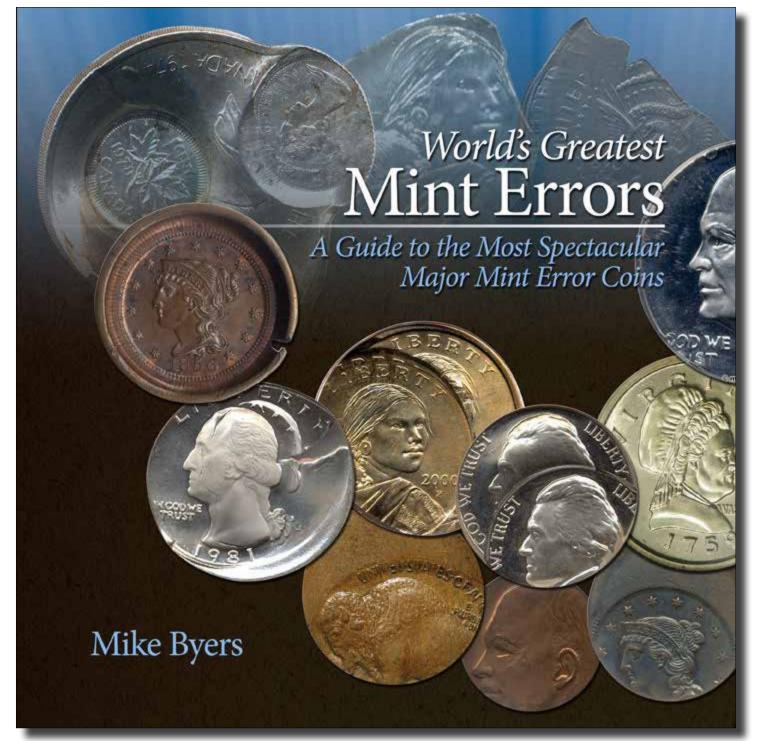


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Issue 48 • Spring 2019

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Mint Error News Magazine

Issue 48 • Spring 2019

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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.

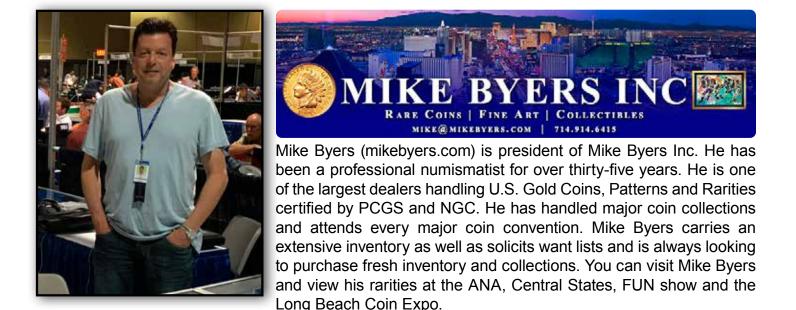
Over the last 20 years with the advent of the internet millions of collectors have flocked to online auctions and dealer websites. Many people connect to various online forums and clubs to share knowledge and learn about Mint Errors. Everyone, including dealers, collectors and even investors have instant 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.



MINTERRORNEWS MAGGAZINE Bringing the latest mint error news to the collector.



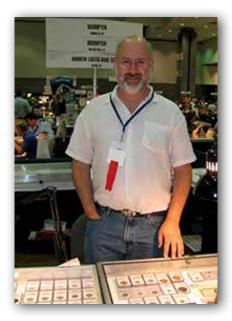
Mike Byers was a consultant to ANACS for Mint Errors from 2000 to 2006. He is also the Owner, Publisher and Editor of Mint Error News Magazine and the Mint Error News Website that was founded in 2003. In 2009, Mike Byers published his first book, World's Greatest Mint Errors, which received the NLG Award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

Fred Weinberg & Co. Dealer in Major Mint Error Coins & Currency fred@fredweinberg.com | 818.986.3733

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

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by Mike Byers

This is a recent discovery of a unique pair of 1935 Mercury Dime obverse and reverse dies from the Philadelphia Mint.







Both dies are partially cancelled but considerable detail is still present on both die faces. Enough incuse design remains on the obverse die which designates it as dated 1935. The reverse die also shows enough incuse design and there is no Mint Mark at the location where it is placed, designating it as originating from Philadelphia.

The reverse (hammer die) shows die number 163 stamped on the barrel, while the obverse (anvil die) shows die number 119. Both dies are in very good condition with minimal rust and handling.

These are unique dies in the Mercury Dime series from 1916 through 1945 and the only known U.S. dies in private hands from the 1930's and 1940's of regular issued U.S. coins.

This unique pair of obverse and reverse Mercury Dime dies would be a spectacular addition to any collection of U.S. coins and unique numismatic rarities.







1935 Mercury Dime Obverse Die

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1935 Mercury Dime Reverse Die

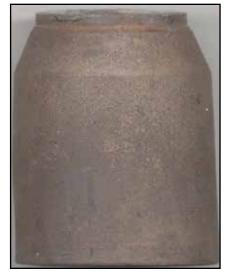
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I have handled many U.S. obsolete obverse and reverse dies used to strike U.S. type coins and even rarer dated coins. These included (2) \$20 Liberty Head obverse dies, (1) Barber Quarter reverse die, (1) Indian Head Cent obverse die and (2) Morgan Dollar obverse dies. All of these have sold in the \$12,500 to \$25,000 range.

1872 \$20 Liberty Head Obverse Die





1882 \$20 Liberty Head Obverse Die



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MIKE BYERS INC **MIKEBYERS.COM U.S. & WORLD MAJOR MINT ERRORS**



World's Greatest Mint Errors by Mike Byers

NLG Award Winner: Best World Coin Book

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

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

Mike Byers is a life member of ANA since 1985, a charter member of NGC and a featured dealer/member of PCGS. He is also a life member of the

Central States Numismatic Society and the Florida United Numismatists. He is member A71 in the Certified Coin Exchange (CCE) and a member of CDN Exchange (BYRS).

Mike Byers was born in the coin business attending coin shows since he was six years

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



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AUTHORIZED

MINTERRORNEWS Contributor Publisher & Editor COINVEEK

Member A71



World's Greatest Mint Errors Author

A COLLECTION OF San Francisco Mint Off-Metal Errors

by Fred Weinberg

I wanted to share this group of San Francisco Mint Off-Metal Errors with the readers of Mint Error News.



1968-S Jefferson Nickel on CU Cent PCGS Proof-66 RED

Superb Full Flaming Red Proof Error! Very PQ & extremely rare. Full Date.





1977-S Jefferson Nickel on Phil 10 Sen PCGS Proof-64 Cameo

Die clashes obverse and reverse. Very strong on reverse.







1977-S Jefferson Nickel on Clad Dime Blank PCGS Proof-66 Cameo

(NOT Rotated Reverse) With strong die clashes.







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1977-S Jefferson Nickel Struck on a CU Cent PCGS PR-64 RED

180 Degree Rotated Reverse Dies.







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fredweinberg.com

by Mike Byers

(1887) Great Britain Queen Victoria Lauer Victoria Pattern in Gold 10.16gr Gold, 27.2mm Ex. Murdoch Collection (1904) NGC Medal PF 63 Cameo UNIQUE



reveral patterns struck in gold with new designs were submitted in 1887 for the jubilee of Queen Victoria. Her young head portrait had been used for 50 years since her coronation in 1837. This unique gold pattern portrays a new portrait of Queen Victoria on the obverse. It is technically an obverse die trial and is uniface since there is no design or denomination on the reverse. This unique Great Britain gold pattern was designed by L. C. Lauer, who was a famous German engraver who designed well known gold patterns in 1887 for the Queen's Jubilee. Lauer had Adolph Weyl present it in 1887 to the Royal Mint as a proposed pattern for the design change. This Proof 63 Lauer gold pattern obverse die trial is unique since it is only of Queen Victoria's portrait.

There is some speculation that this goldpattern was intended for a Florin, Half Crown or Penny, each with a diameter of 29.5mm or more. Many experts believe that this pattern was intended for a gold 2 Pound design since the diameter specification is 28.4mm which is the closest size to this pattern of 27.2mm. This piece is considered unique from 1887 due to the design and is almost identical to other patterns Lauer struck for the 1887 portrait change. It was intended for one of four denominations but is closest in diameter to the gold 2 Pound.

In the reference book used by PCGS and NGC, English Pattern Trial and Proof Coins in Gold by Alex Wilson and Mark Rasmussen, Lauer's gold patterns for 1887 are photographed, assigned W&R attributed and numbers. This includes W&R #378 on page 433, which is an undated pattern obverse (1887)for an unspecified denomination, also by Lauer, with a very similar portrait of Queen Victoria. Also listed and plated in W&R is #371 on page 426, a gold Crown pattern of 1887 that was designed by Lauer for the

jubilee of Queen Victoria. There are six known and one just sold in a Heritage Auction for \$156,000. W&R lists several other gold patterns designed and struck by Lauer for the reverse design and some with both the obverse and reverse design including (3) 6 Pence patterns, (3) Penny patterns, (2) 1/2 Penny patterns and (2) Farthing patterns. W&R #394 on page 450 documents a uniface obverse pattern for an 1887 Penny, also by Lauer and is 31mm. There are other Lauer gold patterns for the 31mm Penny that are uniface as well (BMC-2137, BMC-2172).

Lauer is famous for designing and producing well known gold patterns for Queen Victoria's Jubilee for Spink & Son in 1887. The highest price recorded for a Lauer Great Britain gold pattern in auction for an 1887 design is a gold Crown (ESC-342A), also pedigreed to the Murdoch Collection of 1904. It realized \$235,000 and is considered one of only two known. Also sold in auction was a small 1887 gold 6 Pence pattern Rarity 5 (6-10 known) that was designed by Lauer (W&R #381) which realized over \$17,000. Also sold in a Heritage auction was an 1887 Victoria pattern gold Penny, also by Lauer, W&R #392 for \$20,562 with 3-5 known.

Since this design is almost identical to the 1887 gold Crown designed by Lauer for Spink & Son, which realized \$156,000 in the Heritage auction, it is believed that this veiled head portrait of Queen Victoria was also commissioned by Spink & Son in 1887. There are no surviving records or documents since there was a fire during World War II that destroyed the Spink & Son records in London.

Although the diameter of this unique gold pattern is closest to the gold 2 Pound, Lauer did not conform to the British weight standards when producing the planchets to strike his gold and silver patterns. W&R #378 is a pattern in gold by Lauer but weighs 7.64 grams, not the standard

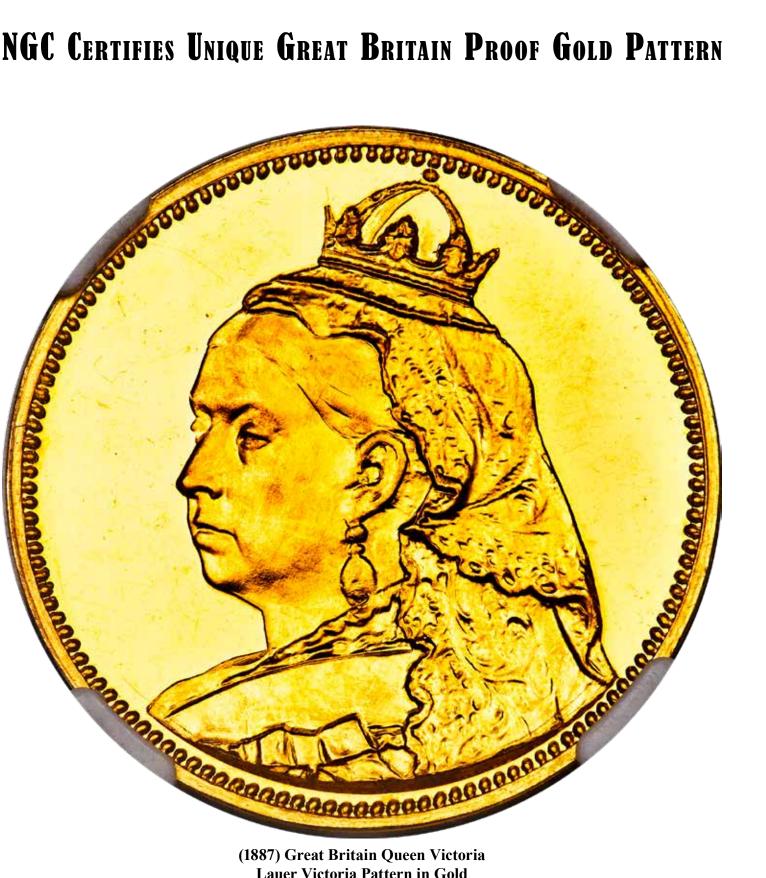
7.32 grams for a Sovereign. Several of his silver Crown patterns for Queen Victoria listed in ESC did not conform to the sterling silver ratio as well. So it is documented that the diameter, weight and purity differ from pattern to pattern.

This piece was rediscovered in 2008 after the publication of the W&R volume of British gold patterns and proofs, which was published in 2000. It recently appeared and was sold in a Japanese auction of world-class British gold coins, gold patterns and silver patterns. This auction featured several unique British Lauer patterns designed and struck for the 1887 Victoria Jubilee. Also featured were 5 Pound 1839 Una and the Lion off-metal patterns and British silver Crown patterns and die trials by Lauer for Queen Victoria These were from the Murdoch Collection and not listed in W&R or ESC

This gold pattern by Lauer, pedigreed to the Murdoch collection in 1904, is

not listed in any reference book and was auctioned by Sotheby's in 1904, lot #541. This lot also included an 1887 pattern Farthing in gold. There were seven sessions of the sale of Murdoch's collection, featuring unique gold and silver British patterns and die trials which even one hundred years later is regarded as one of the most famous British coin collections ever assembled and sold.

NGC authenticated and certified this gold pattern as Medal PR 63 Cameo, since the exact denomination is unknown. The insert documents that it is designed by Lauer and is from the world famous Murdoch Collection of 1904. This unique gold pattern belongs in a worldclass collection of British gold coins, or pattern and die trials or in a collection of unique numismatic rarities. This coin stands alone as a unique part of the history of Great Britain's coinage during the reign of Queen Victoria from 1837 to 1901.



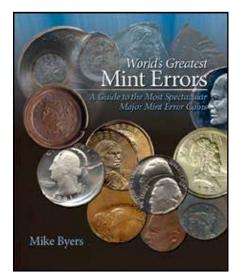
(1887) Great Britain Queen Victoria Lauer Victoria Pattern in Gold 10.16gr Gold, 27.2mm **Ex. Murdoch Collection (1904)** NGC Medal PF 63 Cameo **UNIQUE**

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Hub Trials and Die Trials are featured in chapter 13 of my NLG Award winning book, <u>World's Greatest Mint Errors</u>:



Elanas



Chapter 13 Hub and Die Trials

ub and die trials are usually uniface (or struck on one side) impressions using either an obverse or reverse hub/die. These trials can be from either finished or unfinished designs. In either ease, they are deliberate strikes to test the progress of a design and/or its suitability for regular-issue production.

Hub and die trials are often struck in metals other than those intended for regular-issue coinage. Softer metals such as tin and lead have often been used in the creation of hub and die trials, and there are some pieces known that were struck in cardboard or wax.

Traditionally, only pattern specialists pursued hub and die trials. Beginning in the late 1990s, however, I have seen increased demand for these pieces among error coin specialists who feel that these pieces would fit nicely into their collections due to their exotic appearance and the unusual circumstances under which they were produced.

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U.S. & World Major Mint Errors

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World's Greatest Mint Errors Author

Error Coins in 2019

by Jon Sullivan



2019 is here, and we have reasonably good expectations for the coin market this year. Although there is talk about softness in the coin market (and we agree there is), it is still a good market. Collectors are collecting, and dealers are dealing, and as long as prices are in line with the current market coins are selling well and buyers are not hard to find. Some prices are actually higher than they used to be, while others are lower. Good error coins are always in demand, and our customer's want lists take a lot of work to fill because there frankly is not a lot of error material on the market. Yes, there are some good coins coming on from time to time, but there haven't been any major influxes in errors, just pockets of coins here and there for the most part. The reality is, the error coin market is full of affordable although often rare coins. Many error coins that are deemed "common" may only have 100-200 examples known. Rare examples of error coins, which can be had for say \$500 may only have less than a dozen examples known. That is an extraordinary level of rarity for the price.

Supply and demand in the error hobby generally results in the supply quickly and easily absorbed by demand. Of course, this can also mean that if only a few collectors leave the hobby, a certain segment of the hobby and drop in price quickly. However, this is always remedied fairly quickly as new collectors enter the hobby (and we do see new collectors coming into the hobby, and/or current collectors changing focus and collecting a new series.) As an example, a year or so ago we sold a huge collection of state quarters (one of the largest ever assembled), which although most were easily absorbed by the market, there was a "over supply" for a time in the market, and prices dropped. Now that is completely reversed, and all supply is gone, and prices have returned to "normal levels." We can't find replacement coins because state quarter major errors are generally rare. Take advantage of opportunities in the error market of "oversupply", because they tend to be short-lived!

We are very much looking forward to 2019, as the error market is generally good, and there are still fresh errors coming onto the market, albeit at a slower pace than we would like as dealers in errors (good errors are hard to find!)



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.

NGC CERTIFIES 2007-D Washington Quarter on Manganese Dollar Planchet

by Jon Sullivan



We recently acquired a very interesting 2007-D Washington quarter struck on a manganese dollar planchet, and struck in a dollar sized collar. Here is how we believe

it happened, and also why we believe it is highly likely (although impossible to know for certain) that the coin was struck on a 2007-D Washington dollar planchet. Although the NGC holder says "Sacagawea dollar planchet", it actually isn't possible to know either way. The 2007 Sacagawea dollars have no edge lettering, and neither does this coin. The presidential dollars do have edge lettering, and this coin does not—that would seem on the surface to prove that it is a Sacagawea planchet. However, because edge lettering is added to the presidential dollars after they are struck, that is not proof.

Instead, what I think may very well have happened is that this error was made when a 2007 Washington quarter obverse and reverse die were installed in a press for Washington presidential dollars. You could conjecture that it might have been the Washington dollar since the same name "Washington" for the dollar and the quarter might have confused the press worker



if the dies were somehow marked "Washington". Both would also be "2007", and perhaps the dies were marked something like "2007-D Washington" on the quarter dies, and might not have stated denomination (or the press worker might not have noticed the denomination designation.) The press then struck some or an entire bin of coins with quarter die obverse and reverse, and a Washington dollar coin planchet and collar, then the press worker went to move the coins to have the edge lettering applied but noticed the mistake. Instead of them going through the edge lettering machine, the coins were simply all sent to be waffled and thereby destroyed, resulting in this coin.

We'll likely never know, but the scenario seems entirely plausible to me, and in fact most probable, that it was actually a 2007 Washington dollar press that these 2007-D Washington quarter dies were installed on.

Additionally, I checked and of interest the Washington dollars were released in February 15th, 2007. Washington quarters were released April 2nd, 2007. The coins almost certainly were being struck at the same time, further proving the likelihood that a mixup of this kind occurred since both designs' striking was concurrent. Also, the newness of the presidential dollar series doubtless created some confusion and adjustments at the Mint, furthering the likelihood of a mix up of the quarter/ dollar dies as they refined their manufacturing processes.

The same error occurred as well in 2000, when a Maryland quarter set of dies were installed in a press striking Sacagawea dollars, creating a "quarter on Sacagawea planchet and with a Sacagawea collar die." Since one of the 3 dies (hammer, anvil, and collar) is incorrect, the collar die in this case, it is a mule, as is the 2007-D Washington quarter on manganese planchet, although not the type of mule you'd typically expect for a "mule" error. It is a "collar mule."

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BY NGC

The coins will be released in January to celebrate the 50th anniversary of the moon landing.



President and NGC Finalizer, was among dignitaries to attend the the "First Strike" ceremony for the

avid J. Camire, NCS 2019 Apollo 11 commemorative coins. The ceremony was held at the US Mint in Philadelphia on December 13, 2018.



NCS President and NGC Finalizer David J. Camire displays a 2019 Apollo 11 5oz Silver Dollar that he struck at the event.

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The coins are being released January 24, 2019 as the 50th of historic anniversary the Apollo 11 moon landing mission approaches. All coins in the new program will be curved that is, domed on one side and bowl-shaped on the other. This is only the second time that the US Mint has made curved coins; the first was in 2014 for the National Baseball Hall of Fame commemoratives.

All coins feature the same design. The obverse, which is concave, features the iconic image of Buzz Aldrin's footprint on the lunar surface. Also included are the names of the NASA programs that led to the moon landing: Mercury, Gemini and Apollo. The reverse is a re-creation of an iconic photograph showing Neil Armstrong, the Apollo 11 lander and the US flag, all reflected in the visor of Buzz Aldrin's helmet.



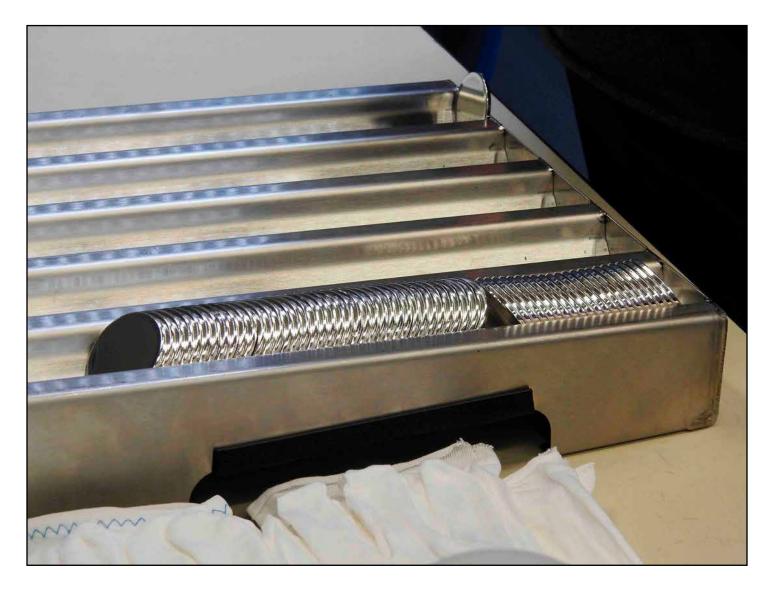


Children of the three Apollo 11 astronauts (Neil Armstrong, Buzz Aldrin and Michael Collins) were also present at the First Strike ceremony. Other VIPs included David Ryder, US Mint Director; Jeff DeWit, NASA Chief Financial Officer; Christopher Browne, Deputy Director of the Smithsonian National Air and Space Museum; Sheryl Chaffee, Vice Chair of the Astronauts Memorial Foundation; Curtis Brown, Chairman of the Astronaut Scholarship Foundation Board of Directors; and Ron Harringal, manager of the US Mint's Design and Engravers division.

Denomination	\$5	\$1 (5 oz)	\$1	50 Cent
Metal	90% gold	99.9% silver	99.9% silver	copper-nickel
Finishes	Proof, MS	Proof	Proof, MS	Proof, MS
Diameter	21.59 mm	76.2 mm	38.1 mm	30.6 mm
Weight	3.86 g	155.52 g	26.73 g	11.34 g
Depth/Height	3.58 mm	11.2 mm	6.7 mm	3.12 mm
Mintage	50,000 Total	100,000 Total	400,000 Total	750,000 Total



US Mint Director David Ryder speaks during the First Strike event.



A row of silver dollar planchets ready for striking.

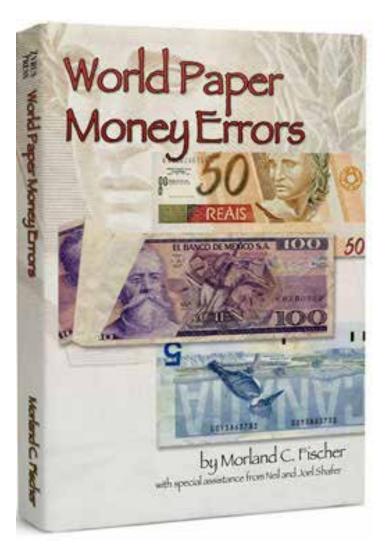


The domed surface of the obverse die is apparent in this close-up.



A view of the reverse die (bottom) with obverse die above.

World Paper Money Errors



World Paper Money Errors Explored!

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

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

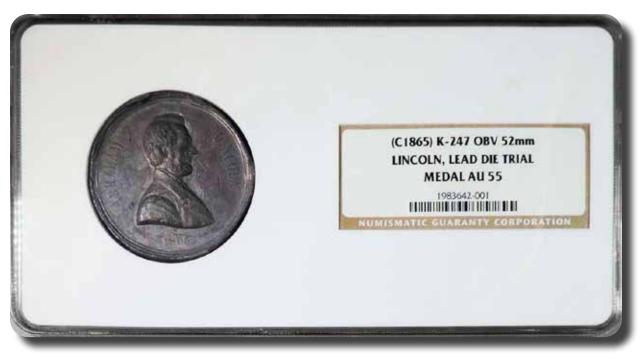
With over 200 examples of dramatic, colorful and intriguing foreign paper money errors, collectors and spectators alike are exposed to a new form of collecting currency. The numismatic community will benefit from this thorough guide that is unlike any other on the market.

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NGC CERTIFIES UNIQUE PAIR OF LINCOLN MEDAL DIE TRIALS

by Mike Byers





NGC CERTIFIES UNIQUE PAIR OF LINCOLN MEDAL DIE TRIALS

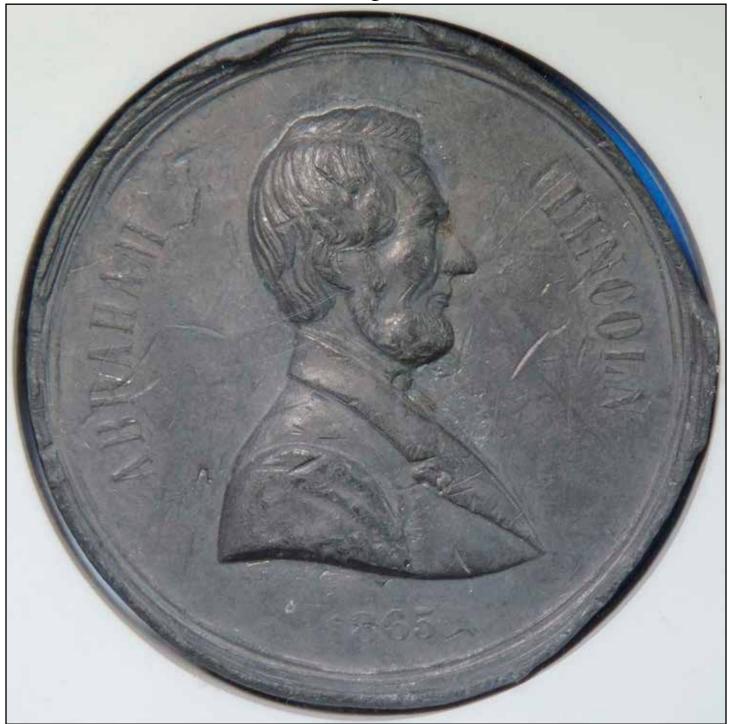
This is a unique pair of Lincoln Medal obverse and reverse die trials. They are the Broken Column design and referenced as King-247. They are also referenced as Cunningham-9-460.

This pair of Lincoln medals are uniface since each die was tested separately on a lead planchet. Although the King reference book and NGC note that the diameter is 52mm, that is for the regular struck medal. These two die trials were struck out of the collar so the diameter is slightly larger. In addition the reverse die trial was double struck.

It is exciting that this unique pair of Lincoln Medal die trials survived and were authenticated and certified by NGC. This unique pair combines history, rarity and would be perfect for a collector of Lincoln medals and memorabilia or a collector of mint errors and die trials.

NGC Certifies Unique Pair of Lincoln Medal Die Trials

(C1865) Lincoln Medal K-247 Broken Column Lead Obverse Die Trial (Uniface) NGC AU 55 UNIQUE



NGC CERTIFIES UNIQUE PAIR OF LINCOLN MEDAL DIE TRIALS

(C1865) Lincoln Medal K-247 Broken Column Lead Obverse Die Trial (Uniface) NGC AU 55 UNIQUE



NGC CERTIFIES UNIQUE PAIR OF LINCOLN MEDAL DIE TRIALS

(C1865) Lincoln Medal K-247 Broken Column Lead Reverse Die Trial (Uniface) Double Struck NGC MS 61 UNIQUE



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NGC Certifies Unique Pair of Lincoln Medal Die Trials

(C1865) Lincoln Medal K-247 Broken Column Lead Reverse Die Trial (Uniface) Double Struck NGC MS 61 UNIQUE



NGC CERTIFIES UNIQUE PAIR OF LINCOLN MEDAL DIE TRIALS

(C1865) Lincoln Medal K-247 Broken Column Lead Reverse Die Trial (Uniface) Double Struck NGC MS 61 UNIQUE



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World's Greatest Mint Errors Author

by Jeff Ylitalo



Here is a previously struck U.S nickel that was overstruck by Chilean dies. Dated 1977, the Jefferson nickel was overstruck by 2008

10 pesos dies! This error likely occurred when the nickel was tossed into a bin containing 10 pesos planchets at the Santiago mint.

The nickel obverse was overstruck by the 2008 Chilean reverse die. While President Jefferson's portrait is mostly obliterated the numerals of the date 1977, letters of IGWT and LIBERTY are clearly seen.

The 1977 Jefferson nickel reverse was struck by the 2008 Chilean obverse die. While most of Monticello was obliterated the upper letters of E PLURBIS UNUM are clearly seen. Most letters of U.S.A. are clearly visible. This unique overstrike was also struck outside of the collar resulting in a huge broadstrike exceeding 27 mm. A normal 10 pesos has a reeded edge.

This edge on this error is plain with no reeding round the edge.

A normal US nickel and a normal Chile 10 pesos share similar diameters. A normal nickel is 21.2 mm while a normal 10 pesos is 21 mm. The slightly larger nickel was not surrounded by the 10 pesos collar die when stuck.













New From Krause Publications:

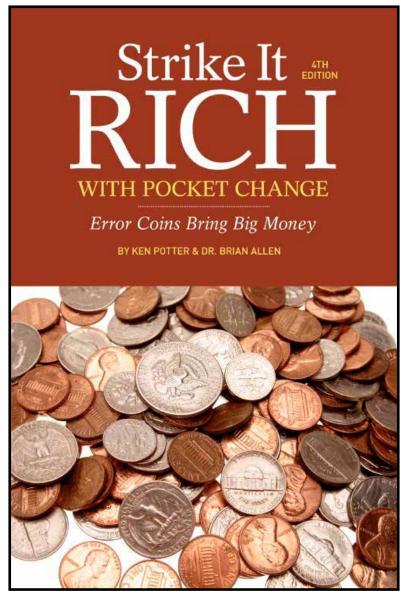
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CANADIAN MINT ERRORS

by Andy Lustig

Here are some Canadian mint error that I wanted to share with the readers of Mint Error News Magazine.



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by Jacco Bosscher

Editor's Note: One of our readers from the Netherlands wanted to share his collection of Euro mint errors.



2015 Luxembourg Euro Mule 1 Euro Obverse / 2 Euro Reverse PCGS MS62





2015 Netherlands 2 Euro Struck on 0.2 Euro Planchet PCGS MS66



2000 Netherlands 2 Euro Obverse Capped Die on Insert PCGS MS64



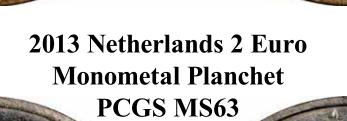
2000 Netherlands 2 Euro Struck on Center Core Only PCGS MS64



1999 Netherlands 2 Euro With 1 Euro Center Core PCGS MS62



2013 Netherlands 2 Euro Struck on 7.02g Brass Planchet PCGS MS64



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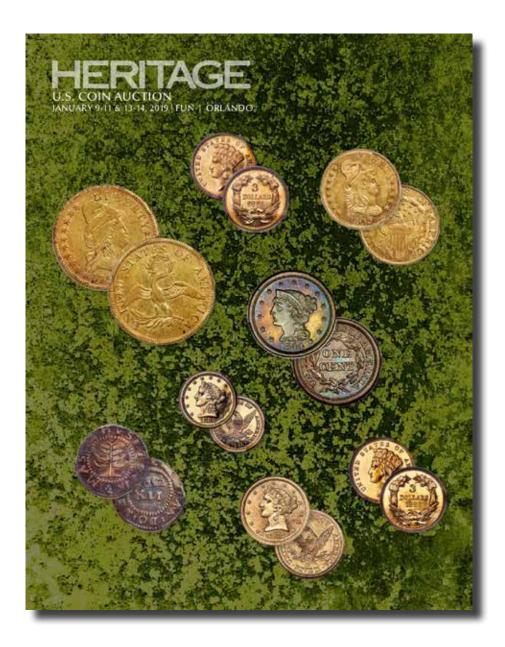
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PRICES REALIZED IN THE JANUARY 2019 FUN HERITAGE AUCTION

The following mint errors sold in the January 9-14, 2019 FUN US Coins Signature Auction #1291.



PRICES REALIZED IN THE JANUARY 2019 FUN HERITAGE AUCTION



1943 CENT Struck on a Bronze Planchet AU53 NGC. Ex: Don Lutes, Jr. Discovery Specimen. The 1943 bronze Lincoln cent is the most famous error coin in American numismatics. In fact, the appeal of the 1943 "copper" cent far transcends traditional numismatics, as the issue has captured the imagination of coin collectors, school children, and members of the general public alike. Despite relentless searching by eager collectors over a period of more than 70 years, only a handful of legitimate specimens have ever been discovered. PCGS CoinFacts estimates the surviving population at no more than 10-15 examples in all grades. We have compiled a roster of all specimens certified by the two leading grading services below, including an unknown number of resubmissions and crossovers. Heritage Auctions is pleased to offer the discovery specimen of this historic issue in its first auction appearance.

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The Lincoln Cent in 1943

Copper was a strategic metal in 1943 and a major component used in the manufacture of shell casings, telephone wire, and other wartime necessities. To conserve this important resource, the Treasury Department authorized the U.S. Mint to strike all 1943 Lincoln cents on zinc-coated steel planchets, rather than the familiar "copper" blanks of previous years. The white-colored "steelies" were produced in large numbers and were often seen in circulation until collectors culled out the survivors in the collecting boom of the 1950s and '60s. However, rumors of extremely rare 1943 "copper pennies" began to circulate almost as soon as the wartime issues were released. It was reported (falsely) that Henry Ford would give a new car to anyone who could provide him with a 1943 "copper" cent, setting off a nationwide search for these reported rarities by school children, bank tellers, and citizens from all walks of life. Stories appeared in newspapers, comic books, and magazines and a number of fake copper-plated steel cents were passed off as fabulous rarities to unsuspecting purchasers. Despite the mounting number of reported finds, the Mint steadfastly denied any copper specimens had been struck in 1943.

The truth would surface many years later, long after legitimate specimens had become well-known in the numismatic community. It seems that a small number of bronze planchets was caught in the trap doors of the mobile tote bins used to feed blanks into the Mint's coin presses at the end of 1942. These few planchets went unnoticed when the bins were refilled with zinc-coated steel planchets in 1943. They eventually became dislodged and were fed into the coin press, along with the wartime steel blanks. The few resulting "copper" cents were lost in the flood of millions of "steel" cents struck in 1943 and escaped detection by the Mint's quality control measures. They quietly slipped into circulation, to amaze collectors and confound Mint officials for years to come. Examples of 1943 bronze cents are known from all three active U.S. Mints today, with 10-15 examples known from the Philadelphia Mint, a half dozen specimens confirmed from the San Francisco facility, and a single coin from the Denver Mint.

Aside from the bronze cents that were produced accidentally in 1943, research by Roger W. Burdette has revealed that the Mint struck a limited number of experimental cents in various compositions using the normal cent dies in 1943. Some of these experimental pieces are easily mistaken for the bronze cent errors, despite slight differences in color and striking characteristics. A particularly interesting MS63 Red PCGS example, with a composition of 91.7% copper, 7.5% zinc, and 0.8% silver, is currently on display at the Edward C. Rochette Money Museum in Colorado Springs.

The Present Coin

Sixteen-year-old high school student Don Lutes, Jr., of Pittsfield, Massachusetts, discovered this coin in change he received from his school cafeteria in March 1947. Lutes was old enough to remember the "steel" cents struck in 1943, which were still commonly seen in circulation at the time, so this copper-colored example aroused his curiosity. As a coin collector, he set the coin aside for future study, but did not publicize his find until years later. Hearing of the Henry Ford new car rumor, he checked with the Ford Motor Company, but was told the rumor was false. He also placed an inquiry with the Treasury Department and received the standard 26-word reply the Mint sent to all collectors requesting information on the 1943 bronze cents:

"In regard to your recent inquiry, please be informed that copper pennies were not struck in 1943. All pennies struck in 1943 were zinc coated steel."

At that point, Lutes gave up on marketing his coin and decided to just keep it for his collection.

Meanwhile, other specimens of the rare offmetal error began turning up. Conrad Ottelin, a physician from Cleveland, Ohio, wrote a letter to The Numismatist in June of 1947, reporting that his son had found another 1943 bronze cent while going through his wife's change. Nothing further was heard about Ottelin's coin, but a third example surfaced 10 years later in the hands of 14-year-old California collector Marvin Beyer. Beyer's father contacted prominent dealer Abe Kosoff about the coin, had it tested for authenticity, and offered it in Kosoff's 1958 ANA Convention Auction. Although the coin was withdrawn from the sale, the offering was widely publicized and focused collector attention on the issue in a big way. The 1943 bronze cent was reportedly sold privately for \$40,000, a staggering price at the time

The news about Beyer's coin renewed Don Lutes' interest in his 1943 bronze cent. He

attended the NENA convention in Worcester, Massachusetts in October of 1958 to show the coin to Walter Breen for authentication. Breen pronounced the coin genuine, but expressed doubt about the reported \$40,000 sale of the Beyer specimen, which he believed was grossly exaggerated. Breen arranged to exhibit this coin at National Coin Week and the Central States Numismatic Association convention, and discussed it on an ABC radio program, Big Joe's Happiness Exchange, in 1959. Although the coin was reportedly offered for \$10,000 at the time, Don Lutes retained ownership of this piece through all the intervening years, down to the present day. The Lutes specimen has been featured in articles in all the major numismatic periodicals over the years. It is documented as the discovery coin in series references like David Lange's Complete Guide to Lincoln Cents and the Authoritative Reference on Lincoln Cents, by John Wexler and Kevin Flynn. Through the good offices of his friend, coin dealer Peter Karpenski, Don Lutes has finally decided to offer his iconic 1943 bronze cent in Heritage Auctions' January 2019 FUN Signature auction. A small packet of research materials, provided by Karpenski, including copies of articles in the Flying Eaglet, Coin World, and the Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine, and a copy of a postcard from Walter Breen accompanies the lot.

Physical Appearance

The present coin is a lightly circulated olivebrown specimen, with hints of steel and copperred patina in selected areas. The zinc-coated steel planchets used in 1943 were considerably harder than the bronze planchets used in earlier years. To make sure the design elements were fully brought up, the striking pressure on the coin presses was significantly increased for cent production in 1943. As a result, almost all examples of the 1943 bronze cent exhibit sharp striking characteristics. Like most examples seen, the design elements of this coin were strongly impressed, and only a trace of wear shows on the cheek and jaw, and the wheat strands in the wreath. The completely original surfaces are lightly abraded, aside from a short horizontal gouge below the 3 and a slanting mark at the top of the 1 in the date. The bust is glossy and a few subtle hints of original mint luster remain intact in selected areas. The overall presentation is most appealing.

The coin offered here is the discovery specimen of one of the most famous issues in all of American numismatics. It has remained in the possession of Don Lutes, Jr. since he noticed it in change received from his school cafeteria in 1947. While a number of other examples have surfaced over the years, no other specimen has been celebrated and written about as much as this remarkable coin. This piece inspires a special pride of ownership not equaled by any other example. This lot represents a true "once in a lifetime" opportunity. Prospective bidders should bid accordingly. The 1943 bronze cent is listed among both the 100 Greatest U.S. Coins and the 100 Greatest U.S. Error Coins.

1943 Philadelphia Bronze Cents Certified Populations

This is a listing of the certified grading events at PCGS and NGC. Duplications and crossovers are likely; some Genuine examples may be omitted.

PCGS-Certified Coins

1. MS62 Brown. Found in circulation by Marvin Beyer, Jr., age 14, around 1957; ANA Convention Sale (Abe Kosoff, 1958), where the coin was withdrawn by Marvin Beyer Sr. before the sale; reportedly sold to the Greer Company of Los Angeles for \$40,000 in 1959; Pre-Long Beach Sale (Superior, 10/2000), lot 4146, as MS61 ANACS, \$60,375; Benson Collection, Part II (Goldbergs, 2/2003), lot 148 as MS61 Brown PCGS, \$97,750 (certification #50035361); subsequently graded MS62 Brown PCGS Secure; Bob Simpson (9/2012); Simpson Collection. Beautiful blue-brown surfaces with generous luster, softly struck on Lincoln's beard and coat. Certification #18523486. Pictured on PCGS CoinFacts.

2. **MS61 Red and Brown.** "James Schirrippa," per PCGS CoinFacts. Sharply struck with deep orange and purple-blue patina and some brownish toning on the lower reverse, hints of green in the obverse field. Carbon spot at L(IBERTY). V-shaped mark right of C(ENT). In the Staten Island Collection Lincoln Cents, Off-Metal Strikes Registry Set (#2 behind the Simpson Collection). Certification #50040291. Pictured on PCGS CoinFacts.

3, 4. **MS61 Brown.** Two submissions; one is certification #19228068, last seen in the High Desert Collection. Pictured on PCGS CoinFacts. Lovely orange-gold and light-blue surfaces on both sides. PCGS still shows two in this grade, although as mentioned, one with certification #50035361 was later upgraded to the #1 Beyer-Simpson coin above. It is unclear if there are still two other PCGS coins in the MS61 Brown grade.

5. AU58. According to a photo (page 322, #8) in the 1996 Wexler-Flynn Lincoln cent

Authoritative Reference, this coin was earlier certified by ANAAB with certificate #FD0251. Bob Simpson; FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2016), lot 5266, realized \$305,500. PCGS certification #25510132. Pictured on PCGS CoinFacts.

6. AU55. Americana Sale (Stack's Bowers, 1/2013), lot 13257, brought \$317,250; Regency Auction (Legend-Morphy, 5/2014), lot 12, realized \$329,000. Currently in the Numism1 Set Registry inventory at PCGS and contained in the Hoiner 100 Greatest U.S. Coins Registry Set. Well-struck overall with medium milk-chocolate surfaces, small flecks at the bottom of the coat (below 1) and front of Lincoln's head above the eyebrow. Weakness shows on O(NE) and AM(ERICA). Certification #26441689. Pictured on PCGS CoinFacts.

7. AU50. Sandy-tan example with a few scattered marks. Softly struck on 43 in the date. Photo on PCGS CoinFacts. Certification #22052180.

8. **XF45 PQ. CAC.** Pre-Long Beach Sale (Goldberg Auctions, 2/2017), lot 756. Not identified by certification number.

9. Genuine PCGS (VF Details). A "teenaged newspaperboy"; bought at a Dearborn, Michigan, coin show around 1987; Goldberg Auctions (9/2007), lot 2462, brought \$60,375. PCGS #21445581, no longer listed. Some unfortunate test cuts were made on the surfaces. Photographed as #4 in the Wexler-Flynn reference.

NGC Certifications

These grading events will undoubtedly duplicate some coins listed above.

10. MS63 Brown.

11. **MS62 Brown.** Albert Michael Pratt; ANA Signature (Heritage, 8/2017), lot 3899. Certification #2067200-002. An attractive walnut-brown specimen with a tick over the 4 in the date.

12. MS61 Red and Brown.

13. **MS61 Brown.** Albert Michael Pratt; FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2018), lot 4763. Certification #2067200-001. Reddish-brown and steel patina, with a large obverse die break on the rim at 6 o'clock.

14, 15, 16. **AU58;** three grading events. One coin was once depicted on NGC Coin Explorer, unidentified as to grade or certification number -- but it is the former Simpson coin, number 5 above, now in a PCGS holder.

17. AU55.

18. AU53. Discovered in a school cafeteria in 1947 by Don Lutes, Jr. Certification #4629671-001. Pictured on NGC Coin Explorer. Lightly worn olive-brown example with a short horizontal gouge below the 3 in the date. The present coin, offered by the consignor, with the assistance of Peter Karpenski.

19, 20. AU50; two submissions.

The Don Lutes Jr. Discovery Coin. (NGC ID# 22E5, PCGS# 82709)

Weight: 3.11 grams Metal: 95% Copper, 5% Tin & Zinc





The Discovery Coin



2000-P \$1 Sacagawea Dollar/Washington Statehood Quarter Mule MS67 NGC. Die Pair #1. A newly discovered, 18th example of the 2000-P Sacagawea dollar/Washington statehood quarter mule. This is the Holy Grail of U.S. Mint errors. The first discovery was made in May 2000, by Frank Wallis, of Mountain Home, Arkansas, in a roll of ordinary Sacagawea dollars. At the time, the concept of a Mint-made mule -- a coin struck with mismatched dies -- was foreign to many collectors, as such an error coin was either not known or not widely publicized. That changed with Wallis's discovery. Even more spectacular than the discovery of a coin with mismatched dies, was the fact that the dies were for two different denominations. The probable course of events leading to this error's creation, outlined in 100 Greatest U.S. Error Coins, by Nicholas P. Brown, et al, includes a request from a press operator for a new dollar obverse die, which was inadvertently fulfilled with a quarter dollar obverse instead. The two denominations were similar in diameter (26.5 mm vs 24.3 mm), and new dies were stored with a protective plastic cover over the face that, if not removed by the press operator before installation, would have obscured viewing of the design and allowed for one of the most fantastic blunders in Mint history:

"The Washington quarter obverse die, according to the story, was duly installed into the coining press and mated with a Sacagawea dollar reverse die along with the proper (plainedge) dollar collar. At some point this error was discovered. The Mint source supposed that three tote bins of finished Sacagawea dollars were destroyed -- the bin that produced the mule strikes and the bins on either side of that press (in case an errant coin or two had been tossed into the wrong bin)."

Any effort to destroy all of the errors failed, as several pieces escaped into public hands. Given how some of the coins were later discovered -in bank rolls and change -- it appears that their release was at least partially through standard distribution channels.

After the Wallis discovery, additional mules were located in the Philadelphia area. On August 4, 2000, the Mint issued a statement regarding the now widely publicized error coins. It read in part:

"The U.S. Mint goes to great lengths to avoid making mistakes when it manufactures coins. In fact, in its 208-year history, coin errors are a rare occurrence, but occasionally, misstrikes happen. ... Of the 29 billion coins we're producing this year, at least one billion Golden Dollars will be struck. As of today, there have been four confirmed error Golden Dollar coins found. Recently, there were unconfirmed reports that another 15 were discovered. To put this in perspective, if 19 error coins have been found, based on production figures, that means there is a 0.0000019 percent chance that an error Golden Dollar has been produced this year."

As late as 2010 -- a decade after the initial discovery -- only 10 different examples of the error had been documented. Additional finds have occurred since then, although the infrequency with which new pieces have been brought forward cannot even be called a trickle -- what has been a glacially slow increase in the mule's known population over the past eight years has been vastly outpaced by growth in collector demand for this intriguing rarity.

Fred Weinberg, coauthor of 100 Greatest U.S. Error Coins, records just 17 distinct examples of the Sacagawea dollar/Washington quarter mule, and they are struck from three different die pairs: Die Pair #1, the variety of the discovery coin, has a distinctive die crack at the F in OF; Die Pair #2 has three die cracks along and below the bottom edge of the eagle's lower wing; Die Pair #3 has a perfect reverse with a small die gouge on the obverse in front of Washington's lips. The existence of three die pairs suggests that the Mint's blunder was either not isolated to one press operator and one die swap, or Mint employees intentionally recreated the fantastic error with different dies after the initial discovery was made public. The legality of owning examples from any die pair has never been challenged.

Most of the mules are from Die Pair #1, the variety of the discovery coin and of others that were found in commercial channels. Almost all are tightly held in private collections. The following is every known public auction offering of a Sacagawea dollar/Washington quarter mule, all varieties, in ascending order by date of appearance:

MS66 PCGS. Die Pair #1. Philadelphia ANA (Bowers and Merena, 8/2000), lot 148, realized \$29,900. The "Discovery" coin.

MS67 NGC. Die Pair #2. Sold on eBay by Delaware Valley Rare Coin Co., Bromall Pennsylvania, for \$41,395; Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 6/2001), lot 6737, realized \$56,350.

MS66 NGC. Die Pair #2. Philadelphia Signature (Heritage, 8/2000), lot 6452, realized \$31,050.

MS67 NGC. Die Pair #1. Philadelphia ANA (Stack's Bowers, 8/2012), lot 11642, realized \$158,625.

MS66 PCGS. Die Pair #1. FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2013), lot 5756, realized \$88,125.

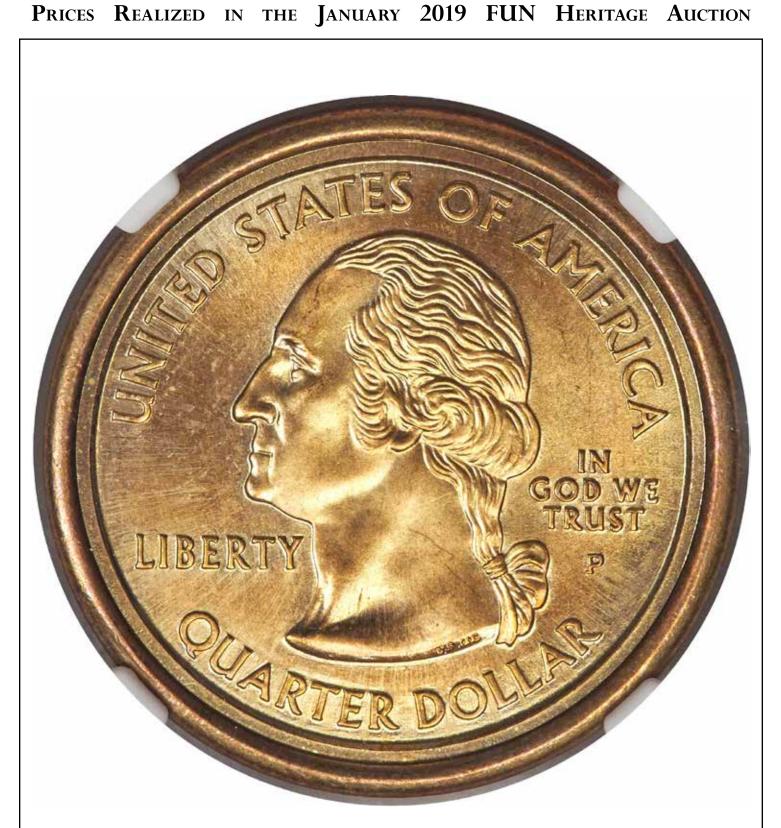
MS67 NGC. Die Pair #1. Baltimore Auction (Stack's Bowers, 3/2018), lot 2382, realized \$192,000.

The newly unearthed, 18th example offered here came out of the woodwork in August 2018. It is the seventh piece certified in Superb Gem, and it is the 13th known representative of Die Pair #1. The satiny surfaces reveal no discernible flaws. Washington's portrait and the eagle have satiny, luminous mint luster, while the obverse fields are semiprooflike in between die stress lines, caused by the coin being struck with two different diameter dies. Coloration is mainly brass-gold, although it trends toward an orange hue on the reverse. Wisps of rose, lilac, and mint-green appear at certain angles. This is one of the most perfect examples known of the "king" of U.S. Mint errors. There is perhaps no better summarization of the importance of this offering than the conclusion of Scott Schechter and Jeff Garrett's discussion of this Mint error in 100 Greatest U.S. Modern Coins:

"For its rarity and influence, this is among the most important of the 100 Greatest U.S. Modern Coins. The coin is distinctly modern, as it combines the new-composition Sacagawea dollar and the obverse of the statehood quarter, two highly important, seminal coin series of the new millennium. Its first sale established eBay as a legitimate marketplace for coins in the eyes of many dealers. And, of course, it is among the most valuable of all modern U.S. coins and U.S. error coins of any era." (PCGS# 508061)

Weight: 8.10 grams

Metal: 77% Copper, 12% Zinc, 7% Manganese, 4% Nickel



2000-P Sacagawea Dollar/Statehood Quarter Mule, MS67 Previously Unrecorded, 18th Known Example The Greatest U.S. Mint Error



2000-P Sacagawea Dollar/Statehood Quarter Mule, MS67 Previously Unrecorded, 18th Known Example The Greatest U.S. Mint Error



1969-S 1C Doubled Die Obverse, FS-101, MS63 Brown PCGS Secure. CAC. Centered on the front cover of Scott Schechter and Jeff Garrett's 100 Greatest U.S. Modern Coins is the 1969-S Doubled Die Obverse cent, undoubtedly the most famous modern circulating error struck over the past 60 years. Appropriately, it takes first place in their reference.

The variety is one of the most dramatic doubled dies in American numismatics, challenging

the 1955 DDO Lincoln cent. It displays strong separation between all the letters and digits on the obverse, perhaps most notably on LIBERTY and IN GOD WE TRUST, although the date is nearly as bold.

Schechter and Garrett explain that when the 1969-S Doubled Die Obverse cent was first discovered in mid-1970, "the U.S. Secret Service declared it a counterfeit, and even seized the first of these coins that were discovered."

Soon after, the variety was recognized for the genuine Mint rarity that it was.

The 1969-S is likely the greatest target for coin roll hunters. Unfortunately, the issue is also known for the number of coins that exhibit essentially worthless but often visually deceiving strike doubling. There have been remarkably few actual discoveries of the 1969-S DDO. It is believed 30 to 50 pieces are known. Many of them have been found in circulation, while others have turned up in rolls. Nevertheless, the variety is a major rarity in MS63 Brown, and few exist with any degree of original Red color.

The hallmark of this Select Uncirculated example, dramatic doubling aside, is clearly its

spectacular original toning. Vibrant shades of blue, cherry-red, and green flash when rotated under a lamp, and there are even areas of fire-orange color around some of the devices. Overall, the surfaces are a glossy medium brown. Abrasions are noted on each side, including marks at 2:30 in the obverse field and a couple on the Lincoln Memorial, but ultimately these blemishes are trivial, surpassed by leaps and bounds by the importance of this offering. Population: 3 in 63 Brown, 0 finer in this category. CAC: 2 in 63, 0 finer (11/18). (Variety PCGS# 37994, Base PCGS# 2921)

Weight: 3.11 grams

Metal: 95% Copper, 5% Zinc



AUCTIONS

(I)

(G)

(D)

(A)

(C)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

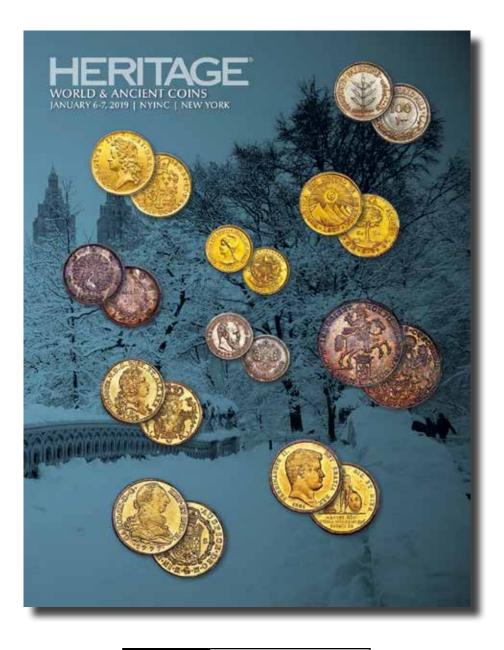
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AUCTIONS

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PRICES REALIZED IN THE JANUARY 2019 NYINC HERITAGE AUCTION

The following mint errors sold in the January 6-7, 2019 NYINC World Coins Signature Auction #3071.



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Canada: Elizabeth II Mint Error Gold Proof "National Parks" 100 Dollars 1985 PR68 Ultra Cameo NGC

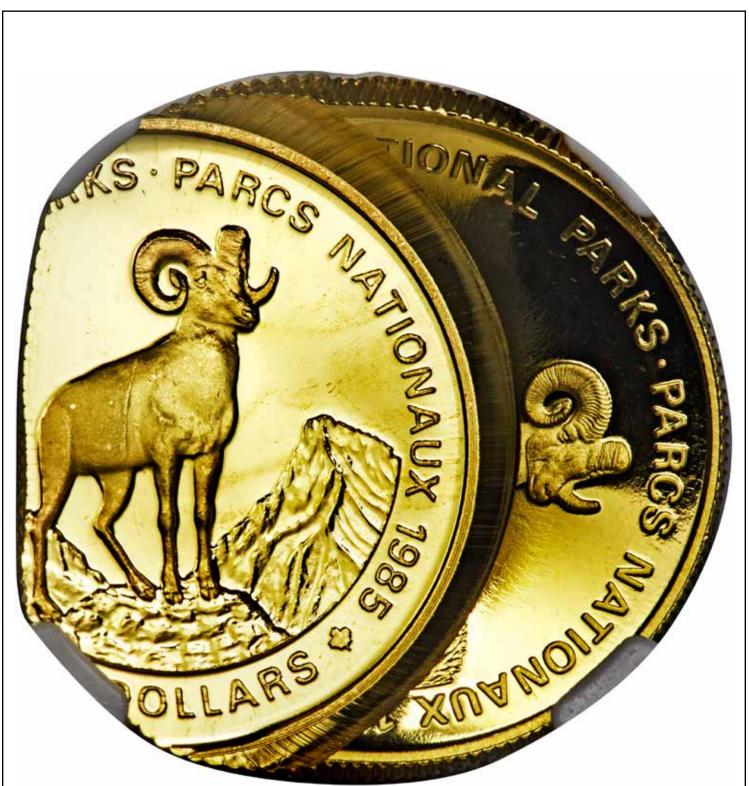
Sold for:\$19,200.00



Elizabeth II Mint Error Gold Proof "National Parks" 100 Dollars 1985 PR68 Ultra Cameo NGC, KM144. Double Struck, and rather dramatically so. This gold Proof \$100 coin has been double struck over about 60% of its obverse, warping the flan. Its very existence is remarkable considering the stringent production standards surrounding the minting of gold coins (as even the loss of a small amount of metal can represent a significant issue); what's more, the very fact it left the mint is astounding, being such a significant and obvious error. That being said, there is something immensely charming



about this piece. Whereas numismatists are so used to seeing flat, motionless disks, this coin positively leaps out at the viewer, hurled into three-dimensions by the merciless crushing blow of the die. Every dynamic curve flows with gleaming luster, achieving a cameo frost to the devices even in its twisted state. A difficult piece to estimate as it is certainly unique; however, we do not doubt that its intrigue, rarity and significance will earn it pride of place in the most advanced collection of Canadian errors.



Canada: Elizabeth II Mint Error Gold Proof "National Parks" 100 Dollars 1985 PR68 Ultra Cameo NGC



Canada: Elizabeth II Mint Error Gold Proof "National Parks" 100 Dollars 1985 PR68 Ultra Cameo NGC

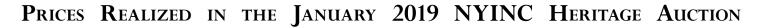
PRICES REALIZED IN THE JANUARY 2019 NYINC HERITAGE AUCTION

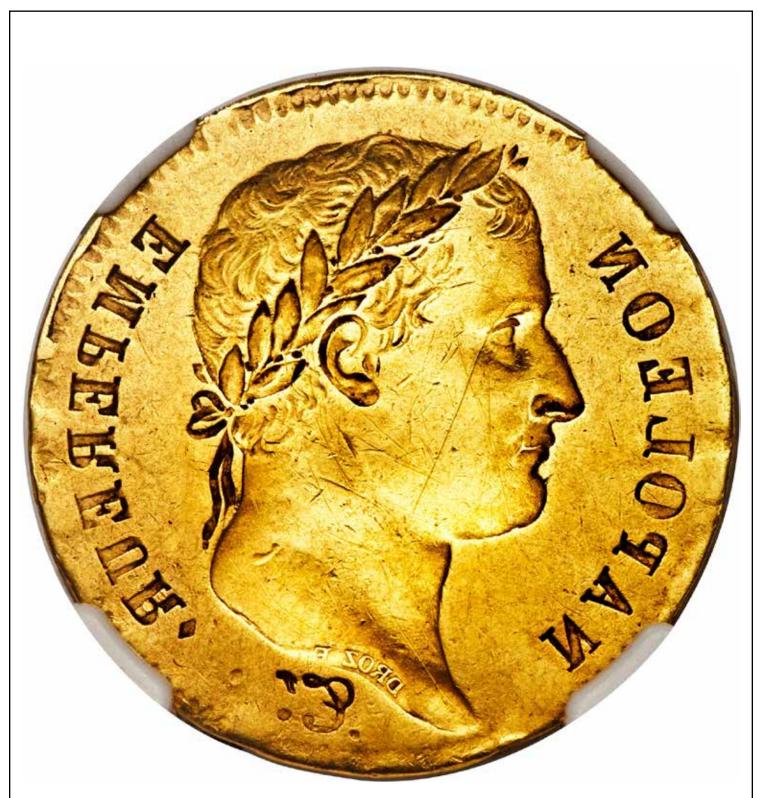


Napoleon I Gold Obverse Mirror Brockage 40 Francs ND (1807-1813) XF45 NGC, Type of KM688.1, or KM696.1. The mint is unknown. The obverses of these two types are virtually identical, therefore we will list both KM numbers. This is a truly startling error, as gold errors of any type are rare, and a full, bold mirror brockage of this 40 Franc type is possibly unique. The details are superb, with minor contact marks and the brockage side is truly amazing. The only example we have seen. Ex. Abe Kosoff Estate Auction (Bowers and Merena, November 4-6 1985, Lot 5733, with original auction tag)



40 Francs ND (1807-1813) XF45 NGC





France: Napoleon I Gold Obverse Mirror Brockage 40 Francs ND (1807-1813) XF45 NGC PRICES REALIZED IN THE JANUARY 2019 NYINC HERITAGE AUCTION



Napoleon gold Mint Error 20 Francs L'An 12 (1803/04)-A AU55 NGC, Paris mint, KM651. Mirror brockage on reverse. For the type, anything approaching Mint State appearance would easily be considered desirable. Almost never encountered in gold, the fact that the chirality of this brockage is so profound only further supplements the intriguing allure. Fundamentally pleasing surfaces, one of a kind character, and what is sure to be a conversation piece in its future owner's collection.



France: Napoleon gold Mint Error 20 Francs L'An 12 (1803/04)-A AU55 NGC





France: Napoleon gold Mint Error 20 Francs L'An 12 (1803/04)-A AU55 NGC

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CONECA The Combined Organizations of Numismatic Error Collectors of America



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

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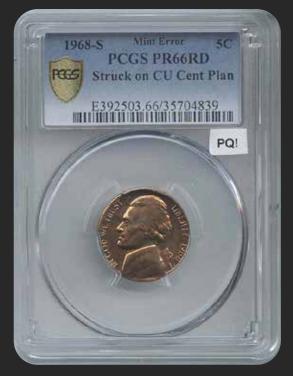
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FEATURED INVENTORY

1968-S Jefferson Nickel Struck on CU Cent PCGS PR66RD

\$6,500.00



1973-S Kennedy Half Dollar Struck on El Salvador 10 Centavos Planchet PCGS PROOF-66

\$6,000.00





2007-D Lincoln Cent Double Denomination on 1988-D Dime PCGS MS-64

\$4,750.00



1977-S Jefferson Nickel on Clad Dime Blank PCGS Proof-66 Cameo

\$4,350.00



1921 Morgan Dollar Double Struck in Collar PCGS AU-58

\$4,500.00



1973-S Washington Quarter Struck on CU Cent Planchet PCGS PROOF-65 RED

\$4,250.00



- Updated January 2019 -

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 January 2019)



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

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

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

Broadstrikes (Updated January 2019)



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

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

Partial Collars (Updated January 2019)



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.

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



Uniface Strikes (Updated January 2019)



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

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

Bonded Coins (Updated January 2019)



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

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

Struck Fragments (Updated January 2019)



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

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

Mated Pairs (Updated January 2019)



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

The rarest mated pair type involves two die caps (obverse and reverse) where both dies were capped at the same time and both die caps are mated. This last type is extremely rare and there are only a few known examples of mated pairs involving an

obverse die cap and reverse die cap. There are several of these mated pairs known on Kennedy Halves including two dated 1976, which is the Bicentennial year. One of the most spectacular mated pairs involve two Barber Dimes, an obverse die cap mated to a reverse die cap and are unique.

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

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

Transitional Errors (Updated January 2019)



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

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

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

U.S. Gold Errors (Updated January 2019)



Many serious collectors of Gold Errors have to wait patiently for months and sometimes to acquire that one special provide the series of the special provides the series of the series o

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

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

Indents (Updated January 2019)



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

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

Die Caps (Updated January 2019)



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

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

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Die Adjustment Strikes (Updated January 2019)



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

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

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Double Denominations (Updated January 2019)



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

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

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Brockages (Updated January 2019)



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

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

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Double & Multiple Strikes (Updated January 2019)



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% offcenter to 90% off-center, the prices listed below can be substantially more based on the percent off-center and dramatic overall look.)

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

Off-Center Strikes (Updated January 2019)



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

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

Off-Metals (Updated January 2019)



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

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

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Off-Metals (Updated January 2019)

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

Counterbrockages (Updated January 2019)



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

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

Fold-Over Strikes (Updated January 2019)





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

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

Martha Washington Test Pieces (Updated January 2019)



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

Mike Byers' discovery of the Martha

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

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





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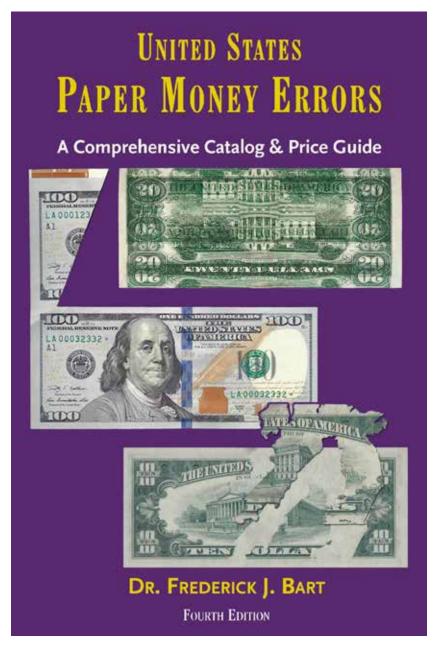
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After a lapse of seven years, a new edition of United States Paper Money Errors, Fred Bart's ground-breaking book is now available. The fourth edition is more than just an update to the third: Bureau of Engraving and Printing (BEP) errors have been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

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

- The new and improved must-have book for U.S. paper money errors
- Rarity guide for each note
- Prices in four conditions
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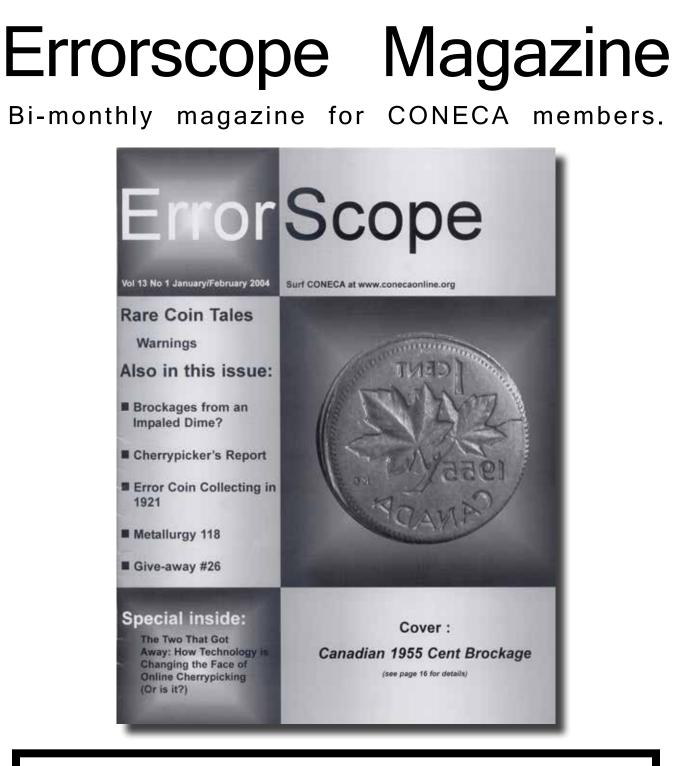
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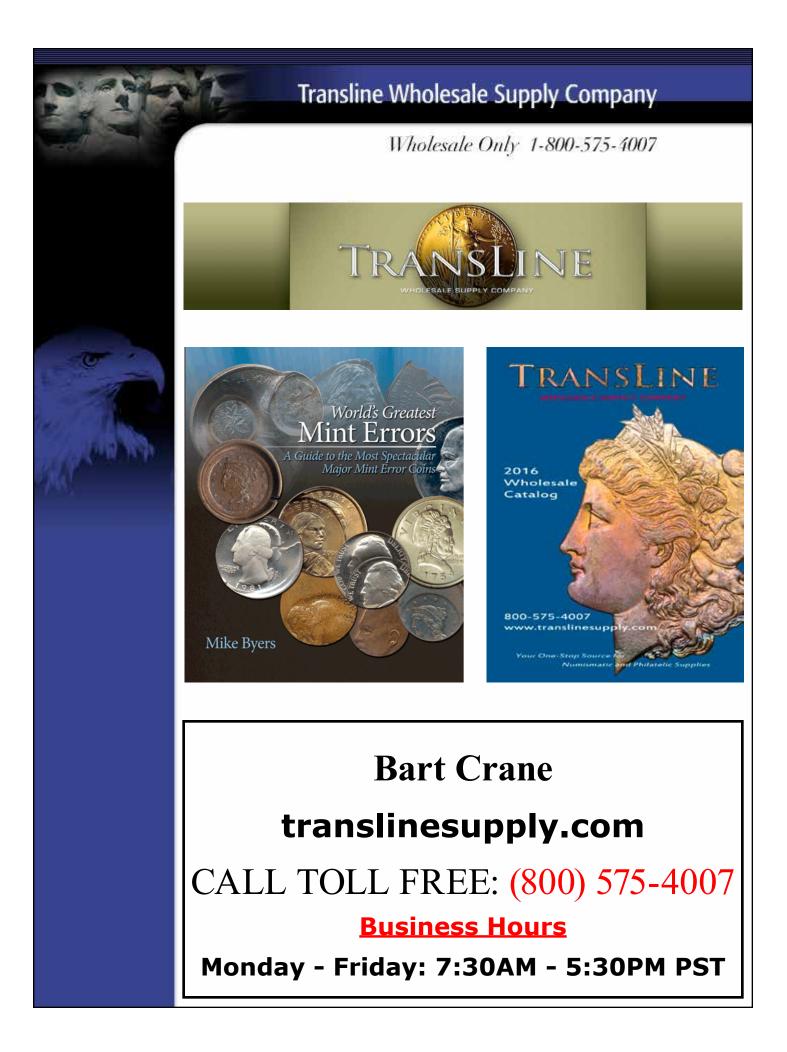






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ERROR AUCTIONS jimscoins.net

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Unique 1860 \$5 Reverse Hub Trial Struck in Copper

What are Hub Trials and Die Trials?

Hub Trials and 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. Sometimes hubs are used, rather than the actual finished die.

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 8th 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 splashers. 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 splashers are struck from incomplete hubs and dies, the design may be only a partial portrait or with parts of the legend and date missing.

There is something really special about holding a die trial gold piece struck in copper that is also uniface or on a larger planchet.

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2019 Coin Shows



Visit Mike Byers at the following shows:

January 10 - 12	FUN Orlando, Florida	
January 31 - February 2	Long Beach Coin & Collectibles Expo Long Beach, California	
February 28 - March 2	Baltimore Spring Show Baltimore, Maryland	
March 20 - 22	PCGS Members Only Show Las Vegas, Nevada	
March 28 - 30	ANA National Money Show Pittsburg, Pennsylvania	
April 24 - 27	Central States Schaumberg, Illinois	
May 15-18	PCGS Members Only Show Las Vegas, Nevada	
May 17 - 19	Las Vegas Numismatic Society Coin Show Las Vegas, Nevada	
May 23 - 25	Baltimore Summer Expo Baltimore, Maryland	
June 6 - 8	Long Beach Coin & Collectibles Expo Long Beach, California	
June 26 - 28	PCGS Members Only Show Las Vegas, Nevada	
July 11 - 13	FUN Orlando, Florida	
August 13 - 17	ANA World's Fair of Money Rosemont, Illinois	
September 5 - 7	Long Beach Coin & Collectibles Expo Long Beach, California	
September 25 - 27	PCGS Members Only Show Las Vegas, Nevada	
October 23 - 26	PCGS Members Only Show Las Vegas, Nevada	
November 14 - 16	Baltimore Winter Expo Baltimore, Maryland	
November 22 - 24	The Vegas Show Las Vegas, Nevada	
December 11 - 13	PCGS Members Only Show Las Vegas, Nevada	

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Mike Byers is a World Renowned Expert on U.S. & World **Major Mint Errors and an Award Winning Author**

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.

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