

MINT **ERROR** NEWS MAGAZINE

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



minterrornews.com

NGC Certifies Unique Wartime Discovery 2.5 Gram Bronze Cent Struck at the San Francisco Mint



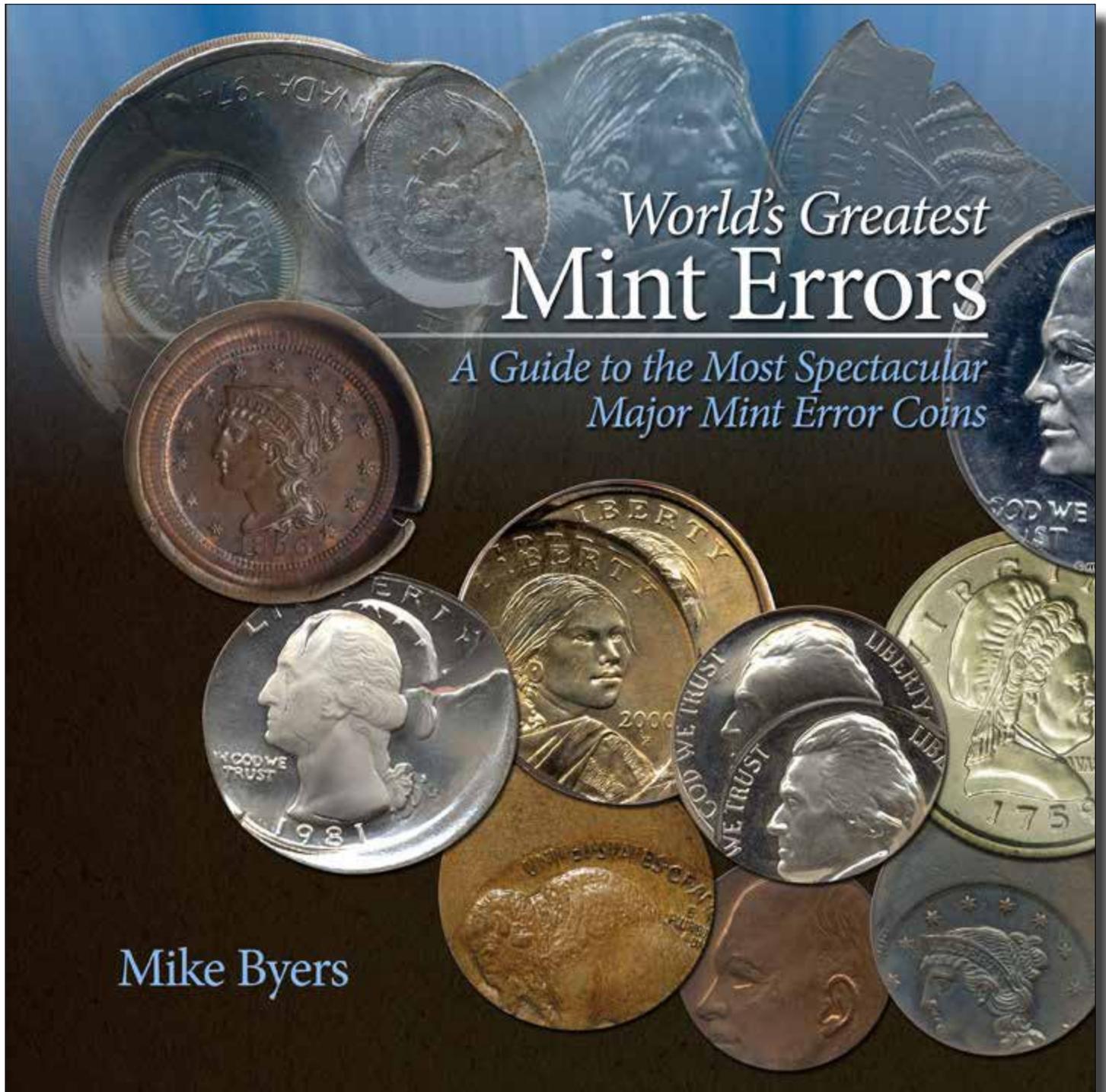
1942 S 1C
MINT ERROR MS 62 BN
on Bronze Planchet
95% Cu-4%Zn-1%Sn (2.5g)
5978775-001
NUMISMATIC GUARANTY CORPORATION



21 Page
Price Guide
Inside!

Issue 59 • Winter 2021
A Mike Byers Publication

Now Available From Amazon.com and Zyrus Press



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Issue 59 • Winter 2021

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Mint Error News Magazine

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MINT **ERROR** NEWSTM MAGAZINE

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Mike Byers, Publisher & Editor, Welcomes You!

Welcome to Mint Error News Magazine, bringing the latest mint error news and information to the collector. This is our 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.

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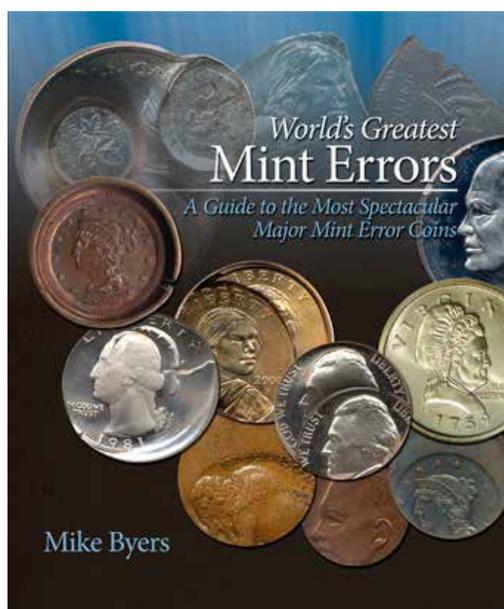


Mike Byers



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

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



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Mint Error News Consultants

Mike Byers is the Publisher and Editor of Mint Error News. Consultants to Mint Error News are numismatic experts recognized worldwide including Heritage Auctions, Dave Camire, Ron Guth, Marc Crane, Andy Lustig, Saul Teichman, Michael Faraone, Steven Contursi, Jeff Ylitalo, and Fred Weinberg (retired).



Heritage Auctions is the largest collectibles auctioneer and third largest auction house in the world, as well as the largest auction house founded in the U.S. We are also the undisputed Internet leader in our field, with more than 1 million online bidder-members registered on HA.com. This loyal and growing community of collectors is a testament to the usefulness of our website, our reputation for professional business practices and our vast expertise in the field of art and collectibles.

Established in 1976, Heritage offers a wide range of U.S. & World Coins, Rare Currency, Fine & Decorative Art, American Art, Illustration Art, Vintage Comic Books & Comic Art, Movie Posters, Entertainment & Music Memorabilia, Jewelry & Timepieces, Vintage & Couture Handbags, Sports Collectibles, Historical & Political Memorabilia, Rare Books & Manuscripts, American Indian Art, Air & Space Memorabilia, Civil War Memorabilia, Vintage & Contemporary Photography, Nature & Science Specimens, Fine and Rare Wine, URL domain names and other Intellectual Property, Luxury Real Estate and more.

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

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



Dave Camire

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

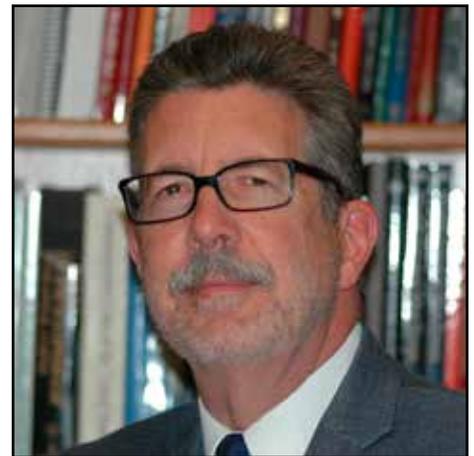
Dave Camire is a Consultant to Mint Error News for Mint Errors, Patterns and Die Trials.

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



Ron Guth

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

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



Mike Faraone

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

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

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

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Marc Crane

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

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

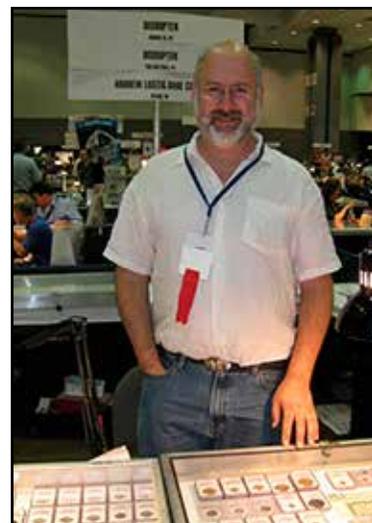
Marc Crane is a Consultant to Mint Error News for Patterns and Die Trials.

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

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

Andy was a speaker at the annual CSNS convention, presenting "Collecting Pattern Coinage." Andy was a major contributor to the 8th Edition of the Judd book.

Andy Lustig is a Consultant to Mint Error News for Mint Errors, Patterns and Die Trials.



Andy Lustig

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Saul Teichman

Saul Teichman is a co-founder and primary contributor/editor of the Society of U.S. Pattern Collectors (uspatterns.com) as well as contributor to the 8th Edition of the Judd book and Andrew Pollock's *United States Patterns and Related Issues* as well as many other books. He has been collecting primarily off-metal U.S. Mint errors for over 20 years and maintains extensive pedigree information for many error issues which have been published here in the past.

Saul Teichman is a Consultant to Mint Error News for Mint Errors, Patterns and Die Trials.



Steven L. Contursi

Rare Coin Wholesalers has the largest inventory of U.S. Rare Coins.

Founded in 2001, Rare Coin Wholesalers has transacted over \$2 billion in U.S. rare coin business and is a recognized leader in acquiring, managing, and selling U.S. rare coins positioned for wealth preservation and capital growth.

Steven L. Contursi is a Consultant to Mint Error News for U.S. Patterns.

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Jeff Ylitalo has collected Mint Error coins since 1993. He has avidly researched & written about this area of numismatics since 2006 contributing dozens of articles to CONECAs bi-monthly publication ErrorScope and Mint Error News. Jeff is the former editor for the ErrorScope 2008-2017.

Jeff's research and collecting focus is now primarily centered on World Error coins. Jeff can be reached via e-mail at: jylitalo@yahoo.com.

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



Jeff Ylitalo



Fred Weinberg

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

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

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

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

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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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NGC CERTIFIES UNIQUE WARTIME DISCOVERY 2.5 GRAM BRONZE CENT STRUCK AT THE SAN FRANCISCO MINT

by Mike Byers

This is a fascinating 1942-S Lincoln Cent that was struck on a 2.5 gram bronze planchet with a composition of 95% copper, 4% zinc and 1% tin.



NGC CERTIFIES UNIQUE WARTIME DISCOVERY 2.5 GRAM BRONZE CENT STRUCK AT THE SAN FRANCISCO MINT

After examining this unique mint error and consulting with many experts on mint errors, patterns and die trials, the consensus is that it was struck on a 1942 Curacao cent planchet that had been coated or plated with zinc before being struck.

Planchets for the 1942 Curacao cent were produced by the U.S. Mint in Philadelphia and have the exact same specifications as this 1942-S cent; 2.5 grams in weight, a diameter of 19mm and a composition of 95% copper, 4% zinc and 1% tin. However, Curacao cents were never struck in San Francisco!

The Mint Error News website has a 69 page report of coins struck by the U.S. Mint for foreign countries.

It is the most comprehensive report available anywhere. Page 9 details the coins that were struck for Curacao including the 2.5 gram bronze cent planchet.

This unique new discovery has a partial zinc appearance on the obverse and reverse as well as a zinc band on the edge.



NGC CERTIFIES UNIQUE WARTIME DISCOVERY 2.5 GRAM BRONZE CENT STRUCK AT THE SAN FRANCISCO MINT

The U.S. Mint in Philadelphia experimented extensively with zinc and copper planchets during World War II. These experiments have been outlined in Roger Burdette's book *United States Pattern & Experimental Pieces of WW-II*. Test planchets in various compositions were produced, as well as many experimental surfaces such as plating and coating.

It is common procedure for pattern experts including NGC and Roger Burdette as well as the authors and researchers of the Judd reference book *United States Pattern Coins*, to classify coating and plating in their determination.

Dave Camire and NGC authenticated and certified the Philadelphia Collection which had many cents and planchets that were coated and

plated at the Philadelphia Mint. They also authenticated and certified many 1942 and 1943 Lincoln cents and planchets that were either coated or plated.

As amazing as it seems, it appears that this Curacao cent planchet was either coated or plated with zinc in the experiments during the transition of U.S. cents from bronze planchets to zinc-coated steel planchets.

If the planchet was intentionally plated or coated with zinc as part of the experiments then this would be classified as a test piece. If the planchet was accidentally mixed with U.S. cent planchets that were being experimented on, then it is a mint error. Subsequently, it somehow was transferred to the San Francisco Mint and struck by U.S. cent dies in 1942.

NGC CERTIFIES UNIQUE WARTIME DISCOVERY 2.5 GRAM BRONZE CENT STRUCK AT THE SAN FRANCISCO MINT

Here are examples of NGC certified coins and planchets from the U.S. Mint in Philadelphia during World War II that were plated and coated:

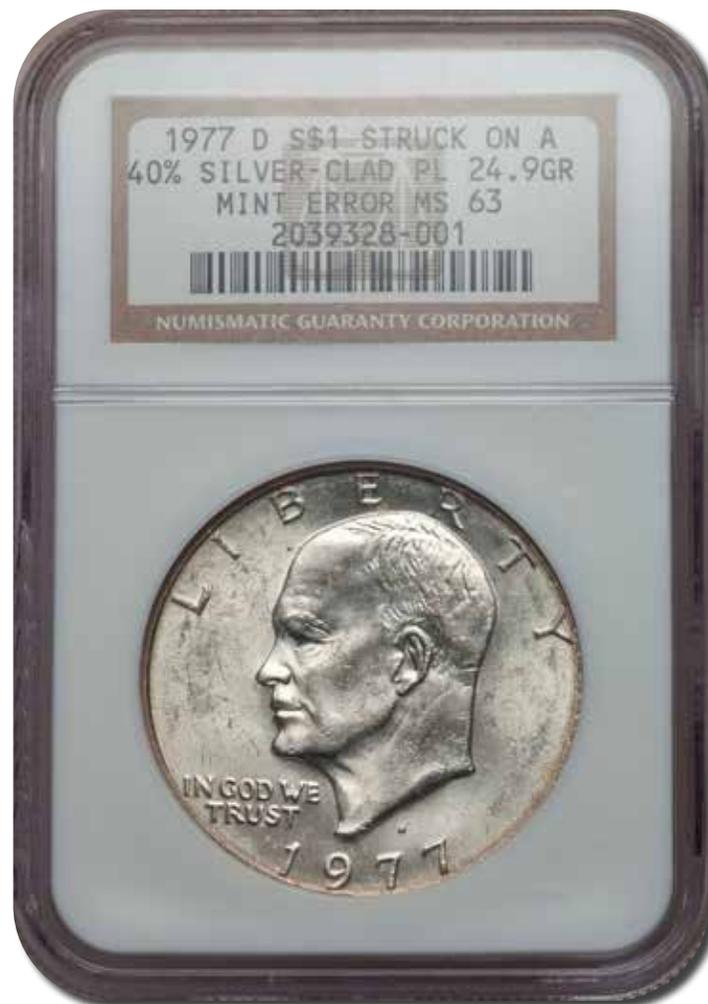


NGC CERTIFIES UNIQUE WARTIME DISCOVERY 2.5 GRAM BRONZE CENT STRUCK AT THE SAN FRANCISCO MINT

Although accidentally mixing planchets between U.S. Mint branches seems unlikely, it has occurred several times between the U.S. Mints in Denver and in San Francisco. There are 1974 Denver

silver Ike Dollars struck on planchets produced in San Francisco. And there are also 1977 Denver silver Kennedy Half Dollars struck on planchets produced in San Francisco.

This 1977 Eisenhower Dollar was struck at the Denver Mint. It was struck on a 40% Silver planchet that was only used to strike Eisenhower Dollars at the San Francisco Mint.



NGC CERTIFIES UNIQUE WARTIME DISCOVERY 2.5 GRAM BRONZE CENT STRUCK AT THE SAN FRANCISCO MINT

Although there is no absolute proof that this is exactly what occurred, nor is there any documentation, the most logical explanation to describe the chain of events of this unique 1942-S cent is intriguing and enigmatic. A Philadelphia Mint produced Curacao planchet was likely coated or plated when Philadelphia experimented with copper and zinc planchets and was subsequently struck in San Francisco by U.S. Cent dies.

For comparison and to provide similar information relative to 1942

U.S. Lincoln cents that were patterns, test pieces or mint errors, here are two excellent examples:

I recently handled the unique 1942 Philadelphia Mint Lincoln cent struck on an aluminum planchet in proof. Clearly it was a pattern and test piece experimenting with a different composition and alternative to producing copper cents in 1943, due to the copper shortage during World War II. This unique aluminum cent has traded several times, once at \$300,000.

*1942 Lincoln Cent J-2079
Struck in Aluminum
PCGS PR 66
UNIQUE*



NGC CERTIFIES UNIQUE WARTIME DISCOVERY 2.5 GRAM BRONZE CENT STRUCK AT THE SAN FRANCISCO MINT

Another unique 1942 Lincoln cent experimental off-metal struck at the Philadelphia Mint was 95% tin and 5% zinc, realizing \$86,250 in a Stack's auction in 1996 (lot #4253).

In comparison, in 1996, copper 1943 Lincoln cents were \$30,000 - \$50,000. Today they are \$200,000 - \$350,000.



NGC CERTIFIES UNIQUE WARTIME DISCOVERY 2.5 GRAM BRONZE CENT STRUCK AT THE SAN FRANCISCO MINT

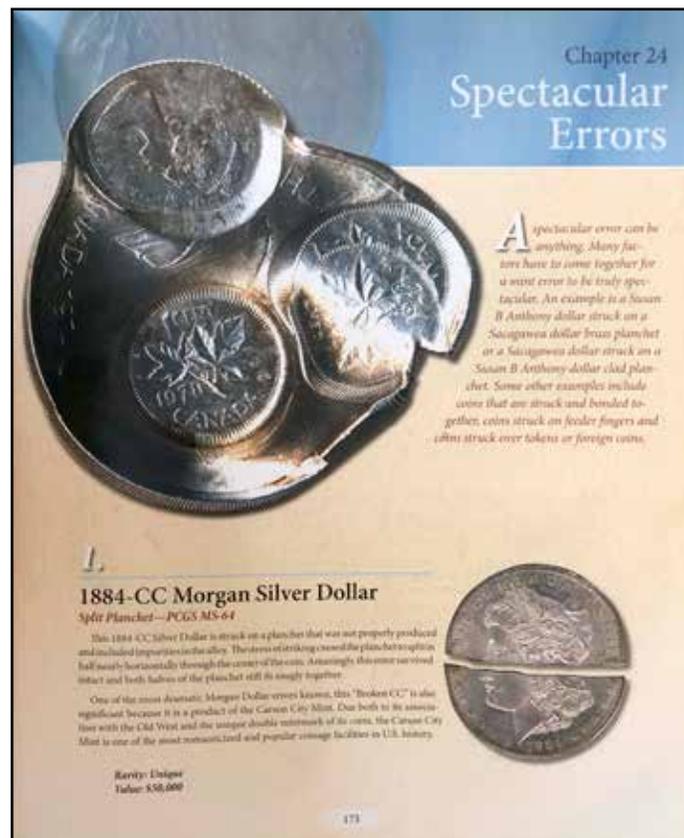
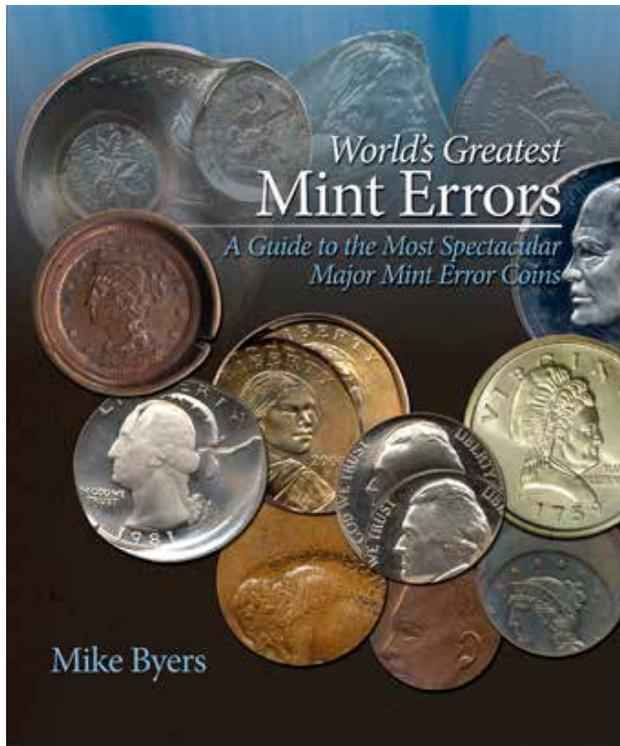
This unique 1942-S cent, most likely struck on a 1942 Curacao cent planchet from the Philadelphia Mint, coated or plated with zinc and then struck in San Francisco by U.S.

cent dies, will remain an enigmatic discovery. It belongs in a world-class collection of Lincoln cents, major mint errors or unique numismatic rarities.



NGC CERTIFIES UNIQUE WARTIME DISCOVERY 2.5 GRAM BRONZE CENT STRUCK AT THE SAN FRANCISCO MINT

Spectacular Errors are featured in my NLG Award winning book, World's Greatest Mint Errors.



Foreigners in the Mint

A Mint Error News Exclusive Report

by Gregory Mirsky

Editor's Note: *Here is an article from a previous issue of Mint Error News Magazine. It is a detailed report of coins struck by the U.S. Mint for foreign countries.*

The United States Mint struck coins for foreign countries starting in 1833 but did not have official authority to do so until The Mint Act of Jan. 29, 1874 was approved and signed into law. The 1874 act states that the US Mint may mint coins for a foreign country if the minting does not interfere with regular minting operations, and shall prescribe a charge for minting the foreign coins equal to the cost of the minting (including labor, materials, and the use of machinery).

The US Mint did strike Liberia (LR) one cent coins in 1833. The Liberia one cent, in essence a token dated 1833, was struck by the Mint for the American Colonization Society. The US Mint had long been in the business of striking medals for various groups and artists, in fact, the US Mint was the only place to go in North America if you wanted a large sized medal struck since no other equipment was available that could handle the immense pressures required to strike such pieces. The prospect of the mint manufacturing tokens, as in the case of the Liberian cents, was not a far offshoot from the medal making business. Thus it is believed that the medal manufacturing activities of the mint led to some of the very first foreign coinage struck by the US Mint.

The American Colonization Society was founded in 1817 for the sole purpose of transporting freeborn blacks and emancipated slaves back to Africa. In 1822 the society established on the West Coast of Africa a colony that in 1847 became the independent nation of Liberia. By 1867, the society had sent more than 13,000 American blacks to Liberia. The one-cent token featured Freed Negro standing next to a palm

tree, a ship in the distance. Though many regard the one-cent piece a "hard times" token, and thus not acknowledged by the US mint as foreign coinage in its annual reports, it did function as coinage in the Liberian colony.

US Mint documents and records show that no coins were struck at any of the US Mints for foreign countries between 1855 and 1875. Starting in 1895, the United States Mint has struck coins for foreign countries almost every year. In 1984 the Mint ceased its production of coins for other countries. Part of the explanation for this action was that all excess coinage capacity was allotted to the Olympic commemorative programs in 1984. Since the 1874 act states that may mint coins for a foreign country if the minting does not interfere with regular minting operations, foreign coinage was halted. Further Mint modernization programs since 1984 such as coinage press replacement and modernization; other commemorative programs and the introduction of silver, gold and platinum bullion coinage programs quickly consumed any significant excess coinage capacity after 1984.

Currently the Mint Administration directs foreign coin production to independent mints or other government mints. In 2000, the US mint struck a 1,000 kronur coin for Iceland. The piece celebrated the 1,000th anniversary of Leif Erickson's trip to the New World, and was issued in conjunction with a US commemorative silver dollar dated 2000 celebrating the same event. This marked the first time since 1984 that the US Mint had struck coins for another nation in its mints.

NGC CERTIFIES UNIQUE WARTIME DISCOVERY 2.5 GRAM BRONZE CENT STRUCK AT THE SAN FRANCISCO MINT

The United States mint has struck coins for the following countries:

Argentina	Honduras
Australia	Israel
Bahamas	Korea
Belgian Congo	Liberia
Belgium	Mexico
Bolivia	Nepal
Brazil	Netherlands
Canada	Netherlands East Indies
China	Nicaragua
Colombia	Panama
Costa Rica	Peru
Cuba	Philippines
Curacao	Poland
Dominican Republic	El Salvador
Ecuador	Saudi Arabia
Ethiopia	South Korea
Fiji	Surinam
France	Syria
French Indo-China	Taiwan
Greenland	Thailand
Guatemala	Venezuela
Hawaii	

Not all US Mint struck foreign coins were manufactured in the United States. The coins struck for the Philippines from 1920 until the outbreak of hostilities with Japan during World War Two are a good example. The Manila Mint (Mint Mark 'M') was opened in July 1920 as a branch Mint of the United States and struck coins for the Philippines while the islands were under administration of the United States before World War Two. The Manila Mint still maintains the distinction as being the only US Mint to physically reside outside of the United States.

Foreign Coins Made by the US Mint

Each coin made by the US Mint for another country was minted to the specifications dictated by the client country. Some of the clients of the US mint requested to be furnished with planchets to be utilized at their native mints in the coining process, as was the case with Argentina in 1919 and 1920. In the case of

the Venezuelan one and two and half Centavos struck in the Philadelphia mint in 1876 and 1877, the US mint sub-contracted out to the Waterbury mint, owned by the Scovill Manufacturing Company, to supply planchets for foreign and regular US issues. The Waterbury mint provided the US Mint with many of the planchets for regular US one Cent and five Cent pieces from 1888 to 1906.

In some cases the client country would manufacture and furnish the dies to the US Mint to strike the coins, while other countries opted for the US Mint to produce the minting dies and to mint the issue. A third alternative that was utilized by some client countries, most notably the Dominican Republic, was the usage of a third party mint to produce the dies and then use the US Mint to manufacture the coins. This arrangement led to coins like the 1897 Dominican Republic One Peso struck in 1898 and 1899 by the US mint with dies made by the Paris mint that bear the "A" mint mark on the reverse near the bottom of the coin. These complex minting arrangements sort of reminds one of those "How many does it take to..." jokes. In theory, a foreign coinage issue manufactured by the US mint could involve four or more parties:

The client country wanting the issue.

The mint that designed and produced the dies for coinage.

The mint that manufactured the coin planchets.

The US mint that actually minted the issue.

The mint or central bank that distributes the minted coinage into the economy.

In the case of the 1944 French two Franc pieces it is believed that the French Algerian provincial government issued the pieces into general circulation into the Algerian economy and not into the originally intended French commercial economy.

Over the years of producing coinage for other countries the traditional "P", for Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, "D", for Denver, Colorado, and "S", for San

NGC CERTIFIES UNIQUE WARTIME DISCOVERY 2.5 GRAM BRONZE CENT STRUCK AT THE SAN FRANCISCO MINT

San Francisco, California mint marks appeared on foreign. As mentioned before, a mint mark from another country could be present on a foreign coin produced by the US mint. The New Orleans, Louisiana mint never had a chance to display its "O" mint mark on a foreign coin since its one and only foreign issue was a 1907 Mexican silver 20 Centavos piece that bore the Mexico City mint mark from where the coinage dies originated.

Not all of the foreign mintages of the US Mint met with great success. Some mintages met undignified ends in the melting cauldron such as the Chinese dollars and half dollars or the coinage of our present-day Hawaiian islands. While war and political turmoil damned some issues back to the melting pot, war was also the reason for such high demand for the US Mint to produce foreign coinage. Demand during the early, to mid nineteen-forties pushed coinage request to, at that time, all time highs as devastated World War Two participant countries in the midst of rebuilding required coinage to be produced in order for their respective economies to recover in the post war era. Coinage requests from these war torn countries supplemented and competed for the surplus coinage capacity normally reserved for the US Mint's usual client countries. Thus one can see in mintage reports at the time many coins reported in one year and dated with the previous years date.

While producing foreign coinage, the US Mint demonstrated its metallurgical talents producing numerous alloys it normally did not use for standard US circulating coinage along with coin shapes that the US Mint until that time was unfamiliar with. Coin shapes such as square, scalloped and hexagonal coins and those coins designed with holes in the center were required to be produced. While the US Mint did make limited run pattern coins with holes in the center, as documented in Judd/Pollack, the US Mint never executed a production run of such coins until the dated 2461 Siam (Thailand) One Satang it produced at the Philadelphia Mint in 1918. The US Mint followed up the holed One Satang with additional holed foreign coinage issues such as the 1920 French Indo-China One Centime; the

Fiji Half Penny and Fiji Penny produced from 1942 to 1943.

Scanning the mintage figures of numerous client countries of the US Mint over several years one can see the ongoing effect of economic policies of each country by the debasing change of coinage compositions used to issue certain denominations of that country. Over the years one can follow a denomination of a country changing from gold, to silver, to copper-nickel and finally to brass. Costa Rica in 1923 is one interesting example where US minted fifty and twenty-five Centimos coinage were re-struck or counter-struck by the Costa Rican government into higher one Colon and fifty Centavos denomination pieces because of their metal content and a revaluation of their currency.

Here are some interesting facts about some of the client countries and their coinage that the US mint struck for them.

Argentina

No finished coins, only planchets, were produced for Argentina.

Australia

All coins struck for Australia have either a "D", for Denver, or a "S", for San Francisco, mint mark. On the three pence the mint mark is located on the reverse to the right below the last numeral on the date. The six pence piece has the mint mark located on the reverse at the bottom, just above the date. The shilling piece has the mint mark located on the reverse above the "N" in the word "Shilling". The Florin has the mint mark located on the reverse just above the date.

Brazil

Brazil bought raw planchets from the US Mint and its suppliers, no Brazilian coins were minted by the US mint.

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Canada

Dimes struck for Canada can only be identified by the differences in the reeding. A different style collar was employed by the Philadelphia mint compared to dimes made by its Canadian counterparts.

China

Both the dollar and half-dollar are dated 1936, the twenty-fifth year anniversary of the Republic of China. Unfortunately the dollars and the half-dollars were shipped to Hong Kong and arrived at the same time Japan began invading China in World War II. The coins were never placed into circulation and most were subsequently melted.

There is nickel composition specimen of the one dollar known to exist, and may have been a final die trial.

A re-strike in 1949 produced a total of thirty million coins. These re-strikes were dated 1934, the twenty-third year anniversary of the Republic of China. The Philadelphia mint produced the bulk of the re-strikes with a total of 20,250,000, the Denver mint produced 6,550,000, and the San Francisco minting facility produced 3,200,000 coins. No US mint marks appear on any of the coins made for China by the US mint.

Colombia

In addition to the US Mint manufacturing coins for the government of Cuba, the Waterbury Mint in Waterbury, Connecticut, minted for Colombia the following pieces:

24,000,000 two and one-half Centavos (Y25) in 1881.

400,000 two and one-half Centavos (Y25) in 1902.

400,000 five-centavos (Y24, Y25) in 1888 and 1902.

Costa Rica

In 1942 the 2 Centimos issue was restruck as 5 Centi-

mos pieces dated 1942. 274,342 coins were reported restruck by the Costa Rican government. Restruck coins are listed as Y58 in the Yeoman catalog. The US Mint did not participate in the restriking process in 1942. Also in 1923 a revaluation of larger denomination silver coins occurred. Most 50 Centimos were restruck/counterstamped as 1 Colon pieces (Y44).

You will occasionally see these pieces listed on some of the online auction sites as errors. These are not errors and you should not pay a premium for them. Though adding one or two of these restrikes to your error collection as a conversation and educational piece is a great idea.

Cuba

Other private mints in the US such as the Providence mint also made coins for Cuba. In fact, the Providence Mint subcontracted out the actual manufacturing process to a company whose main line of business was as far as you can get from the numismatic field, they made air brakes!

Ethiopia

After Great Britain took possession of Ethiopia from Italy and returned it to Haile Sellassie and his government in 1941, Great Britain tried unsuccessfully to establish the shilling-cent system in Ethiopia. Ethiopian suspicion and a desire for a national identity lead to a new series of coins designed in Philadelphia by John Sinnock (obverse) and Gilroy Roberts (reverse). The bust of Haile Sellassie and the date 1936EE (1944) are on the obverse; the reverse has the Lion of Judah and the denomination of 1, 5, 10, 25, or 50 Santim (centime) in Amharic.

The US Mint in Philadelphia and the British Royal mint have both minted this series for the country. Ethiopia used these coins into the late 1970s or at least until the Socialist Ethiopian government issued its own set of coinage.

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An interesting note that has parallels to the US Racketeer Nickel (Gold plated/coated US 1883 Liberty No Cents Nickels), the original twenty-five centime coin was round like the fifty-centime piece and close to the same size. Unscrupulous persons quickly discovered they could silver plate the twenty-five centime coin and pass it for the fifty-centime piece. Few in the country could read the denominations on the coins due to low literacy rate. More than 400,000 twenty-five centime coins had been minted when they were withdrawn from circulation and retrofitted by hand with a scalloped edge. Later issues of the twenty-five centime coins were minted with a special milling collar to form the scallops of the coin.

Hawaii

Proofs were made of all denominations. No US mint marks are present on the coins. Claus Sprekels, the sugar king, used his influence to have the coins made for the Hawaiian Government.

The Hawaiian Dime was a substitute for the 12-1/2 Cent (Hapawalu) denomination specified in the original request to the U.S. Government. The 12-1/2 Cent (Hapawalu) would have required specially made blanks and usage of the Dime denomination would use a standard blank already manufactured and in use in US standard circulation coinage. Six Proof Dimes were made in September 1883 at the Philadelphia (PA) Mint for inclusion in four-piece sets containing the 10 Cent (Dime) piece, the 25 Cent piece, 50 Cent piece, and Dollar denominations. 250,000 circulation strikes were struck at the San Francisco, California Mint without mint marks from November 17, 1883 through June 1884.

An additional set of 20 Proof Dimes were made at the Philadelphia Mint in 1884. Charles E. Barber and George T. Morgan prepared the dies for these Proof Dimes. The Proof Dimes were specifically created for inclusion in five-piece sets containing the containing the 10 Cent (Dime) piece, the 25 Cent piece, 50 Cent

piece, and Dollar denominations, plus the originally requested 12-1/2 Cent (Hapawalu) coin.

Experts consider the 1883 Hapawalu to be “patterns” with italic 8’s in the date to be fabrications made outside the Mint (as were similar 1884 “patterns” of the Hapaha, Hapalua, and Dala denominations). The numismatic community did not know of these coins until 1954, when the collection of deposed King Farouk of Egypt was sold. Farouk owned many “patterns” from other countries that were made specifically for him, so it is highly likely that the 1883 and 1884 “patterns” with italic 8’s in the date were made for him at the time he collected.

One Hapalua with italic 8’s in the date is known struck over an 1880 Quarter Dollar. The reverse legend “U A MAU KE EA O KA AINA I KA PONO” means “The life of the land is perpetuated in righteousness.”

Iceland

As of the time of this writing, the 1000 Kroner proof coin featured with the US 2000 Leif Ericson Commemorative silver dollar was the last foreign coin produced by the US Mint. No US mint marks are present on the 1000 Kroner proof coins.

Korea (South)

Coins minted for Korea were dated to the Korean calendar. Coins issued in 1959 are dated 4292 and coins issued in 1961 are dated 4294. No US mint marks appear on Korean coins.

Mexico

All coins that were manufactured by the US Mint bear the mint mark for the Mexico City Mint where the coinage dies were manufactured and prepared. The New Orleans Mint made its only foreign coinage production run for Mexico by minting over five million 1907 twenty centavo pieces. Identical coinage runs for most issues manufactured by the US Mint were also

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produced in the Mexico City Mint in tandem with the US manufactured issues.

The San Francisco Mint in 1949 produced an 1898 dated 1 Peso restrike originally minted in the Mexico City Mint composing of 90.27% silver and 9.73% copper. The original Mexico City Mint issue has 139 denticles on the reverse border while the US made San Francisco Mint restrike has only 131 denticles on the reverse border.

Panama

No US mint marks are present on the coins struck for Panama. Some of the coins struck for Panama are on planchets identical to US coinage of the time in weight, diameter and composition.

Peru

US mint marks appear only on Peruvian coinage made at the San Francisco Mint. The “S” for San Francisco is located under the letters “T” and “A” in the word “Centavos” on the reverse of the coin for the brass composite five, ten, and twenty Centavos coined between 1942 and 1943. On the Half Sol a “S” for the San Francisco mint is located on the obverse at the bottom, under the coat of arms. Additionally, the US Mint produced blank coinage planchets for the silver one Sol, gold one Libra, and gold one-fifth Libra from 1916 to 1919.

El Salvador

The 1928-S One centavo is the only coin minted by the US Mint for El Salvador that carries a US mint mark.

Saudi Arabia

All coins made for Saudi Arabia are dated with Arabic script. The Islamic date of 1356 was used on copper coinage and the Islamic date of 1354 was used on silver coinage.

From 1945 to 1947 the US Government had the Phila-

delphia Mint create two distinct sizes of gold weights or “discs”. At the time of their creation there was quite a bit of speculation as to what the purpose of these discs were for. One theory was that the discs were created for the Arabian American Oil Company in order to pay the Saudi Arabian Government in gold for oil supplies during World War Two.

An official explanation offered in 1956 by the Director of the Mint was that the discs were made to furnish the Saudi Arabian Government with gold bullion in the weight that the Saudi Arabian Government had requested. The Director of the Mint also explained that any gold bullion cast by the US Mint or any US Assay Offices is customarily marked with its gold content and the eagle hallmark design of the US Mints and Assay offices. Furthermore, the Director of the Mint stated that the US Treasury Department considered the discs to be gold bullion and not coinage, and as such, were not authorized to be imported or held in the United States under the 1934 Gold Reserve Act.

Interestingly enough, some of the pieces were actually used as currency for a few years. Many of the gold discs were later melted in 1951 as material for a latter Saudi Arabian gold piece. Most of the larger discs were sold as bullion over the years. Between 1949 and 1950 unopened crates of these pieces were dispatched to the bullion markets of Bombay, India and sold on the open market.

Due to the nature of the handling and disposal of this issue these of gold weights or “discs” have become quite rare and very convincing counterfeits of these discs do exist.

Syria

Syrian coins made by the US Mint have two dates, one using the standard calendar and one using the Islamic calendar, written in Arabic script.

Thailand (Siam)

The one Satang dated 2461 (Siamese/Thai Calendar)

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and produced in 1918 became the first massed produced coin by the US Mint to feature a center hole. No US mint marks are present on the coins.

Venezuela

Venezuela was the first official foreign coinage client for the US Mint. The 1 Centavo and 2½ Centavo coins made of a copper-nickel alloy were produced in the Philadelphia Mint in 1876 and 1877. The US Mint did not save exact alloy composition details on these coins. The US Mint also did not record an exact breakdown by year of the mintage when they appeared in the 1877 Director of the Mint report.

Coinage manufactured for Venezuela by the US Mint from 1876 until 1948 were inscribed “ESTADOS UNIDOS DE VENEZUELA”.

Coinage after 1954 was inscribed “REPUBLICA DE VENEZUELA”.

Planchet Suppliers to the US Mint For Business Strike Issues

The US Mint, while having its own metallurgical plant to produce blanks for its minting purposes over the years, had several suppliers of planchets to supplement its production. Most notable is the Waterbury Mint with whom the US Mint had a very long term relationship. Planchets for precious metal bullion coinage is currently provided by several of the firms that supply bullion rounds to collectors and investors with metals obtained from the former silver strategic stockpile (currently depleted as of the publishing of this article) or the open market as in the case of platinum coinage.

Olin: As the longest continuous supplier of metal to the US Mint, Olin Brass’ Posit-Bond® clad metal is used in quarters, dimes and half dollars. In 1999, Olin Brass developed the unique alloy that the US Mint uses for the Sacajawea “Golden Dollar” coins.

Sherritt Gordon/Westaim, Fort Saskatchewan, Alberta, Canada, No longer produces coinage blanks. Blanks made by Westaim were provided by the Canadian Mint to the US Mint during the production ramp up in 1998 and 1999 in anticipation of monetary shortages due to the Y2K event and the introduction of the new one dollar coin.

PMX Industries is located in Cedar Rapids, Iowa, it is a wholly owned division of Poongsan Corporation of Korea since November 1998, and has supplied almost half of the coinage strips used by the U.S. Mint since 1992. Tel: (319) 368-7700 Fax: (319) 368-7720, 5300 Willow, Creek Drive S.W., Cedar Rapids, Iowa 52404, U.S.A - www.ipmx.com.

The Providence Mint

Providence Mint, Gorham Manufacturing Company, founded 1818 by Jabez Gorham to produce jewelry items. Coinage did not start until the 1890’s. This independent mint minted coins for Cuba from 1897 to 1898 and produced coinage for Ecuador in 1919 and Serbia in 1917.

Cuban Souvenir Peso (Y1, KM-M1), 1897, 90% silver, 10% copper, 10,000 pieces. The issue contains three distinct varieties and was struck in two separate locations. Unknown number of proofs exists for this date:

Variety 1: High relief, 858 pieces, 30 pieces were determined to be defective and subsequently destroyed. Coins were struck at the Dunn Air Brake Company, Philadelphia, PA. with dies manufactured and prepared by the Gorham company. Inscribed “PAT 97” at the base of the neck. Numerals of the date are widely spaced.

Variety 2: Low Relief, 4,286 pieces struck at the Providence Mint. Star right of “97” on the obverse is below the base line of the date. There is a letter “H” on the bottom right in the shield, on the reverse of the coin. No initials in the base of the neck. Numerals of the date are closely spaced.

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Variety 3: Normal or Mid-Level relief, 4,856 pieces struck at the Providence mint. Star right of "97" on the obverse is above the base line of the date. There is no letter "H" on the bottom right in the shield. The stem of the "R" in the word "souvenir" is shorter than the stem of the "R" in the other two varieties.

Cuban Souvenir Peso (Y2), 1898, 90% silver, 10% copper, 1,000 pieces. Unknown number of proofs exists for this date.

The Providence Mint also struck a large silver piece in connection with "William Jennings' Bryan's Free Silver" presidential campaign of 1896.

Due to the limited space of this venue I have assembled a sampling of known US coins on foreign planchets and foreign coins on US planchets to give readers an idea of the types of errors that have been found in connection with the mintage of foreign coinage. Tune up your "cherry picking" skills and may you have some very happy hunting experiences!

A Partial Registry of Known US Coins on Foreign Planchets

Since the early days of the error coin-collecting hobby, error collectors always feared seizure of their numismatic errors by the US Secret Service. Nevertheless, interesting and intriguing errors have still surfaced. Once the domain of a closed group of collectors, these US coins on foreign planchet errors shed light as to how quality control at the Mint was conducted over the years. The Mint could use millions of planchets of similar size yet different compositions in a given year which led to blanks being mixed which is one of the reasons why this list was compiled.

New discoveries will surface each year as old collections turn over and newer generations of numismatists grow more sophisticated in their classification and research of such coins. I would fully expect any census to grow dramatically in the coming years.

(Year, Denomination and certifying agency, if available or known)

1876 Philadelphia minted 10 million 1 centavo, 2 million 2.5 centavos resulting in a 1877 1 cent on a Venezuela 1 centavo planchet 2.3 grams/19mm certified by NGC. The planchets for the Venezuela 1 centavo were manufactured by the Waterbury mint, Waterbury, Connecticut, under contract from the US Mint. (Numismatic News 24-DEC-2002)

1884 Liberty Nickel On Foreign Planchet ANACS

1888 Liberty Nickel On Foreign Planchet ANACS

1890 P1971/J1758 Indian Head Cent On Foreign Planchet

1900 Nickel Struck on Nicaragua 5 Centimos Planchet

1904 Liberty Nickel Struck on Foreign Planchet NGC the weight is 2.7 grams

1905 Liberty Nickel Struck on Haiti 5-Cent Planchet ANACS struck on a Haiti 5-Cent Planchet

1905 Liberty Nickel Struck on Haiti 5-Cent Planchet PCGS struck on a Haiti 5-Cent Planchet

1905 Liberty Nickel 2.77 grams NGC

1915 Cent struck in nickel

1920-P Cent struck on an Argentine 10-Centavo planchet.

1943 off-metal Cent authenticated as genuine, but it is not copper. It is somewhere in the neighborhood of 70 percent silver, 30 percent copper. Weight is 57.6 grains [3.752 grams] as compared to 48 for normal US copper Cent and around 42 for steel. Walter Breen authenticated it, after analysis through Mort Goodman identified it as probably struck on a planchet intended for the 25-centsukken piece for Netherlands Guiana. Accord-

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ing to the Annual Report of the Director of the Mint for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, the Mint supplied 1 million coins to Curacao and 6 million coins to Surinam (Netherlands Guiana) during the 1943 calendar year.

1944 the Philadelphia Mint produced 25 million Belgium 2 franc coins from the same blanks as the 1943 zinc-coated steel Cents. 40+ steel 1944 Cents have been reported. (Coins, March, 1994, p. 34f / related story in Coin World, 1/31/94, p3)

1945-S Walking Liberty Half Struck On An El Salvador 25 Centavo Planchet NGC MS 63 This is the only known Walking Liberty Half Dollar struck on a Foreign Planchet for another country. It is on a planchet that was produced for the El Salvador Silver 25 Centavo. The 25 Centavo was struck for only two years, 1943 and 1944. Since this Walking Liberty Half Off-Metal is dated 1945, it is on a left-over planchet that was stuck in the bin or hopper from the previous year or the coin was minted in late 1944 as the Mint was gearing up for the next year's production.

1944'P' Struck on a heavy planchet. Brilliant Uncirculated. 5.96 grams. At nearly 20% over the official weight for a Silver War Nickel, this coin was clearly struck on wrong planchet stock. Although this Nickel has the luster and color of a Silver War Nickel, it is possible that this piece was struck on a planchet intended for a foreign coin struck at the Philadelphia Mint, but no such corresponding coin can be found in Steiner and Zimpfer for this time period.

1944 Cent thick planchet specimen (Pollack #2078) is more likely a mint error struck on a foreign planchet or on incorrectly rolled stock

1945 Cent Struck on Netherlands East Cent Planchet 2.32 grams (35.8 grains), 18.0mm

1945-S Half Dollar on an El Salvador 25 Centavo planchet NGC

1951 Roosevelt Dime struck on a 1951 Costa Rica 5

Centimos, double denomination, authenticated by ANACS. Roosevelt Dime off-metal strikes are rare due to the fact that the coin or planchet has to be smaller than the Dime blank. There are only a few Dime off-metals known. This piece was struck on a previously struck 1951 Costa Rica 5 Centimos. The Costa Rica coin has a weight of 15.43 grains and is composed of 75% copper and 25% nickel. These coins were only struck at the Philadelphia Mint in 1951 and 1952, although they are all dated 1951.

1956 Roosevelt Dime Struck on a Struck Copper 1956 Honduras 1 Centavo ANACS Brown

1967 NGC Cent struck on 5-Cent thickness. Weighs 3.8 grams (???)

1968-S Cent Struck on a Philippine 5 Centavos Planchet (Brass 60%, Cu Zinc 40%)

1968-S Proof Kennedy Half Struck on a Philippine 50 Centavos Planchet ANACS

1970 10c ANACS struck on aluminum scrap (cut in half) may be struck on a Nepal Paisa planchet

1972-D Lincoln Cent PCGS MS-60 Struck on a Philippine 5 Sentimos planchet.(Brass)

1972-D Quarter Dollar PCI EF40 on an unidentified planchet

1972-S PROOF 25c struck on an already Japanese 10 Yen. A proof double denomination on a foreign struck coin, Only 1 known PCGS. The US has never officially minted any coins for Japan. This coin was probably snuck into the Mint, over-stamped and the secreted out of the San Francisco facility.

1972-D Eisenhower 1 Dollar struck on a 1 Piso (Philippines) planchet - ANACS

1972-D IKE Dollar Struck on Philippine 1 Piso Planchet ANACS

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1973-D Nickel struck on a Philippine 5 Centavo planchet ICG

1974-D IKE Dollar Struck on Philippine 1 Piso Planchet ANACS, PCGS

1974-D IKE Dollar Struck on Phil 1 Piso Planchet ANACS

1978-P Cent SEGS 2.7 grams

1982-P Lincoln Cent was struck on an unidentified planchet.

1982 Panama 1/2 Balboa Struck on 1971 Kennedy Half Dollar ANACS MS 63 This is a double denomination involving two different countries and 11 years between the two strikes.

1982 Panama 1/2 Balboa Struck on 1972 Kennedy Half Dollar ANACS MS 63 This is a double denomination involving two different countries and 10 years between the two strikes.

1982 Panama 1/2 Balboa Struck on 1976 Kennedy Half Dollar ANACS MS 63 This is a double denomination involving two different countries and 6 years between the two strikes.

1991 Proof Cent Thick Planchet ANACS weighs 3.8 grams and is thicker than a Nickel. It may have been punched out of Copper-Zinc Cent stock, of Nickel thickness, or it may be an unidentified foreign planchet

1997-D Cent struck on a Foreign Planchet NGC

1998-P Lincoln Cent PCGS MS-65RD struck on a Foreign Copper blank. (Weight: 1.7 Grams.) Comes with matching blank planchet.

1998 Malaysian Sen/Singapore Cent planchets were mixed in with a delivery of raw planchets to the Mint. (This is the error that got me started with this whole project!)

2000-D 1c struck on a Foreign Planchet NGC 1.68 gr. same composition, smaller planchet

2000-D Sacagawea Dollars on outer ring intended for Canadian, bi-metallic coin

2000-D Cent NGC 1.7 grams

2000-D Sacagawea Dollar PCGS Struck on a Ghana 100 Cedis Ringed Planchet the Ghana Blank is from a Bi-Metallic coin.

A Partial Registry of Known Foreign Coins Struck on US Planchets

While most collectors will focus on the US Mint produced foreign coinage issues and US coins struck on foreign planchets, to fully explore this subject we also need to examine the reverse (flip-side) of this coinage equation. How often did foreign coinage runs get contaminated with US planchets? While some foreign issues contained compatible US standard planchets, exact same metallurgical composition, weight and diameter, like the 1944 Belgium Steel two Francs piece that was struck on surplus 1943 zinc coated steel war cent planchets, thus making a distinction from correctly minted pieces to incorrectly minted coins impossible, other US minted foreign issues contained totally different specifications that one can only wonder how they slipped through the inspection process of not only the US Mint but the inspector of the client country for whom the pieces were destined.

In June of 2000, a Harmony Millennium commemorative twenty-five Cent piece was found struck on a Type I Planchet intended for a US Five Cent piece. What makes this particular piece very interesting is that it was not made in the US Mint but in the Royal Canadian Mint. A true foreigner! The US planchet was made at, or for, the Royal Canadian Mint. The Royal Canadian Mint in 1999 and 2000 supplied planchets for 5c pieces and Sacagawea Dollars to be sold to collectors by the US Mint and to assist and alleviate the production

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constraints caused by the introduction of the new Sacagawea Dollar in 2000. In addition to this discovery, a Canadian 2000 Elizabeth II 50 Cent piece was found struck on an US One Dollar Sacagawea planchet.

Australia

Australia 1943-S Six-Pence on a US steel Cent planchet ANACS

Australia 1943-S 1 Florin struck on a US Nickel planchet.

Belgium

Belgium, 1944 Produced from the same blanks as the US 1943 zinc-coated steel cents. While sharing the same exact planchet as the US 1943 zinc-coated steel cents this was an intentional decision and not a minting accident.

Brazil

Brazil 1961 20 Centavos struck on US Cent planchet

Brazil wrong planchet 1967 10 Centavos struck on a US Cent planchet

Brazil wrong planchet 1967 20 Centavos struck on a US Cent planchet

Canada

Canada 1968 Dime struck on a United States Dime planchet

Canada Elizabeth II 50 Cents 2000, Struck on an USA Sacagawea \$1 planchet PCGS

Canada 2000 June - Harmony Millennium commemorative twenty-five Cent piece struck on a Type I Planchet intended for a US Five Cent Coin, 5 Grams composed of Cupro Nickel.

Liberia

Liberia 1972 5 Cent(s) on a US Cent blank.

Liberia 1974 25 Cent(s) on a US Cent planchet proof coin KM-16a

Liberia 1974 5 Cent(s) Struck on a US Cent planchet.

Panama

Panama 1966 ½ Balboa on a US or Panama 5c blank

Panama 1966 ½ Balboa on a US or Panama 10c blank 35.0 grains

Panama 1967 ½ Balboa on a US or Panama 25c blank
Panama 1967 ¼ Balboa on a US or Panama 5c blank 77.1 grains

Panama 1967 ¼ Balboa on a US or Panama 10c blank.35.0 grains

Panama 1968 ¼ Balboa on a US 5c blank

Panama 1968 ¼ Balboa struck on US Nickel planchet ANACS

1982 Panama 1/2 Balboa Struck on 1971 Kennedy Half ANACS MS 63 This is a double denomination involving two different countries and 11 years between the two strikes.

1982 Panama 1/2 Balboa Struck on 1972 Kennedy Half ANACS MS 63 This is a double denomination involving two different countries and 10 years between the two strikes.

1982 Panama 1/2 Balboa Struck on 1976 Kennedy Half ANACS MS 63 This is a double denomination involving two different countries and 6 years between the two strikes. A 1982 Panama 1/2 Balboa struck on a struck United States Bicentennial 1776/1976 Half Dollar.

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Philippines

Philippines 1937M 10 Centavo(s) Struck in Aluminum

Philippines 1944D 20 Centavo(s) Struck on 10 Centavo planchet

Philippines 1944S 50 Centavo(s) Struck on a US 25c planchet.

Philippines 1945 20 Centavo(s) struck on a 10 Centavo planchet

Philippines 1945 ca 5 Centavo(s) struck on a US silver Dime planchet.

Philippines 1945S 50 Centavo(s) Struck on a 20c planchet.

Philippines 1962 5 Centavo(s) on a US Cent blank.

Philippines 1966 5 Centavo(s) on a US Cent blank.

Philippines 1967-1975 50 Sentimo(s) on a US Cent blank.

Philippines 1967-1975 50 Sentimo(s) struck on a US Cent planchet

Philippines 1969 25 Sentimo(s) on a US Cent blank.

Philippines 1970 25 Sentimo(s) on a US Nickel blank.

Philippines 1970 5 Sentimo(s) on a US Cent planchet

Philippines 1970 5 Sentimo(s) on a US clad Dime planchet

Philippines 1971 25 Sentimo(s) struck on a US Cent planchet.

Philippines 1972 1 Piso under size clad planchet intended for a US 5c

Philippines 1972 1 Piso struck on a blank Kennedy

Half Dollar.

Philippines 1972 25 Centavo(s) on a US copper planchet. Made at SF Mint

Philippines 1972 25 Centavo(s) on USA 1c planchet

Philippines 1972-1974 1 Piso struck on an under size clad planchet, perhaps intended for a US Quarter

Philippines 1972-1974 1 Piso struck on a US 25c planchet

Philippines 1974 10 Sentimo(s) struck on a US clad Dime planchet.

Philippines 1974 25 Sentimo(s) struck on a US Cent planchet.

Reference

Steiner and Zimpfer published a 1974 book entitled Foreign Coins Struck at Mints in the United States

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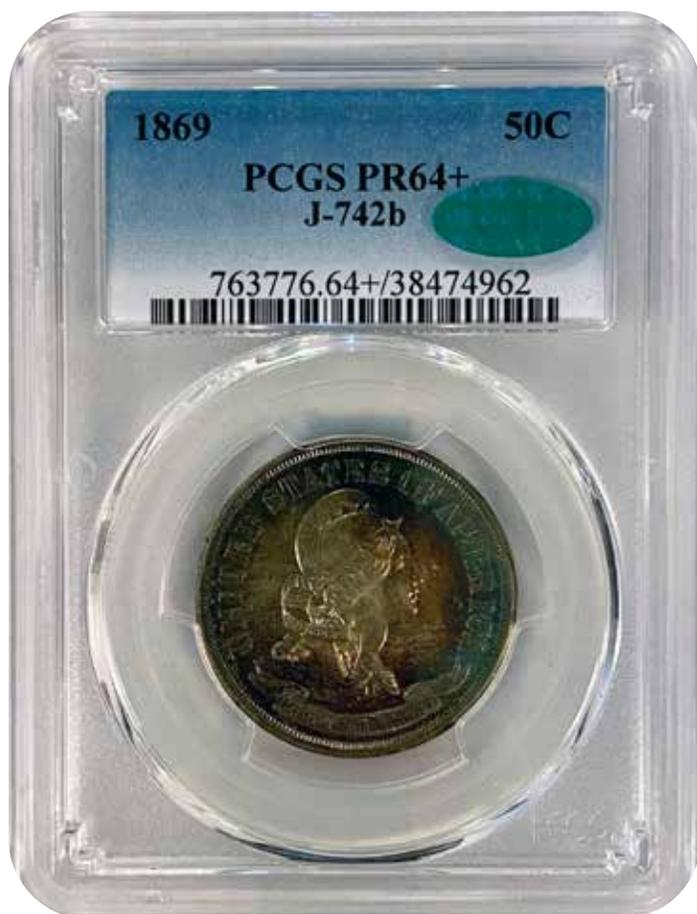
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PCGS Certifies Unique Standard Silver Pattern

by Marc Crane



Patterns in the Standard Silver series, inscribed on each coin STANDARD SILVER, were produced in the dime, quarter dollar and half dollar denominations. The dies were engraved by William Barber with one common reverse die. They were struck in silver, copper, aluminum and brass.

This discovery coin was struck without Barber's initial on the ribbon.

This unique discovery coin, without Barber's initial on the ribbon, was struck with a plain edge. It has been assigned Judd number 742b and was previously unknown to the numismatic community.

PCGS Certifies Unique Standard Silver Pattern



1869 Standard Silver Half Dollar

J-742b

Without Initial "B" On Ribbon

PCGS PR 64+ CAC

UNIQUE, UNLISTED & UNRECORDED

PCGS Certifies Unique Standard Silver Pattern



1869 Standard Silver Half Dollar

J-742b

Without Initial "B" On Ribbon

PCGS PR 64+ CAC

UNIQUE, UNLISTED & UNRECORDED

PCGS Certifies Unique Standard Silver Pattern

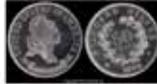


Below is a comparison with J-742a (pictured on the left) that has the B on the ribbon:



PCGS Certifies Unique Standard Silver Pattern

uspatterns.com



J746/P828

The Standard Silver design. These were sold in sets with the other designs and denominations for \$15. To view the set, click [here](#).

2 die varieties are known for this design as follows:

Barber's initial "B" in the folds of the ribbon above the "L" in "Liberty" as shown in the enlargement below



This die also shows doubling on the motto "In God We Trust". These were struck with about 20 degrees rotation from normal coin turn.

Silver with reeded edge **J742/P823** This is fairly common.

Silver with plain edge **J743/P824** Less than a dozen are known.

Copper with reeded edge **J744/P825** Less than a dozen are known.

Copper with plain edge **J745/P826** Less than a dozen are known.

Brass with reeded edge **J745A/P827** This was not in the original Judd book. An example was offered in Christie's 1888 sale and then "rediscovered" by PCGS and illustrated in the May 11, 1992 issue of Coin World.

Your editor also has an image of a damaged/scratched example that has also been described as brass. It is not known if this is truly a second example or an off-color **J744**.

Aluminum with reeded edge **J746/P828** Less than a half dozen are known.

Aluminum with plain edge **J747/P829** Less than a half dozen are known.

No initial "B" in the folds

There are actually 2 dies like this. The first is the die of 1869 with point of crown under the letter "L".



The second is the die of 1870 with point of crown under the letter "L".



Examples are known as follows:

Silver with reeded edge **J742A & J747A/P830** with about 3 or 4 are known including the Morris Evans-BM 8/98, Heritage 1/07 (PCGS84) and Heritage 6/17 (PCGS80) sales. All seen thus far use the first die.

Silver with plain edge **J742B/P830A** with an example submitted to PCGS in June 2019 and as of November 2019 was in the possession of Mike Byers and is illustrated below courtesy of PCGS.



A reverse hub trial of this design, in white metal, **J5389-11/P3382** is in the Smithsonian.

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Contributor to COINWEEK



DAVID CAMIRE VISITING MINTS AROUND THE WORLD

David is a grading finalizer at NGC. His position allows him the opportunity to view and grade hundreds of thousands of modern world coins each year. He specializes in Mint Errors and Modern Chinese coins. His expertise also includes all phases of coin manufacturing and has helped to create and design several coins and medals.

David has visited all three US mints (numerous times) and continues to add to his world mint visits. His latest addition was in 2019 when he spent a day visiting the Thailand mint in Bangkok. He looks forward to traveling again once COVID is over.

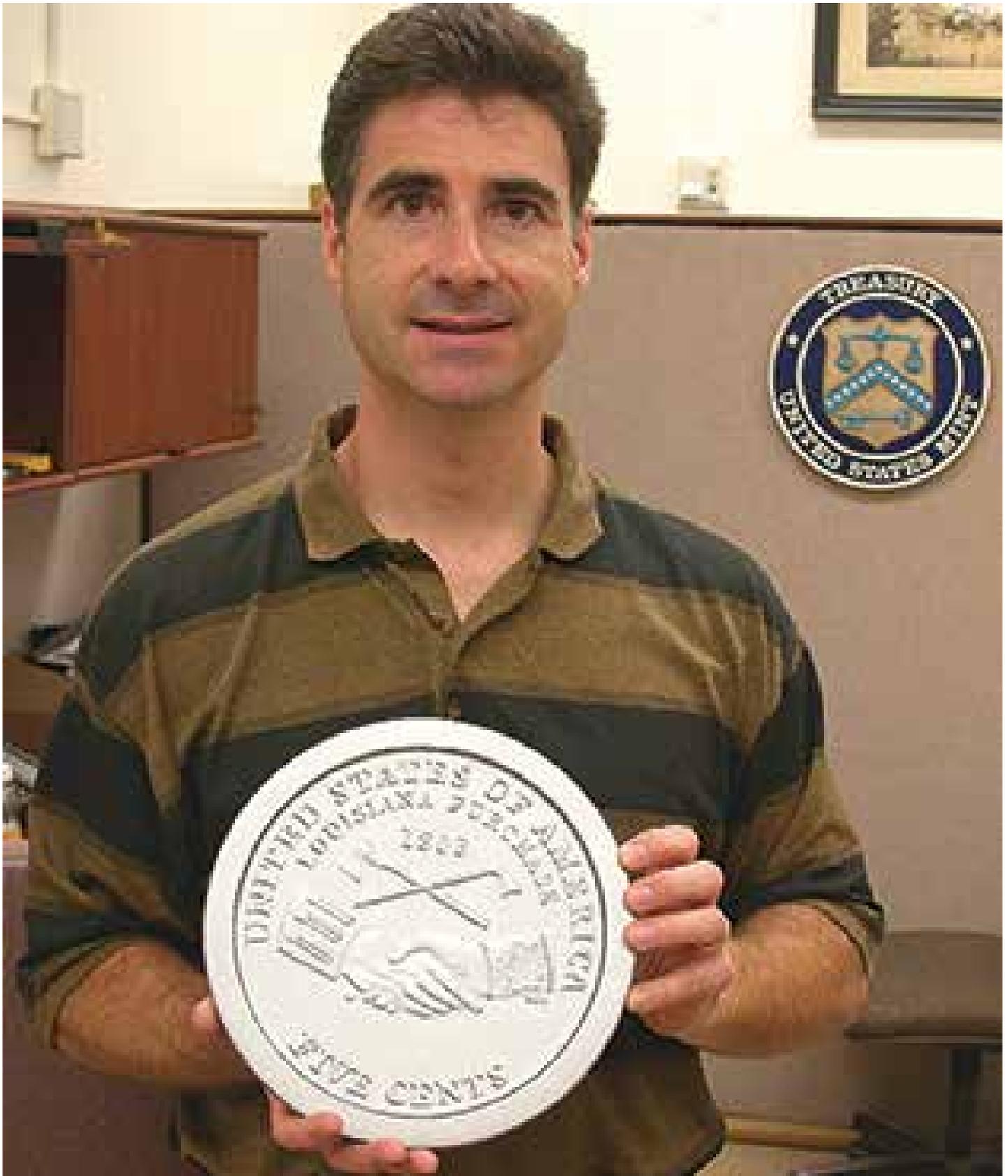
David has consulted for government agencies, US and world mints in the field of numismatics. He has also co-authored 100 Greatest U.S. Error Coins and has contributed to such numismatic publications as Coin World, COINage, Numismatic News, The Numismatist and the Red Book. David is an active volunteer at the Smithsonian Institution's Museum of American History.

He admits that his greatest passion is still mint errors!



David Camire holding the five-ounce silver Apollo First Strike coin in 2019.

DAVID CAMIRE VISITING MINTS AROUND THE WORLD



David Camire holding a plaster five cent design at the Philadelphia Mint in 2004.

DAVID CAMIRE VISITING MINTS AROUND THE WORLD



David Camire at the Denver Mint in 2006.

DAVID CAMIRE VISITING MINTS AROUND THE WORLD



David Camire examining the Smithsonian's National Numismatic Collection in 2008.

DAVID CAMIRE VISITING MINTS AROUND THE WORLD



David Camire striking coins at the San Francisco Mint in 2016.

DAVID CAMIRE VISITING MINTS AROUND THE WORLD



David Camire visiting the China Banknote Printing And Minting Corp.

DAVID CAMIRE VISITING MINTS AROUND THE WORLD



David Camire touring the China Banknote Printing And Minting Corp's coins and dies.

DAVID CAMIRE VISITING MINTS AROUND THE WORLD



David Camire at the Iceland Mint Museum.

DAVID CAMIRE VISITING MINTS AROUND THE WORLD



David Camire viewing displays at the Iceland Mint Museum.

DAVID CAMIRE VISITING MINTS AROUND THE WORLD



A plaster cast, die and coin display at the Iceland Mint Museum.

DAVID CAMIRE VISITING MINTS AROUND THE WORLD



David Camire striking a coin on a Grabener Press at the Serbian Mint.

DAVID CAMIRE VISITING MINTS AROUND THE WORLD



A Schuler Coin Press at the Serbian Mint.

DAVID CAMIRE VISITING MINTS AROUND THE WORLD



David Camire visiting the Shanghai Mint.

DAVID CAMIRE VISITING MINTS AROUND THE WORLD



David Camire holding a plaster cast at the South African Mint.

DAVID CAMIRE VISITING MINTS AROUND THE WORLD



David Camire with a screw press at the South African Mint.

DAVID CAMIRE VISITING MINTS AROUND THE WORLD



David Camire viewing plaster casts at the Thailand Mint.

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**Undated Three-Piece "Clover Leaf" Eisenhower Dollar
Struck on Clad Dime Planchets -- PR68 Ultra Cameo NGC**

Sold For \$105,000



Front Cover Lots: 5032, 5174, 5158, 5001, 5119
Back Cover Lots: 5065, 5012, 5020, 5074, 5087, 5080, 5008, 5034, 5018, 5116, 5097, 5103, 5145, 5126, 5191, 5154, 5146

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**Undated Three-Piece "Clover Leaf" Eisenhower Dollar
Struck on Clad Dime Planchets -- PR68 Ultra Cameo NGC**

Sold For \$105,000



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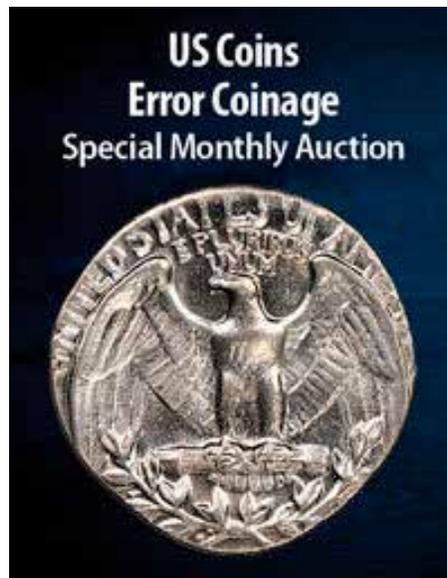
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PRICES REALIZED IN THE APRIL 2021 US ERROR COINAGE SPECIAL ONLINE HERITAGE AUCTION



*The following coins sold in the April 2021 Error Coinage US Coins Special Monthly Auction #60197.
Images Courtesy of Heritage Auctions, HA.com*

**1999-P New Jersey Statehood Quarter -- Struck on Foreign Planchet MS65 NGC
Sold for: \$13,200.00**



**2000-P Sacagawea Dollar -- Multi Struck, 70% & 75% Off Center -- MS64 PCGS
Sold for: \$2,640.00**



**1964 Kennedy Half Dollar -- Struck on Clad Type One Quarter Planchet -- MS64 NGC
Sold for: \$4,080.00**



**1965 Washington Quarter -- Struck on a 90% Silver Planchet -- AU53 NGC
Sold for: \$7,800.00**



**1943-S Lincoln Cent -- Struck on a Silver Dime Blank -- AU53 NGC
Sold for: \$3,720.00**



**2000-P Sacagawea Dollar -- Struck on Foreign Planchet -- MS65 PCGS
Sold for: \$4,920.00**



**1977-S Eisenhower Dollar -- Struck Through & Retained Copper Staple -- PR67 Deep Cameo PCGS
Sold for: \$8,400.00**



**1981 Lincoln Cent -- Die Cap on 5C Planchet -- MS62 PCGS
Sold for: \$6,000.00**



**Kennedy Half Dollar -- Struck on Copper Cent Planchet, Uniface Obverse -- PR67 Red PCGS
Sold for: \$3,120.00**



**1911 \$2 1/2 Indian Quarter Eagle -- Struck 5% Off Center -- MS61 PCGS
Sold for: \$3,120.00**



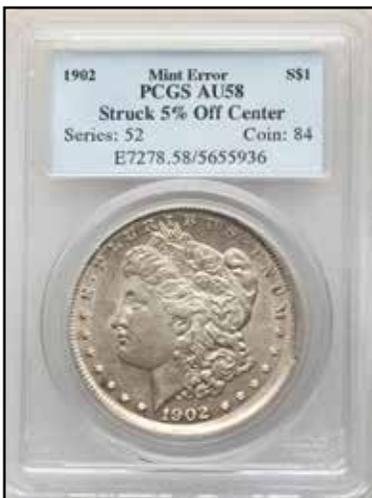
**(197X-S) Kennedy Half Dollar -- Double Struck on Clad Dime Planchet -- PR66 Cameo PCGS
Sold for: \$5,280.00**



**1968-S Washington Quarter -- Struck on Clad Dime Planchet -- PR66 PCGS
Sold for: \$1,680.00**



**1902 Morgan Dollar -- Struck 5% Off Center -- AU58 PCGS
Sold for: \$1,320.00**



**1977-S Jefferson Nickel -- Double Struck Both Off Center, 35% & 40% -- PR67 Deep Cameo PCGS
Sold for: \$1,860.00**



**1967 Lincoln Cent -- Struck on Costa Rica Chrome Stainless Steel 10C -- MS63 PCGS
Sold for: \$1,320.00**



**1855 Flying Eagle Cent, Judd-168 Original, Pollock-193, R.4 -- Double Struck -- PR64 Brown PCGS
Sold for: \$9,600.00**



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



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



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



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



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



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



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



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



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

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PREVIOUSLY UNKNOWN SACAGAWEA/PRESIDENTIAL DOLLAR MULE SELLS IN HERITAGE AUCTION

*The following coin sold in the April 2021 Central States US Coins Signature Auction #1329.
Images Courtesy of Heritage Auctions, HA.com*

**2014-D Sacagawea/Presidential Dollar Mule
Previously Unknown Mint Error
The Discovery Coin, AU58**

Sold for: \$84,000.00



2014-D \$1 Sacagawea/ Presidential Dollar Mule, Discovery Coin, AU58 NGC.

A mule is perhaps the most fascinating mint error known to modern collectors. Most error types, such as off-center strikes, brockages, indents, die caps, wrong planchets, etc., are the product of some part of the mechanical coin production line failing to function as normal. Many such errors are the statistically inevitable result of striking hundreds of millions of coins per year through a single set of presses. Others are so fantastic that it would be illogical not to accept the idea that they had “help” getting out of the Mint. Mules, on the other hand, are an error of their own breed. Broadly speaking, a mule is a coin struck from two dies that

were never meant to be paired. Rather than the product of mechanical failings, as are most modern mint errors, mules are the product of human error.

Instances of this in the latter half of the 19th century were the product of questionable Mint employee practices to profit from the sale of such coins to outside collectors. In modern times, though, mules are actual errors, and the instances of coinage are rare. Perhaps the most famous mule coin in American numismatics is the famous Sacagawea dollar/Washington quarter mule struck at Philadelphia in the year 2000. Less than 20 examples of the error are known, and whenever one appears at auction, a spirited bidding war and six-figure hammer price are virtual certainties. Those

double-denomination mules are considered to be one of if not the greatest modern coins in United States numismatics, error or otherwise.

The present lot is in the same class as those pieces, but being thus far unique, it stands apart on its own ground as well. The obverse is from an ordinary 2014-D Sacagawea dollar, but the reverse is that intended for the Presidential dollars of that year. A pressman at the Mint, when changing out the dies on one of the presses, inadvertently selected a Presidential dollar reverse rather than the appropriate Native Hospitality reverse. The mistake was likely noticed shortly after the press resumed operation, and Mint practice would have been to destroy

all of the affected coins. This piece evidently fell through the cracks and escaped the Mint in a bag with ordinary Sacagawea dollars.

The discovery of this piece took place in 2019, when it was found in a bag of mixed dollar coins obtained from a bank. It has the expected light abrasions and signs of high point friction that are to be expected of a circulation find, but satiny luster remains, and the significance of the coin vastly overshadows any regard to its grade. Coin World magazine publicized the discovery of this coin in a January 15, 2021 article by Bill Gibbs. Gibbs included a statement from David J. Camire, an NGC grading finalizer and coauthor of *100*

Greatest U.S. Error Coins.
Camire said:

“This is yet another great find by a collector and an important reminder for the coin collecting community that astonishing discoveries are still being made. Today, the US Mint uses technology and procedures that make it highly unlikely for mint errors not only to be produced, but also to escape into circulation. When they do, they become highly collectible and the NGC grading team has the expertise and resources to authenticate rare mint errors like these. Now, the hunt is on to see whether additional specimens can be found. Happy hunting!”

At this time, no additional examples of this error have

been reported. When the Sacagawea dollar/Washington quarter mule was discovered, a widespread search to find more examples ensued, but that mule proved its rarity -- over a period of more than 20 years, fewer than 20 examples were found. Moreover, that mule’s initial discovery was made within months of the coin being struck. This mule was not discovered for five years after its coinage. History would suggest that the number of additional pieces “in the wild” waiting to be found is profoundly small, if such coins exist at all. The present offering, whether truly unique or simply the first of several discoveries that will take place in the coming decades, will always retain its title as “The Discovery Coin.”





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Inverted Third Printing Error Fr. 2302 \$5 1934A
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The NB of Middlebury Ch. # 1195
PCGS Very Fine 25
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Buffalo, NY- \$50/100
Double Denomination 1882 Date Back
Fr. 559/567 The Columbia NB Ch. # (E)4741
About Uncirculated
Sold for \$57,500



Doubled Third Printing Fr. 1935-D \$2 1976
Federal Reserve Note
PMG Gem Uncirculated 65 EPQ
Sold for \$18,000



Fr. 2084-H \$20 1996 Federal Reserve Note
PCGS Choice New 63PPQ
Sold for \$25,300

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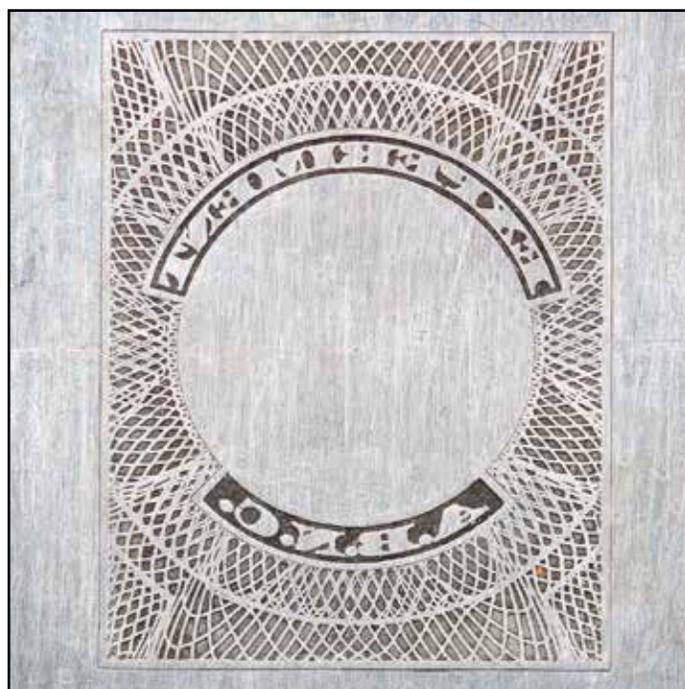
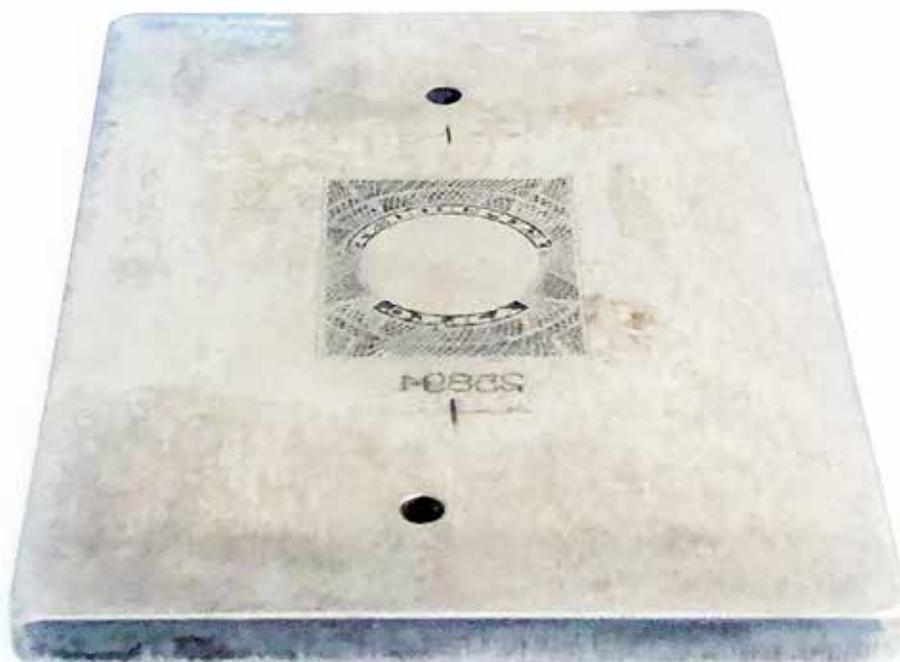
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AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY EXPERIMENTAL STAMP PRINTING PLATE

by Mike Byers



EXPERIMENT / A.B.N.C. Hand Engraved Into Design

AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY EXPERIMENTAL STAMP PRINTING PLATE

This experimental stamp printing plate from the American Bank Note Company is one of only two known. The dimensions of the plate are 2.5” x 3.5” and it is number 25894. The steel plate was produced by John Sellers & Sons in Sheffield, England, a company established in 1820 that manufactured engravers plates, dies and tools. The American Bank Note Company incorporated hand-engraved lettering and pictures along with geometric patterns created by a specially engineered lathe. The intricacy of the design was implemented to guard against forgery. This experimental stamp printing plate has “EXPERIMENT / A.B.N.C.” hand-engraved as well as an intricate geometric design.

The American Bank Note Company was founded in 1795 (initially as the Murray, Draper, Fairman & Company) by Robert Scot, who was the first official engraver of the U.S. Mint. This company became the nation’s most prominent engraving and printing firm. The company’s products included superior quality stock and bond certificates, paper currency for the nation’s thousands of state-chartered banks, postage stamps for the U.S. Government, and a wide variety of other engraved and printed products. In addition, the American Bank Note Company printed currency notes for many world countries.

The first federally-issued paper currency was circulated by the U.S. Treasury Department

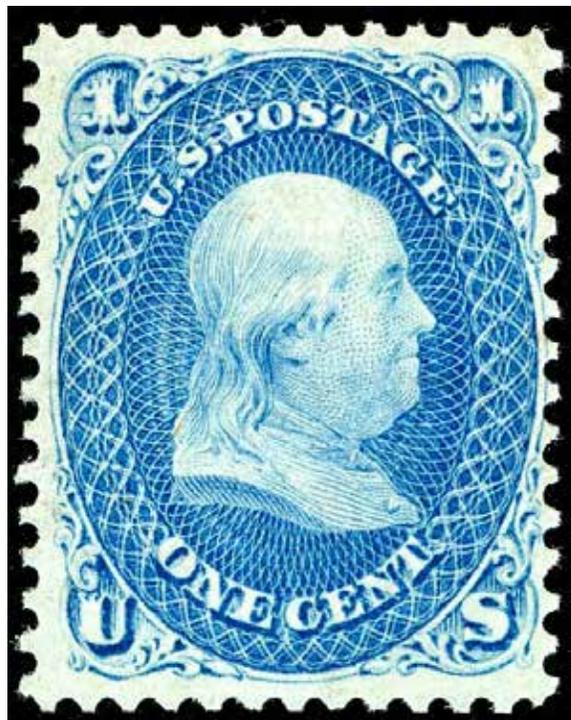
AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY EXPERIMENTAL STAMP PRINTING PLATE

following the outbreak of the Civil War. Under contract with the U.S. Government, paper money was produced by the American Bank Note Company. In addition, the American Bank Note Company also produced paper money for the Confederacy.

The American Bank Note Company was also contracted

by the U.S. Government for the private printing of American stamps. In July of 1894, the American Bank Note Company delivered its entire stamp-producing operation to the U.S. Bureau of Engraving and Printing in Washington, D.C., where U.S. stamps were still printed into the 1990s.

The Benjamin Franklin Issue of 1861 from the first series of U.S. Postage Stamps was produced by the National Bank Note Company (later called the American Bank Note Company).



AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY EXPERIMENTAL STAMP PRINTING PLATE

When the American Bank Note Company seized their printing operations, the old dies and printing plates were stored in a warehouse. In 2004, the American Bank Note Company sold its archive of old dies and printing plates to Archival Collectibles L.L.C., a company owned by two coin dealers, Steve Blum and John Albanese, for a few million dollars.

In a 2005 New York Times article, Q. David Bowers, an authority on coins and bank notes, referred to the archives “like opening King Tut’s tomb.” Also in the article, Steve Blum stated that “items with historic

or artistic significance, in Mr. Bowers’s opinion, could bring tens of thousands of dollars each. Better pieces will be donated to museums or collectors’ societies.” John Albanese mentioned that “they had already turned down an offer of \$150,000 for the printing plate of a Walt Disney Company stock certificate showing the founder and his famous mouse.”

This experimental stamp printing plate from the American Bank Note Company is one of only two known. The other experimental plate is number 25893 and has a similar design. This plate is a significant part of the history of United States stamp production.

AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY EXPERIMENTAL STAMP PRINTING PLATE



American Bank Note Company
Experimental Stamp Printing Plate
Steel 2.5" x 3.5" Plate No. 25894
1 of 2 Known

AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY EXPERIMENTAL STAMP PRINTING PLATE



American Bank Note Company
Experimental Stamp Printing Plate
Steel 2.5" x 3.5" Plate No. 25894
1 of 2 Known



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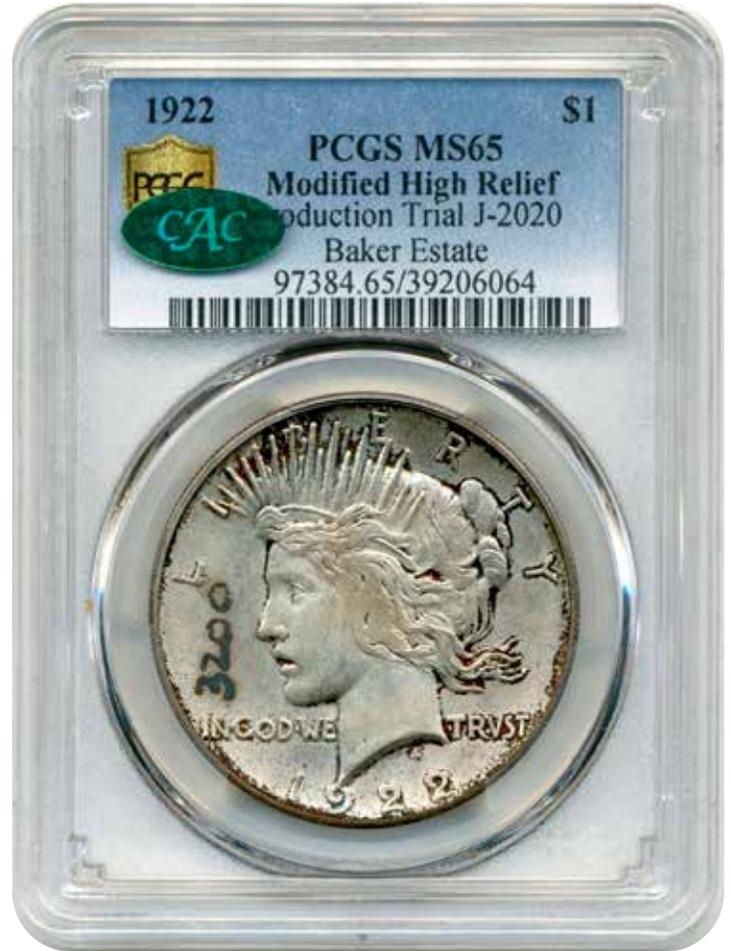


MINSHULL TRADING

1922 \$1 Modified High Relief
Production Trial J-2020
MS65 PCGS

\$250,000

Unique in Mint State. CAC. Historically one of the most important Silver Dollars ever made. '3200' was applied at the Mint. The die failed after striking 3200 coins and the rest were all melted. Given to Mint Director Robert Baker by Mint Superintendent Freas Styer. Judd-2020. Unique Business Strike. Baker Estate, Mint Director A Landmark Numismatic Rarity and a Once in a Lifetime Acquisition. This is by far and away one of the most important Silver Dollars I have ever had the privilege to own. For purveyors and connoisseurs of the series there is likely no equal. For those who understand, there is no parallel. Of course, most people don't realize it even exists. Many people know that a Low Relief Peace Dollar was struck, as well as a High Relief version. Few people realize, however, there is an entirely unique business strike Modified "Medium Relief" Peace Dollar which exists. The higher striking pressure that was necessary to produce the 1921 High Relief Peace Dollars caused the dies to fail prematurely, and thus a quest was underway to "modify" the design to make a more commercially viable product. They lowered the design relief, but only slightly. What came about was a production run of 3,200 coins. The first one, struck in Proof, sold for well beyond \$300,000 many years ago. On Strike #3200 the dies failed and every single other coin was melted. What remains is the ONLY circulation strike example in existence of the Medium Relief design, and it is a major prize for any world class collection.



UNIQUE AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY EL SALVADOR STAMP PRINTING PLATE

by Mike Byers

Complete Set of All Four Denominations



This is a unique 1948 El Salvador stamp printing plate from the American Bank Note Company. It features a set of all four different denominations of stamps on the plate. The denominations are 8 Centavos, 12 Centavos airmail, 14 Centavos airmail

and 1 Colón airmail (Scott #605 & C108-110). They feature the portrait of General Manuel José Arce who was the president of the Federal Republic of Central America from 1825 to 1829. The stamps were released in 1948 commemorating the 100 anniversary of his death. The

UNIQUE AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY EL SALVADOR STAMP PRINTING PLATE

first stamps of El Salvador were issued in 1867 and printed by the American Bank Note Company.

This stamp printing plate from the American Bank Note Company is unique. The dimensions of the plate are 3.25" x 7.25" and it is number 7974. The American Bank Note Company incorporated hand-engraved lettering and pictures along with geometric patterns created by a specially engineered lathe. The intricacy of the design was implemented to guard against forgery.

The American Bank Note Company was founded in 1795 (initially as the Murray, Draper, Fairman & Company) by Robert Scot, who was the first official engraver of the U.S. Mint. This company became the nation's most prominent engraving and

printing firm. The company's products included superior quality stock and bond certificates, paper currency for the nation's thousands of state-chartered banks, postage stamps for the U.S. Government, and a wide variety of other engraved and printed products. In addition, the American Bank Note Company printed currency notes for many world countries.

The first federally-issued paper currency was circulated by the U.S. Treasury Department following the outbreak of the Civil War. Under contract with the U.S. Government, paper money was produced by the American Bank Note Company. In addition, the American Bank Note Company also produced paper money for the Confederacy.

The American Bank Note

UNIQUE AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY EL SALVADOR STAMP PRINTING PLATE

Company was also contracted by the U.S. Government for the private printing of American stamps. In July of 1894, the American Bank Note Company delivered its entire stamp-producing operation to the U.S. Bureau of Engraving and Printing in Washington, D.C., where U.S. stamps were still printed into the 1990s.

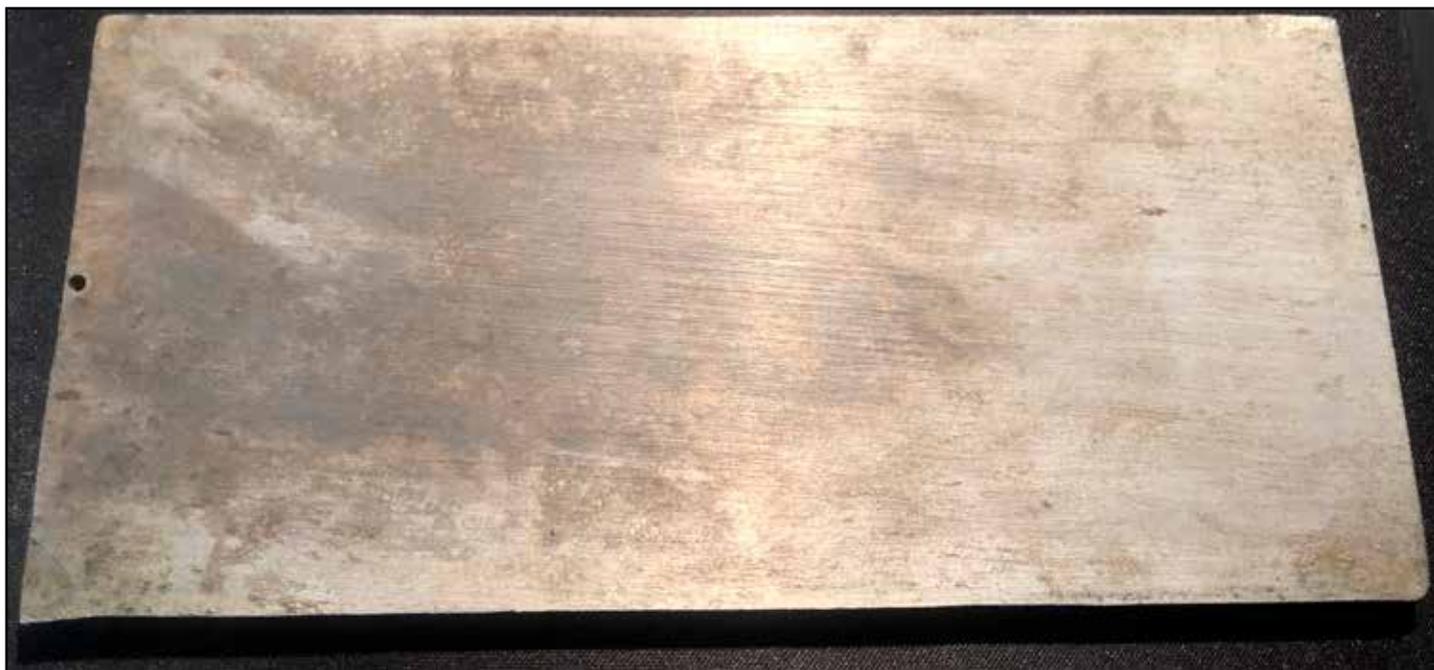
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This unique 1948 El Salvador stamp printing plate featuring all four denominations is a significant part of the history of United States stamp production and also an important part of El Salvador’s history commemorating General Manuel José Arce.

UNIQUE AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY EL SALVADOR STAMP PRINTING PLATE



American Bank Note Company
1948 El Salvador Stamp Printing Plate
Complete Set of All Four Denominations
Steel 3.25" x 7.25" Plate No. 7974
UNIQUE

UNIQUE AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY EL SALVADOR STAMP PRINTING PLATE



American Bank Note Company
1948 El Salvador Stamp Printing Plate
Complete Set of All Four Denominations
Steel 3.25" x 7.25" Plate No. 7974
UNIQUE

UNIQUE AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY EL SALVADOR STAMP PRINTING PLATE

Here is a complete set of 1948 El Salvador stamps:



COINWeek

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c o i n w e e k . c o m

MINT ERROR COIN CHRONICLES: TRANSITIONAL ERRORS

BY NGC

Errors where a previous year's planchet was used are some of the most exciting in all numismatics.

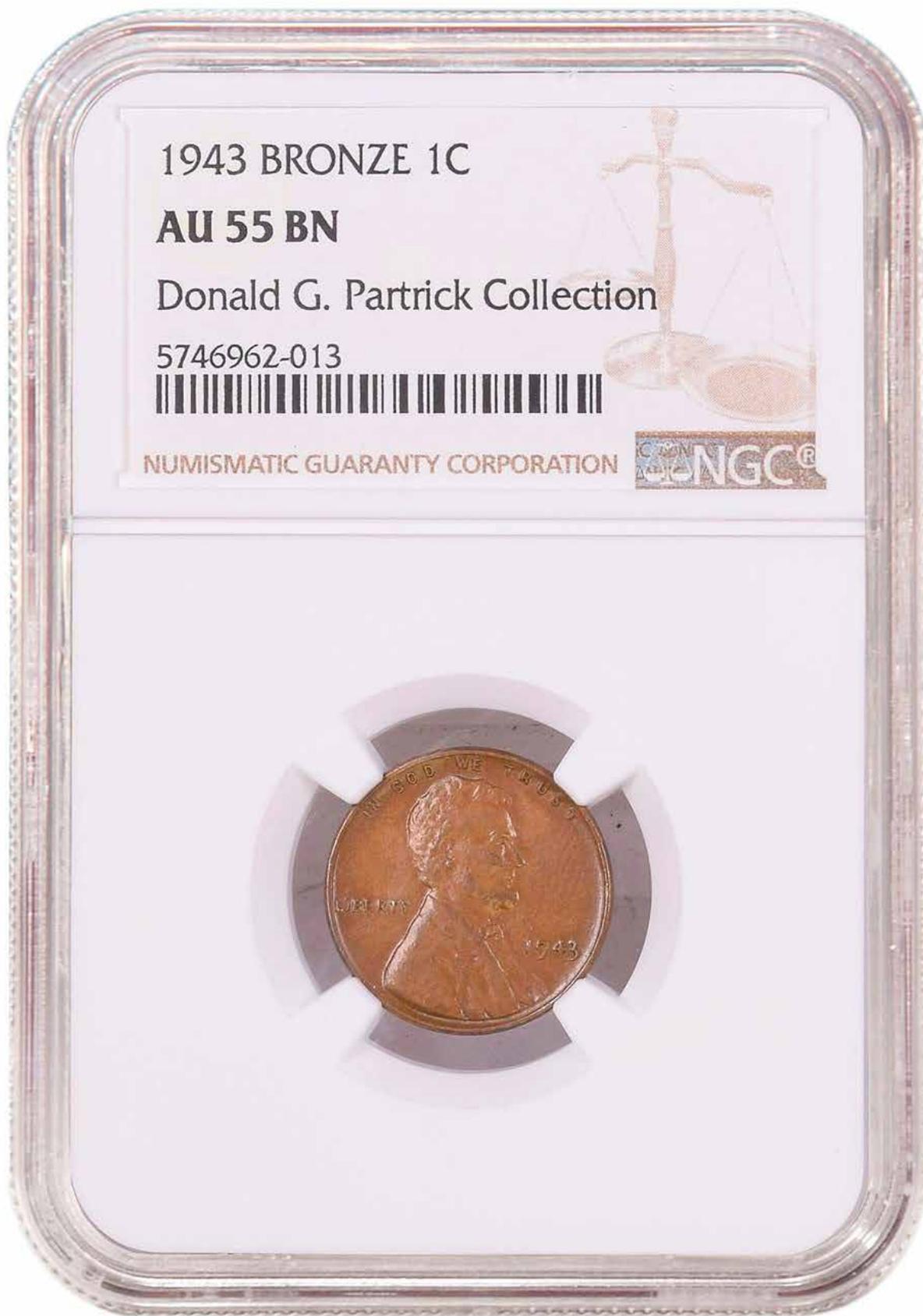
Numismatic Guaranty Corporation® (NGC®) is the world's leading authority on mint errors, a popular segment of numismatics. In Mint Error Coin Chronicles, we take an in-depth look at a mint error. This month's topic is Transitional Errors.

A Transitional Error occurs when a coin is struck on a planchet from a previous year with different metal composition. The most famous are the 1943 Lincoln Cents struck on 1942 bronze blanks. An example from the Partrick Collection graded NGC

AU 55 BN is being offered this month in a Heritage Auctions sale. Only about 40 are known from all three mints, and they generally realize prices in the six figures.

To save copper for the war effort, the US Mint switched to zinc-coated steel planchets for 1943 cents. However, a few cents with the 1943 date were struck with leftover bronze planchets. It is likely that these bronze planchets remained lodged within tote bins that were later filled with steel planchets and then worked their way loose.

MINT ERROR COIN CHRONICLES: TRANSITIONAL ERRORS



**1943 Bronze Cent graded NGC AU 55 BN and
pedigreed to the Donald G. Partrick Collection**

MINT ERROR COIN CHRONICLES: TRANSITIONAL ERRORS



**1943 Bronze Cent graded NGC AU 55 BN and
pedigreed to the Donald G. Partrick Collection**

MINT ERROR COIN CHRONICLES: TRANSITIONAL ERRORS

This same scenario is likely what led to a similar Transitional Error in 1944, when Mint facilities switched back to bronze planchets for the cent.

A handful of examples of 1944 cents struck in San Francisco and Denver using the zinc-coated steel planchets are known to exist.



1944-D Cent graded NGC Mint Error 61 - Transitional

MINT ERROR COIN CHRONICLES: TRANSITIONAL ERRORS



1944-D Cent graded NGC Mint Error 61 - Transitional

MINT ERROR COIN CHRONICLES: TRANSITIONAL ERRORS

Not quite as easy to spot are the Transitional Errors that occurred with 1965 coins that were struck on the previous year's 90% silver planchets, instead of the new copper-nickel ones. An example is this 1965 Quarter graded NGC

Mint Error AU 53 being offered in a Heritage Auctions sale this month. During 1965 and 1966, silver coins dated 1964 and clad coins dated 1965 were in production simultaneously.



1965 Quarter graded NGC Mint Error AU 53

MINT ERROR COIN CHRONICLES: TRANSITIONAL ERRORS

There are also Transitional Errors struck on blanks intended for the next year. An example is 1964 coinage in clad instead of silver. More recently, transitional errors have been discovered involving the Susan B. Anthony and Sacagawea Dollars of 1999 and 2000.



1965 Quarter graded NGC Mint Error AU 53

Fred Weinberg & Co.

Dealer in Major Mint Error Coins & Currency

fred@fredweinberg.com | 818.986.3733



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

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

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

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

e-mail: fred@fredweinberg.com

fredweinberg.com

STRUCK THRU CLOTH ERROR COINS

by Christopher Talbot Frank, CTF Error Coins

Every major error collector needs a struck thru cloth example in their error coin type set. Struck thru cloth error coins are coins that were struck thru fabric and have a weave pattern on them.

Coins have been struck thru all different types of materials and objects leaving an impression of the item in the coin. For this photo essay, I will be focusing on coins with a definite cloth pattern struck into the coin. The vast majority of these error coins probably come from a cloth rag that the coin press operator keeps handy to wipe off excessive grease used to lubricate the press. The cloth rag would be close to the striking chamber and somehow comes in between the coin

die and a blank planchet leaving the cloth impression. The cloth may cover the whole die or just partially leaving different percentages of the struck thru area. Different types of fabric have been struck into coins leaving various weave patterns.

One of my favorite examples has a glossy cloth pattern from being struck thru cloth tape commonly referred to as duct tape.

Struck thru cloth errors are very rare with great eye appeal and would be a unique addition to any coin collection.

Find us on Instagram at: [ctf_error_coins](#) and visit our website: [ctferrorcoins.com](#).

STRUCK THRU CLOTH ERROR COINS

NGC MS66RD Struck Thru Cloth Copper Lincoln Cent Mint Error



STRUCK THRU CLOTH ERROR COINS

NGC MS64 Struck Thru Cloth Lincoln Cent Mint Error



STRUCK THRU CLOTH ERROR COINS

1953 D NGC MS63 Struck Thru Cloth Wheat Cent Mint Error



STRUCK THRU CLOTH ERROR COINS

ANACS Struck Thru DUCT TAPE Wheat Cent Ultra Rare Mint



STRUCK THRU CLOTH ERROR COINS

ANACS MS63 Struck Thru Cloth Jefferson Nickel Mint Error



STRUCK THRU CLOTH ERROR COINS

**1969 D NGC MS62 Struck Thru Cloth Nickel Mint Error
The “Hair Net Jefferson”**



STRUCK THRU CLOTH ERROR COINS

100% Struck Thru Cloth Jefferson Nickel Mint Error PCGS MS63



STRUCK THRU CLOTH ERROR COINS

NGC MS63 100% Struck Thru Cloth Dime Mint Error



STRUCK THRU CLOTH ERROR COINS

196x D PCGS MS62 90% Struck Thru Cloth Silver Dime Mint Error



STRUCK THRU CLOTH ERROR COINS

PCGS MS62 75% Struck Thru Cloth Dime Mint Error



STRUCK THRU CLOTH ERROR COINS

PCGS MS64 Struck Thru Cloth Silver Quarter Mint Error



STRUCK THRU CLOTH ERROR COINS

NGC MS64 100% Struck Thru Cloth Quarter Mint Error



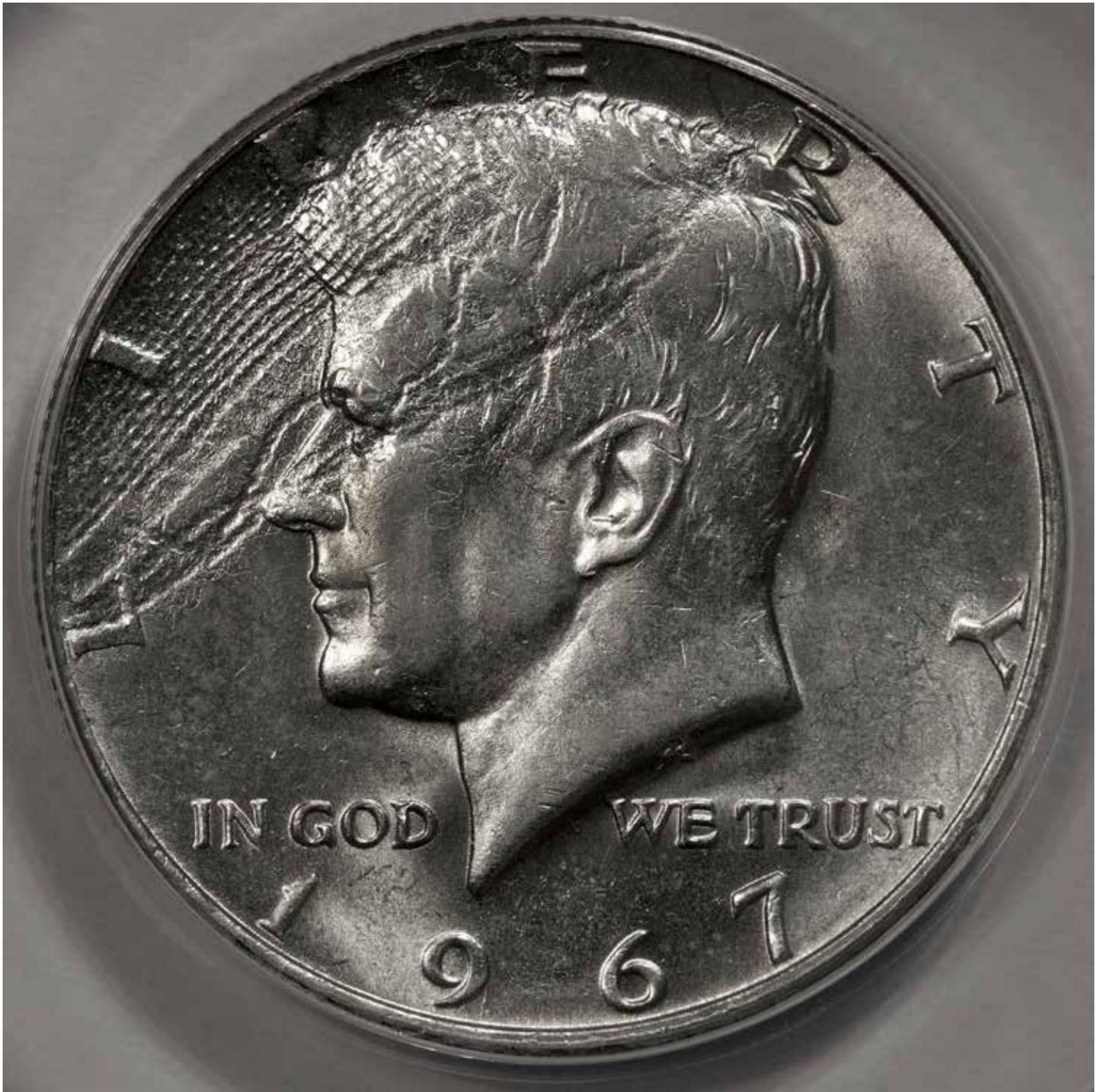
STRUCK THRU CLOTH ERROR COINS

PCGS AU58 Struck Thru Cloth Quarter Mint Error



STRUCK THRU CLOTH ERROR COINS

1967 ANACS AU50 Struck Thru Cloth Silver Kennedy Half Dollar



CTF Error Coins

Christopher Talbot Frank



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with Exceptional Eye Appeal



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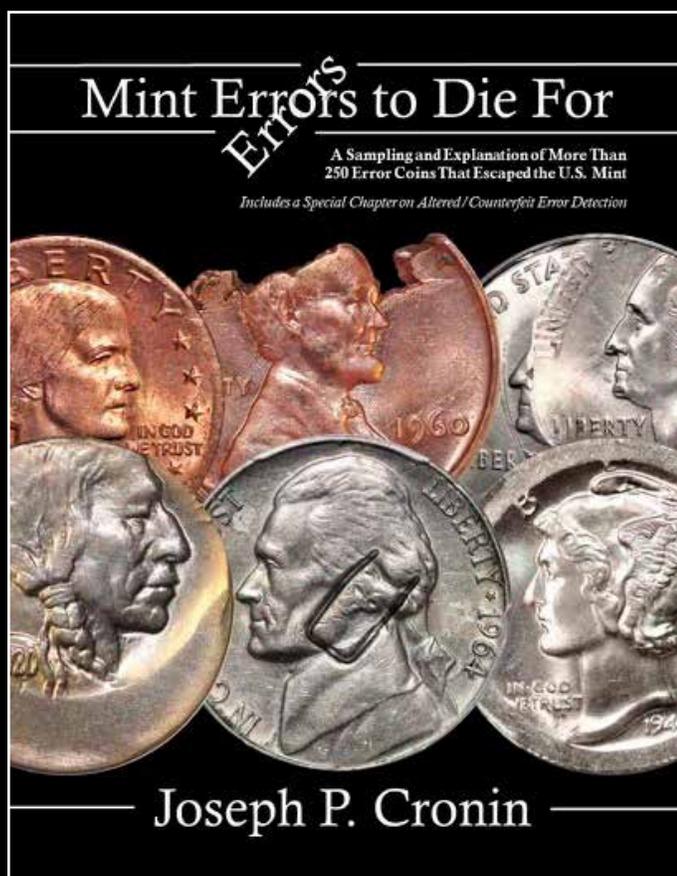
(619) 698-0050

ctfphoto@cox.net

An Exciting New Mint Error Book:

Mint Errors to Die For

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



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

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

Recommendations from Numismatic Experts

"One of the only new books on Mint Errors over the past 10 years, this is required reading for both the new and experienced collector. The information, background, and detailed photos are all there for anyone interested in studying the many minting mistakes made at our U.S. Mints."
— Fred Weinberg, *PCGS Mint error authenticator, author, and dealer.*

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

"As a counterfeit researcher and writer for the past several years, the area of counterfeit errors is beyond my personal scope and focus. However, now I have a 'Go-to' resource in this area. This book is a 'Must-have' to help identify many counterfeit and altered errors!"
— Jack Young, *2019 winner of the Anti-Counterfeiting Task Force's 'Alan Kreszer' Award.*



Printed in the USA



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WAYS TO BUILD A MINT ERROR COLLECTION

by Jon Sullivan

Originally from sullivannumismatics.com

How are you assembling your mint error collection? There are many ways that the collector can do so, as mint errors are easy to customize to one's individual preferences and taste. However, if a collector wants to have more of a systematically built collection, there is also the ability to create "sets" that are more akin to the conventional "date and mint" collections of coins, or acquiring the "finest known" set of graded coins. So here are some ideas on building your own error collection.



**ANACS Certified 1977 Quarter
Struck on a Nickel Planchet MS64**

WAYS TO BUILD A MINT ERROR COLLECTION

Grade Based Sets

Since all the major grading services assign numerical grades to coins, the ability to create a “finest known” set is entirely possible at least to an extent. Because there are no population reports, and no registry sets for errors, the ability to know for sure if there is a finer example out there is impossible. However, acquiring the errors based on their high grade would be an ongoing and fun challenge. For example, a collector could build their collection based on acquiring all the state quarter off-centers from just the first year of the series, 1999, between 35-65% off-center, and with a minimum grade of MS65 or higher. This would be a 10 coins set of P&D coins. Such a collection that was

based on just getting the off-centers would be fairly attainable with some searching, but the high grade would make it indeed much more difficult to acquire.

Other ideas for a grade set that would not require the coins be certified would be simply having some grade attributes that are required to fit into your collection, such as a 1959-2003 set of Memorial cents with all the coins being 40-60% off-center and being uncirculated with full red surfaces. Such a collection would be very challenging due to the “red” designation, although relatively inexpensive for most dates. These would not have to be certified since the precise numeric grade isn’t needed, but just the “uncirculated” and “red” designation.

WAYS TO BUILD A MINT ERROR COLLECTION



Shared with us by error collector Troy M. of Maryland, a collection of errors for the date 1970. The collection is comprised of errors for the year “1970”, with many different error types within the set.

WAYS TO BUILD A MINT ERROR COLLECTION

Date and Mint Sets

Many collectors aim for a complete date and mint set of a particular error type on a particular series, such as acquiring all dates and mints of cents on dime planchets, or nickels on cent planchets, or off-center Roosevelt dimes. There's a myriad of ways it can be done. Just pick a series, an error type, and a grade range for the coins and keep track of it on an electronic or hand written document so you can reference it whenever you come across possible examples for your collection.



**1980 Nickel Off-Metal
on a Cent Planchet**

Error Types

Some collectors enjoy a particular error type, such as missing clad layers, and will try to form a collection based on that error type. For example, a collector could build a 10c, 25c, 50c, and \$1 set of missing clad layers. If they wanted a further challenge, they then could get the obverse and reverse of each, or try to acquire one or more of the super rare missing clad layers types such as a proof coin missing clad layer or a dual missing clad layer.

Another way would be to acquire a collection of Washington quarters from 1965-1998 with obverse and reverse missing clad layers. Such a collection would be very challenging, although likely attainable with enough persistence.

WAYS TO BUILD A MINT ERROR COLLECTION

What You Like

Many collectors just buy coins that they like. They seek errors with dramatic appearance or great rarity. If that is how you enjoy collecting errors, you are one of many, since it seems to be the most popular way of collecting mint errors as a whole. This gives the collectors great flexibility to buy everything from a cent on a washer to an off-center Ike dollar to a double-struck nickel. The possibilities are limitless!



**NGC Certified 1958 Wheat Cent
Struck on a Cuba 1 Centavo Blank**

WAYS TO BUILD A MINT ERROR COLLECTION



Collector Saul T. of New York, shared the above three coins in his collection, which are a complete set of U.S. off-metals on Washington quarters for the year “1970.” For the 1970 Washington quarter series, these are the three U.S. off-metals you can get, being the 5c, 10c, and 1c.

WAYS TO BUILD A MINT ERROR COLLECTION

Error Type Set

A traditionally popular way to build a collection is to buy one of each error type for a particular error coin design. For example, acquiring a collection of all major mint error types for the Ike dollar series, or for the Lincoln cent series. This is a fun way to build a collection, because it combines a lot of variety in terms of all the error types, and also is a logical, completable set with the end goal of buying all the error type variations that one can find for the series.

Also, consider having a goal of doing something with the collection when completed, such as writing an article on it for your hobby club publication, or exhibiting it at a large coin convention. There are many possibilities to enjoy the collection upon completion.

However you collect, find a way that you most enjoy, then build your collection within your financial budget, as well as in a way that gives you the most satisfaction. When it's completed, find a way to share it with other collectors so we can all see what you built.

Buying & Selling Mint Error Coins

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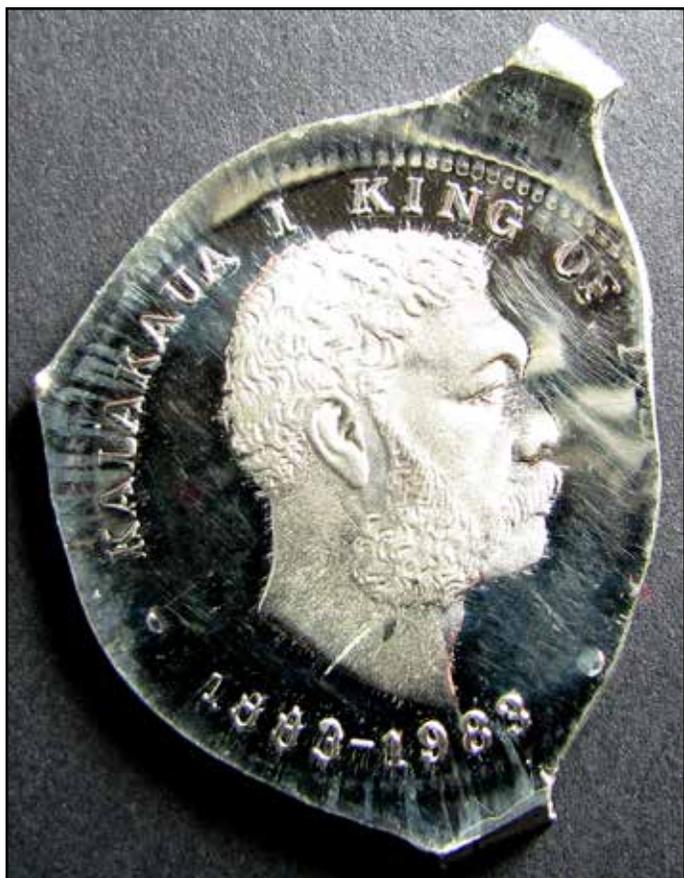
jon@sullivannumismatics.com



HAWAIIAN MINT KING KALAKUA 1883-1983

KALA DALA PROOF STRUCK ON SCRAP

by Jeff Ylitalo



Aloha. Kala Dala (Hawaiian for Silver Dollar) Commemoratives Proofs were struck at the Royal Hawaiian Mint, Kamuela, Hawaii. The silver proof coin had a limited issue of 10,000 and celebrates the 100th anniversary of the minting of the Kalakaua I Kala Dala coin in 1883. The proof error coins shown

here were broadstruck on an off metal piece of scrap. The scrap is aluminum in nature. I have seen other specimens both raw and having been encapsulated. One top tier third party grading service assigns them as a test strike. Regardless, the examples shown here are large and impressive.

HAWAIIAN MINT KING KALAKUA 1883-1983 KALA DALA PROOF STRUCK ON SCRAP

The first specimen shown I recently obtained from an estate sale of Hawaiiiana.



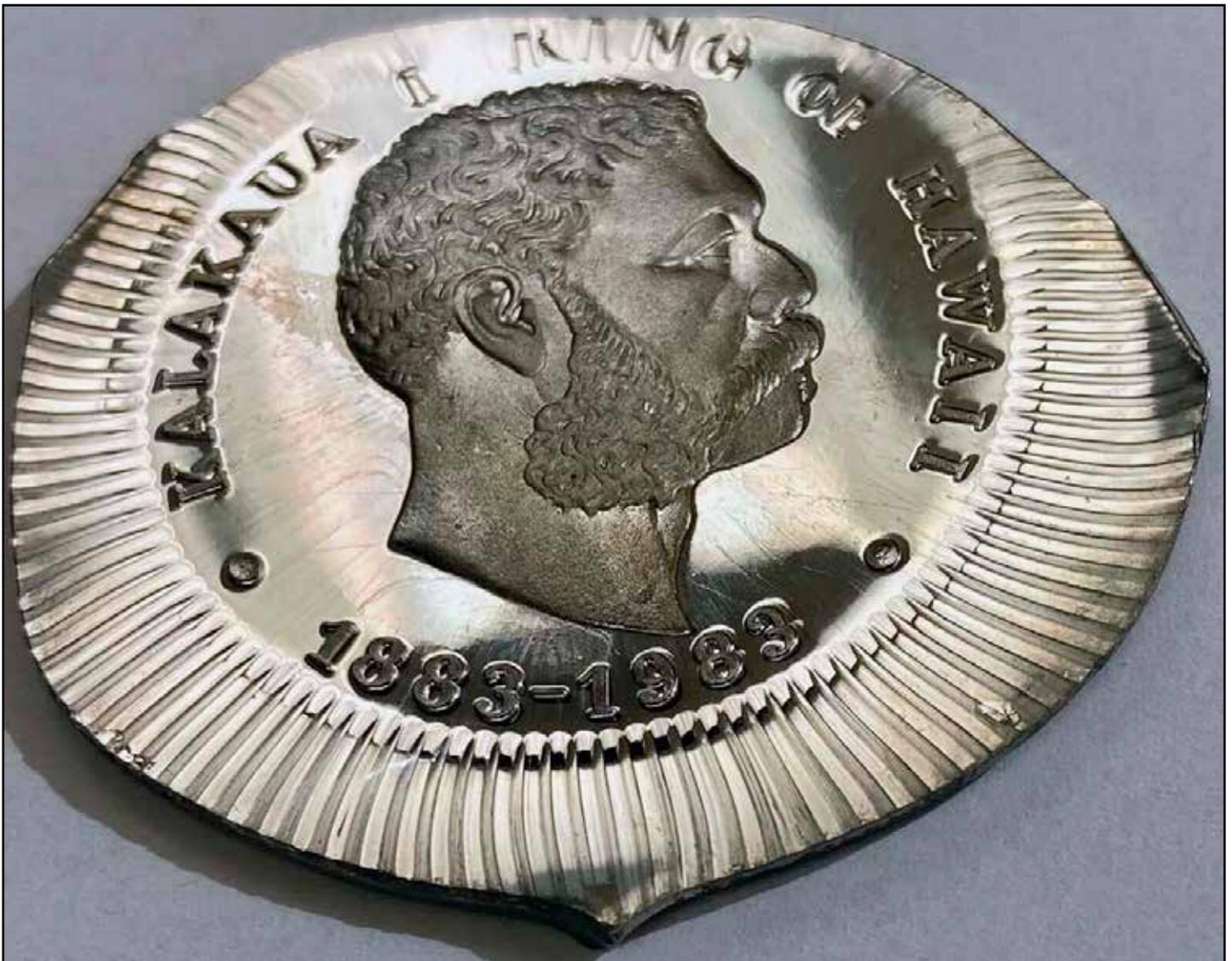
HAWAIIAN MINT KING KALAKUA 1883-1983 KALA DALA PROOF STRUCK ON SCRAP



HAWAIIAN MINT KING KALAKUA 1883-1983 KALA DALA PROOF STRUCK ON SCRAP

Some may not be aware but the Royal Hawaiian Mint did strike legal circulating coinage. In fact, Charles Barber of the US Mint in Philadelphia was asked by special representatives of King Kalakaua to provide designs for the independent

kingdom in 1883. The designs were approved by the King and the Philadelphia mint struck six proof sets in September, 1883. Coins for circulation in the islands were subsequently then struck at the San Francisco Mint.



HAWAIIAN MINT KING KALAKUA 1883-1983 KALA DALA PROOF STRUCK ON SCRAP

The next specimen are images courtesy Fred Weinberg. It too was largely broadstruck on a piece of aluminum scrap and sold for nearly \$200.00 raw! Very Cool - !! Aloha.





PCGS CoinFacts

Your Online Reference for U.S. Coins

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.

USPatterns.com

- Mint Errors Mistaken For Patterns -

by Saul Teichman of USPatterns.com

The purpose of this article is twofold. It is to list those pieces which are or were often confused as patterns in the past as well as list pieces which may have been deliberately struck for sale to collectors. Many of these pieces have Judd and/or Pollock numbers. Others are listed in the back of Judd in appendix B.

In many cases, the error pieces listed are rarer and more valuable than the die trials they are confused with.

Items are listed by year.



P3007

This is a striking of the regular 1795 half dollar Overton reverse H on a regular silver lettered edge planchet. It is believed to be a mint error as opposed to a true die trial.

It is unique and is ex B. Haines (Bangs, Merwin & Co 1/1863 lot 783, Woodward 5/1863 lot 2182, Appleton, MHS-Stacks 3/73, Bowers and Ruddy 2/74, Crouch-Superior 6/77.

Photo is a scan from the Bowers and Ruddy 2/74 sale.

USPatterns.com - Mint Errors Mistaken For Patterns



P34

This famous piece is a 1795 draped bust silver dollar from Bolender 14 dies apparently struck on a half cent planchet. This piece has been described as a setup trial piece and also a mint error. Adams and Woodin listed it as AW18, Judd lists it as a mint error.

The piece is unique and is ex Woodward 4/1863, Parmelee, Woodside, Woodin-1914 ANS, Newcomer, Boyd, Kosoff 7/51 Numismatic Gallery Monthly, Kosoff 5/55, Judd, Hydeman, Stacks 5/75.

Stacks called it a “setup trial piece to insure the striking distance between the obverse and reverse dies” in their 5/75 sale but a half cent is not as thick as a dollar die so this explanation is dubious.

We are listing it here as a mint error because we see no reason to create a setup trial piece on a planchet that is smaller and not as thick. The mint was able to create full size dollar planchets in copper for the 2 1794 dollars J18/P27 and J19/P28 and all other die trials of this year are full-sized as well.

Photo is a scan from the Stacks 5/75 sale.

1795 Eagle on Large Cent Planchet

This piece is mentioned in Judd but not imaged. It is ex Newcomer, Kosoff’s July-August 1951 edition of Numismatic Gallery Monthly, Kosoff 5/55 lot 594, Bolt-Stacks 4/66 lot 1725 where it is noted as defaced with 7 dents.

USPatterns.com - Mint Errors Mistaken For Patterns



J49/P50

Although listed by Judd as a regular dies trial piece struck in silver, Taxay describes this as a mint error, struck on a dime planchet which your editor believes is the more likely scenario.

At least 2 examples are known:

1) McCoy (Woodward 5/1864), Cohen (Cogan 10/1875), Roberts, unknown intermediaries, H Chapman 6/6/1898, Brand (journal id #18625), Opezzo-Stacks 8/41, Farouk, Judd, Sloss, 79 ANA - Ch AU or better. It was withdrawn from the 79 ANA sale and, to my knowledge, has not appeared on the market since. This piece appears in 2 B.G. Johnson invoices - Boyd on 7/19/1940 and Stacks on 7/8/1941.

2) Heritage 9/08 sale - NGCG6, illustrated above.

Photo courtesy of Andy Lustig.

USPatterns.com - Mint Errors Mistaken For Patterns



1851 \$20 on Cent

This is an example of an 1851 Double Eagle struck on a large cent planchet. It has been listed in appendix B as a mint error in all editions of Judd.

It is unique and is ex Woodin-1914 ANS exhibit - where described as “Regular dies of the Twenty-dollar pieces struck on copper planchet size of Ten-dollar piece”, Newcomer, several Kosoff sales in the 1950s, Judd, Kaplan, Weinberg, Byers (1975 FPL), Weinberg and has been in the Mark Lighterman collection since the late 1970s. It grades NGCXF45BN.

The piece was the subject of an article in the January 29, 2018 edition of Coin World.

A similar piece, considered a die set up piece, is known that was struck 3 times at different angles from double eagle dies, then twice from half dollar and finally from large cent dies. It appeared in the October 2017 edition of Penny Wise by Ed Fuhrman. It is entirely possible that both pieces were die setup pieces. Both are illustrated here.

Photos courtesy of David Camire & Ed Fuhrman.

USPatterns.com - Mint Errors Mistaken For Patterns



J229A/P273A - 2 Headed Muling

This two-headed muling, a business striking - not a proof, was recently rediscovered and was the subject of an article in the September 18, 2000 edition of *Coin World*.

This coin is almost certainly the piece which was sold as lot 1532 of S. H. Chapman's May 1914 sale of the Gable collection where it realized \$20.00 - a huge sum for that time. It was purchased by Edgar H. Adams of Adams and Woodin fame.

It was later listed as AW318A in Green and Hewitts 1940 Priced Catalog of US Pattern Coins. It was also listed in the Mule section of Taxay's 1976 Comprehensive Encyclopedia.

We have assigned it the following Judd and Pollock numbers J229A/P273A. It is important to note that a followup article in the October 2 edition of *Coin World* describes this piece as a possible mint error.

The coin's recent pedigree is Chicago Mid-American coin convention, 6/2000; John R. Schuch; Superior, 10/2000, lot 4017A; Heritage July 2008 ANA, Simpson-Heritage 9/20 - PCGS62.

Photo courtesy of Superior.

USPatterns.com - Mint Errors Mistaken For Patterns



AW249

This famous error shows the obverse of the 1858 flying eagle cent with small letters struck uniface on a half dime planchet. This is believed to be a piggy-back planchet which rested on top of a cent blank when this was struck. It was listed in the Adams and Woodin book as a pattern.

It is similar to another mint error P3188 which was struck in a similar manner but over a struck half dime.

The piece is unique and is ex-Scott 7/1880 lot 474, Woodside, Woodin, Brenner-1914 ANS, Brand, Ruby-Superior 2/74, NASCA 10/79, Schornstein, HIM 11/82, Cowell, Lighterman collection - NGC63

Photo courtesy of Mike Byers.

USPatterns.com - Mint Errors Mistaken For Patterns



P3188

Although listed as an obverse die trial in silver for the 1859 Indian head cent struck over a struck 1857 half dime planchet, it is more likely a mint error in which this struck half dime ended up on top of a blank cent planchet resulting in the striking seen above. The half dimes date can be seen in the field to the left of the Indian's face under the "STA" in "States".

A similar piece is AW249 which was struck over a blank half dime planchet. This overstrike is unique and is ex B. Haines 1/1863 lot 870, Seavey (1873 Descriptive Catalog #951), Parmelee (1890), Ruby-Superior 2/74, Bowers and Merena 4/86, Stacks 11/08.

Photo courtesy of Mike Byers.

USPatterns.com - Mint Errors Mistaken For Patterns



J268/P316

Although described as a regular dies trial piece in copper-nickel, it is more likely a mint error struck on an 1856 experimental half cent planchet for J177/P205, per Stacks 9/86, or a copper-nickel cent planchet.

Only a single example is confirmed ex Woodin-1914 ANS exhibit, Newcomer, Farouk, Paramount 11/73, NASCA 11/77, Stacks 9/86.

Photo courtesy of © 2010 Whitman Publishing, from 100 Greatest U.S. Error Coins.

USPatterns.com - Mint Errors Mistaken For Patterns



J281/P332

Although listed as a die trial, struck in silver, in the reference books for years, this is actually a mint error struck on a dime planchet from business strike dies.

The following 3 pieces are confirmed from 2 different obverse dies:

- 1) Bluestone 9/42, Taylor-NN61st 6/70, Bass-HWBRF, B/M 5/99, Heritage 4/02, Simpson-Heritage 2/21 - PCGS63, illustrated above. This has the first one in date roughly centered between Liberty's neck and the dentils.
- 2) Leidman 9/71, Bass-HWBRF, this and the next have the first one in date closer to Liberty's neck.
- 3) Woodside, Woodin, Newcomer, Farouk, RARCOA's Boosel and 73 FUN sales, LegendAuctions 1/28/18 - PCGS61, lacquered

One of the last 2 is from Federal Coin Exchange's 8/57 ANA (blue steel toned) and/or Bolt-Stacks 4/66 (toned).

Photo courtesy of Heritage.

USPatterns.com - Mint Errors Mistaken For Patterns



Indian Cents on Nickel Planchets

The Judd, Pollock and Adams and Woodin books contain many listings for Indian cents struck in either nickel or copper-nickel that are not patterns. These pieces, especially those after 1876 from business strike dies, are actually mint errors struck on either 3 cent nickel planchets or one of the following foreign planchets:

Country	Denomination	Diameter	Weight	Composition
Venezuela	1 cent	19 mm	~36.5 grains	copper, nickel, zinc
Dominican Republic	5 cen	18 mm	32.4 grains	copper 75%, nickel 25%
Colombia	5 cent	20 mm	48.8 grains	copper 75%, nickel 25%
Nicaragua	5 cent	19.8 mm	44.8 grains	copper 75%, nickel 25%
Haiti	5 cent	19.8 mm	44.8 grains	copper 75%, nickel 25%
Costa Rica	10 cent	18 mm	30.9 grains	silver 90%, copper 10%

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Those struck on the smaller 3 cent nickel planchets, as on the 2 1881 illustrated pieces above, will show some of the peripheral design missing whereas those struck on one of the foreign planchets such as the 1877 below will appear full-sized.



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The following table list the years where at least some or all of the known nickel / copper-nickel pieces are actually mint errors.

Date	Pollock	Judd	Additional Comments
1865	P473, P475	J404, J406	Judd reports one on 3 cent planchet, probably ex Bluestone 10/37
1869	P745-P746	J669-J670	AW826, Taxay reports 2 pieces on 3 cent nickel planchets
1871	P1177	J1042A	Pollock lists one on 68.25 grain planchet.
1872	P1321, P1323	J1180, J1182	Judd reports one on 3 cent nickel planchet ex Gable, Olsen, Lohr, and another at 49 grains (Colombian 5 cent?) also ex Gable, Olsen sales
1873	P1398	J1257	ex Gable, Olsen sales - 49 grains (Colombian 5 cent?)
1874	P1491	J1347A	the one listed in Pollock has not been available for study
1876	P1597	J1451	believed to be struck on Venezuelan 1 cent planchets
1877	P1648-P1649	J1495-J1496	Struck on Venezuelan 1 cent planchets (36.5 grain) as illustrated above and/or Dominican Republic 5 centavo planchets (32.4 grains)
1879	P1776	J1583	see Elder 12/16/1908 lot 972, Lohr FPL, Federal Brand 10/61, & 1/62. One is on 49 grain Colombian 5 cent planchet
1881	P1868	J1664	AW1657, on 3 cent nickel planchet, 2 examples are illustrated above, one of these likely ex Elder 12/16/1908 lot 975
1884	P1932	J1723A	Probably struck on either a Haitian 5 or Nicaraguan 5 cent planchet
1888	N/A	N/A	See Chapman brothers 1905 Morris sale lot 397
1889	N/A	N/A	See January 2005 PCGS population report, probably struck on Colombian 5 centavo planchet



Other dates not listed may also be as well. We recommend collectors examine these pieces carefully. The 2 1876 pieces, which are imaged at the top of this webpage, were struck from different obverse dies.

Photos of the 1873 J1257/P1398 courtesy of American Numismatic Rarities, the 1876 J1451/P1597 courtesy of Superior, the 1876 on 3 cent courtesy of Heritage, the 1877 J1495/P1648 courtesy of Bowers and Merena and the 2 1881s on three cent nickel planchets are courtesy of Saul Teichman and Heritage.

USPatterns.com - Mint Errors Mistaken For Patterns



Indian Cents on Dime Planchets

Indian Cents struck on silver dime planchets were often offered as patterns in early, circa 1900, auction sales.

Note that the planchet, beside being silver, is too small to house the entire periphery of the indian cent design.

The following examples are known or reported:

- 1863 ex Kagin 6/68 lot 718, 77 ANA lot 4479, B/R 6/78 lot 1379 at \$450
- 1864-L (AW-467) reported by Taxay from Adams & Woodin (dubious)
- 1868 reported by Taxay
- 1869 (AW-825) ex Woodin, Brenner-1914 ANS, Brand, Olsen, Federal Brand 5/59 lot 2196 - later to Superior 9/98 lot 829 ANACS net AU50 at \$5750, Tony Terranova, Mike Byers, Heritage 1/12 at \$25,300- PCGSAU55 cleaned long ago, illustrated above. Supposedly unique but the piece imaged above does not appear to match the Adams & Woodin plate.
- 1883 over a struck dime, reported by Taxay
- 1893 reported by Taxay
- 1899 overstruck on an 1899 barber dime – ex Byers in 1975, stolen from Mark Lighterman in 2001 and recovered in 2009 - NGCAU53
- 1900 ex Kagin 9/67 lot 375, 77 ANA lot 4484, Schornstein, HIM 11/82 at \$2,600, Xan Chamberlain – NGC66 25% off-center and double struck
- 1903 over a struck dime, reported by Taxay
- 1905 listed as stolen from Mark Lighterman
- 1906 1) Heritage 4/13 at \$19,681 - NGCXF45 illustrated in 100 Greatest Mint Errors book.
- 2) Offered on Ebay 6/18 - NGCXF details reverse scratched
- 1908 Earle (H Chapman 1912) lot 2262
- One with a piece of copper struck into the head was stolen from Mark Lighterman in 2001 and recovered in 2009 – grades XF with horizontal scratch left to top of O in One on reverse.
- 1909 1) Cohen-Halpern FPL, Weinberg – PCGSAU58
- 2) overstruck on a 1906 dime, Heritage 9/06 at \$37,375, Nick Brown-StacksBowers 3/13 (not sold), StacksBowers 8/13 ANA – NGC65, illustrated in 100 Greatest Mint Errors book.

Photo courtesy of Heritage.

USPatterns.com - Mint Errors Mistaken For Patterns



Cents on Quarter Eagle Planchets

The Indian cent struck on a quarter eagle planchet. The year 1900 was listed by Pollock as P1990 because of the possibility that they were deliberately struck for collectors. The only problem with this is that 1900 is not the only date known.

The following dates are known:

1900 with at least 3 known.

- 1) Harmer Rooke 11/69 lot 3206 ?, HIM 11/82 ?, Heritage 93 ANA - AU, 67.12 grains
- 2) Col Green, Kreisberg 1/75, Superior Auction 89, B/M 8/91, Byers-Heritage 4/15 - PCGS65, 65.8 grains
- 3) reported by Mike Hodder

Photo of the 1906 is courtesy of American Numismatic Rarities and Stacks.

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The earliest known purchase for one of these was the 1900 in the Dewitt Smith collection that was purchased by Virgil Brand in 1908 and entered into the Brand journals as item #46973. The Brand coin was consigned to B.G.Johnson by Armin Brand on 10/8/35 & 1/19/42 where called graded VF. It was called UNC when sent to Stacks on 3/24/42 for \$210.

1905 with only one known ex Heritage 1/10 FUN, Byers-Heritage 8/14 (not sold), Heritage 12/14 (not sold), Heritage 1/15 (not sold), Heritage 4/15 (not sold), Heritage 9/15 - PCGS64 64.5 grains

1906 with only one known ex Stacks 6/04, Stacks 9/09, Nick Brown - NGCAU58, 64.4 grains

1907 with the only one known ex Kosoff, Mertes purchased at the 1952 ANA according to David Bowers' book "A Buyer's and Enthusiast's Guide to Flying Eagle and Indian Cents.

Taxay also list the following Lincoln cents in his 1976 Comprehensive Catalog:

1911 which is untraced today.

1915 ex Col Green, B.G. Johnson 1/3/1944 invoice to James Kelly, JV McDermott. This piece is listed in Pollock as P2027.

1927 which is untraced today.

Photo of the 1900 is courtesy of Mike Byers.

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Two Cent Pieces on Cent Planchets

These were often misdescribed as two cent pieces struck on “rude” planchets. Examples are known for virtually every year that this short-lived series was struck as listed below.

1864 Large Motto

- 1) Copper Nickel – reported by Taxay
- 2) Bronze - Weinberg Fall 78 FPL as 1867 !!, Numismatics LTD Spring 1982 FPL, Xan Chamberlain, Heritage 1/07, Mike Byers, Heritage 4/10 - NGCAU58B
- 3) Bronze? - Numismatics LTD Spring 1981 FPL - AU full date
- 4) Bronze? - Bolt collection flipover on struck cent, Weinberg Summer 79 FPL - VF

1865

- 1) Bolt, Cohen-Halpern FPL, B/M 1/85 ch AU or better stolen from Mark Lighterman in 2001 and recovered in 2009
- 2) Heritage 8/15 ANA - PCGSXF45BN
- 3,4,5) F. Leone collection

1866 - Kagin’s 77 ANA, Schornstein, HIM 7/83 - UNC

1869 - Reported by Taxay

1871 - Reported by Taxay

No date - Byers

Photo courtesy of Heritage.

USPatterns.com - Mint Errors Mistaken For Patterns



Two Cent on Shield Nickel Planchets

These were often misdescribed as two cent pieces struck on “rude” nickel planchets.

The following dates are reported:

1870 - per Taxay

1871 1) Weinberg 4/02 as net VF scratched, ANR 7/03 at \$10,350, Northeast Numismatics, Byers, Goldberg 2/07 at \$8050 (not sold), Heritage 5/07 (not sold), Weinberg FPL 2007-9 - NCS AU details, scratched, Heritage 7/09 - \$4,888

2) Bolt, Cohen-Halpern FPL, Schornstein, Weinberg Summer 1984 FPL

1872 - Reported by Taxay and Judd

Photo courtesy of American Numismatic Rarities.

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Shield Nickels on Cent Planchets

Shield nickels on cent planchets have often been mistaken for regular die trial pieces in various auction sales from the 1870s to the early 1900s.

The following dates are recorded:

1866. This is often confused with examples of J510/P594. Only 2 examples are confirmed, both of which were offered in the pattern portions of those 1800s auctions, as follows:

- 1) Seavey Descriptive Catalog (1873) #1048, Parmelee (1890) part of lot 165, unknown intermediates, Federal Coin 8/1960 lot 2442 as Unc, Schornstein, Lighterman - NGC64BN
- 2) Sanford (E. Cogan 1874 lot 80 where described as “struck on a smaller planchet and been circulated”) to Herbert, much later to Federal Coin 5/1959 lot 2196 as XF?, Superior 9/98 lot 854, Jim O’donnell, Superior 2/2001, Mike Byers, Heritage 4/10 (not sold), Heritage 8/10 (not sold) - PCGSXF45, illustrated above.

Note that the entire design does not fit on the smaller planchet.

1867 with rays which could be confused with J572/P648. A single gem UNC example is known ex Seavey Descriptive Catalog (1873) #1056, Parmelee (1890) part of lot 175, much later Weinberg Summer 1979FPL and is presently owned by Saul Teichman. It also was sold in the pattern section of the listed sales.

1867 without rays which could be confused with J573/P650. A single example ex Federal Coin 8/60 lot 2443 - VF.

1868 which could be confused with J635/P707. This is reported in Judd and Taxay but is not confirmed. The copper pattern is also unconfirmed and may be a misdescription of this mint error.

1871 which could be mistaken for J1056/P1191. One was H. Chapman 7/22 sale lot 1011.

1873 which could be confused with J1264/P1406 with apparently the 2 known listed below.

- 1) Zabriskie (H Chapman June 1909 lot 312), A.F. Holden ie Norweb family, Olsen, Farouk, Fred Weinberg’s personal collection and is in a PCGS62 holder.
 - 2) ANS Inventory #0000.999.55686, corroded, 2.969 grams - verification pending
- 1876 reported by member Fred Weinberg.

1882 with 2 examples are confirmed as follows:

- 1) Elder 2/25/09 lot 37, Elder 11/37 (a Chicago collector) lot 1189, Xan Chamberlain - NGC65BN.
- 2) Heritage 9/02 at \$2,070, Weinberg, Byers, Als Coins, Heritage 1/07 (not sold) as NCS AU details, cleaned, Heritage 4/14 (now retoned) - PCGSAU55.

Photo courtesy of Mike Byers.

USPatterns.com - Mint Errors Mistaken For Patterns



J542/P607

The regular dies trial piece struck in nickel. These were either deliberately struck for sale to collectors or are mint errors struck on 3 cent nickel planchets.

Pollock enumerates 4 different examples, one of which, the Mike Byers coin, is the illustrated example and current Judd plate coin, has been authenticated and certified by NGC as a MINT ERROR. It was struck on a 3 Cent Nickel planchet and graded Mint State 66 as shown below.



It has since been offered in Heritage 4/15 sale, the again in StacksBowers 5/16 sale now as J542/P607 where it was grade PCGS66. Another is ex Simpson-Heritage 11/20 - PCGS67. A third is in the Durham Museum ex Byron Reed and the 4th is in the T.R. Walsh collection.

It is unclear, at this time, what the true status of these pieces really is.

Photos courtesy of Mike Byers.

USPatterns.com - Mint Errors Mistaken For Patterns



J1260A/P1401

The following 3 cent piece was struck in nickel from regular dies and shows a broader planchet and is slightly heavy 32.4 grains which is why Pollock included it in his pattern book. The piece appears, however, to be a broadstruck mint error. The coin was originally graded NGC64 but was upgraded to PCGS65 when the coin was offered in Heritage 4/21 sale ex Simpson and reslabbed as a mint error. Because of this, the image of the coin under J1260a no longer appears on the [pcgs.com/coinfacts](https://www.pcgsc.com/coinfacts) website.

Photo courtesy of PCGS.

USPatterns.com - Mint Errors Mistaken For Patterns



J1758/P1971

These are listed as regular dies trial pieces. Some of these may be mint errors.

Examples are listed as follows:

Copper J1757. This was delisted by Pollock. A circulated example, struck on a thick planchet, was sold in Stacks 12/97 sale and a second weighing 67.9 grains was sold in Bowers and Merena's May 2006 sale. The weight is within the tolerance for these to simply be mint errors struck on misrolled copper planchets of nickel thickness stock.

Nickel P1970A. This was unknown to Judd. Pollock lists an example weighing 46.4 grains struck in standard coin nickel (25% nickel, 75% copper) which is probably a mint error struck on a planchet for a South American or Haitian 5 cent piece.

Copper-Nickel J1758/P1971 with at least 3 known. The illustrated example above is from Heritage 1/97. Remember to click on the thumbnail image to see an enlarged picture. Two others are circulated. These are probably struck on planchets intended for a medal or foreign coin and appear to be the same as on the 1891 Liberty nickel wrong planchet mint error illustrated below.



This piece is 86.9% copper and 13.1% nickel.

Aluminum J1759/P1972 which is described as unique in Taxay. We have not been able to confirm its existence.

Photos courtesy of Rich Schemmer and Heritage.

USPatterns.com - Mint Errors Mistaken For Patterns



P2028

This is a 1915 Lincoln cent struck in nickel. Pollock sites the description from Elder's 2/19 sale which is as follows:

“The mint officials thinking to invent a new cent which would not rust, like the bronze one [sic], had half a dozen samples struck off in nickel. Subsequently all these trials were rejected and destroyed, except this one.”

Mike Byers notes: “This fascinating piece requires further study because it weighs 50 grains and is an off-metal. A normal copper cent weighs 48 grains. The closest foreign blank which is 75% copper and 25% nickel is a 1919 El Salvador 1 Centavo, which weighs 38 grains.”

We believe these explanations are dubious. It is more likely that this is a mint error struck from planchet strip originally intended for foreign coinage - the Mint struck Cuban 2 centavos which weighed 54 grains or was struck on nickel 5 cent stock which was inadvertently rolled and punched into U.S. cent planchets. Should any exist on a 38.6 grain planchet, they would have been struck on stock for the Venezuela 5 centismo. For more on this, we recommend Mike Diamond's article for Coin World published on July 14, 2014, and titled “Scrutinize claims of experimental planchets, test strikes”.

The illustrated example appeared in the June 10, 2002 edition of Coin World. It is presently owned by Michael Byers as is a recently discovered second example.

Photo courtesy of Mike Byers.

USPatterns.com - Mint Errors Mistaken For Patterns



1920 5 Cent on Copper Planchet

The following 1920 Buffalo Nickel is struck on a full size copper planchet of the same diameter, thickness, and weight of a Buffalo Nickel. Its composition is 89% CU, 8% ZN and 3% SN. The weight is 4.96 grams which is 76.54 grains. It has since been graded NGCAU50 and was last offered in Heritage's 7/02 sale and was probably struck on stock intended for a Peruvian 1 centavo.

This unique Off-Metal Buffalo Nickel is unreported in Breen, Judd or Pollock but an example does appear in the inventory journals of Eric Newman and B.G. Johnson's purchases from the Col Green collection circa 1940 as shown below courtesy of Eric P. Newman, Stuart Levine and Leonard Augsburger.

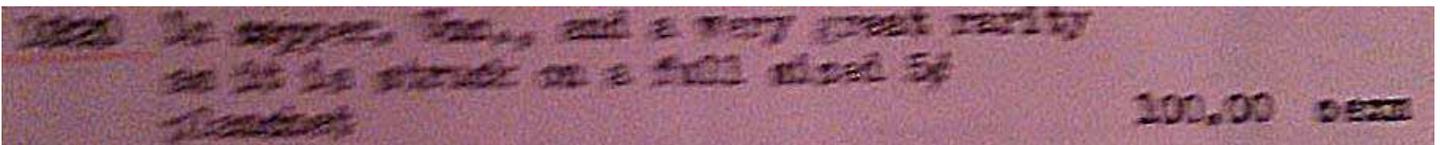


Photo courtesy of Mike Byers.

USPatterns.com - Mint Errors Mistaken For Patterns



1920 Quarter on Nickel Planchet

This coin, which is actually a Mint error struck on a Peruvian 20 centavo planchet, first appears in the inventory of the Newcomer collection as a pattern. Its later pedigree includes the Pratt collection, Federal Coin Exchange 8/60 lot 2460, Stacks 1/06 at \$13,800, Mike Byers, Heritage 8/10 ANA (not sold), Heritage 3/11 at \$16,100 – NGC60FH.

Photo courtesy of Heritage.

USPatterns.com - Mint Errors Mistaken For Patterns



P2078

This 1944 thick planchet specimen is more likely a mint error struck on either a foreign planchet, or on misrolled stock, ie cent planchets of either 5 cent nickel or quarter thickness. For more on this, we recommend Mike Diamond's article for Coin World published on July 14, 2014, and titled "Scrutinize claims of experimental planchets, test strikes".

To our knowledge, no analysis has been performed to see if these were struck in a special alloy. Because of this, we do not list this coin in our Pattern Concordance.

Thick planchet specimens are also known for 1941, 1942 and 1945 and many other dates.

It is unclear whether examples listed as being struck in brass or other compositions are also mint errors or some kind of wartime experiment. Further research needs to be performed with regard to these pieces.

Photo courtesy of Heritage.

USPatterns.com - Mint Errors Mistaken For Patterns



1970S Half Dollar in Aluminum

Although the 1970S half dollar above was struck from proof dies, it is not an aluminum die trial. In 1970, the San Francisco produced 3 denominations of coins in aluminum for the country of Nepal. Their thickness is about the same as a regular U.S. dime as is the half dollar above. Error dealer Jon Sullivan discovered that some of these were struck over a Missouri token issued by Shell Oil Co.

Regardless of the planchet source, these pieces were clandestinely struck. During the late 1960s and early 1970s, many suspect San Francisco Mint errors and pieces such as these were made and smuggled out to the collecting fraternity.

Eisenhower dollars on these same half dollar diameter aluminum planchets and/or tokens are also known, one of which, from the Dr. A.K. Berry collection, is illustrated in the 7th edition of Judd.

Photo courtesy of Mike Byers.

USPatterns.com - Mint Errors Mistaken For Patterns



1999 Connecticut Quarter on Brass Coated Planchet

The following is reproduced courtesy of Michael Byers (member 88) of mikebyers.com.

There are approximately 15 known 1999 State Quarters struck on Experimental Planchets. All five states in the 1999 series (DE, PA, CT, GA and NJ) have been discovered.

These Experimental State Quarters have sold for as high as \$10,000 each, depending on which state, the coin's condition and which type of experimental composition was used.

Photo courtesy of Heritage

USPatterns.com - Mint Errors Mistaken For Patterns

There are four known types of experimental compositions which have been discovered so far (November 2001) on 1999 State Quarters.

Type #1 - This type has the “color” of a Sacagawea Dollar and has a copper center core.

Type #2 - This type has the “color” of the Sacagawea Dollar but does not have a copper center core.

Type #3 - This type has a slight “green” color and has a copper center core.

Type #4 - This type has a slight “green” color but does not have a copper center core.

Here are a few “telltale” signs to determine if you have discovered a State Quarter on an EXPERIMENTAL PLANCHET in circulation:

WEIGHT - ALL examples discovered so far are OVERWEIGHT - varying from 5.9 grams to 6.3 grams.

SIZE - It will be slightly THICKER than a regular State Quarter, due to the heavier planchet.

COLOR - So far, the pieces discovered are either the same “color” as a Sacagawea Dollar, or they have a slight “green hue” to them.

LOOK - The edge is slightly rough and may have a higher rim around part of the edge.

EDGE - Some of these do NOT have a center COPPER CORE.

STRIKE - None discovered so far are proof-like in the fields.

REEDING - Some of these have incomplete reeding.

These coins were analyzed by scanning electron microscopy with energy-dispersive x-ray spectroscopy (SEM-EDX) to determine alloy composition. The predominant metal is copper, followed by zinc. There are also small percentages of manganese and nickel.

PCGS and NGC have both authenticated and certified these 1999 State Quarters as being struck on experimental planchets.

In a recent Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) request for copies of any reports and test results, the Department of the Treasury acknowledged that “the U.S. Mint conducted engineering and metallurgical tests as part of its development of an alloy for the Golden Dollar”, but would not release any information.

Editor’s note: It is unclear if these are truly experimental pieces or some sort of mint error. It is very possible that these were deliberately struck. We are listing them under mint errors as this sector of the collecting fraternity was the first to embrace these. We hope that further information into their true nature will appear in the future.

USPatterns.com - Mint Errors Mistaken For Patterns



1999 Delaware Quarter on Brass Coated Planchet



1999 Georgia Quarter on Brass Coated Planchet

Photos courtesy of Heritage and Mike Byers.

USPatterns.com - Mint Errors Mistaken For Patterns



1999 New Jersey Quarter on Brass Coated Planchet



1999 Pennsylvania Quarter on Brass Coated Planchet

USPatterns.com - Mint Errors Mistaken For Patterns



1999 SBA Dollar on Brass Coated Planchet

The following is reproduced courtesy of Michael Byers (member 88) of mikebyers.com.

This is an SBA Dollar struck on an experimental planchet similar to the ones found on the 1999 Experimental State Quarters were struck. These planchets are slightly different in composition from the mint errors struck on Sacagawea dollar planchets. One of these has the color of the Sacagawea dollar but does not have the copper center core. Another has a slight “green” color and has the copper center core. The third piece has a slight “green” color but does not have copper center core.

Photo courtesy of Mike Byers

USPatterns.com - Mint Errors Mistaken For Patterns

Here are some of the “tell tale” signs to determine if you have found a SBA Dollar on an experimental planchet in circulation:

WEIGHT - The weight of ALL of these discovered so far is

UNDERWEIGHT - varying from 7.3 grams to 7.6 grams.

SIZE - It is slightly THINNER than a regular SBA Dollar, due to the lighter planchet.

COLOR - So far, the pieces discovered are either the same “color” of the Sacagawea Dollar, or have a slight “green” color to them.

LOOK - The edge is slightly rough and may have a higher rim around part of the edge.

EDGE - Some of these do NOT have the center COPPER CORE.

STRIKE - None discovered so far are proof-like in the fields.

REEDING - Some of these have incomplete reeding.

LINT MARKS - One of these has several lint marks on both the obverse and reverse.

In a recent Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) request for copies of any reports and test results, the Department of the Treasury acknowledged that “the U.S. Mint conducted engineering and metallurgical tests as part of its development of an alloy for the Golden Dollar”, but would not release any information.

PCGS has authenticated all three known pieces to date. The specimen photographed here is a SBA Dollar with a slight “green” color and a copper center core.

Editor's note: 2 of these have been analyzed. One with a greenish gold color was found to be 70% Copper, 28% Zinc and 2% Nickel. The second was 73% Copper, 25% Zinc and 2% Nickel. It is unclear if these are truly experimental pieces or some sort of mint error. It is very possible that these and the similar state quarters were deliberately struck using available experimental planchets for the Sacagawea dollar. We are listing them under mint errors as this sector of the collecting fraternity was the first to embrace these. We hope that further information into their true nature will appear in the future.

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2000 Massachusetts Quarter on Brass Coated Planchet

This piece is similar to the 1999 state quarters - Connecticut, Delaware, Georgia, New Jersey or Pennsylvania known to have been struck on Sacagawea dollar type planchets. This particular example weighs 100 grains and is ex Byers, Heritage 1/11 FUN sale.

Editor's note: It is unclear if these are truly experimental pieces or some sort of mint error. It is very possible that these were deliberately struck. We are listing them under mint errors as this sector of the collecting fraternity was the first to embrace these. We hope that further information into their true nature will appear in the future.

Photo courtesy of Heritage

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Die Adjustment Strikes

This type of mint error is very popular among some pattern collectors. On early pieces, such as the Morgan dollar above or the 2 Peace dollars illustrated below, they are believed by some to be trial pieces used to determine the proper striking pressure or the proper die spacing.

Photo courtesy of Mike Byers

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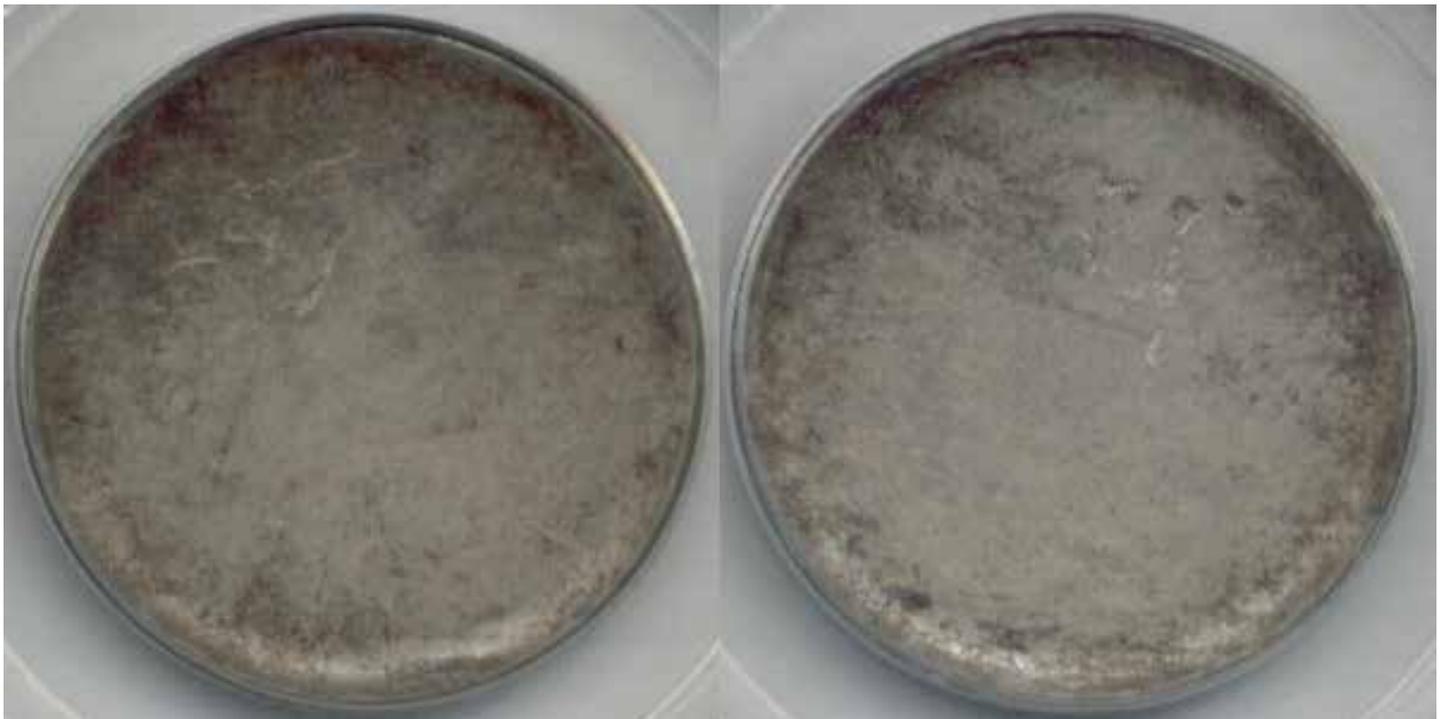


These die trials often show different degrees of striking quality as can be seen in the 2 peace dollar trials above.

Photos courtesy of Mike Byers

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The 1877 Quarter and Walking Liberty half die adjustment strikes below show an even weaker strike than the peace dollar.



Photos courtesy of Mike Byers



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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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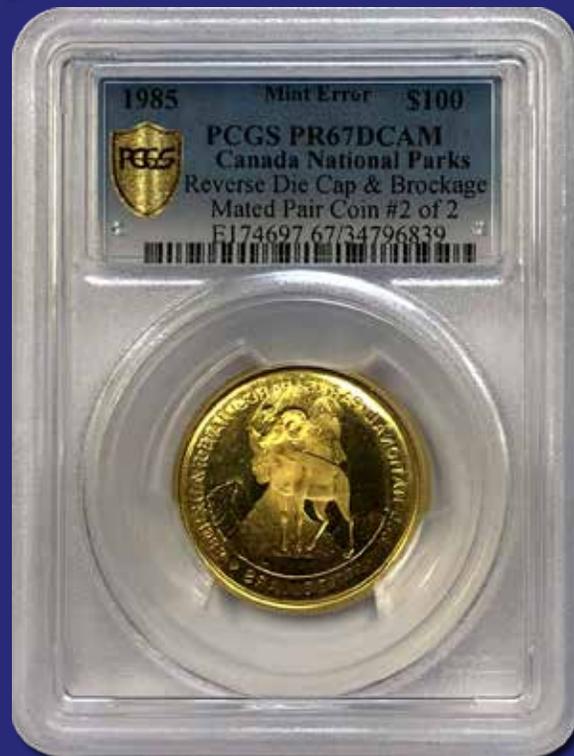
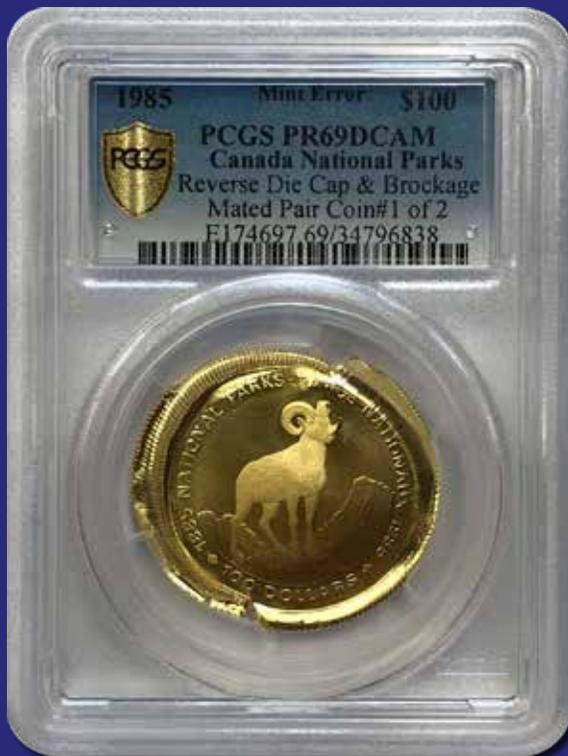
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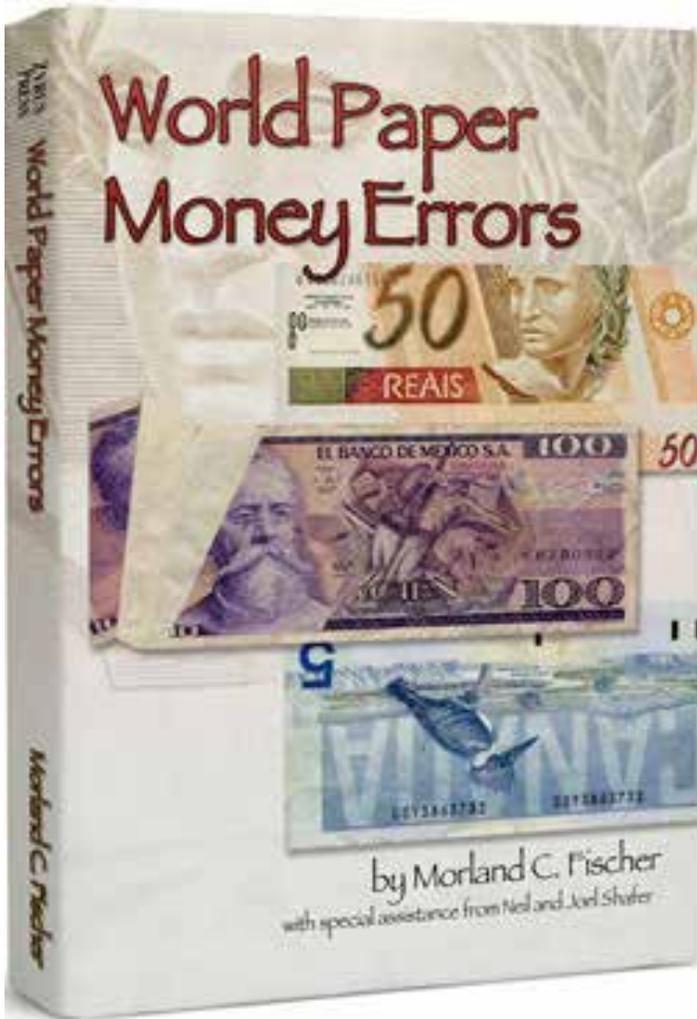
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Mint Error News Price Guide

- Updated May 2021 -

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

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

Proof Errors (Updated May 2021)



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

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

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

Mint Error News Price Guide

Broadstrikes (Updated May 2021)



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

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

Mint Error News Price Guide

Partial Collars (Updated May 2021)



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

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

Mint Error News Price Guide

Uniface Strikes (Updated May 2021)



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

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

Mint Error News Price Guide

Bonded Coins

(Updated May 2021)



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

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

Mint Error News Price Guide

Struck Fragments

(Updated May 2021)



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

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

Mint Error News Price Guide

Mated Pairs (Updated May 2021)



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

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

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

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

Mint Error News Price Guide

Transitional Errors (Updated May 2021)



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

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

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

Mint Error News Price Guide

U.S. Gold Errors (Updated May 2021)



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

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

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

Mint Error News Price Guide

Indents (Updated May 2021)



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

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

Mint Error News Price Guide

Die Caps (Updated May 2021)



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

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

Mint Error News Price Guide

Die Adjustment Strikes (Updated May 2021)



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

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

Mint Error News Price Guide

Double Denominations (Updated May 2021)



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

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

Mint Error News Price Guide

Brockages (Updated May 2021)



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

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

Mint Error News Price Guide

Double & Multiple Strikes (Updated May 2021)



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

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

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

Mint Error News Price Guide

Off-Center Strikes (Updated May 2021)



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

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

Mint Error News Price Guide

Off-Metals (Updated May 2021)



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

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

Mint Error News Price Guide

Off-Metals (Updated May 2021)

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

Mint Error News Price Guide

Counterbrockages

(Updated May 2021)



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

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

Mint Error News Price Guide

Fold-Over Strikes (Updated May 2021)



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

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

Mint Error News Price Guide

Martha Washington Test Pieces (Updated May 2021)



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

MINT *ERROR* NEWS MAGAZINE

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

mintererrornews.com

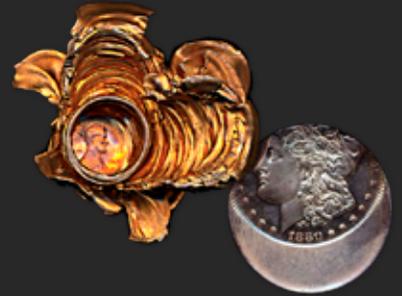


Mike Byers is the Publisher & Editor of Mint Error News Magazine

Fred Weinberg & Co.

Dealer in Major Mint Error Coins & Currency

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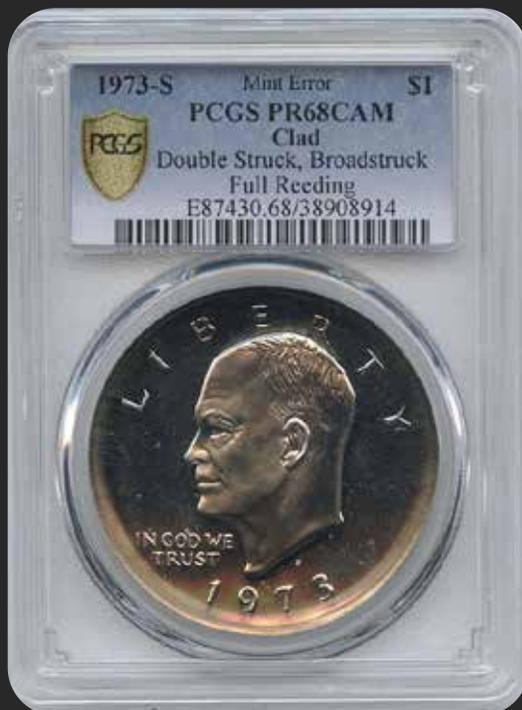
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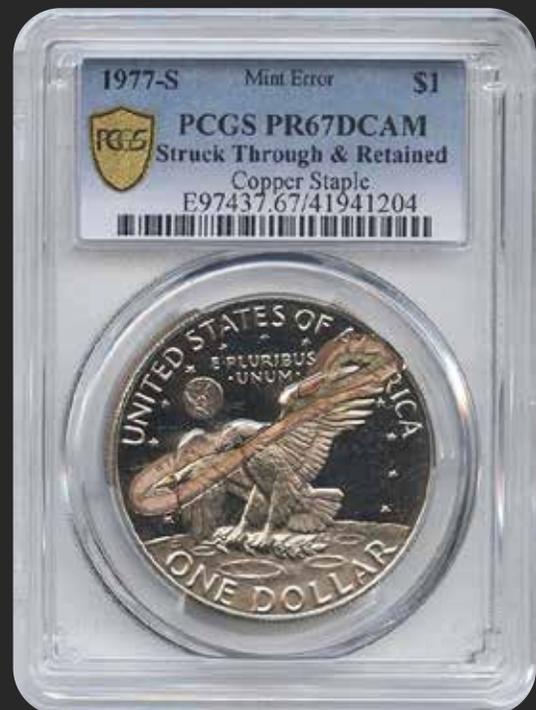
1973-S Ike Dollar D/S-Close Overlap
PCGS PROOF-68 CAMEO

\$8,500.00



1977-S Ike Dollar Struck-Thru "Staple" PCGS
PROOF-67 DEEP CAMEO

7,500.00



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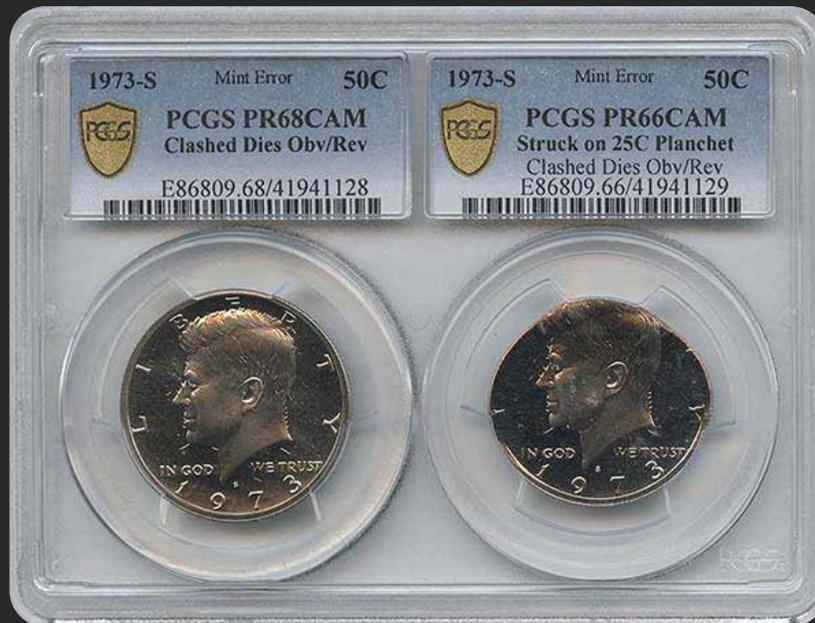
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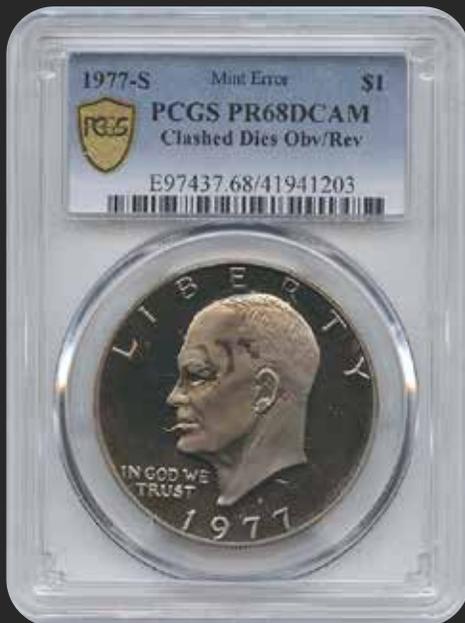
1973-S Ken. 50¢ 2-pc. Set - Coin #1 Strong Clashed Dies Obverse and Reverse - Coin #2 Struck on 25¢ Planchet
PCGS PROOF-68 Cameo / PROOF-66 CAMEO

\$3,000.00



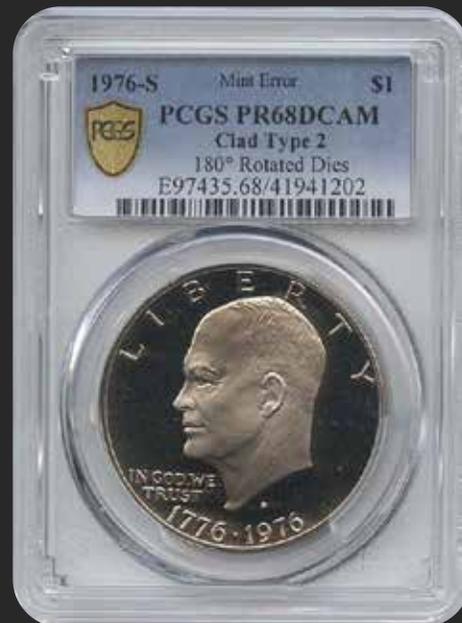
1977-S Ike Dollar Clashed Dies
PCGS PROOF-68 DEEP CAMEO

\$2,250.00



1976-S Bi-Centennial \$1 Ike 180° Rotated Reverse
PROOF-68 DEEP CAMEO

\$1,800.00



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1060692 | SWITZERLAND. Graubünden Canton. 2012 AV 500 Francs. PCGS PR67DCAM (Deep Cameo). Allegorical figure of Helvetia places a laurel on the head of a kneeling marksman / Denomination within wreath. Haberling 88a.

For the Graubunden Shooting Festival; from a mintage of just 175 pieces, or 180 pieces as reported in Häberling for this variety. Variety with the incorrect spelling of the Italian word “TIRO” as “TRIO”.

PCGS Certification Number 35654623.....\$2,950.00

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Sullivan Numismatics

1976 Bicentennial Ike Dollar Double Struck on Dime Planchet
NGC MS 65
\$12,000



PO Box 579
Land O Lakes, FL 34639

Jon P. Sullivan
931-797-4888
jon@sullivannumismatics.com



Sullivan Numismatics

**1973-S Proof Kennedy Half Double Struck 35% Off-Center
NGC PF 63
\$6,500**



PO Box 579
Land O Lakes, FL 34639

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931-797-4888
jon@sullivannumismatics.com



Saul Teichman's Want List

I am looking for the following off-metal errors:

Indian Cent on a Dime Planchet

State Quarter on a Dime Planchet

Ike Dollar on a 5 Cent Nickel Planchet

Sacagawea Dollar on a Dime Planchet

Saul.Teichman@ey.com

uspatterns.com

The Society of U.S. Pattern Collectors is dedicated to the study of many of the rarest coins struck at the U.S. Mint: patterns, die trials and experimental pieces.



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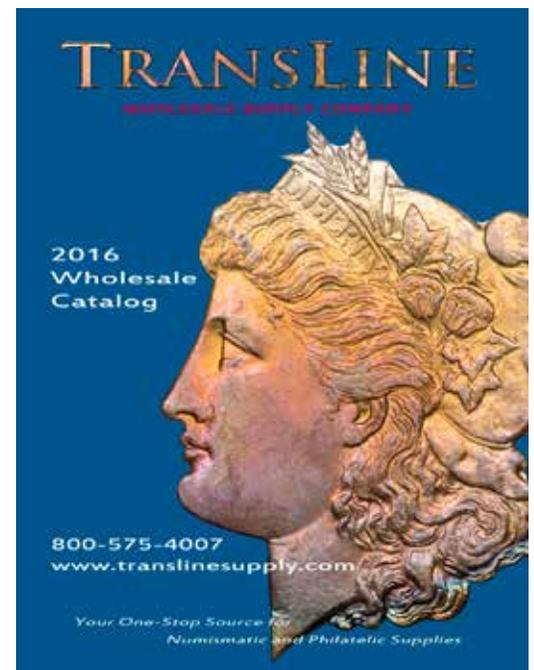
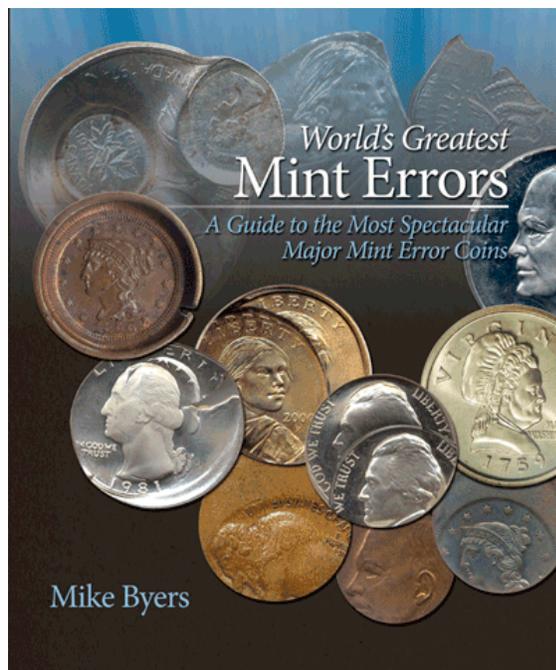


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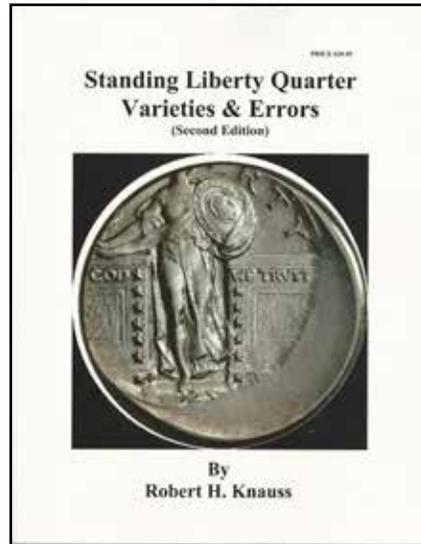
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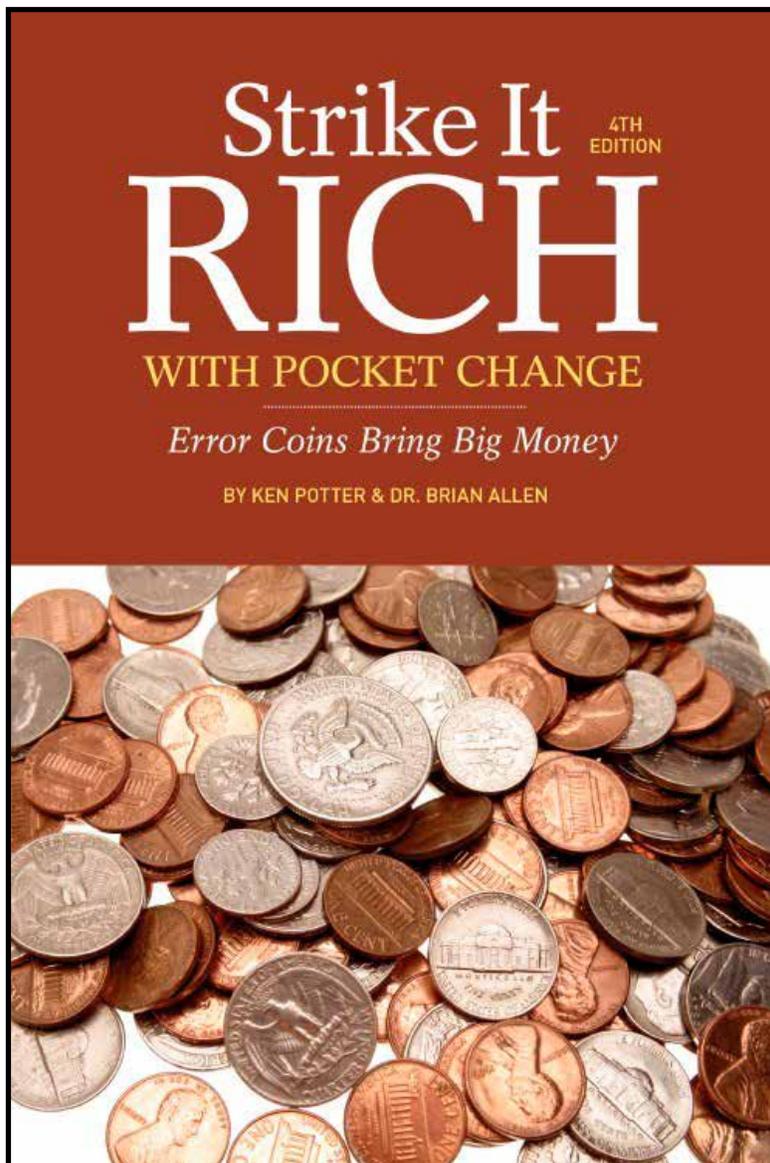
Strike It Rich With Pocket Change

Error Coins Bring Big Money

by Brian Allen & Ken Potter
NEW 4th Edition

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MINT *ERROR* NEWS GLOSSARY

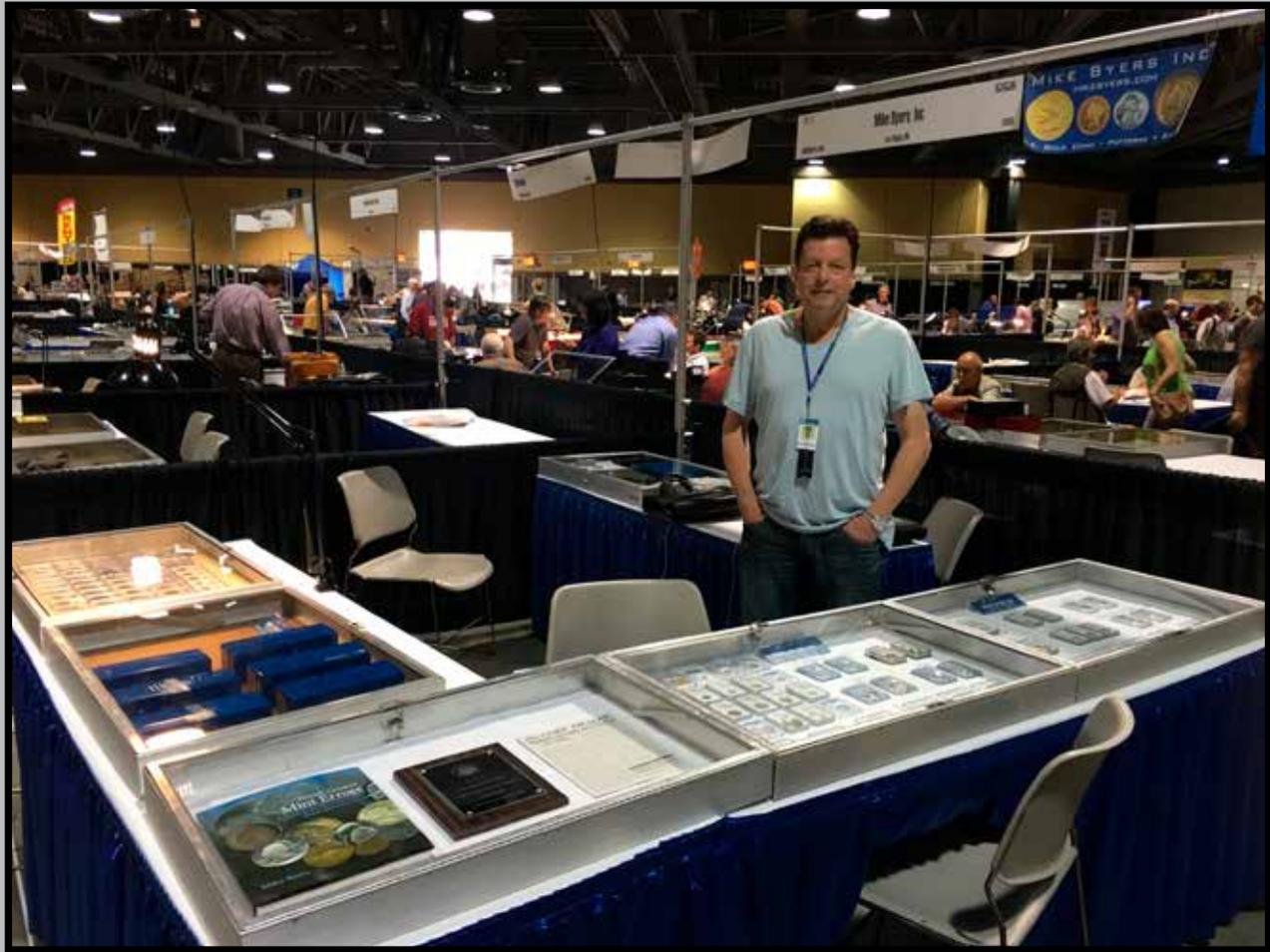


What are Pattern Errors?

Major mint errors on United States patterns are extremely rare. There are a few known broadstrikes, double strikes, off-centers and off-metals.

Pictured above is a unique and spectacular mint error, a proof pattern off-metal. It was struck on a copper nickel planchet instead of a silver planchet. Its composition is 76% Cu and 24% Ni, which is copper-nickel. It weighs .99 grams. PCGS certified it Proof-65. The planchet was smaller than the intended size and was also broadstruck. It is the only known copper-nickel Standard Silver Dime in the entire 1869-1870 series, from Judd #837 through Judd #872. The official Standard Silver Dimes were struck in silver, copper and aluminum.

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He literally “wrote the book” *World’s Greatest Mint Errors*, which received the Numismatic Literary Guild’s award for Best World Book. He is the publisher & editor of *Mint Error News Magazine & Website* which is widely regarded as the most informative and comprehensive resource for Major Mint Errors. He was an ANACS consultant for Major Mint Errors and has written articles for the *Coin Dealer Newsletter*. Mike Byers and his discoveries have been featured on the front page of *Coin World* numerous times. Mike Byers Inc carries a multi-million dollar world class inventory of major mint errors, die trials and numismatic rarities. His extensive personal collection of major mint errors is being authenticated and certified by NGC and designated on the insert as **THE BYERS COLLECTION**.

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