PCGS Certifies 1875 20 Cent Die Trial
Now Available From Amazon.com and Zyrus Press

World’s Greatest Mint Errors
A Guide to the Most Spectacular Major Mint Error Coins

Mike Byers
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Welcome to Mint Error News Magazine, bringing the latest mint error news and information to the collector. This is our 15th year bringing you both an online PDF magazine and the Mint Error News website. There are over 1,200 articles, features, discoveries, news stories with mint error related info from the United States and around the World. Our website, minterrornews.com, has become the most popular and informative Internet resource for mint errors and is read by thousands of dealers and collectors.

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

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

In 1975, I purchased a 1900 Indian Head Cent struck on a $2 1/2 Indian Gold blank planchet for $7,750 at a major coin auction. That price ranked among the top five ever realized for a Mint Error that few dealers or serious collectors would even consider. At that time price guides for Mint Errors were nonexistent and today that Indian Head Cent struck in Gold is certified MS65 by PCGS and is valued at six figures.
Mike Byers (mikebyers.com) is president of Mike Byers Inc. He has been a professional numismatist for over thirty-five years. He is one of the largest dealers handling U.S. Gold Coins, Patterns and Rarities certified by PCGS and NGC. He has handled major coin collections and attends every major coin convention. Mike Byers carries an extensive inventory as well as solicits want lists and is always looking to purchase fresh inventory and collections. You can visit Mike Byers and view his rarities at the ANA, Central States, FUN show and the Long Beach Coin Expo.

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

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

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

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 Mike Byers “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
PCGS Certifies 1875 20 Cent Die Trial

by Mike Byers

There are only 3 known die trials in the entire 20 Cent series.
Die Trials are usually uniface (struck on one side) impressions using either the obverse or reverse die. These Die Trials can be from finished or unfinished dies. These are deliberate strikes to test a certain design or example.

Metals other than the adopted composition are frequently used to strike hub trials and die trials. They are sometimes struck in copper and white metal. Other times they are struck in softer metals like tin or lead. There are even some examples struck in wax and on cardboard.

These trial strikes are listed in the 10th Edition of Judd and also in Pollock. Technically hub trials and die trials are part of the pattern family. However, in the last 5 years the coin market has drastically changed directions.

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

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

This uniface die trial shows UNITED STATES OF NORTH AMERICA on the obverse with the date below. It is struck in white metal with a plain edge. This very rare 20 Cent die trial has a famous pedigree since it is Ex Nagy, and Ex Kosoff. It is also the plate coin on page 305 in the 10th Edition of United States Pattern Coins.
PCGS Certifies 1875 20 Cent Die Trial

1875 20C Reverse Die Trial Struck in White Metal (Obverse)
PCGS Certifies 1875 20 Cent Die Trial

1875 20C Reverse Die Trial Struck in White Metal (Reverse)
Mike Byers has been a professional numismatist for forty years. He is one of the largest dealers handling U.S. Gold Coins, Patterns and Rarities certified by PCGS and NGC. He has handled major coin collections and attends every major coin convention. Mike Byers carries an extensive inventory as well as solicits want lists and is always looking to purchase fresh inventory and collections.

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

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

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

If you have a single major mint error coin, either a recent issue or an older type coin, or 1,000 Off-Center Cents, please contact us. We stock over 60,000 Major Mint Error Coins and constantly need to purchase Major Error Coins for our clientele (please note that we do not deal in or buy Die Varieties, Damaged Coins, Doubled Dies, Filled Dies, or Die Cracks).

We do buy Major Mint Errors - such as Off-Center, Off-Metals, Double Strikes, Clad Layers missing, Die Caps, Double Denomination, etc.

Because of the many differences in each Error Coin we request that you send scans of your coin(s) to us for our examination and firm offer.

Postal Correspondence:  
16311 Ventura Blvd. 
Suite #1298 
Encino, California 91436

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Phone: (818) 986-3733  
Toll-free: (800) 338-6533  
Fax: (818) 986-2153

e-mail: fred@fredweinberg.com
We have not had any coin shows now for a few months, and are looking forward to setting up at the Long Beach Expo this week at our table, #633, “Sullivan Numismatics.” The show is held in Long Beach, California June 14-16, 2018, and is one of the better shows of the year, held 3 times annually in the same location.

The nice thing about this show is that it attracts the West Coast coin collectors, which is a somewhat different crowd from the collectors attending the East Coast shows. There are collectors and dealers who attend both, but about half of the crowd are different dealers and collectors, which is nice.

If you’ve not attended this show and live on the West Coast, consider taking the time to spend a day at the show. The chance to see coins in-hand, talk to dealers, see various exhibits, and look at the Heritage auction is something worthwhile. A lot of fun, and a good opportunity to find coins for your collection.

We hope to have some nice mint errors to offer in the coming weeks after we get back from the show, so keep your eyes peeled.
Buying & Selling Mint Error Coins

www.sullivannumismatics.com

Sullivan Numismatics

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Charleston, SC 29416

931-797-4888
jon@sullivannumismatics.com
NGC Certifies 2016 Silver Eagle with Very Rare Mint Error

BY NGC

The severity of the die clash is among the most dramatic ever seen on a US Mint bullion coin.
A collector recently submitted a very rare and dramatic Silver Eagle mint error to NGC.

The error, known as a die clash, occurs when the obverse and reverse dies come together without a planchet between them. This transfers design elements from one die to the other. These transferred designs are then visible on the coins struck by that die pair.

This 2016 Bullion Silver Eagle, graded NGC MS 69, shows extensive die clashes on the obverse and reverse.

As can be seen in the photos, the design transfer is much more noticeable on the obverse, where a great deal of detail from the eagle’s feathers has been transferred. Even the “LUR” and “BUS” in “E PLURIBUS UNUM” has been transferred from reverse to obverse.

According to NGC researchers, this is the most severe example of clashed dies they have found on a U.S. bullion coin of any metal. This particular coin was graded NGC MS 69 and its label recognizes the Clashed Dies Mint Error.

Interestingly, 20 examples of the 2017 bullion eagle with slightly less severe clashing were discovered by an NGC grader last year in a single roll. However, this newly discovered example shows more dramatic clashing than the 2017 pieces do and is currently unique.
NGC Certifies 2016 Silver Eagle with Very Rare Mint Error

This 2016 Bullion Silver Eagle, graded NGC MS 69, shows extensive die clashes. (Obverse)
This 2016 Bullion Silver Eagle, graded NGC MS 69, shows extensive die clashes. (Reverse)
“LUR” and “BUS” from “E PLURIBUS UNUM” are seen transferred to obverse die in this closeup of obverse of the 2016 Silver Eagle with the Die Clash Mint Error. (This image has been inverted and turned upside-down to make the letters easier to see.)
This 2017 (P) bullion Silver Eagle has dramatic clashing, but it is not quite as pronounced as the 2016 example recently submitted. (Obverse)
This 2017 (P) bullion Silver Eagle has dramatic clashing, but it is not quite as pronounced as the 2016 example recently submitted. (Reverse)
1033677 | GREAT BRITAIN. Victoria. (Queen, 1837-1901). 1872 AR Gothic Florin, Two Shillings Die Cap. NGC MS62 Mint Error. BRIT... With die number (Illegible due to error)/Crowned shields of England, Scotland and Ireland in cross formation with flowers at corners. KM 746.2; SCBC-3893; ESC-2878(Prev. ESC-840 Type B).

A spectacular mint error, one of the most dramatic error pieces we have ever encountered.

NGC Certification Number 4224665-001. Includes photo certificate..............................................$26,500

Available online: http://atlasnumismatics.com/1033677
NGC Experts Identify Mint Error on 2014 5 oz Silver ATB Coins

BY NGC

The Great Smoky Mountains coins are missing a “P” mintmark that ought to accompany their matte finish.
Numismatic Guaranty Corporation® (NGC®) has identified five 2014 Great Smoky Mountains Five-Ounce Specimen coins with a significant mint error: they are missing the “P” mintmark.

Issued since 2000, the America the Beautiful Quarters series honors America’s national parks, forests and other federally recognized sites. Each US state and territory gets one site recognized, and five sites are honored on quarters each year.

Besides the quarters, the US Mint also issues five-ounce silver America the Beautiful Quarters, which feature the same designs and 25-cent denomination. There are two versions of these five-ounce issues: a Mint State version, with a reflective finish and no mintmark, and a Specimen version with a “vapor-blasted” matte finish and a “P” mintmark. The Mint State versions are sold through US Mint Authorized Purchasers, while the Specimen versions are sold directly to consumers by the US Mint.

A sharp-eyed NGC grader was surprised to find four 2014 Great Smoky Mountains Five-Ounce Specimen coins that were missing the “P” mintmark; they were submitted by Modern Coin Mart, an NGC Authorized Dealer, as part of a larger group of Great Smoky Mountains Five-Ounce Specimen coins.
All of the coins had arrived at NGC in the standard US Mint packaging for the Specimen issues and the error was unnoticed until the first NGC grader examined the coins. A fifth example was discovered in a separate submission.

“It is exciting to find such a significant mint error several years after these coins were issued,” said David J. Camire, NGC Finalizer and mint error specialist. “This shows that you should always look closely at your coins, even special issues sold by the US Mint.”

Camire believes the error happened when coins intended to be sold as Mint State versions (and therefore without the “P” mintmark) were accidentally mixed with coins designated to be vapor-blasted, which happens after the coins are struck. The vapor-blasted missing mintmark coins were then individually packaged along with the other Specimen issues and sold by the US Mint. It is not known how many of these errors were released, or if others await discovery.

The missing mintmark coins have been attributed as 2014 No “P” with the Mint Error designation on the NGC certification label.

NGC recognizes most major mint errors under its Mint Error service tier.
NGC EXPERTS IDENTIFY MINT ERROR ON 2014 5 OZ SILVER ATB COINS
NGC EXPERTS IDENTIFY MINT ERROR ON 2014 5 OZ SILVER ATB COINS
1985 Canada National Parks Proof $100
Unofficial Platinum Strike Uniface
(Platinum Mint Error or Pattern/Die Trial)
90% Pt, 10% Rh, 16.73 Grams
PCGS PR 67 Deep Cameo UNIQUE
$100,000
Magnetic Screw Struck and Bonded onto Cent

by Fred Weinberg

I wanted to share this incredible mint error with the readers of Mint Error News. A magnetic screw was struck and bonded onto a 1967 Lincoln Cent.
Magnetic Screw Struck and Bonded onto 1967 Lincoln Cent (Obverse)
Magnetic Screw Struck and Bonded onto 1967 Lincoln Cent (Reverse)
World Paper Money Errors

World Paper Money Errors Explored!

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

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

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

Available from translinesupply.com
Terms and Conditions

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

1. All coins must be from the United States, certified by PCGS or NGC, have a minimum value of $25,000 each and should be either Gold Coins (Pre-World War I), Patterns or Early Type Mint Errors (Pre-1950).
2. Each item must meet our inventory criteria in terms of desirability and market value.
3. Mike Byers Inc charges a 10% Commission on each sale.
4. The minimum time for any listing is thirty days.
5. Seller agrees to a seven day return privilege from date of receipt.
6. Seller agrees to use an escrow service if requested by the buyer.
7. We reserve the right to deny or cancel any listing at any time.
8. All listing are subject to prior sale.

Scanning Specifications

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

Information Requirements

In addition to e-mailing a photo of your item, please include the following information:

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.).

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

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.
Among the different kinds of clipped coins is a rare type called a Strike Clip. It occurs when a planchet is sheared into two pieces by a collar die that is stuck in the up position (frozen collar) and acts as a Guillotine. When struck, one piece of the coin results in a Curved Strike Clip while the other becomes an Elliptical Strike Clip. These types of clipped coins are not conventional (where most clipped coins are a result of the blanking process which happens far earlier in the minting process).
STRIKE CLIPS

Here is a fantastic specimen that illustrates both types of striking clips and how it happens. It is a 2007 Egyptian 50 Piastres that was nearly sheared in half.
2007 Egyptian 50 Piastres Strike Clip (Reverse)
In this case the 50 Piastres was positioned 30% off-center when struck. The imparted reeding from the frozen collar die after impact is impressive. Had the collar die cut completely through, that portion of the coin that is unstruck would be our Curved Strike Clip while the other portion with the die-struck design of Cleopatra would be our Elliptical Strike Clip. If not for both the thickness and very hard composition, (a brass plated steel planchet), it most assuredly would have separated into two pieces.
STRIKE CLIPS

It is important to understand differences between the many types of clips, and Strike Clips are the rarest of them all.
These are only a sample of the thousands of error coins Heritage Auctions has handled. Consign your error coins today to the next Heritage Sale.

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

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

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

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

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

E. 2002 FUN Sale, lot 9040
   1963 Half Dollar
   Split Planchet
   AU50 Uncertified
   REALIZED $1,510

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

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

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

I. 2001 February Long Beach Sale, lot 7497
   1912 Quarter Eagle
   Struck 5%, Off Center
   MS64 NGC
   REALIZED $4,370
Prices Realized In The April 2018 Central States Heritage Auction

The following mint errors sold in the April 25-29, 2018 CSNS US Coins Signature Auction #1274.

2000 Lincoln Cent -- Struck on a 2000-P Virginia Statehood Quarter -- MS66 PCGS
$15,600.00
PRICES REALIZED IN THE APRIL 2018 CENTRAL STATES HERITAGE AUCTION

1977-D Kennedy Half Dollar -- Struck on a 40% Silver Planchet -- AU58 NGC
$6,600.00

2000-P Sacagawea Dollar -- Struck 15 Times -- MS63 ANACS
$3,360.00

Clad Roosevelt Dime -- Multiple Struck, Bonded Pair -- MS65 NGC
$3,120.00
Prices Realized In The April 2018 Central States Heritage Auction

1992 Lincoln Cent -- Double Denomination on Struck Dime -- MS64 PCGS
$2,640.00

1917 Buffalo Nickel -- Struck 25% Off Center -- MS65 PCGS
$2,520.00

1959-D Lincoln Cent -- Struck on a Silver Dime Blank -- MS64 NGC
$2,280.00
**Prices Realized In The April 2018 Central States Heritage Auction**

**1999-P Anthony Dollar -- Flipover Double Struck, Second Strike 85% Off Center -- MS64 NGC**

$1,200.00

**1973-D Kennedy Half Dollar -- Double Struck, Indented -- MS63 ANACS**

$1,080.00

**1972 Philippine Piso -- On U.S. Cent Planchet -- MS64 Brown NGC**

$1,020.00
1981-P Washington Quarter -- Struck on a Cent Planchet -- MS64 Red and Brown NGC

$960.00

Submit Your Article To Mint Error News Magazine

Please make sure you have copyrights to any content that you submit. Your article may be subject to revision. If you include images with your article, please use a minimum resolution of 300 DPI.

Please submit all content to:

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

**CONECA Variety Attribution Services**

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

**CONECA Error Examination Services**

CONECA offers two examination services. One service enables members and non-members to send coins to an authorized CONECA examiner who will return an opinion of each coin’s error classification. The other service is offered through the numismatic grading firm of ICG and enables CONECA members and non-members to have their coins examined by a CONECA examiner and then graded and slabbed by ICG.
The following mint errors sold in the June 14-17, 2018 Long Beach Expo US Coins Signature Auction #1276.

1910 Liberty Nickel -- Double Struck in Collar -- Fine 12 ANACS
$3,360.00
Prices Realized in the June 2018 Long Beach Heritage Auction

1885-O Morgan Dollar -- Struck 8% Off Center -- AU53 PCGS
$1,920.00

(1921) Mercury Dime -- Struck 15% Off Center -- MS64 Full Bands NGC
$1,500.00

(1954) Jefferson Nickel -- Struck 75% Off Center on a Cent Blank -- MS64 Brown NGC
$1,110.00
Prices Realized in the June 2018 Long Beach Heritage Auction

2000 Lincoln Cent -- Struck on a (2000)-P Dime -- MS67 NGC
$960.00

1978 Lincoln Cent -- Double Denomination on Struck Dime -- MS65 PCGS
$720.00

1971-D Kennedy Half Dollar -- Struck on a Clad Quarter Blank -- MS66 PCGS
$660.00
1936 Buffalo Nickel -- Struck 15% Off Center -- MS64 PCGS
$660.00

1888 Three Cent Nickel -- Struck 10% Off Center -- AU53 PCGS
$660.00

1986 Lincoln Cent -- Double Denomination on Struck Dime -- MS63 PCGS
$576.00
New From Krause Publications:

**Strike It Rich With Pocket Change**

*Error Coins Bring Big Money*

by Brian Allen & Ken Potter

NEW 4th Edition

It takes a keen eye to spot them - and a little know-how - but errors on coins produced by the U.S. Mint occur every year. And these errors can be worth a fortune to coin collectors. Strike It Rich with Pocket Change shows the reader how to detect errors, what to look for and how to cash in on them. This book has a strong appeal for someone with a mild to dedicated interest in coins, while drawing upon the treasure hunter in all of us - anyone who is looking for a hobby that does not require a great up-front investment, yet offers the potential of discovering valuable rarities. Any collector who has completed the standard set of a type or series now has an opportunity to broaden the scope of that collection.

Visit krausebooks.com for more information.
Fred Weinberg & Co. (fredweinberg.com) has the world’s largest and most comprehensive selection of United States major mint error coins for purchase. Please feel free to browse our inventory to see if we have what you are looking for, or email us your want list.

BUYING MAJOR ERROR COINS & CURRENCY

FEATURED INVENTORY

1967 Lincoln Cent Magnetic Screw Struck & Bonded onto Coin PCGS MS-64RD

$12,500.00

2007-D Lincoln Cent Double Denomination PCGS MS-64

$4,750.00
PCGS PROOF-66  
$4,000.00

1916 Buffalo Nickel Struck on Elliptical Planchet  
PCGS MS-62  
$4,000.00

1979 Jefferson Nickel Overstruck on 1978 Cent  
NGC MS-65 RED/BRN  
$3,850.00

1889 Morgan Dollar Broadstruck out of Collar  
PCGS MS-63 Deep Mirror Proof Like  
$3,750.00
ANACS is the Collector’s Choice because we know what counts: knowledge, integrity, and service. How much we value coin collecting is evident in our work.

The ANACS team enthusiastically works to advance coin collecting by offering unequaled expertise and developing new services.

This makes ANACS the choice of hobbyists, professional numismatists, and dealers. We are the coin grading service to contact when you want to know all the details about your coin’s authenticity and grading.
This price guide is brought to you by Mint Error News. It has been compiled by many of the top major mint error dealers.

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

**Proof Errors (Updated May 2018)**

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.

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<tr>
<td>Proof Lincoln Cent</td>
<td>$1,000 - $1,500</td>
<td>$1,000</td>
<td>$3,000</td>
<td>$1,500 - $3,000</td>
<td>$500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proof Jefferson Nickel</td>
<td>$2,500 - $4,000</td>
<td>$4,000</td>
<td>$4,000</td>
<td>$2,000 - $5,000</td>
<td>$1,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proof Clad Dime</td>
<td>$3,000 - $5,000</td>
<td>$4,000</td>
<td>$4,000</td>
<td>$2,500 - $5,000</td>
<td>$1,250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proof Clad Quarter</td>
<td>$4,000 - $5,000</td>
<td>$5,000</td>
<td>$6,000</td>
<td>$7,500</td>
<td>$1,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proof Clad Half</td>
<td>$5,000 - $7,000</td>
<td>$4,000 - $5,000</td>
<td>$7,500</td>
<td>$10,000</td>
<td>$2,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proof Ike Dollar</td>
<td>$15,000</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>$25,000</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>$4,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Presidential Dollar</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>3 Known</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Denomination</th>
<th>(Small) XF/AU</th>
<th>(Small) Unc</th>
<th>(Large) XF/AU</th>
<th>(Large) Unc</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Large Cent</td>
<td>$150</td>
<td>$300</td>
<td>$400</td>
<td>$1,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flying Eagle Cent (1857 – 1858)</td>
<td>$1,000</td>
<td>$2,500</td>
<td>$1,500</td>
<td>$7,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indian Cent</td>
<td>$50</td>
<td>$150</td>
<td>$200</td>
<td>$350</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lincoln Cent 1930 and Earlier</td>
<td>$50</td>
<td>$150</td>
<td>$100</td>
<td>$250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lincoln Cent 1943 Steel</td>
<td>$40</td>
<td>$100</td>
<td>$75</td>
<td>$200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proof Lincoln Cent</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>$1,500</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>$2,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 Cent Nickel</td>
<td>$250</td>
<td>$1,000</td>
<td>$400</td>
<td>$1,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 Cent Silver</td>
<td>$1,000</td>
<td>$3,500</td>
<td>$1,500</td>
<td>$5,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shield Nickel</td>
<td>$400</td>
<td>$1,250</td>
<td>$1,000</td>
<td>$2,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liberty Nickel</td>
<td>$150</td>
<td>$300</td>
<td>$200</td>
<td>$600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buffalo Nickel</td>
<td>$100</td>
<td>$200</td>
<td>$200</td>
<td>$500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jefferson Nickel War Time</td>
<td>$100</td>
<td>$200</td>
<td>$200</td>
<td>$500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proof Jefferson Nickel</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>$2,500</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>$4,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seated Half Dime Legend</td>
<td>$1,500</td>
<td>$3,500</td>
<td>$2,000</td>
<td>$7,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seated Dime Legend</td>
<td>$1,500</td>
<td>$3,500</td>
<td>$2,000</td>
<td>$7,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barber Dime</td>
<td>$150</td>
<td>$250</td>
<td>$200</td>
<td>$400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mercury Dime</td>
<td>$40</td>
<td>$150</td>
<td>$150</td>
<td>$250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proof Clad Dime</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>$3,000</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>$5,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barber Quarter</td>
<td>$600</td>
<td>$1,250</td>
<td>$1,000</td>
<td>$2,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Standing Liberty Quarter</td>
<td>$2,000</td>
<td>$4,000</td>
<td>$3,000</td>
<td>$6,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Washington Quarter Silver</td>
<td>$75</td>
<td>$150</td>
<td>$100</td>
<td>$250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State Quarter</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>$25</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>$50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proof Clad Quarter</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>$4,000</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>$5,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barber Half</td>
<td>$1,000</td>
<td>$2,000</td>
<td>$2,000</td>
<td>$4,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Walking Liberty Half</td>
<td>$3,000</td>
<td>$5,000</td>
<td>$4,000</td>
<td>$7,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Franklin Half</td>
<td>$1,500</td>
<td>$3,000</td>
<td>$2,000</td>
<td>$4,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kennedy Half Silver</td>
<td>$150</td>
<td>$250</td>
<td>$200</td>
<td>$300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kennedy Half Clad</td>
<td>$40</td>
<td>$60</td>
<td>$30</td>
<td>$75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proof Clad Half</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>$5,000</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>$7,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Morgan Dollar</td>
<td>$200</td>
<td>$500</td>
<td>$400</td>
<td>$1,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peace Dollar</td>
<td>$5,000</td>
<td>$7,500</td>
<td>$6,000</td>
<td>$10,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IKE Dollar</td>
<td>$100</td>
<td>$150</td>
<td>$150</td>
<td>$200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SBA Dollar</td>
<td>$50</td>
<td>$75</td>
<td>$100</td>
<td>$200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sac Dollar</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>$300</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>$1,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Presidential Dollar</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>$1,500</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>$2,500</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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.

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

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Denomination</th>
<th>2 Planchets</th>
<th>3-4 Planchets</th>
<th>5-10 Planchets</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lincoln Cent Wheat Ears</td>
<td>$5,000</td>
<td>$15,000</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lincoln Cent Memorial</td>
<td>$600</td>
<td>$2,000</td>
<td>$5,000 - $10,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jefferson Nickel</td>
<td>$1,250</td>
<td>$5,000</td>
<td>$6,000 - $10,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roosevelt Dime Silver</td>
<td>$4,000</td>
<td>$12,500</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roosevelt Dime Clad</td>
<td>$1,500</td>
<td>$5,000</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Washington Quarter Silver</td>
<td>$7,500</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Washington Quarter Clad</td>
<td>$3,000</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State Quarter</td>
<td>$5,000</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kennedy Half Silver</td>
<td>$12,500</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kennedy Half Clad</td>
<td>$10,000</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IKE Dollar</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SBA Dollar</td>
<td>$10,000</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sac Dollar</td>
<td>$10,000</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Struck Fragments
(Updated May 2018)

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.

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

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

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Denomination</th>
<th>Partial Collar</th>
<th>Broadstruck</th>
<th>Clipped Planchet</th>
<th>3% - 5% Off-Center</th>
<th>10% - 15% Off-Center</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$1 Gold Type 1</td>
<td>$1,000</td>
<td>$5,000</td>
<td>$2,000</td>
<td>$10,000</td>
<td>$25,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$1 Gold Type 2</td>
<td>$5,000</td>
<td>$10,000</td>
<td>$10,000</td>
<td>$20,000</td>
<td>$35,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$1 Gold Type 3</td>
<td>$1,000</td>
<td>$4,000</td>
<td>$1,500</td>
<td>$7,500</td>
<td>$15,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$2½ Liberty</td>
<td>$2,000</td>
<td>$7,500</td>
<td>$2,500</td>
<td>$10,000</td>
<td>$20,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$2½ Indian</td>
<td>$2,000</td>
<td>$7,500</td>
<td>$2,500</td>
<td>$7,500</td>
<td>$17,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$3 Indian</td>
<td>$5,000</td>
<td>$15,000</td>
<td>$5,000</td>
<td>$15,000</td>
<td>$35,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$5 Liberty</td>
<td>$4,000</td>
<td>$8,500</td>
<td>$3,000</td>
<td>$12,500</td>
<td>$30,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$5 Indian</td>
<td>$5,000</td>
<td>$10,000</td>
<td>$3,000</td>
<td>$30,000</td>
<td>$50,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$10 Liberty</td>
<td>$4,000</td>
<td>$20,000</td>
<td>$3,000</td>
<td>$25,000</td>
<td>$50,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$10 Indian</td>
<td>$5,000</td>
<td>$20,000</td>
<td>$5,000</td>
<td>$30,000</td>
<td>$60,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$20 Liberty</td>
<td>$5,000</td>
<td>$20,000</td>
<td>$7,500</td>
<td>$50,000</td>
<td>$125,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$20 St. Gaudens</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>$5,000</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$5 American Eagle</td>
<td>$1,000</td>
<td>$2,000</td>
<td>$750</td>
<td>$2,500</td>
<td>$3,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$10 American Eagle</td>
<td>$1,250</td>
<td>$2,500</td>
<td>$1,000</td>
<td>$3,000</td>
<td>$3,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$25 American Eagle</td>
<td>$1,500</td>
<td>$3,000</td>
<td>$1,500</td>
<td>$3,500</td>
<td>$5,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$50 American Eagle</td>
<td>$2,000</td>
<td>$5,000</td>
<td>$2,000</td>
<td>$5,000</td>
<td>$10,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Denomination</th>
<th>Obverse Cap XF</th>
<th>Obverse Cap Unc</th>
<th>Reverse Cap XF</th>
<th>Reverse Cap Unc</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Large Cent</td>
<td>$25,000</td>
<td>$50,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indian Cent 1859</td>
<td>$20,000</td>
<td>$40,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indian Cent 1860-1864</td>
<td>$15,000</td>
<td>$40,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indian Cent 1864-1909</td>
<td>$15,000</td>
<td>$30,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lincoln Cent 1943 Steel</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lincoln Cent Wheat Ears</td>
<td>$1,000</td>
<td>$2,500</td>
<td>$500</td>
<td>$1,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lincoln Cent Memorial</td>
<td>$150</td>
<td>$200</td>
<td>$50</td>
<td>$100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Cent Piece</td>
<td>$20,000</td>
<td>$50,000</td>
<td>$15,000</td>
<td>$30,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 Cent Nickel</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shield Nickel</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liberty Nickel</td>
<td>$12,500</td>
<td>$25,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buffalo Nickel (1 Known)</td>
<td></td>
<td>$30,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jefferson Nickel War Time</td>
<td>$10,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jefferson Nickel</td>
<td>$200</td>
<td>$350</td>
<td>$150</td>
<td>$250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barber Dime</td>
<td>$15,000</td>
<td>$30,000</td>
<td>$12,500</td>
<td>$20,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mercury Dime (2 Known)</td>
<td>$5,000</td>
<td>$7,500</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roosevelt Dime Silver</td>
<td>$750</td>
<td>$1,250</td>
<td>$500</td>
<td>$750</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roosevelt Dime Clad</td>
<td>$200</td>
<td>$400</td>
<td>$200</td>
<td>$250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barber Quarter</td>
<td>$20,000</td>
<td>$50,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Washington Quarter Silver</td>
<td>$1,500</td>
<td>$4,000</td>
<td>$1,500</td>
<td>$2,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Washington Quarter Clad</td>
<td>$350</td>
<td>$750</td>
<td>$250</td>
<td>$350</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State Quarter</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>$1,000</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>$600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kennedy Half Silver</td>
<td>$3,000</td>
<td>$5,000</td>
<td>$2,000</td>
<td>$3,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kennedy Half Clad</td>
<td>$2,000</td>
<td>$3,500</td>
<td>$1,500</td>
<td>$2,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kennedy Half Bicentennial</td>
<td>$2,500</td>
<td>$4,000</td>
<td>$1,750</td>
<td>$2,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IKE Dollar</td>
<td></td>
<td>$30,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SBA Dollar</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>$15,000</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>$10,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sac Dollar</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>$15,000</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>$15,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Die Adjustment Strikes (Updated May 2018)

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.

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

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

Brockages (Updated May 2018)

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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Denomination</th>
<th>50% Brockage XF</th>
<th>100% Brockage XF</th>
<th>50% Brockage Unc</th>
<th>100% Brockage Unc</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Large Cent</td>
<td>$600</td>
<td>$1,000</td>
<td>$3,000</td>
<td>$10,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indian Cent</td>
<td>$500</td>
<td>$1,250</td>
<td>$1,500</td>
<td>$4,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lincoln Cent 1943 Steel</td>
<td>$350</td>
<td>$500</td>
<td>$650</td>
<td>$1,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lincoln Cent Wheat Ears</td>
<td>$125</td>
<td>$200</td>
<td>$200</td>
<td>$350</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 Cent Nickel</td>
<td>$1,250</td>
<td>$2,000</td>
<td>$3,500</td>
<td>$5,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 Cent Silver</td>
<td>$2,000</td>
<td>$3,000</td>
<td>$3,000</td>
<td>$6,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shield Nickel</td>
<td>$1,500</td>
<td>$2,500</td>
<td>$3,500</td>
<td>$5,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liberty Nickel</td>
<td>$1,250</td>
<td>$2,250</td>
<td>$2,000</td>
<td>$4,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buffalo Nickel</td>
<td>$2,000</td>
<td>$2,500</td>
<td>$4,000</td>
<td>$7,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jefferson Nickel War Time</td>
<td>$250</td>
<td>$750</td>
<td>$750</td>
<td>$1,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jefferson Nickel</td>
<td>$50</td>
<td>$75</td>
<td>$50</td>
<td>$150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barber Dime</td>
<td>$1,500</td>
<td>$3,500</td>
<td>$5,000</td>
<td>$12,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mercury Dime</td>
<td>$750</td>
<td>$3,000</td>
<td>$1,500</td>
<td>$4,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roosevelt Dime Silver</td>
<td>$100</td>
<td>$200</td>
<td>$150</td>
<td>$250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roosevelt Dime Clad</td>
<td>$50</td>
<td>$100</td>
<td>$75</td>
<td>$150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Washington Quarter Silver</td>
<td>$200</td>
<td>$500</td>
<td>$500</td>
<td>$1,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Washington Quarter Clad</td>
<td>$75</td>
<td>$150</td>
<td>$150</td>
<td>$250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State Quarter</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>$750</td>
<td>$1,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kennedy Half Clad</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>$650</td>
<td>$1,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IKE Dollar</td>
<td>$1,500</td>
<td>$4,000</td>
<td>$3,000</td>
<td>$7,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SBA Dollar</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>$500</td>
<td>$2,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sac Dollar</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>$1,500</td>
<td>$5,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Double & Multiple Strikes (Updated May 2018)

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.)

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

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Denomination</th>
<th>Off-Metal Planchet</th>
<th>Circulated</th>
<th>AU</th>
<th>Unc</th>
<th>Choice Unc – Gem</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Indian Cent</td>
<td>Foreign Planchet</td>
<td>$1,000</td>
<td>$1,500</td>
<td>$5,000</td>
<td>$7,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indian Cent</td>
<td>Dime Planchet</td>
<td>$20,000</td>
<td>$30,000</td>
<td>$50,000</td>
<td>$75,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lincoln Cent Before 1919</td>
<td>Dime Planchet</td>
<td>$4,000</td>
<td>$6,500</td>
<td>$10,000</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lincoln Cent Before 1919</td>
<td>Foreign Planchet</td>
<td>$750</td>
<td>$2,000</td>
<td>$4,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lincoln Cent 1919 – 1940</td>
<td>Dime Planchet</td>
<td>$2,000</td>
<td>$2,500</td>
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<td>Lincoln Cent 1919 – 1940</td>
<td>Foreign Planchet</td>
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<td>$1,500</td>
<td>$2,500</td>
</tr>
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<td>Lincoln Cent 1943 Steel</td>
<td>Dime Planchet</td>
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<td>$2,500</td>
<td>$3,500</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lincoln Cent 1943 Transitional</td>
<td>Copper Cent Planchet</td>
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<td>$150,000</td>
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<td>Steel Cent Planchet</td>
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<td>$50,000</td>
<td>$100,000</td>
<td>$150,000</td>
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<td>Lincoln Cent Wheat Ears (1941-1964)</td>
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<td>$2,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lincoln Cent 1965 and Later</td>
<td>Dime Planchet</td>
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<td>$150</td>
<td>$200</td>
<td>$350</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lincoln Cent 1964 Transitional</td>
<td>Clad Dime Planchet</td>
<td>$2,000</td>
<td>$3,000</td>
<td>$3,500</td>
<td>$4,000</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Silver Dime Planchet</td>
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<td>$4,500</td>
<td>$6,000</td>
<td>$7,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shield Nickel</td>
<td>Foreign Planchet</td>
<td>$7,500</td>
<td>$12,500</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shield Nickel</td>
<td>Cent Planchet</td>
<td>$15,000</td>
<td>$25,000</td>
<td>$40,000</td>
<td>$60,000</td>
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<td>Liberty Nickel</td>
<td>Foreign Planchet</td>
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<td>$750</td>
<td>$1,250</td>
<td>$2,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liberty Nickel</td>
<td>Cent Planchet</td>
<td>$2,000</td>
<td>$3,000</td>
<td>$6,000</td>
<td>$7,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buffalo Nickel</td>
<td>Foreign Planchet</td>
<td>$2,500</td>
<td>$7,500</td>
<td>$12,500</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buffalo Nickel</td>
<td>Cent Planchet</td>
<td>$2,000</td>
<td>$4,000</td>
<td>$6,000</td>
<td>$8,000</td>
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<td>Jefferson Nickel Before 1950</td>
<td>Cent Planchet</td>
<td>$250</td>
<td>$500</td>
<td>$750</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jefferson Nickel 1950 and Later</td>
<td>Cent Planchet</td>
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<td>$200</td>
<td>$250</td>
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<td>Jefferson Nickel 1943</td>
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<td>$400</td>
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<td>Jefferson Nickel 1965 and Later</td>
<td>Clad Dime Planchet</td>
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<td>Roosevelt Dime Silver</td>
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<tr>
<td>Roosevelt Dime Clad</td>
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<tr>
<td>Washington Quarter Silver</td>
<td>Cent Planchet</td>
<td>$300</td>
<td>$400</td>
<td>$500</td>
<td>$750</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Washington Quarter Silver</td>
<td>Nickel Planchet</td>
<td>$300</td>
<td>$400</td>
<td>$500</td>
<td>$600</td>
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<td>Washington Quarter Clad</td>
<td>Cent Planchet</td>
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### Off-Metals (Updated May 2018)

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<th>Unc</th>
<th>Choice Unc – Gem</th>
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<td>$200</td>
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<td>$400</td>
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<td>$650</td>
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<tr>
<td>Washington Quarter</td>
<td>Clad Dime Planchet</td>
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<td>$350</td>
<td>$400</td>
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<td>Clad Quarter Planchet</td>
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<td>$6,500</td>
<td>$7,500</td>
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<tr>
<td>Washington Quarter 1965 Transitional</td>
<td>Silver Quarter Planchet</td>
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<td>State Quarter</td>
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<td>$30,000</td>
<td>$25,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Franklin Half</td>
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<td>$4,000</td>
<td>$5,000</td>
<td>$6,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Franklin Half</td>
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<td>$4,000</td>
<td>$5,000</td>
<td>$6,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Franklin Half</td>
<td>Dime Planchet</td>
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<td>$4,500</td>
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<td>$6,500</td>
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<td>Franklin Half</td>
<td>Quarter Planchet</td>
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<td>$750</td>
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<td>Nickel Planchet</td>
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<td>$750</td>
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<td>Nickel Planchet</td>
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<td>Dime Planchet</td>
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<td>$450</td>
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<td>Clad Half Planchet</td>
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<td>$4,500</td>
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<td>Silver Half Planchet</td>
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<td>$6,500</td>
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<td>$10,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>Clad Quarter Planchet</td>
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<td>$7,500</td>
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<td>Silver Quarter Planchet</td>
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<td>$8,000</td>
<td>$9,000</td>
<td>$10,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ike Dollar</td>
<td>Cent Planchet</td>
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<td>$10,000</td>
<td>$12,500</td>
<td>$15,000</td>
</tr>
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<td>Ike Dollar</td>
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<td>$12,500</td>
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<td>$20,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ike Dollar</td>
<td>Dime Planchet</td>
<td>$7,500</td>
<td>$8,500</td>
<td>$10,000</td>
<td>$12,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ike Dollar</td>
<td>Quarter Planchet</td>
<td>$7,000</td>
<td>$10,000</td>
<td>$12,500</td>
<td>$15,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ike Dollar</td>
<td>Half Planchet</td>
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<td>$1,750</td>
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</tr>
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<td>Ike Dollar</td>
<td>Foreign Planchet</td>
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<td>Ike Dollar Transitional</td>
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<td>$3,000</td>
<td>$5,000</td>
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<td>SBA Dollar</td>
<td>Nickel Planchet</td>
<td>N/A</td>
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<td>$7,000</td>
<td>$8,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SBA Dollar</td>
<td>Dime Planchet</td>
<td>N/A</td>
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<td>$7,000</td>
<td>$10,000</td>
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<td>SBA Dollar</td>
<td>Quarter Planchet</td>
<td>N/A</td>
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<td>$850</td>
<td>$1,000</td>
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<td>Sac Dollar</td>
<td>Cent Planchet</td>
<td>N/A</td>
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<td>$15,000</td>
<td>$20,000</td>
</tr>
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<td>Sac Dollar</td>
<td>Nickel Planchet</td>
<td>N/A</td>
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<td>$15,000</td>
<td>$20,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sac Dollar</td>
<td>Dime Planchet</td>
<td>N/A</td>
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<td>Sac Dollar</td>
<td>Quarter Planchet</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>$1,500</td>
<td>$2,000</td>
<td>$2,500</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Denomination</th>
<th>Circulated</th>
<th>AU</th>
<th>Unc</th>
<th>Choice Unc - Gem</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Indian Cent</td>
<td>$1,000</td>
<td>$1,500</td>
<td>$2,000</td>
<td>$2,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lincoln Cent 1943 Steel</td>
<td>$500</td>
<td>$750</td>
<td>$1,500</td>
<td>$2,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lincoln Cent Wheat Ears</td>
<td>$200</td>
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<td>$300</td>
<td>$500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lincoln Cent Memorial</td>
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<td>$75</td>
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</tr>
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<td>Shield Nickel</td>
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<td>$4,000</td>
<td>$5,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liberty Nickel</td>
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<td>$5,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jefferson Nickel</td>
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<td>$150</td>
<td>$200</td>
</tr>
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<td>$10,000</td>
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<td>$750</td>
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<td>$250</td>
<td>$300</td>
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<td>$1,500</td>
<td>$2,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Washington Quarter Clad</td>
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<td>$400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State Quarter</td>
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<td>$1,500</td>
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<td>$4,000</td>
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<tr>
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<td>$1,500</td>
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<td>$3,000</td>
<td>$4,000</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Denomination</th>
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<th>AU Dated</th>
<th>Unc</th>
<th>Unc Dated</th>
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<tbody>
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<td>$1,250</td>
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<td>Lincoln Cent Memorial Zinc</td>
<td>$750</td>
<td>$1,000</td>
<td>$1,000</td>
<td>$1,250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jefferson Nickel</td>
<td>$2,500</td>
<td>$3,000</td>
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<td>Roosevelt Dime Silver</td>
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<td>Washington Quarter Silver</td>
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<td>Washington Quarter Clad</td>
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<td>State Quarter</td>
<td>$5,000</td>
<td>$6,000</td>
<td>$6,000</td>
<td>$8,500</td>
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</table>
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.
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After a lapse of seven years, a new edition of United States Paper Money Errors, Fred Bart’s ground-breaking book is now available. The fourth edition is more than just an update to the third: Bureau of Engraving and Printing (BEP) errors have been added, nearly all the illustrations have been changed, there is a rarity guide for each note—which additionally are now priced in four grades (EF, AU, Choice CU and Gem CU)—and, for the first time, there is a section showing some notes in color.

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

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What are Uniface Die Trials?

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

Above is a unique 1857 U.S. Half Dollar Uniface Die Trial in white metal. It is designed by Paquet, who created many of the patterns during that time period for the U.S. Mint. This design shows an eagle with a ribbon in its mouth with 13 stars above, and the denomination “Half Dollar” below. This is a fascinating piece of Numismatic History because it is an unfinished die trial. It is uniface (being struck by only one die on one side) on white metal which was not adopted as an official composition by the U.S. Mint.
### 2018 Coin Shows

Visit Mike Byers at the following shows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Event</th>
<th>Location</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>January 4-7</td>
<td>FUN</td>
<td>Fort Lauderdale, Florida</td>
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<tr>
<td>January 24-27</td>
<td>PCGS Members Only Show</td>
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<tr>
<td>February 22-24</td>
<td>Long Beach Coin &amp; Collectibles Expo</td>
<td>Long Beach, California</td>
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<tr>
<td>March 8-10</td>
<td>ANA National Money Show</td>
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<td>March 22-25</td>
<td>Baltimore Spring Show</td>
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<td>Central States</td>
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<td>June 21-24</td>
<td>Baltimore Summer Expo</td>
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<td>July 12-14</td>
<td>FUN</td>
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<td>PCGS Members Only Show</td>
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<tr>
<td>August 14-18</td>
<td>ANA World's Fair of Money</td>
<td>Philadelphia, Pennsylvania</td>
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<td>September 6-8</td>
<td>Long Beach Coin &amp; Collectibles Expo</td>
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<td>September 26-29</td>
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<td>Las Vegas, Nevada</td>
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<tr>
<td>October 25-27</td>
<td>Baltimore Winter Expo</td>
<td>Baltimore, Maryland</td>
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<tr>
<td>December 8-10</td>
<td>The Vegas Show</td>
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<tr>
<td>December 12-15</td>
<td>PCGS Members Only Show</td>
<td>Las Vegas, Nevada</td>
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He literally “wrote the book” World’s Greatest Mint Errors, which received the Numismatic Literary Guild’s award for Best World Book. He is the publisher & editor of Mint Error News Magazine & Website which is widely regarded as the most informative and comprehensive resource for Major Mint Errors. He was an ANACS consultant for Major Mint Errors and has written articles for the Coin Dealer Newsletter. Mike Byers and his discoveries have been featured on the front page of Coin World numerous times. Mike Byers Inc carries a multi-million dollar world class inventory of major mint errors, die trials and numismatic rarities. His extensive personal collection of major mint errors is being authenticated and certified by NGC and designated on the insert as THE BYERS COLLECTION.