed, if it can't be determined what the object is, the coin will likely sell for considerably less money than one leaving a definitive, recognizable pattern (e.g., a paperclip). In this case we know what the object is – a brass coil fragment– but it didn't remain bonded to the reverse of this 1888 Liberty nickel; these are known as **unretained strike-throughs.** It is not exactly clear what this brass coil was meant to be used for or how it got into the striking chamber, but some speculate it was part of the coining press. Perhaps there was a malfunction or damage and it fell out, only to land in the striking chamber and on top of the planchet. Graded MS-64 by PCGS – and part of the 2022 "Fred Weinberg Collection" – it sold for $15,600 at Heritage Auctions.

The Struck Brass Coil Fragment

Placement of the Coil During Striking



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Enhanced/Assisted Errors

1967 Kennedy 50¢ Piece: Forcibly-removed Partial Clad Layer

By now you should know why people purposely alter coins to appear as errors or die varieties. However, people have also been known to modify and alter genuine errors by (a) making the error more significant or (b) creating additional errors on them; these are known as **enhanced** or **assisted errors.** *Why do that?* Isn't it obvious? More dramatic = higher selling price, and I'm certain someone tried making this error more dramatic by "enhancing" it.

I believe this coin once had a genuine partial-obverse clamshell separation, but then someone forcefully pried off the layer completely. Using an ice pick or some other pointed, narrow instrument, they dug into the planchet and tried to bend the layer backwards leaving those pin-prick indentations and small scratches. Clearly, the edges of the remaining layer are bent and contorted from a forceful and intentional attempt to remove the layer, likely to cash in on something a bit more dramatic-looking.

1967 photos courtesy of Adrian Bostrom

Close-ups of the Enhanced Areas

Mint-assisted Errors

1968-S JFK Half Dollar: Struck on a Magnetic Planchet

How on Earth did this happen? The only way this mysterious, magnetic mess-up could have been minted (and with proof dies, no less) was by being a "**piece de caprice**" – an intentionally-made or **Mint-assisted error**. Both former PCGS attributer, Fred Weinberg, and Las Vegas coin dealer, Mike Byers, have stated it is the only known *proof* error struck on a magnetic planchet.

Though certified by grading companies as "Mint Errors," many collectors feel Mint-assisted errors don't meet the spirit of what it means to be a Mint "error" and thus refuse to respect or collect them. Others simply don't care and often shell out thousands of dollars for them, including this one. Graded PR-62 by PCGS, it first sold at Heritage Auctions in 2024 for $4,200, and then was sold again there in 2025 for $9,000.

Where's the "Proof?"

Despite lacking the reflective finish of a proof planchet, this 1968-S was struck with proof dies.

Photos are courtesy of Heritage Auctions

The U.S. Secret Service has a history of not confiscating Mint-assisted errors that were made many years ago.

CAUTION

Counterfeit Off-center Lincoln Wheat Cents

Incredible! Not only is this the most popular and coveted die variety of the 20th century, it is also 15% off-center! *Did I manage to find a discovery coin? Can it actually be real?* The answer to both questions is a resounding "No!" First, let me say that when a major die variety like a 1955 doubled die cent also happens to be a major Mint error like this one, the chances of it being authentic are incredibly slim. Second, it fails some pretty basic diagnostic tests for being genuine: (a) the rim pattern on both sides is uneven; (b) the edges of the coin should be smooth if this were a true planchet with raised rims, not looking punched and torn as blanks do with a rough surface (see close-up photo below); (c) it has very uneven wear as the letters and date are very strongly defined, yet Abe's face is mushy and lacking details; and (d) the color doesn't look right. Copper coins do tone some very interesting colors, but this one stands out as very unnatural. So even though the diameter is good and the weight is close at 3.09 grams, visually this coin screams fake and should be an easy call for most experienced dealers and collectors.

However, even if this coin were real, there are still a couple issues that would make it difficult to sell. One is that those who collect expensive rare dates and die varieties like a 1955 doubled die cent generally do not want flawed or "problem" coins (e.g., stains, scratches, or those containing Mint errors which by definition are considered flawed); most collectors want their rare date coins "clean" (i.e., free from flaws). Another issue is that most error collectors care more about the type of error and how dramatic the error looks. The fact an error is on a low-mintage or key date coin is irrelevant to most and they won't pay extra for that. Thus sometimes major errors on desirable and expensive rare coins can be a much tougher sell to both error and non-error collectors alike. Now would I love a genuine off-center 1955 doubled die? Absolutely!

Though this planchet appears to have a raised rim, notice the edges are rough and have a torn-looking appearance; they should be smooth. This is usually a good sign a planchet/coin is counterfeit, which this 1955 DDO cent is.

Chinese Take-out

Several other dates exist for fake off-center cents, presumably made by the same Chinese counterfeiting operation as the 1955 cent above, which includes: 1909-S VDB, 1922 "No D", 1946-S, and a 1951-D; there is also a 1914-D. Look for these sold on sites like Etsy, eBay, and various social media pages.

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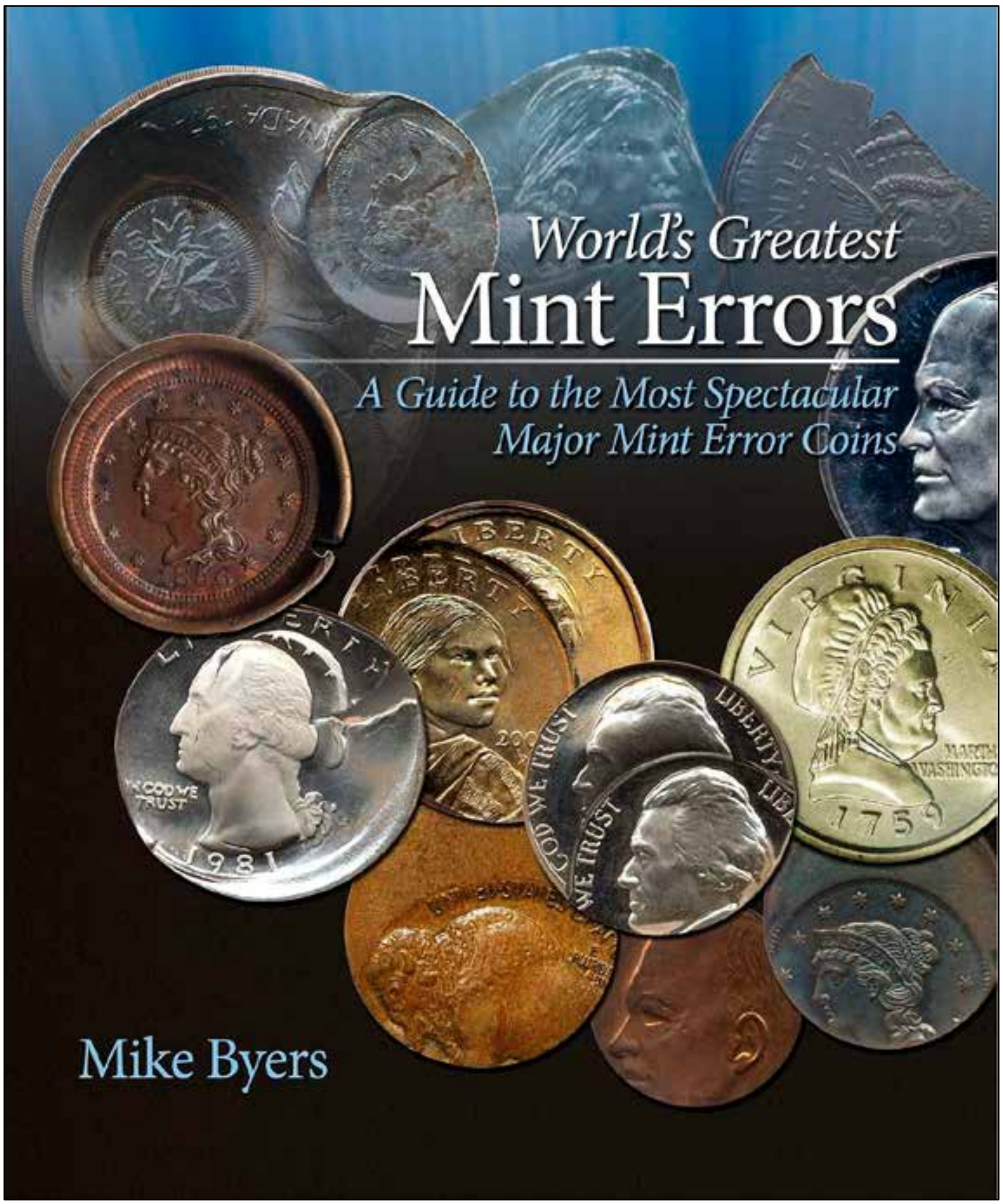
The first TEN buyers also receive – at no charge – Mike Byers' award-winning book, *World's Greatest Mint Errors,* for which Mike won the Numismatic Literary Guild's award for "Best World Coin Book" in 2009.



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.

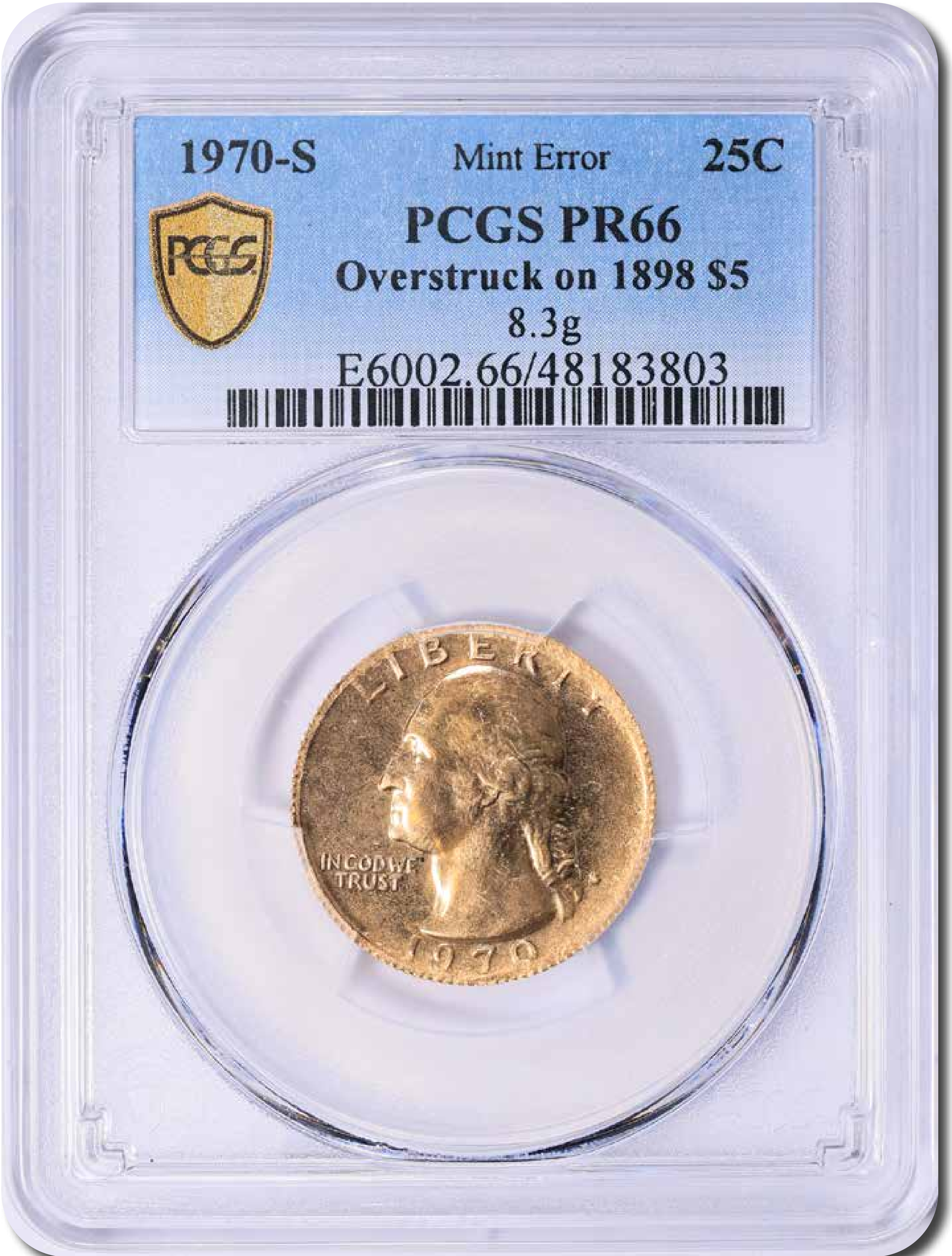
GOLD WASHINGTON QUARTER MINT ERROR FEATURED IN GREATCOLLECTIONS AUCTION

by Mike Byers (mikebyers.com)

***Editor's Note: Mint Error News* featured the discovery of this unique gold quarter on the cover of *Mint Error News Magazine* Issue 66 when it was previously certified by NGC and sold by Mike Byers. Here is the listing from the GreatCollections auction along with the original article from *Mint Error News*:**

Among the most extraordinary modern United States Mint errors ever discovered, this unique 1970-S Proof Washington Quarter was struck over an already completed 1898 Liberty Head Half Eagle. Rather than an ordinary copper-nickel clad quarter planchet, the San Francisco Mint's Proof dies impressed John Flanagan's Washington Quarter design onto a 90% gold $5 coin struck 72 years earlier. The finished error weighs 8.3 grams, essentially the original weight of a Liberty Half Eagle, and survives in remarkable PCGS Proof-66 condition.

Gold Washington Quarter Mint Error Featured in GreatCollections Auction



Gold Washington Quarter Mint Error Featured in GreatCollections Auction

Here is the original article on this mint error:

Unique GOLD Quarter Certified by NGC PROOF 66

by Mike Byers (mikebyers.com)

This U.S. GOLD QUARTER is far and beyond the most incredible modern U.S. mint error ever to be discovered. The closest six figure modern U.S. mint error is the famous $1 Sacagawea/Quarter Mule, of which there are over 20 known and sell for between 100k and 250k.

Gold Washington Quarter Mint Error Featured in GreatCollections Auction

This Proof Gold Washington Quarter was overstruck on an 1898 $5 Liberty gold coin. Under magnification, the date (1898) is fully visible on the reverse above the words QUARTER DOLLAR. Part of the detail from the $5 Liberty design is visible on both the obverse and reverse. It is in gem proof condition and it is amazing that after 50 years, it still looks like it was struck yesterday.

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

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.

There are no equals in the history of modern U.S. coins. This is the only modern issued U.S. coin that was struck as a mint error in GOLD, whether on a blank or previously struck on a U.S. gold coin.

Recently, a U.S. 1913 Buffalo Nickel struck in gold on a $5 Indian planchet sold for $400,000. Also recently, one of two known Pan Pac Half Dollars struck in gold sold for $750,000.

There are also 6 U.S. Indian Head Cents known that were struck on $2½ gold planchets, certified by either PCGS or NGC. These are valued from 250k to 400k and are seldom offered for sale.

This unique U.S. Gold Quarter, authenticated and certified by NGC PR 66, belongs as the centerpiece and highlight of any collection of U.S. mint errors or unique numismatic rarities.

Gold Washington Quarter Mint Error Featured in GreatCollections Auction

Gold Washington Quarter Mint Error Featured in GreatCollections Auction

Here is an overlay outlining the 1889 date from $5 Liberty design:

No Date Major Mint Error Coins

by Christopher Talbot Frank, CTF Error Coins










Collecting no date major mint error coins is an interesting way to collect error coinage. Generally, the value of no date mint error coins is less than those with a date. The cool thing about no date major error coins is that one coin could fit into different sets that a collector may be putting together. As an example, the no date off center Buffalo Nickel could fit into a non error buffalo nickel collection, an off center error coin collection, or perhaps a type set of high end mint error coins. For some sets, the only way to get an error type may be from a no date error coin. There are certain error type coins that never have a date on them. Whatever you collect, adding no date major mint error coin will make your set much more interesting....

Find us on Instagram at ctf_error_coins or via our website at ctferrorcoins.com

NGC MS64 35% Off Center Buffalo Nickel Mint Error

This is one of the nicest examples of a way off center Buffalo Nickel. An amazing no date error coin that would fit nicely into almost any coin collection.

NGC MS64 35% Off Center Buffalo Nickel Mint Error

NGC MS66RD Struck Thru Cloth Copper Lincoln Cent Mint Error

Struck thru cloth are one of my favorite types of errors. This no date example has a strong weave pattern. The coin was struck on a copper planchet and would fit into almost any coin collection.

NGC MS66RD Struck Thru Cloth Copper Lincoln Cent Mint Error

NGC MS66 Multi Struck Fragment 1.6 Grams
Jefferson Nickel Mint Error

This odd looking coin has multiple errors. This stand alone error coin has a lot going on.

NGC MS66 Multi Struck Fragment 1.6 Grams
Jefferson Nickel Mint Error

NGC MS65 Off Center On Triple Clip Lincoln Cent Mint Error Colorful Toned

Below is another multi error coin with great eye appeal. This high grade copper error coin has beautiful toning and would make a great addition to any coin collection.

NGC MS65 Off Center On Triple Clip Lincoln Cent Mint Error Colorful Toned

PCGS MS63 Kennedy Half Dollar
Struck On A Dime Planchet Mint Error

Many collectors are fascinated by off metal error coins and this extreme example really stands out. The nicely centered profile of Kennedy on such a small planchet has a great look to it.

PCGS MS63 Kennedy Half Dollar
Struck On A Dime Planchet Mint Error

PCGS MS64 Foldover Strike Copper Lincoln Cent Mint Error

One of the more extreme error coin types are foldover errors. This copper example has great eye appeal and could fit into almost any coin collection.

PCGS MS64 Foldover Strike Copper Lincoln Cent Mint Error

NGC MS66 Off Center Double Struck On Reverse Die Cap Nickel Multi Mint Error

Many die cap error coins are undated. This example also has an off center double strike. The profile on the no date side adds to the amazing eye appeal of this coin.

NGC MS66 Off Center Double Struck On Reverse Die Cap Nickel Multi Mint Error

PCGS MS65 Double Struck Saddle Struck Mouse Ears Washington Quarter Mint Error

I have always like the look of double struck off center "Mouse Ears" error coins. Mouse ears errors are rare on quarters and this high grade example would be a nice addition to many collections.

PCGS MS65 Double Struck Saddle Struck Mouse Ears Washington Quarter Mint Error

(2006-22) PCGS MS61 Struck On Bowtie Scrap Webbing Nickel Mint Error

This is the only known example of a bowtie scrap strike error on a modern (post 2006) nickel. This unique and undated coin is extremely rare and can only be in one persons collection.

(2006-22) PCGS MS61 Struck On Bowtie Scrap Webbing Nickel Mint Error

NGC MS63 Jefferson Nickel Struck Off Center On Silver Dime Planchet Mint Error

Below is a very rare example of a nickel struck off center on an off metal planchet. The coin has excellent eye appeal and being struck in silver makes this a highly collectable no date error coin.

NGC MS63 Jefferson Nickel Struck Off Center On Silver Dime Planchet Mint Error

Major Errors Struck by Private U.S. Mints - Part Ten -

by Jeff Ylitalo

Private U.S. Mints and in house metal refineries have numbered in the dozens over the years. Major minting errors from silver rounds to gambling tokens are very popular and eagerly sought by collectors. Erratic record keeping of mintage numbers and identifying which private mint produced major errors can be a challenge to research. It is in-fact on occasion impossible because many rounds and tokens were struck with no identification such as a specific mint's name, privy mark, or mintmark.

First is an undated, uncirculated, large $1 CLUB CAL NEVA gambling token that is an uncentered broadstrike. The private mint that struck this error token is worth a moment of your time.
This private mint was known as the Green Duck Corporation (GDC). GDC started in Chicago, IL and changed ownership numerous times over many decades. It was last operational and located in Hernando, Mississippi. GDC stamped millions of political campaign buttons during the 1930's and into the late 1970's. GDC also struck popular kitchen utensils and collectables of every sort imaginable (including Casino gambling tokens). GDC ceased operations in the early 1990's. You can search and can read more about this long time private mint online here.

Note: The Privy mark "GDC" is easily seen on the reverse of this CAL NEVA gambling token just below the numeral 1.

The CAL NEVA casino resort overlooked Lake Tahoe in Reno, Nevada. This particular casino changed ownership many times over the years and included the likes of Hollywood legends Frank Sinatra and (unnamed) infamous mobsters. The border of California and Nevada (State Line) ran smack down the middle of the club/casino itself. It was delineated with a large and visible painted stripe. Certain activities were both legal and illegal depending on which side of the state line you occupied. The CAL NEVA club and casino resort closed in 2005.


CLUB CAL-NEVA
RENO NEVADA
ONE DOLLAR GAMING TOKEN


ONE DOLLAR GAMING TOKEN
CLUB
CAL-NEVA
1
RENO NEVADA

Next is an undated $1 brass Binions Horseshoe Casino token.
Binions Casino was located in Las Vegas, Nevada.

This obverse was over struck with a previously struck token. This resulted in a 50% indent having a crisp partial brockage of the reverse design on the obverse. Additionally, there is a major die rotation error of 45 degrees between the obverse and reverse dies. In my experience any significant die rotation on these large casino type tokens are seldom encountered.

Famous Double Struck 1943 Lincoln Cent From Lonesome John Featured in GreatCollections Auction

by Mike Byers (mikebyers.com)

***Editor's Note: Mint Error News* broke the story on this just discovered double struck 1943 Lincoln cent. Here is the listing from the GreatCollections auction along with the original article from *Mint Error News*:**

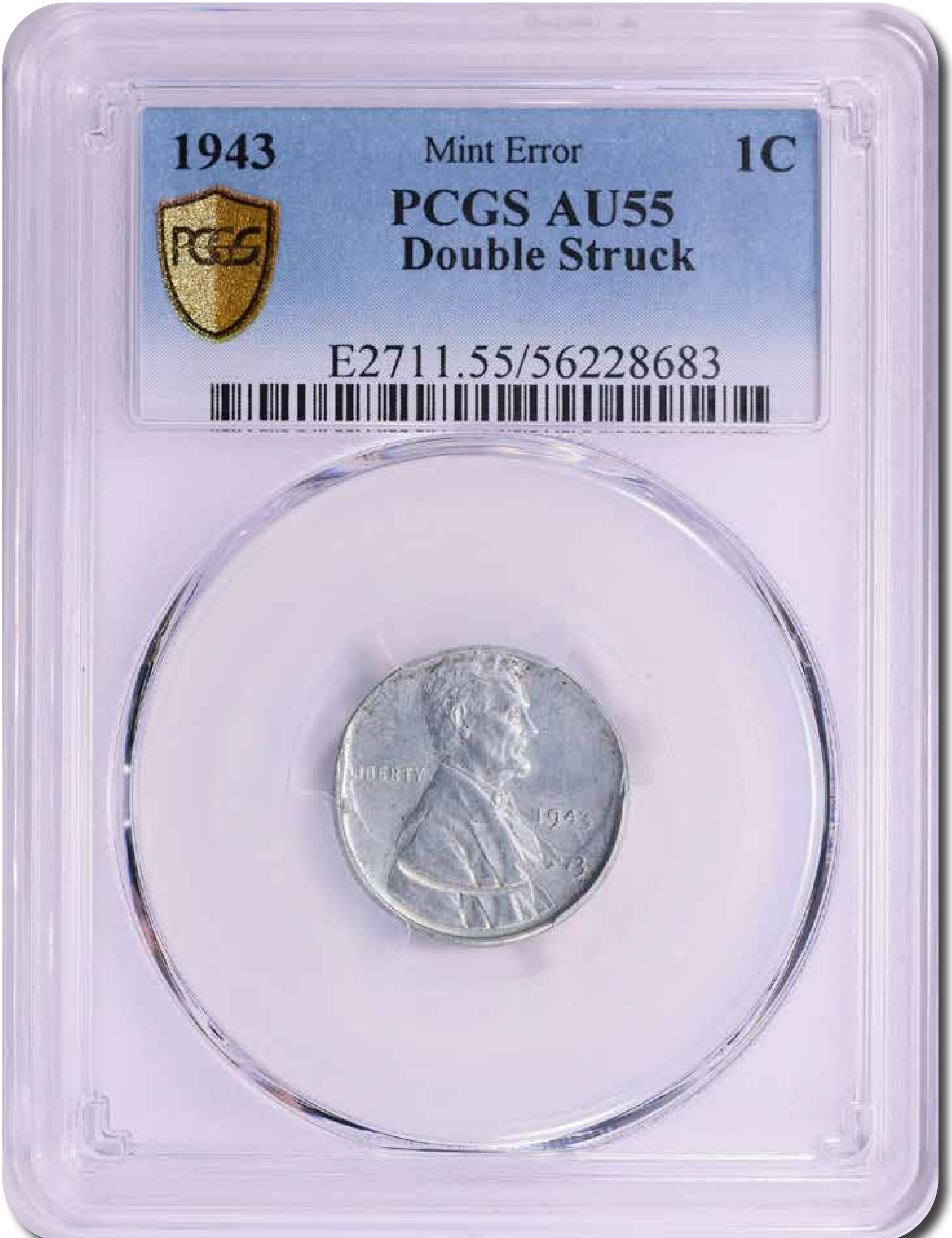
A dramatic double strike on America's one-year-only wartime steel cent, struck in zinc-coated steel to conserve copper for the war effort.

Purchased directly from John "Lonesome John" Devine - founder of the Error Coin Museum and CONECA's first Hall of Fame inductee - in the early 1980s, then held by a single Philadelphia collector for over forty years in Devine's original blue flip. Rediscovered in 2026 and reported by Mint Error News and CoinWeek.

The original Lonesome John flip is included.

This highlight will be on display at the ANA's World Fair of Money in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania on August 25th through August 29th.

Famous Double Struck 1943 Lincoln Cent From Lonesome John Featured in GreatCollections Auction



ONE
CENT
UNITED STATES
OF AMERICA
GreatCollections
2192961


Lonesome John
3475 Old Conejo Road, C-6
Newbury Park, CA 91320
1943 STEEL CENT
DOUBLE STRUCK


24Sep82

Here is the original article on the discovery of this mint error:

A Collection of Error Coins From Lonesome John

Editor's Note: Daniel Sassa discovered this collection of raw mint errors sold decades ago by John Devine, *AKA Lonesome John*. He wanted to share this with the readers of *Mint Error News*. Error coins with the *Lonesome John* pedigree are always of interest among mint error collectors.

This incredible group of over 40 raw mint errors resided in a collection since the early 1980s. These were purchased directly from the historic mail order service of John Devine, *AKA Lonesome John*.

John Devine was a legendary pioneer in the error coin hobby who founded the Error Coin Museum and was a founding member of CONECA. He was the first full-time error coin dealer and was famous among numismatists and collectors for his inventory of major mint errors.

Several of the error types in this collection included die caps, clipped planchets and late stage brockages. Many of these were preserved in a signature *Lonesome John* blue flip.

One of the highlights in this collection is a rare 1943 steel cent that was double struck on both the obverse and reverse. I submitted it to PCGS to be authenticated and certified. It was determined to be AU55 double struck.

Major mint errors on wartime steel cents are coveted because the 1943 production was a unique 1 year only event due to the copper shortages during World War II. Any major mint error on a 1943 steel cent is rare and very collectible.

More of these mint errors will be submitted for authentication and grading and I will share these with the readers of *Mint Error News* once they are returned to me from the grading services.


Lonesome John
3475 Old Conejo Road, C-6
Newbury Park, CA 91320
Lonesome John
3475 Old Conejo Road, C-6
Newbury Park, CA 91320
Lonesome John
3475 Old Conejo Road, C-6
Newbury Park, CA 91320
1964P
1943
Mint Error
1C
PCGS AU55
Double Struck
E2711.55/56228683
Lonesome John
3475 Old Conejo Road, C-6
Lonesome John
3475 Old Conejo Road, C-6
Newbury Park, CA 91320
Lonesome John
3475 Old Conejo Road, C-6
Newbury Park, CA 91320
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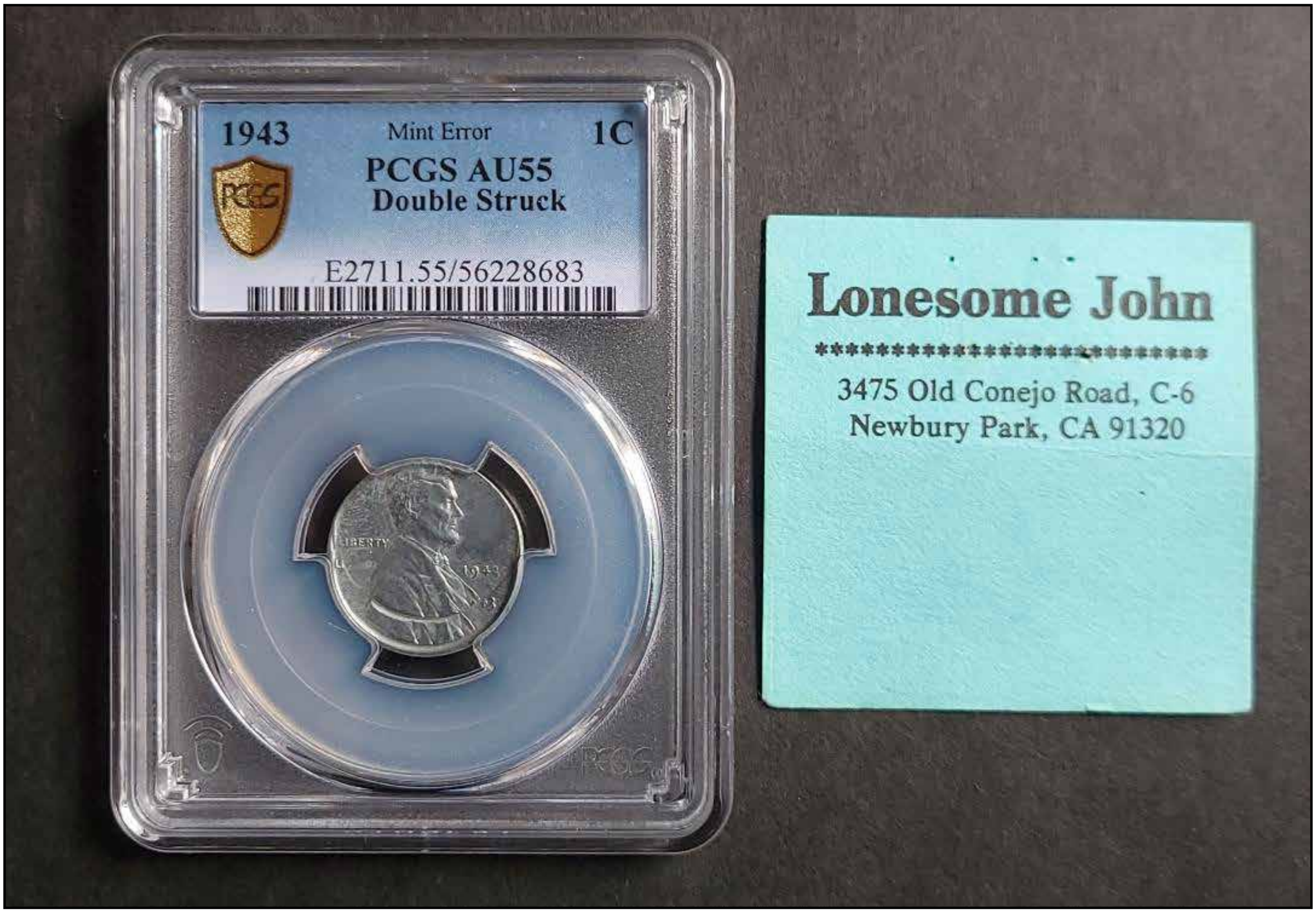
Newbury Park, CA 91320
Lonesome John
3475 Old Conejo Road, C-6
Newbury Park, CA 91320


1943
Mint Error
1C
PCGS AU55
Double Struck
E2711.55/56228683
Lonesome John
3475 Old Conejo Road, C-6
Newbury Park, CA 91320

Famous Double Struck 1943 Lincoln Cent From Lonesome John Featured in GreatCollections Auction


E PLURIBUS UNUM
PLURIBUS
ONE
CENT
UNITED STATES
OF AMERICA

Extremely Rare 2020-P Salt River Bay National Park Quarter Double Struck Mint Error

by Mike Byers (mikebyers.com)

All major mint errors in the National Park Quarter Series are extremely rare. This Salt River Bay National Park Quarter is double struck. It was authenticated and certified by PCGS as MS 64.

Many collectors and dealers do not realize that since 2020, there are only 2 known off-metal mint errors on any U.S. denomination. Additionally, there are only a few major striking errors (such as off-centers, double strikes, and brockages) known on U.S. coins since 2020.

Many experts were consulted and auction records researched, resulting in only a few major striking errors appearing on any denomination since 2020.

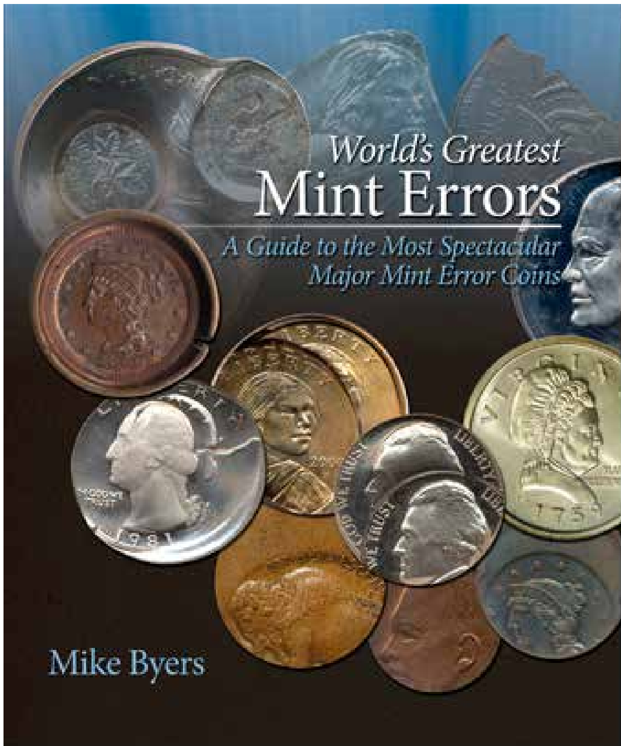
The 2020 Salt River Bay quarter commemorates the U.S. Virgin Islands national site as part of the America the Beautiful Quarters® Program. It features a red mangrove tree on the reverse and Washington's portrait on the obverse. The first strike was slightly off center and out of the collar. The second strike was seated properly and obliterated almost all of the original first strike. On the reverse, part of BAY and E PLURIBUS UNUM are still visible from the first strike.

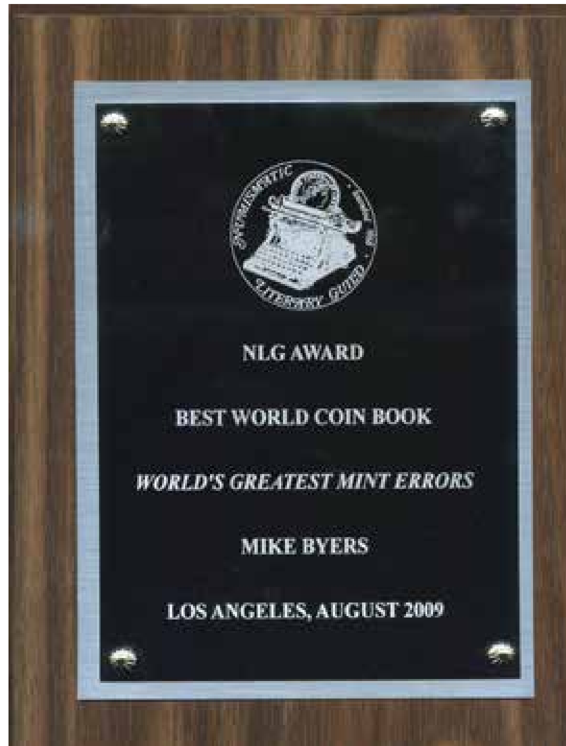
This double struck 2020 Salt River Bay National Park Quarter is a rarity among the few major mint errors of this decade.

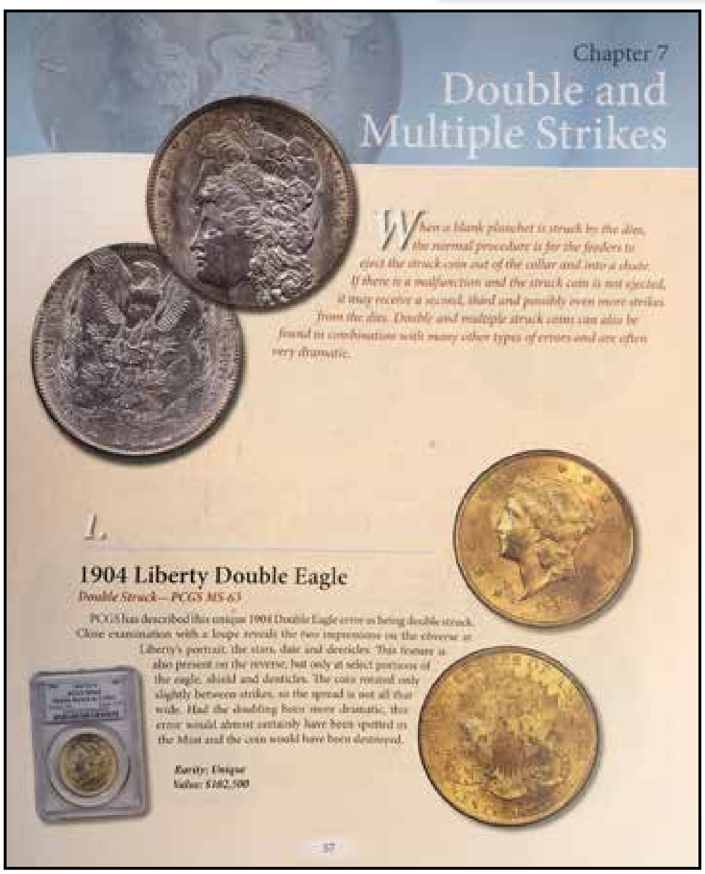
Extremely Rare 2020-P Salt River Bay National Park Quarter Double Struck Mint Error

Extremely Rare 2020-P Salt River Bay National Park Quarter Double Struck Mint Error

Double and Multiple Strikes are featured in my NLG award winning book, *World's Greatest Mint Errors*.







Chapter 7

Double and Multiple Strikes

When a blank planchet is struck by the dies, the normal procedure is for the feeders to eject the struck coin out of the collar and into a chute. If there is a malfunction and the struck coin is not ejected, it may receive a second, third and possibly even more strikes from the dies. Double and multiple struck coins can also be found in combination with many other types of errors and are often very dramatic.

1.

1904 Liberty Double Eagle

Double Struck—PCGS MS-63

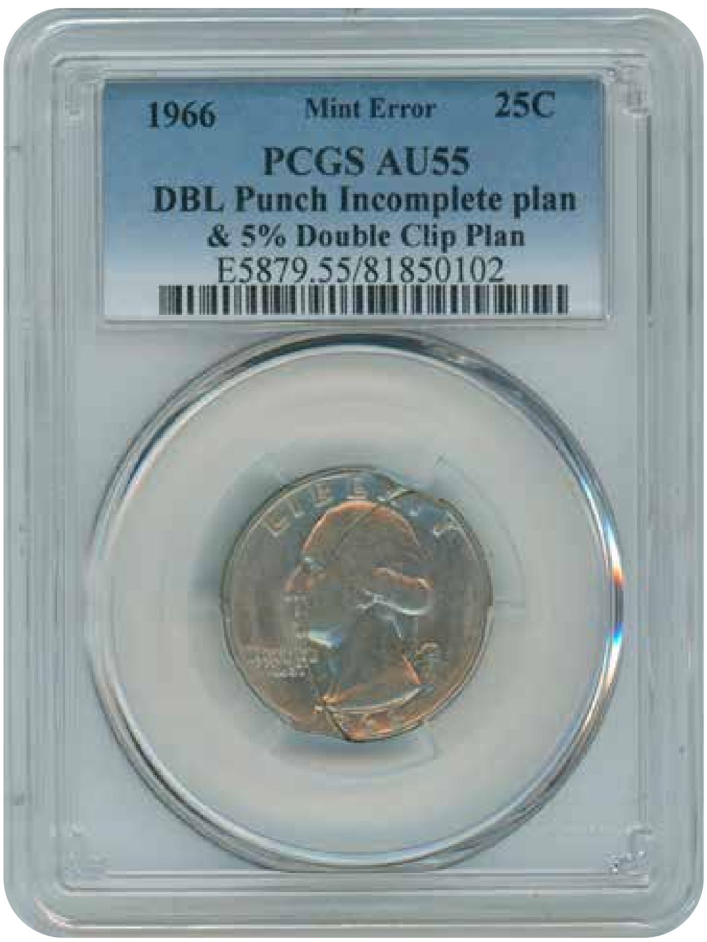
PCGS has described this unique 1904 Double Eagle error as being double struck. Close examination with a loupe reveals the two impressions on the obverse at Liberty's portrait, the stars, date and denticles. This feature is also present on the reverse, but only at select portions of the eagle, shield and denticles. The coin rotated only slightly between strikes, so the spread is not all that wide. Had the doubling been more dramatic, the error would almost certainly have been spotted at the Mint and the coin would have been destroyed.

Rarity: Unique
Value: $182,500

37

Fantastic Double Punched 1966 Quarter & Dual Curved Clips

by Jeff Ylitalo



One of the rarest of all forms of clips is the *Incomplete Clip*, also characterized as an *Incomplete Punch*. It depicts an area of the coin where the blanking die failed to fully penetrate the metal coin strip.

Fantastic Double Punched 1966 Quarter & Dual Curved Clips

The criteria to ascertain a genuine incomplete clip require both faces of the coin show a half-Moon shaped scar. (This is created by the blanking die and the failure of the coin metal sheet to advance properly). Equally important are that the punching scar be distinctively sharp, narrow and observable to the edge of the coin.

Our featured error coin is a 1966 George Washington Quarter certified and graded by PCGS AU55.

Fantastic Double Punched 1966 Quarter & Dual Curved Clips

Having just one incomplete clip present on a coin is rare. A coin having two incomplete punches is nearly unheard of. In addition, this coin is punctuated with a pair of curved clips!

On the obverse, the second, fainter incomplete clip extends adjacent the letter Y of LIBERTY to the second numeral 6 of 1966. On the reverse, it arcs from the letter F of OF to the letter R of QUARTER. Several amazing happenstances created an incredibly unique error coin!

Fantastic Double Punched 1966 Quarter & Dual Curved Clips

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Please submit all content to:

editor@minterrornews.com

Mint Error News Price Guide

- Updated August 2026 -

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

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

Proof Errors (Updated August 2026)

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

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

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

Mint Error News Price Guide

Broadstrikes (Updated August 2026)

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

Denomination	(Small) XF/AU	(Small) Unc	(Large) XF/AU	(Large) Unc
Large Cent	$150	$300	$400	$1,500
Flying Eagle Cent (1857 – 1858)	$1,000	$2,500	$1,500	$7,500
Indian Cent	$50	$150	$200	$350
Lincoln Cent 1930 and Earlier	$50	$150	$100	$250
Lincoln Cent 1943 Steel	$40	$100	$75	$200
Proof Lincoln Cent	N/A	$750	N/A	$1,000
3 Cent Nickel	$250	$1,000	$400	$1,500
3 Cent Silver	$1,000	$3,500	$1,500	$5,000
Shield Nickel	$400	$1,250	$1,000	$2,500
Liberty Nickel	$150	$300	$200	$600
Buffalo Nickel	$100	$200	$200	$500
Jefferson Nickel War Time	$100	$200	$200	$500
Proof Jefferson Nickel	N/A	$750	N/A	$1,000
Seated Half Dime Legend	$500	$1,500	$1,000	$2,500
Seated Dime Legend	$500	$1,500	$1,000	$2,500
Barber Dime	$150	$250	$200	$400
Mercury Dime	$40	$150	$150	$250
Proof Clad Dime	N/A	$750	N/A	$1,000
Barber Quarter	$600	$1,250	$1,000	$2,500
Standing Liberty Quarter	$2,000	$4,000	$3,000	$6,000
Washington Quarter Silver	$75	$150	$100	$250
State Quarter	N/A	$25	N/A	$50
Proof Clad Quarter	N/A	$750	N/A	$1,000
Barber Half	$1,000	$2,000	$2,000	$4,000
Walking Liberty Half	$3,000	$5,000	$4,000	$7,000
Franklin Half	$1,500	$3,000	$2,000	$4,000
Kennedy Half Silver	$150	$250	$200	$300
Kennedy Half Clad	$40	$60	$50	$75
Proof Clad Half	N/A	$1,000	N/A	$2,000
Morgan Dollar	$200	$500	$400	$1,000
Peace Dollar	$5,000	$7,500	$6,000	$10,000
IKE Dollar	$100	$150	$150	$200
SBA Dollar	$50	$75	$100	$200
Sac Dollar	N/A	$300	N/A	$1,000
Presidential Dollar	N/A	$1,500	N/A	$2,500

Partial Collars (Updated August 2026)

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

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

Uniface Strikes (Updated August 2026)

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

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

Bonded Coins

(Updated August 2026)

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

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

Struck Fragments

(Updated August 2026)

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

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

Mated Pairs (Updated August 2026)

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

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

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

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

Transitional Errors (Updated August 2026)

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

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

Denomination	Off-Metal Planchet	Circulated	AU	Unc	Choice Unc – Gem
Lincoln Cent 1943 Transitional	Copper Cent Planchet	$200,000	$250,000	$300,000	$350,000
Lincoln Cent 1944 Transitional	Steel Cent Planchet	$30,000	$50,000	$100,000	$150,000
Lincoln Cent 1964 Transitional	Clad Dime Planchet	$2,000	$3,000	$3,500	$4,000
Lincoln Cent 1965 Transitional	Silver Dime Planchet	$2,750	$4,500	$6,000	$7,500
Roosevelt Dime 1964 Transitional	Clad Dime Planchet	$5,000	$6,500	$7,500	$8,500
Roosevelt Dime 1965 Transitional	Silver Dime Planchet	$5,000	$6,500	$7,500	$8,500
Washington Quarter 1964 Transitional	Clad Quarter Planchet	$5,000	$6,500	$7,500	$12,500
Washington Quarter 1965 Transitional	Silver Quarter Planchet	$5,000	$6,500	$7,500	$8,500
Kennedy Half 1964 Transitional	Clad Half Planchet	$3,500	$4,500	$6,000	$10,000
Kennedy Half 1965 Transitional	Silver Half Planchet	$5,000	$6,500	$7,500	$10,000
Kennedy Half 1964 Transitional	Clad Quarter Planchet	$2,000	$3,000	$4,000	$5,000
Kennedy Half 1965 Transitional	Silver Quarter Planchet	$7,000	$8,000	$9,000	$10,000
Ike Dollar Transitional	40% Silver Planchet	$2,750	$3,000	$3,500	$5,000
SBA Dollar Transitional	Sacagawea Planchet	N/A	N/A	$7,500	$10,000
Sacagawea Dollar Transitional	SBA Planchet	N/A	N/A	$7,500	$10,000

Mint Error News Price Guide

U.S. Gold Errors (Updated August 2026)

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

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

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

Mint Error News Price Guide

Indents (Updated August 2026)

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

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

Mint Error News Price Guide

Die Caps (Updated August 2026)

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

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

Die Adjustment Strikes (Updated August 2026)

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

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

Double Denominations (Updated August 2026)

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

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

Brockages (Updated August 2026)

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

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

Double & Multiple Strikes (Updated August 2026)

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

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

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

Mint Error News Price Guide

Off-Center Strikes (Updated August 2026)

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

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

Off-Metals

(Updated August 2026)

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

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

Off-Metals (Updated August 2026)

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

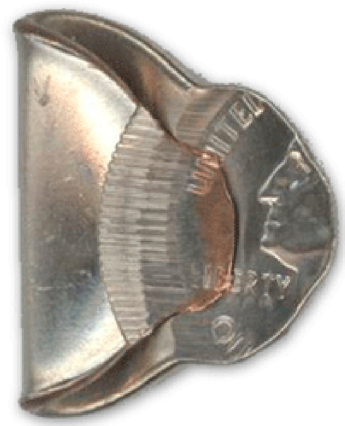
Counterbrockages

(Updated August 2026)

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

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

Fold-Over Strikes
(Updated August 2026)



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

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

Martha Washington Test Pieces
(Updated August 2026)

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

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

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

MINT ERROR NEWS MAGAZINE

Issues of Mint Error News Magazine are available for you to read online at:

minterrornews.com

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

Consign Your Coins to mikebyers.com

Terms and Conditions

If you have a collection for sale or would like to sell your duplicates and do not want to consign your coin(s), we can purchase your entire collection outright. Please contact us at mike@mikebyers.com.

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

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2. Send images with a resolution of at least 300 dpi.
3. Save the picture in jpeg format (jpg).

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

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

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PCGS CoinFacts

Your Online Reference for U.S. Coins

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

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

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

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 exonumia, is a rich and evolving area, however, research information car 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.

privatemintnews.com

RON GUTH, C.P.A.

German coin specialist

Ron Guth, Numismatic Expert

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

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

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

GermanCoins.com

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!

CONECA Variety Attribution Services	CONECA Error Examination Services
CONECA offers attribution services. The service enables members and non-members to send their coins directly to an authorized CONECA attributer.	CONECA offers examination services. The service enables members and non-members to send coins to an authorized CONECA examiner who will return an opinion of each coin's error classification.

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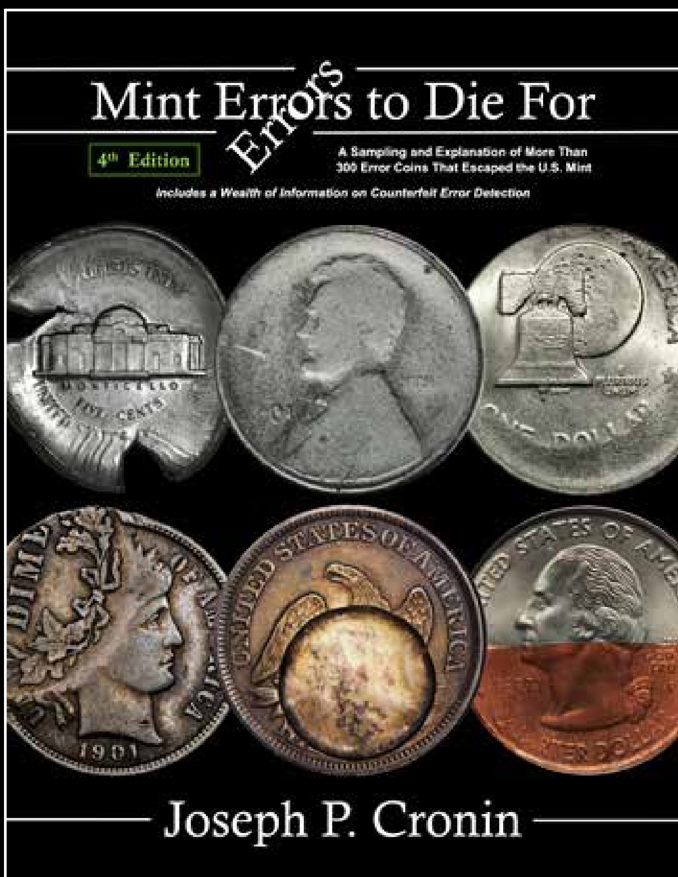
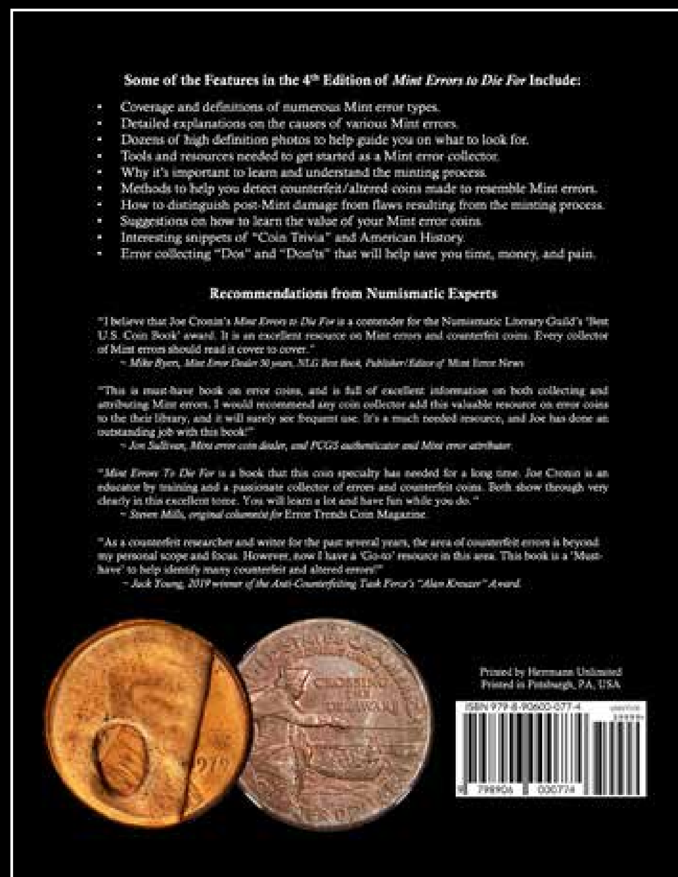
Newly-Completed 4th Edition!

Mint Errors to Die For

4th Edition

A Sampling and Explanation of More Than 300 Error Coins That Escaped the U.S. Mint





Some of the Features in the 4th Edition of *Mint Errors to Die For* Include:

- Coverage and definitions of numerous error types.
- Detailed explanations on the causes of various Mint errors.
- Dozens of high definition photos to help guide you on what to look for.
- Tools and resources needed to get started as a Mint error collector.
- Why it's important to learn and understand the minting process.
- Methods to help you detect counterfeit/altered coins made to resemble Mint errors.
- How to distinguish post-Mint damage from flaws resulting from the minting process.
- Suggestions on how to learn the value of your Mint error coins.
- Interesting snippets of "Coin Trivia" and American History.
- Error collecting "Dos" and "Don'ts" that will help save you time, money, and pain.

Mint Errors to Die For

4th Edition

A Sampling and Explanation of More Than 300 Error Coins That Escaped the U.S. Mint

Ungraded by NGC with a Weight of 12.60 Grams

How Did this Coin Wind Up Getting Struck by Dies for a Franklin Half Dollar Instead of the Martha Washington Test Dies?

It's believed "either a U.S. Mint official placed this 75% silver and 25% copper planchet in the collar with the dies set up using the Franklin half dollar design, or it was accidentally mixed in with the 90% silver and 10% copper planchets and subsequently struck by Franklin half dollar dies."

Why Is the Strike Weak?

"This Franklin Half Dollar planchet has a composition of 25% copper, not 10%. Copper is less dense than silver, the metal is harder, and the dies were set up with the correct pressure to strike 90% silver planchets. This accounts for the weak strike."

Article excerpts and photos used with permission granted from Mike Byers and MintErrorNews.com

1963 Franklin Half Dollar: Struck on a 75% Silver and 25% Copper Planchet; Likely an Experimental Test Strike

This coin came to light in 2025 and wound up in the possession of Las Vegas coin dealer and publisher of *Mint Error News*, Mike Byers. Below are some key excerpts of his write-up about this unique discovery piece. (You can find the article at *https://mikebyers.com/minterrornews/issue89.pdf*)

"In 1963, the U.S. Treasury Department hired the Battelle Memorial Institute to investigate and study solutions to address the upcoming transition from 90% silver to other compositions, and to oversee the production of pattern dime-sized, quarter-sized, and half dollar-sized experimental coins. Battelle supplied the U.S. Mint with experimental planchet strips of different compositions that were used to produce planchets for test strikes…"

As to why the Mint needed to look into changing the metallic composition of our silver coinage, it was because in 1963 "there was a deficit of 209 million ounces of silver. This fact, and the rising price of silver, created the urgent need to produce new coinage with less silver, and eventually with no silver at all." (1963 was the Franklin half dollar's last year.)

"…On Feb. 12, 1965, the Battelle Memorial Institute issued their *Final Report on A Study of Alloys Suitable for Use as United States Coinage* to the U.S. Department of the Treasury…" In the report it discussed "all options for the new compositions, the different percentages of silver, silver-copper, silver clad, and clad, both with bonded layers and with mixed alloy…."

Byers goes on to say that "[u]pon examining this Franklin Half Dollar, several scenarios immediately came to mind. Based on my 50 year experience as a internationally recognized expert on mint errors, die trials, patterns and experimental strikes, I quickly eliminated two possibilities: *(1) It was not struck on a foreign planchet*. No foreign coins struck by the U.S. Mint match anything even close to this composition and weight."* Byers also contends that "*(2) [i]t was not struck on a planchet with an improper alloy mix*. NGC, after conducting a metallurgical analysis, determined that it was struck on a wrong planchet with a composition of 75% silver and 25% copper. There are no known Franklin Half Dollars struck with an improper alloy … For example, if this Franklin Half dollar had a composition of 88% silver and 12% copper, which is close to the regular composition of 90% silver and 10% copper, then the most logical explanation is an improper alloy mix." Thus, "[s]ince this Franklin Half Dollar is designated as struck on a wrong planchet with an exact ratio of 75% silver and 25% copper, this unique discovery coin is likely an *Experimental Test Piece*…"

As of 5/14/26, this one-of-a-kind Franklin half dollar is listed at *MikeByers.com* for $40,000.

**Based on Byers' research, he states "[t]he only foreign coins struck by the U.S. Mint on 75% silver and 25% copper planchets were for the Philippines decades before this Franklin Half Dollar was struck. All of those planchets were smaller in diameter and thickness when compared to a Franklin Half Dollar planchet."*

Contact Joe Cronin for your copy!

jcro57@yahoo.com

Saul Teichman's Want List

I am looking for the following off-metal errors:

Indian Head Cent
on a
Dime Planchet

Kennedy Half Dollar
on a
Zinc Cent Planchet

1999 SBA Dollar
on a
Zinc Cent Planchet

Sacagawea Dollar
on a
Dime Planchet

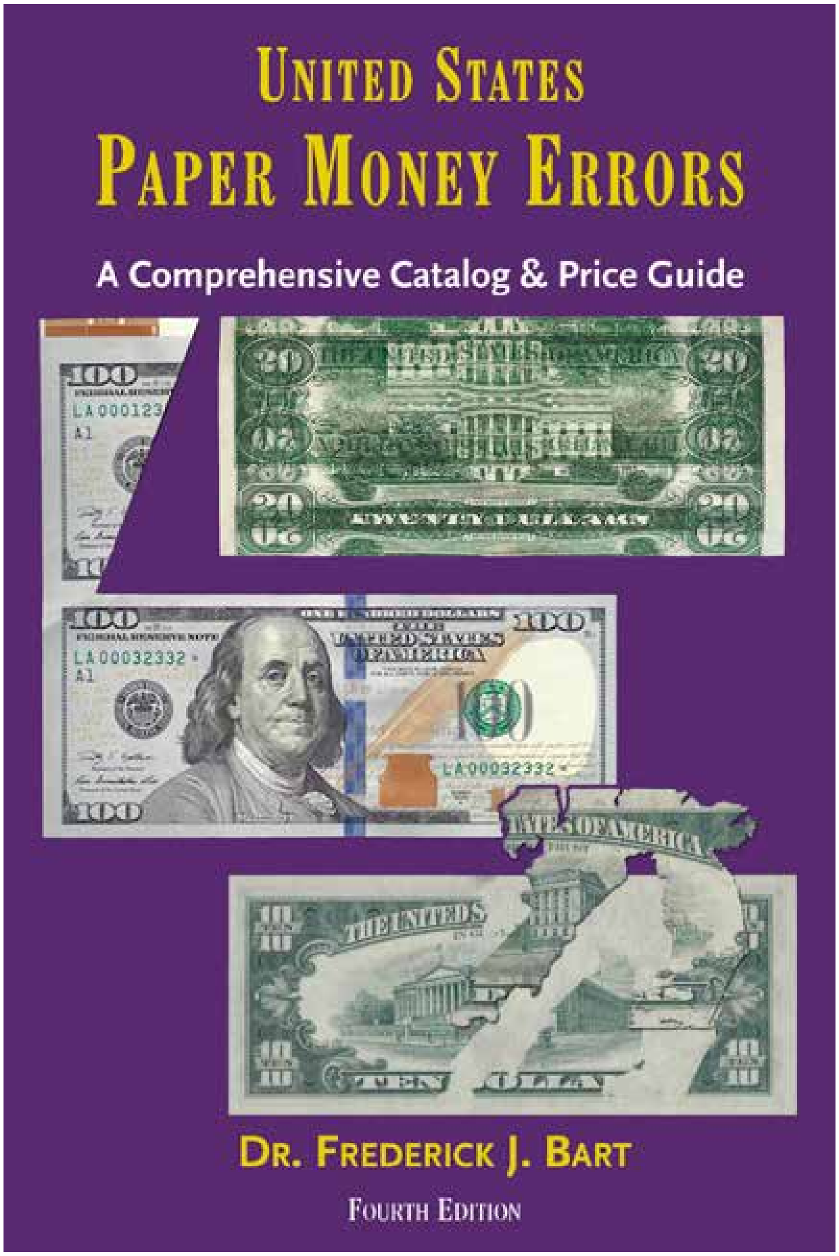
2000 Sacagawea Dollar
on a
SBA Dollar Planchet

(2010-2025) Lincoln Shield Cent
on a
Dime Planchet

(2010-2025) Lincoln Shield Cent
on a
Struck Dime

Saul.Teichman@ey.com

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



Comprehensive Catalog and Price Guide makes first appearance since 2008

By Coin & Currency Institute….

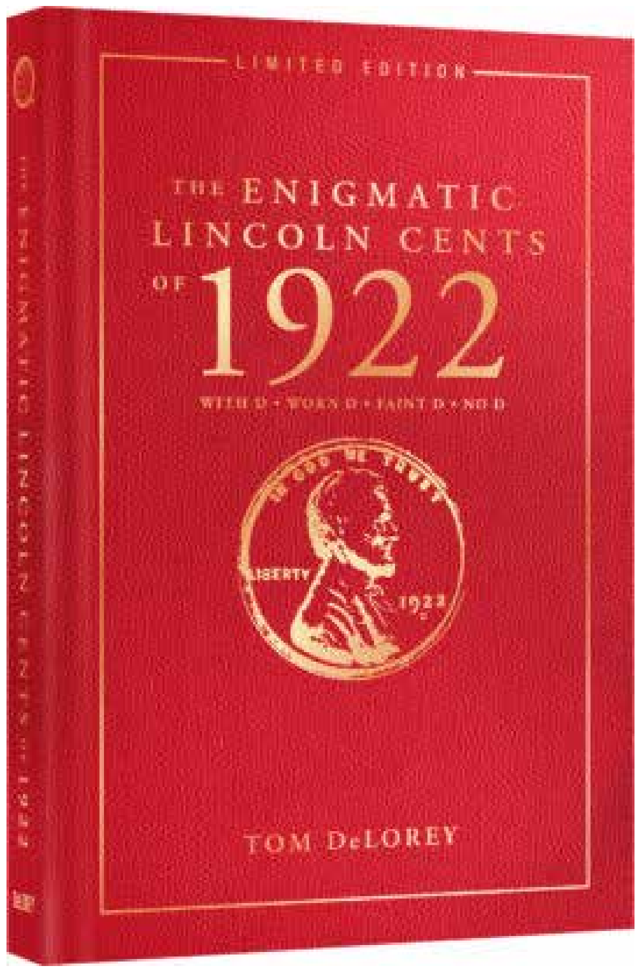
After a lapse of seven years, a new edition of United States Paper Money Errors, Fred Bart's ground-breaking book is now available. The fourth edition is more than just an update to the third: Bureau of Engraving and Printing (BEP) errors have been added, nearly all the illustrations have been changed,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

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

- The new and improved must-have book for U.S. paper money errors
- Rarity guide for each note
- Prices in four conditions
- The universally-used Friedberg Numbering System™–The standard method for describing U.S. currency
- Invaluable appendices with data found nowhere else
- Hundreds of photos
- 296 pages, 20+ with new info
- Convenient & handy 5.75 x inch format

The Enigmatic Lincoln Cents of 1922

by Tom DeLorey



In *The Enigmatic Lincoln Cents of 1922*, renowned numismatic expert Tom DeLorey delves deep into the mysteries surrounding the Denver Mint's striking anomalies of the 1922-D and "No D" Cent varieties. With meticulous research, technical detail, stunning photos, and fresh discoveries, he uncovers the multiple factors behind these minting irregularities and introduces new theories that challenge conventional wisdom. Both captivating and thought-provoking, this technical masterpiece is a must-read for collectors and historians eager to unravel one of the most fascinating chapters in U.S. coinage history.

Immerse yourself in the fascinating world of Lincoln Cents with *The Enigmatic 1922 Lincoln Cents of 1922*, part of Whitman's new Professional Series™. This advanced series delivers in-depth history, technical details, and pricing on specialized numismatic types and categories, designed to take your collecting to the next level!

MINT ERROR NEWS GLOSSARY

What Are Uncancelled Dies?

Uncancelled dies made at the U.S. Mint are extremely rare in private hands. These have been authenticated and certified by NGC. In addition to the unique Martha Washington Cent Size Uncancelled die, there are two known that are Half Dollar size. A 1967 Philippines 10 Sentimos Uncancelled obverse die was also certified and featured in the NGC article on Uncancelled dies. Recently, five Uncancelled Costa Rica dies surfaced, including the unique 1897 2 Colones proof obverse die.

This is the *only known* Martha Washington Cent-Sized Uncancelled Die in private hands. It was featured on the cover of *Mint Error News Magazine* Issue #51. There are only four other Martha Washington Half Dollar-Sized Uncancelled Dies known in private hands, two *mint state* and two *proof*. These half dollar Martha Washington Dies were purchased by Mike Byers. The first one discovered was featured both in *Coin Week* and on the cover of *Mint Error News Magazine* Issue #44 (Spring 2018).

2026 & 2027 Coin Shows

Visit Mike Byers at the following shows:

August 25 - 29, 2026	ANA World's Fair of Money Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania
September 8 - 11, 2026	Long Beach Expo Long Beach, California
December 9 - 11, 2026	PCGS Trade & Grade Showcase MGM Grand Las Vegas, Nevada
January 7 - 10, 2026	72nd FUN Show Convention 2027 Orlando, Florida
March 10 - 12, 2027	Long Beach Expo Long Beach, California