

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.















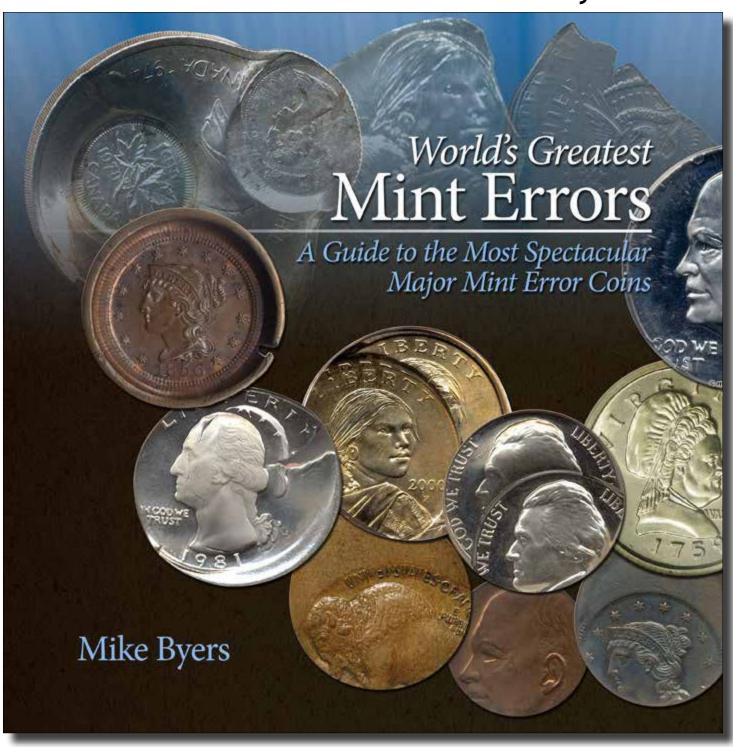
A Mike Byers Publication

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Unique Proof 1971-S Ike Dollar Overstruck on a Bronze San Francisco Assay Office Medal



Now Available From Amazon.com and Zyrus Press





Issue 62 • Fall 2022

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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 1,300 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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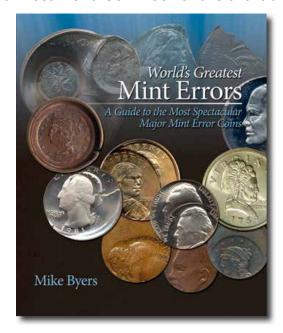


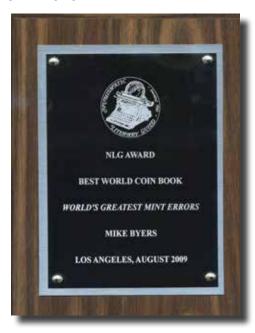
Mike Byers



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

Expert on Mint Errors, Patterns and Die Trials

Publisher & Editor of Mint Error News President of Mike Byers Inc Author of NLG Best World Book



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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.

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Mint Error News Consultants

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 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.

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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.

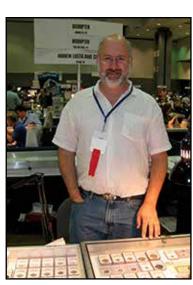
Marc Crane is a Consultant to Mint Error News for Patterns and Die Trials.

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

Mint Error News Consultants



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

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

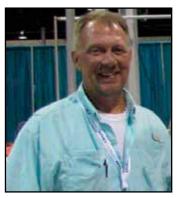
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Jeff Ylitalo has collected Mint Error coins since 1993. He has avidly researched & written about this area of numismatics since 2006 contributing dozens of articles to CONECAs bi-monthly publication ErrorScope and Mint Error News. Jeff is the former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

Unique Proof 1971-S Ike Dollar Overstruck on a Bronze San Francisco Assay Office Medal

by Mike Byers





Unique Proof 1971-S Eisenhower Dollar Overstruck on a Bronze San Francisco Assay Office Medal

1971-S Proof Eisenhower Dollar was overstruck on a 17.1g bronze San Francisco Assay Office Medal. Although there are three known Eisenhower Dollars struck on bronze planchets (two in mint state, one in proof) this is the only one known that was overstruck on a struck bronze medal.

Although the San Francisco Assay Office Medal weighs 17.1

grams and has a smaller diameter than an Eisenhower Dollar, the pressure of the strike from the proof dies expanded the diameter to the size of an Eisenhower Dollar.

It is in superb gem proof red condition and shows considerable detail from the design of the understrike. An absolutely phenomenal and world-class major mint error!

San Francisco Assay Office Medal



Unique Proof 1971-S Eisenhower Dollar Overstruck on a Bronze San Francisco Assay Office Medal



Unique Proof 1971-S Eisenhower Dollar Overstruck on a Bronze San Francisco Assay Office Medal



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NGC CERTIFIES RARE 1942 AND 1943 WHEAT CENTS ON WRONG-PLANCHET

BY NGC

Lincoln wheat cents with errors were certified by NGC.









Corporation® (NGC®) has certified an extraordinary group of four 1942 and 1943 Lincoln Cents struck on the wrong planchets. Included in this group are two examples of the 1943 bronze ("copper") cent, one of the most famous US error coins.

In 1943, the US Mint used zinc-coated steel for Lincoln Cents instead of the usual bronze (or "copper") composition in an effort to preserve copper for the war effort. A small number of bronze planchets were nonetheless struck with these 1943-dated dies and escaped the Mint.

The 1943 bronze cents quickly piqued the interest of collectors, who were excited that something seemingly so mundane—a

"copper" cent—could be so rare and valuable. Reports of finds in circulation added to the enthusiasm and high prices were soon reported.

This popularity has continued to the present day. In the 100 Greatest Mint Errors book, co-authored by NGC grading finalizer and error coin specialist David J. Camire, the Philadelphia 1943 bronze cent was ranked #4. It has been estimated that only 10-12 Philadelphia 1943 bronze cents exist, a figure that does not include the two specimens recently certified by NGC.

These two new discoveries were graded NGC MS 62 BN and NGC MS 61 BN. The former specimen, at MS 62 BN, ranks as the second-finest 1943 bronze cent certified by NGC. The latter is particularly interesting,

however, because it is the only example known with a large die break on the obverse.

"1943 Lincoln cents struck on bronze planchets are one of the 'Holy Grails' of US numismatics," says Camire. "It is very exciting to see two examples in a single submission, especially the unique example featuring the die break on the obverse."

The submission of the two 1943 bronze cents also included two Lincoln cents struck on planchets intended to be used for foreign coins that were then being struck by the Philadelphia Mint. There was a 1942 cent struck on an Ecuador 20 Centavos planchet, which NGC graded MS 63, and a 1943 cent on a Netherlands 25 cent planchet that was graded NGC MS 61.

"It is extremely unusual to see wrong planchet error cents from this time period," adds Camire. "Recent appearances of such errors are few and far between."

This incredible group of coins submitted to NGC by the family of former US Mint employee Albert Michael Pratt. The coins were brought to the West Hernando Coin Club coin show in January 2017 where they were shown to John A. Zieman Jr. of Z-man's Coins, who submitted them to NGC on behalf of the family. "NGC has a great reputation for being very consistent, has awesome customer service and very fast turnaround times. It was a no brainer that I submitted these coins to NGC," says John Zieman. For more information about Z-man's Coins. visit zmanscoins.com.

1943 Bronze Cent NGC MS 62 BN



1943 Bronze Cent NGC MS 62 BN



1943 Bronze Cent NGC MS 62 BN



1943 Bronze Cent NGC MS 62 BN





























The Principal Owner Lee Minshull has been in the business for over 40 years. Other Partners Brian Hodge (President of Numismatics, PNG) and Balazs Csaki (Chief Financial Officer) have added tremendous value to this legacy. Over the last three decades we have been a leader in the numismatic industry and have grown into a formidable market maker, garnering the respect of every major market player.

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

Minshull Trading boasts over \$2.5bn in sales to date and has over 100 years of combined numismatic experience that our customers have come to rely on as a trusted source. We earn repeat business because we do what we say, every time. Give us a call today and find out what sets us apart.



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PRICES REALIZED FOR PROOF ERRORS IN JANUARY 2022 FUN HERITAGE AUCTION



The following coins sold in the January 2022 FUN US Coins Signature Auction #1341.

Images Courtesy of Heritage Auctions, HA.com

1972-S Silver Ike Dollar, PR67 Cameo Struck Twice Off Center Sold For: \$13,200.00

1972-S Eisenhower Dollar, Silver -- Double Struck, Both Strikes Off Center -- PR67 Cameo NGC. Type Two Reverse. The first strike was approximately 40% off center toward 12 o'clock. The second strike is about 35% off center toward 1 o'clock. The date and mintmark from the second strike are bold. The date and mintmark from the first strike are faint, but visible, due north of their second strike impression. Most of DOLLAR, ICA, and ERTY are absent. Colorfully toned apple-green, cream-gray, and autumn-brown. A dramatic error on a "Brown Ike" proof 40% silver Eisenhower dollar.







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1973-S Half Dollar, PR65 Cameo Flipover Double Struck Second Strike Off Center Sold For: \$7,500.00

1973-S Kennedy Half -- Double Struck, Second Strike Off-Center Flipover -- PR65 Cameo NGC. The first strike was normal, but the coin flipped over between strikes. The second strike was about 55% off center toward 10:30, at 9 o'clock relative to the first strike. No planchet was fed between strikes. The mintmark and the 973 in the date are present from the first strike. The date and mintmark from the second strike are off the flan. The left border exhibits orange-red color, since some of the copper core was squeezed out and struck into the margin. Lightly toned powder-blue, sea--green, and magenta.







1971-S Silver Ike, PR66 Cameo On a 15% Straight Clipped Planchet Sold For: \$2,640.00

1971-S Eisenhower Dollar, Silver -- 15% Straight Clip -- PR66 Cameo NGC. 20.9 grams. Type Two Reverse. A straight clip between 9 and 12 o'clock affects the LIBE and ONE DO. The portrait and eagle are fully intact. When a planchet cutter is miscalibrated, it can punch out planchets along the edges of the strip. Proof coins struck on clipped (incomplete) planchets are usually discovered at the Mint by quality control specialists and sent to the smelter. This is a brilliant and pristine specimen with nicely frosted motifs.







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1973-S Silver Ike Dollar, PR68 Cameo Broadstruck Mint Error Sold For: \$3,360.00

1973-S Silver Eisenhower Dollar -- Multistruck, Broadstruck -- PR68 Cameo NGC. The collar die was absent or impeded when the present proof Ike dollar was struck. As a result, the diameter is significantly wider than on a standard Ike dollar, especially near 3 and 9 o'clock. The devices are fully struck. The legends show moderate distortion due to unimpeded flan expansion, most evident on AMERICA and the TY in LIBERTY. Light tan-gold and ice-blue toning augments the pristine surfaces.







1972-S Quarter on a Cent Planchet PR66 Red, Double Struck Sold For: \$4,200.00

1972-S Washington Quarter -- Double Struck on a Cent Planchet -- PR66 Red NGC. 3.1 grams. Proof quarters struck on cent planchets are rarely encountered. This high-grade fire-red specimen has glassy fields and luminous motifs. Struck aligned with the collar die at 4 o'clock. LIBERTY is absent, as is most of the denomination. UNITED is partial. The date and mintmark are complete. The double strike is evident on UNITED, since the unrestrained left-side border expanded outward during both strikes.







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HERITAGE U.S. COIN AUCTIONS

Visit HA.com/Coins to view upcoming auctions and auction archives.



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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NGC-CERTIFIED INCO AND GOULD PATTERNS OFFERED IN HERITAGE SALE

BY NGC

The fascinating numismatic collectibles were created amid the upheaval in US coinage that occurred during the 1960s and 1970s.





More than 150 patterns and blank planchets that were created amid major changes in US coinage in the 1960s and 1970s — all certified by Numismatic Guaranty CompanyTM (NGC®)

— are being offered in a Heritage Auctions sale. Bidding is already underway for the INCO and Gould Patterns Showcase Auction, which concludes on November 1, 2021.

Among the highlights is a (1977-78) Gould \$1 graded NGC MS 64 RB (lot 46127) with impressive copper toning. In the 1970s, Gould Inc. struck tokens such as this one showing George Washington in order to

demonstrate new compositions for planchets. At the time, the US Mint was considering how to shrink the Eisenhower Dollar, which many people found too inconvenient to carry around.



The sale also includes International Nickel Co. (INCO) patterns from a decade earlier, such as this 1964 INCO 50 Cents graded NGC MS 66 (lot 46029). It shows Paul D. Merica,

the former president of INCO. The US Mint at the time was exploring options for planchets as the era of silver in circulating coinage was coming to a close.



Opportunities amid the farewell to silver

The Coinage Act of July 23, 1965 removed all silver from US dimes and quarter dollars and reduced the net silver content of the half dollar from 90% to 40%. These provisions became effective with the coins dated 1965, though none of the resulting pieces would be seen by the public until the fall. The new quarters debuted in November, the dimes in January of 1966 and the halves two months later.

In the meantime, production of the old .900 fine silver coinage occurred concurrently with the new "clad" coins, and all such pieces bore the date 1964 as late as the openings months of 1966. Along with the suspension of mintmarks for all coins dated 1965-67, regardless of where they were struck, it was a very confusing time for both the public and coin collectors.

The US Mint had known as early as 1964 that the removal of silver from circulating coins was inevitable, and it didn't wait for such a law to be passed before suitable testing replacement alloys. The new coins would have to look somewhat like silver to gain public acceptance, and they would also have to function as well as the old issues in parking meters, vending machines and elsewhere. Exactly what composition would prove to be suitable required extensive testing, and to perform these tests the Mint drew upon the expertise of American industry.

INCO test pieces are collectible today

The companies that provided blanks and tokens of proposed alloys did so at their own expense, believing that it was a worthwhile investment in possibly securing supply contract the to a composition ultimately selected by the Mint and Congress. Though DuPont struck trial medals utilizing its "Detaclad" laminate composition that were found satisfactory in tests with pay telephones and vending machines, it was International Nickel Company that made the most extensive tests and provided a broad range of test pieces that today are highly collectible.

During 1964-65, INCO contracted with Medallic Art Company to strike sample

pieces from its various alloys. The resulting token-like "coins" were provided to the US Mint for its own studies. Also furnished were unstruck blanks that could be struck by the Mint if desired. These were made in sizes corresponding to dimes, quarters and halves.

The extensive series of INCO trial pieces are known with a variety of designs that simulate the sort of elements that would be used on actual coins. A portrait of Paul D. Merica, former president of the company, was paired with a view of the research facility named for him as the obverse and reverse designs for tokens used extensively for testing in 1964. These "coins" are actually dated with that year.

Other test pieces bear text only, while some have just raised mounds on either side to simulate a typical height of relief. Most commonly used are assorted blends of copper and nickel, but other pieces were made that include silicon, chromium, zinc, aluminum, vanadium — the list of non-precious metals tested is a long one.

Another major coin change

In 1976, the US Mint commissioned the Research Triangle Institute to perform a study of America's existing coinage with a view toward its future needs. Among the recommendations found within RTI's report were the elimination of the half dollar denomination and the replacement of the

existing Eisenhower Dollar with a dollar coin of smaller size. In fact, the US Mint had been drawn to this conclusion already the previous year, since the National Automatic Merchandising Association reported that the poor circulation of Ike Dollars was precluding its members from adopting a dollar coin slot for their machines.

As in 1965, the question arose of what composition to use for the proposed "mini dollar." The Mint wanted to retain the familiar copper-nickel-clad composition used already for dimes through dollars, but this decision was arrived at after the testing of several alternative alloys, some of which were the product of sintering and powdered metal

compression. Since the Mint's own facilities could not perform these processes, it contracted with Gould Inc. to provide sample planchets of the proposed mini dollar size that the Mint struck with its familiar test dies featuring Martha Washington and Mount Vernon.

These samples proved unsatisfactory to the Mint for a variety of technical reasons, and that was when the decision was made to go with proven clad composition. Gould, however, was not inclined to give up so easily. From 1976 to 1978, it produced a series of test tokens featuring a portrait of George Washington recycled from the products of Washington Mint Inc. This was paired with three

slightly different versions of the Great Seal of the United States for the reverse.

The test pieces were produced in a variety of compositions, and among the metals utilized were aluminum, copper, iron, nickel and titanium. The US Mint was not persuaded to change its plans, however, but the Gould specimens survive in limited numbers as fascinating reminders of what might have been.

The INCO and Gould tokens and medals were researched thoroughly by Roger W. Burdette, who published his findings in a book titled *Private Pattern and Related Pieces: International Nickel & Gould Incorporated*.



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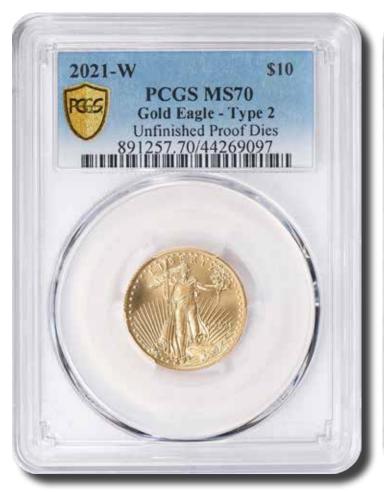
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GreatCollections Reveals Discovery of 2021:

\$10 Type 2 Gold Eagles with "W" Mint Mark

by GreatCollections (greatcollections.com)

The Type 2 Reverse bullion coins with West Point mint marks were found by Gerald Medel and are now classified as "Unfinished Proofs"





(Irvine, California) October 26, 2021 - Professional Coin Grading Service has authenticated and certified 61 regular-issue Type 2 Reverse quarter-ounce American Gold Eagle bullion coins mistakenly struck with a West Point "W" mint mark obverse proof die.

Discovered by Gerald Medel of Lakeside Coins in San Diego, California, the coins were submitted to PCGS on his behalf by Ian Russell, president of **GreatCollections** Coin Auctions (greatcollections.com) in Irvine, California. PCGS has classified the coins as Unfinished Proofs, and some of the coins now are being offered at auction by GreatCollections.

"These discovery coins show how full of surprises our industry can be. While we eagerly await the details on how these coins came to be, the exciting discovery during a live Instagram auction highlights the adaptation of our hobby to social media and further underscores the rapid growth of the numismatic market over the past two years," said PCGS President Stephanie Sabin. "We are proud to see more groundbreaking coins find permanent homes in PCGS holders, and there is still plenty of time left in 2021 for more breaking news from PCGS"

"This is an impressive discovery in a day and age when the United States Mint strives for perfection. Errors on gold coins are always rare and attract significant interest. We're thankful to Gerald for entrusting us with the first coins he discovered," stated Russell.

GreatCollections is offering the first 10 error coins in auction without reserve. Bidding ends for five of the coins on Sunday, October 31, with bidding ending for the other five a week later on Sunday, November 7, 2021.



The Newly Discovered 2021-W \$10 Quarter-Ounce Gold Eagle Struck from Proof Dies Error



The Regular 2021 \$10 Quarter-Ounce Gold Eagle



"It would appear that a W mint mark proof die was used in making some of the non-proof bullion coins that are sold through the Mint's Authorized Purchaser program," said Russell. "Something similar happened in 1999, when \$5 and \$10 denomination American Eagle gold coins were also mistakenly struck with W mint marks. Those examples are highly sought after today."

The first 2021-W quarter-ounce American Eagle Unfinished Proof coin was discovered by Medel in late September when he was live on his Instagram account for Lakeside Coins while opening a roll of 2021

quarter-ounce American Eagles with the new reverse design. He remained silent when he saw the mint mark and put that coin aside. "All 40 coins in the roll had the West Point mint mark! The next day I began researching and over next three and a half weeks I located an additional 21 coins for a total of 61 while searching through thousands of coins," Medel recalled.

"I've known Ian since he launched GreatCollections in 2011, and I contacted him about submitting the coins to PCGS. I was so excited about the discovery, my wife and our three children accompanied me from San Diego to Irvine when I delivered the coins to Ian," Medel said.

The first 40 W mint mark coins found together in one roll are being labeled by PCGS as pedigreed to the "Discovery Roll."

Steve Feltner, PCGS director of numismatic education and grading team leader, recalled the surprise he felt when he saw the coins for the first time.

"When Ian Russell and PCGS President Stephanie Sabin showed me a few groups of raw gold coins, Ian first handed me a standard business strike 2021 Type 2 quarter-ounce American Gold Eagle and then one in proof. I was wondering where this was going since these two coins are extremely common. I immediately started thinking that the reason for the visit could be a cool repeating 'struck through' error or even a newly discovered 'mule.' My mind was racing," said Feltner.

"Then Ian handed me another business strike and gave a knowing smile. My eyes automatically caught the W mint mark and knew he was onto something. After a few seconds of processing, we began to discuss the discovery; a group of American Gold Eagles struck using unfinished proof dies!

For additional information, contact GreatCollections at 949-679-4180 or visit online at greatcollections.com.

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1875-S 20 Cent With Reeded Edge

Researcher and Experimental Pieces of WW-II, and prolific researcher and author, dug out in the National Archives a fascinating discussion on the 1875-S twenty cent piece. The correspondence is between James Crawford, Superintendent of the Carson City Mint, and Henry Richard Linderman, who was the Director of the United States Mint.

Minted from 1875 to 1878, the twenty cent piece was one of the shortest production coins struck by the U.S. Mint. When placed in circulation, the U.S. Mint discovered a major problem. People complained that it was difficult to differentiate between the twenty cent piece and the twenty-five cent coin that was produced during the same time. The twenty cent piece was the only silver coin produced at the time with a plain edge. All of the other silver coins that were struck had a reeded edge.

A telegraph was sent on June 1, 1875 by Crawford, asking the Director of the Mint in Washington DC if the twenty cent piece should have a plain or reeded edge. Roger Burdette discovered a related correspondence from 1877 from Robert E. Preston, the Acting Director of the United States Mint, to the Superintendent of the San Francisco Mint. In the letter, Preston was inquiring about the reeding on a twenty cent piece since they struck with a plain edge. He wanted to know if the San Francisco Mint had ever struck any twenty cent pieces with a reeded edge or if the reeding had been added after, outside of the Mint.

Looking back at this correspondence and debate regarding this 1875-S twenty cent piece, it is possible that it was a mint error and somehow was struck with a reeded edge at the San Francisco Mint

1875-S 20 Cent With Reeded Edge

Here is the content of the telegraph:

The Western Union Telegraph Company Carson, Nev

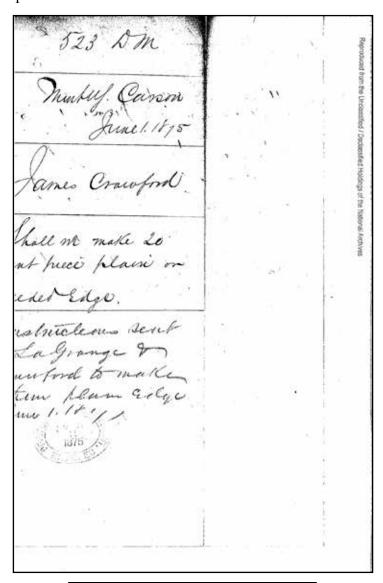
June 1, 1875

Received at N.E. cor. 14th St. and Penna. Ave 355PM

To Hon HR Lyderman [sic] Director Mint Washington DC

Shall we make the twenty cent piece plain or reeded on edge?

James Crawford Supt.



1875-S 20 Cent With Reeded Edge

Blank No. 1. 19 0 - 3, 5 CR	
THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.	Reprod
The rules of this Company require that all massages received for transmission, shall be written on the message blanks of the Company, mustor and subject to the conditions printed thereon, which conditions have been agreed to by the sender of hydrogen message.	uoed fr
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1875-S 20 Cent With Reeded Edge

Here is the content of the letter:

March 2, 1877

O.H. La Grange, Esq. Supt. U.S. Mint San Francisco

Sir:

I enclose herewith a twenty cent piece struck in 1875 at your mint. Instead of having a plain edge, this piece is reeded.

I have to request that you will ascertain whether any of the first pieces made at San Francisco were struck in a reeded collar, in order to determine if this piece has been tampered with, subsequent to its issue.

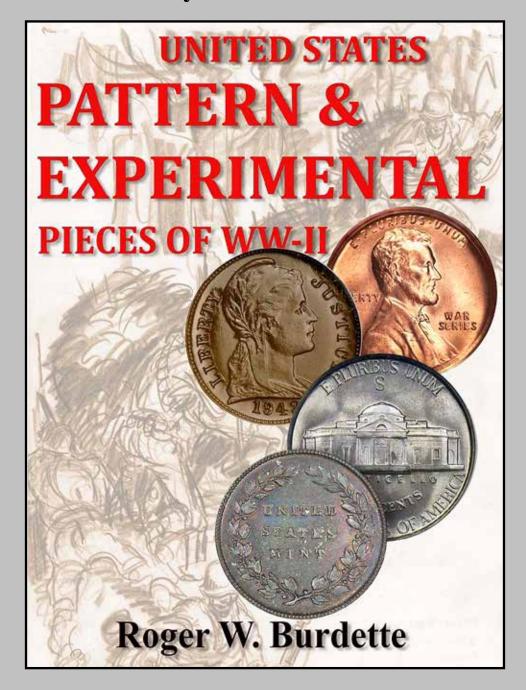
Please return the coin with your report thereon to this office.

Very respectfully,

R.E. Preston Actg Director

O. N. La Grange, Erg. March 5: 1817.
Lupt. U. S. mint
San Francisco.
Line
I enclose herewith a Twenty cent piece
struck in 1875 at your mint. Instead of
having a plain edge, this piece is reeded.
I have to request that you will
ascertain whether any of the first pieces
made at San Francisco were struck
in a reeded collar, in order to determine
if this piece has been tampered with
subsequent to its iesue.
Please return the coin with your
report thereon to this oppier.
Ven respectfully
R. E. Oreston
ally Director.

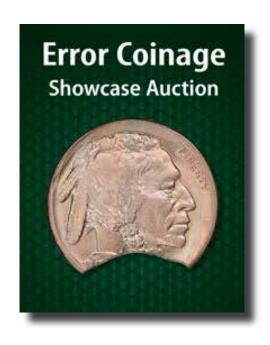
Numismatic Literary Guild 2013 Best US Coin Book!



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

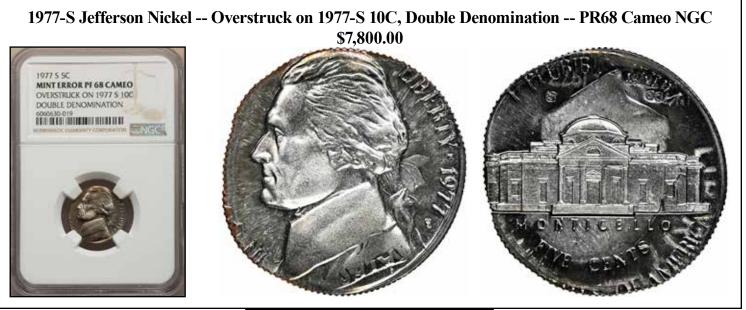
Available from wizardcoinsupply.com

STRONG PRICES REALIZED FOR MINT ERRORS IN JANUARY 2022 HERITAGE AUCTION



The following mint errors sold in the January 2022 Error Coinage Showcase Heritage Auction #60241.

Images Courtesy of Heritage Auctions, HA.com



1972-S Washington Quarter Dollar -- Double Struck on a 1C Planchet -- PR66 Red NGC \$9,600.00







1973-S Kennedy Half Dollar -- Double Struck, Both Strikes Off Center -- PR67 Ultra Cameo NGC \$6,300.00







1972-S Kennedy Half Dollar -- Struck on 5C Planchet -- PR66★ NGC \$3,120.00







1973-S Clad Eisenhower Dollar -- Double Struck, Second Strike Broadstruck -- PR68 Cameo NGC \$3,720.00







1864 Two Cent Piece, Large Motto -- Obverse Capped Die -- MS65 Brown NGC \$45,600.00







1866 Two Cent Piece -- Struck on a Bronze Cent Planchet -- MS64 Brown NGC \$18,000.00







1942-? Walking Liberty Half Dollar -- Struck on a Washington Quarter Planchet -- MS64 NGC \$18,000.00







1906-D Liberty Eagle -- Broadstruck out of Collar -- MS65 PCGS \$10,800.00







1944 Lincoln Cent -- Overstruck on a 1944 Netherlands 10C, Doubled Denomination -- XF45 NGC \$12,600.00







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HERITAGE U.S. COIN AUCTIONS

Visit HA.com/Coins to view upcoming auctions and auction archives.

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

Sold For \$105,000





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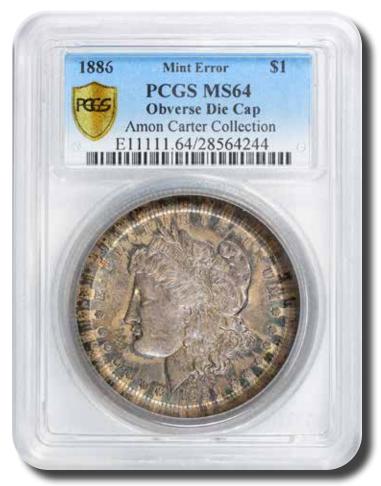
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by GreatCollections (greatcollections.com)

Sold For: \$160,312.50

The famous coin was one of Amon Carter's personal favorites.





(Irvine, California) November 29, 2021 - One of the greatest error coins known, the 1886 Morgan Silver Dollar Obverse Die Cap PCGS MS-64 has been consigned to GreatCollections and will be sold without reserve in the January 9, 2022 auction.

Viewed at an angle, the coin has a high, curved rim that appears like an ashtray and is the finest of only two Morgan Dollars known with this type of error (the other is dated 1903 and graded PCGS AU-50). It was likely struck 4-6 times, and the full reverse brockage shows an enlarged head on the reverse, in offset, facing right, is clear and defined.

A die cap is caused when a coin gets stuck in the upper hammer die. As more coins are struck, the reverse of the struck coin becomes the new die face and the multiple impressions of the coin spreads the planchet with curled edges resembling a bowl.

Ian Russell, president of GreatCollections said "we are so privileged to be auctioning this important error coin. Back when I first met preeminent error expert Fred Weinberg about 18 years ago, I had asked him what he considered the best U.S. error coins to be. Our hour-long conversation about the top few error coins included discussion about this very coin. At the time, Fred had not seen the coin in over 35 years, yet he remembered it as if it was yesterday."

Weinberg recalls seeing the error first at a Hollywood, California coin show in 1967. "The 1886 Die Cap is the first major error coin that I specifically remember from 1967, that I did not see again until the Portland ANA, March 2015. At the 1967 Error-A-Rama Coin Show, a dealer by the name of Roy Gray priced the coin at \$1,000 - a huge number for any type of error coin, including 1943 Copper Cents."

"Mr. Carter owned some of the most revered coins and banknotes in numismatics, and for this 1886 Morgan Die Cap Error to be one of his personal favorites speaks volumes about the coin's importance. Prior to Carter, it was also part of the Virgil Brand collection," continued Russell.

This coin was the subject of an article in The Numismatist (August 2015) written by John Dannreuther where he calls it the "king of the series" and "the most spectacular Morgan dollar error of all time."

Amon G. Carter, Jr. (1919-1982) assembled one of the finest and most complete collections of U.S. coins and paper money ever assembled. His collection included major rarities such as the 1794 Silver Dollar graded

PCGS SP-66, the first coin to sell for over \$10 million in auction, not to mention an 1804 Silver Dollar, 1870-S Silver Dollar, 1884 & 1885 Proof Trade Dollars among many other major rarities. GreatCollections recently sold another famous coin from the Carter Collection, the unique 1855 \$20 Wass-Molitor Large Head graded PCGS AU-50 CAC which realized \$568,125.

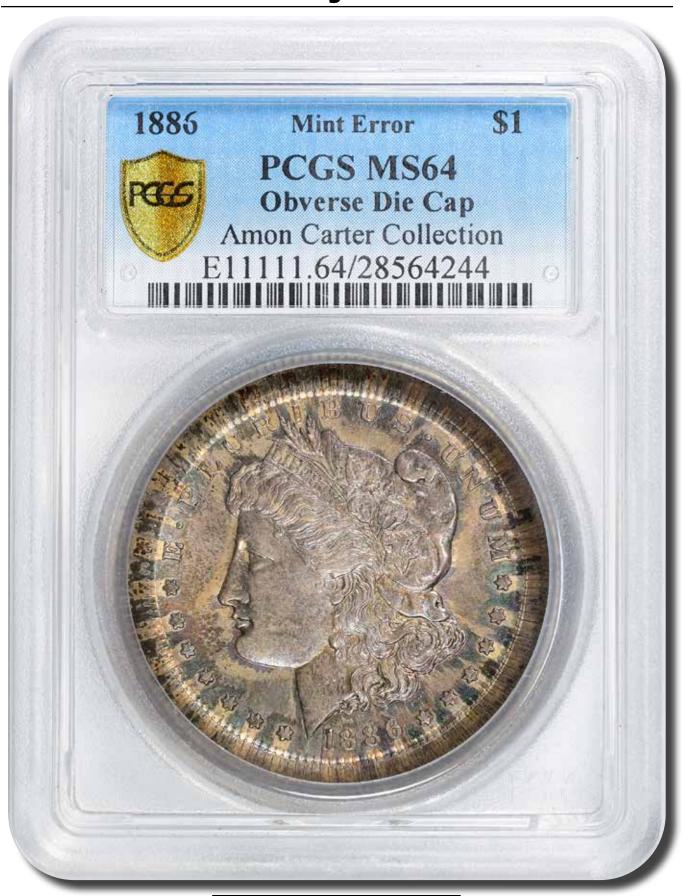
The 1886 Morgan Silver Dollar Die Cap Error PCGS MS-64 is being sold without reserve on Sunday, January 9, 2022. The detailed description with further background on the coin and professional images can be viewed at greatcollections. com. For more information, contact GreatCollections at 1-800-442-6467 or e-mail info@greatcollections. com.

About GreatCollections

GreatCollections is an auction house for certified coins and banknotes, handling transactions from start to finish. Since its founding in 2010, GreatCollections has successfully auctioned over 950,000 certified coins, making it one of the leading certified coin companies in the

United States. Ian Russell, owner/president of **GreatCollections**, is a member of the prestigious Professional Numismatists Guild and member of the National Auctioneers Association. For more information about **GreatCollections**, visit greatcollections.com or call 800-442-6467.





Spectacular 1886 Morgan Dollar Die Cap Error Auctioned by GreatCollections



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coinweek.com

"King of Errors" Dallas \$20/\$10 Double Denomination Federal Reserve Note Featured in the January 2022 FUN Heritage Auction





Sold For: \$55,200.00

Double Denomination Error Fr. 2071-K \$20/\$10 1974 Federal Reserve Note. PCGS Banknote Choice Unc 64 PPQ.

The only double denomination to escape into the wild from the confines of the BEP since the 1950s. The news of these "\$30" notes coming out of Houston hit in the summer of 1978 and sent one Dallas paper money collector/teller/future cataloguer to go through an insane amount of \$20 packs looking for the Holy Grail. Alas, your cataloguer was unsuccessful, yet an August 9, 1978 Coin World and other related articles were saved in a currency scrapbook. Reported in the numismatic press was that it was believed by the BEP that ten sheets had been printed with the double denominations. The Dallas Federal Reserve Bank retrieved 160 examples from a still sealed BEP shipment, while the Houston Branch of the Dallas Fed was able to corral another 120 specimens. These 280 notes were returned to the BEP for destruction. Many of the remaining Dallas \$20/\$10 double denomination errors in circulation went unnoticed and were eventually withdrawn from circulation and destroyed in the course of normal banking procedures. Today, double denominations always create excitement and they have rightfully earned their "King of Errors" title. The example in this lot is tied with only one other for the highest third party grade that we have offered. We have auctioned that other error example, graded PMG 64 EPQ, twice. The first time it crossed our auction block was to the tune of \$27,600 in January 2011 and at its second auction appearance in April 2016 it closed at \$37,600. Our current offering has undeniably superior margins and centering when compared to the PMG 64 EPQ piece. Simply, a great error that is on the very cusp of the Gem grade and it certainly has a good chance to fetch a record price for a Dallas double denomination.

Images Courtesy of Heritage Auctions, HA.com

"King of Errors" Dallas \$20/\$10 Double Denomination Federal Reserve Note Featured in the January 2022 FUN Heritage Auction





Images Courtesy of Heritage Auctions, HA.com

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Visit HA.com to Find Banknote Errors Like These and More



Fr. 1922-L \$1 1995 Federal Reserve Note PCGS Choice About New 55PPQ Sold for \$14.100



Inverted Third Printing Error Fr. 2302 \$5 1934A Hawaii Federal Reserve Note PCGS Gem New 65PPQ Sold for \$38,187



Middlebury, VT - \$10/\$20
Double Denomination Original Fr. 412
The NB of Middlebury Ch. # 1195
PCGS Very Fine 25
Sold for \$60,000



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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by GreatCollections (greatcollections.com)

The "Big Three" Includes the 1913 Nickel, 1894-S Dime & 1804 Silver Dollar

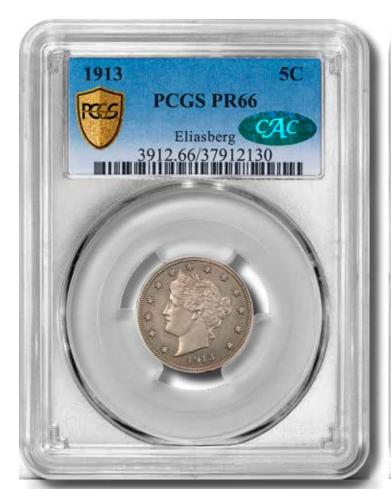


(Irvine, California) November 30, 2021 - GreatCollections has acquired the finest 1913 Liberty Head Nickel, graded PCGS MS-66 CAC, along with high-grade examples of the 1894-S Dime and 1804 Silver Dollar in a three-coin

\$13.35 million transaction concluded on Thanksgiving. Each coin set an individual record price in order to entice the owner to make the sale and together represents a 23% premium over the current PCGS Price Guide value of \$10.85 million.

The 1913 Liberty Head Nickel is one of the most famous and coveted rarities in American numismatics with only five examples known. Two are permanently ensconced in museum collections including the Smithsonian, leaving just three for

the public to own. Graded PCGS MS-66 with CAC approval, it is the stand alone finest known and was previously a centerpiece of the Eliasberg Collection. It last traded in auction for \$4.56 million in 2018.

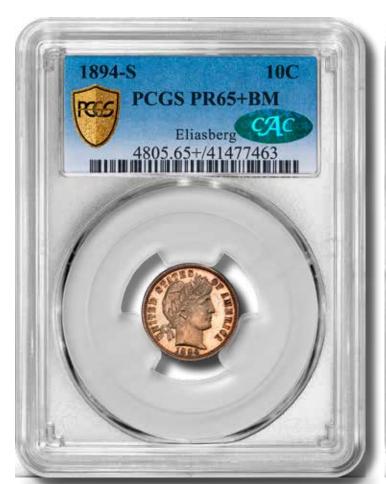




1913 Liberty Head Nickel PCGS MS-66 CAC Ex. Eliasberg

The 1894-S Proof Barber Dime is one of only nine coins known of the date, and also hails from the Eliasberg Collection. Numerically, it is the third finest known, although its eye appeal is far superior to its rivals. CAC founder John Albanese stated:

"Of the 1894-S dimes that I have seen or handled over the years, the Eliasberg specimen is my favorite. Although not the highest graded example of this famous rarity, it has the strongest, most collector-friendly eye appeal."

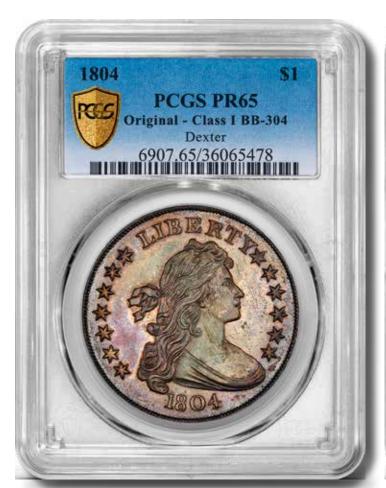




1894-S Proof Barber Dime PCGS Proof-65+ CAC Ex. Eliasberg

The third coin from the "Big Three" trio is the James Dexter example of the 1804 Silver Dollar, once part of the Pogue collection. Described in 1885 as the "King of Coins," only fifteen 1804 Silver Dollars are known and this ranks as tied for third finest

according to the Proof-65 grade assigned by PCGS. The Dexter 1804 Dollar was destined to be the first coin to cross the million dollar threshold, although sold for an increment less when it realized \$990,000 in a 1989 auction.





1804 Silver Dollar Class I PCGS Proof-65 Ex. Dexter

The coins were owned by well-known collector Bruce Morelan, a partner in Laura Sperber's Legend Numismatics, who acquired them individually over the past four years. Of the most famous U.S. coin rarities, these are widely considered to be the top three and have been referred to as the "Big Three" and "Holy Trinity" for decades. Only a few collectors over the past century have owned all three, including Louis Eliasberg, Col. E.H.R. Green, Dr. Jerry Buss and Morelan.

Ian Russell, president of GreatCollections said, "this record-breaking deal was consummated in less than 24 hours, after a 10-minute conversation with Laura on the day before Thanksgiving. The coin market is continuing to build on the momentum of the past year, similar to other collectibles, and this transaction is further proof of the depth and liquidity of 7-figure numismatic rarities."

Laura Sperber, founder of Legend Numismatics said, "While I'm sad to see the 'Big Three' leave the Legend family, I know they are in good hands with Ian. I still remember the first time we handled the Eliasberg 1913 Nickel in 2005, when I bought it for \$4.15 million - at the time, the second highest price ever paid for a coin."

This 1804 the was second Silver Dollar purchased by **GreatCollections** in 2021 The finest known example, also from the Pogue Collection, realized \$7,680,000 at an ANA auction in August with GreatCollections being the winning bidder. It stands as the fifth highest price ever paid for a coin at auction

This year has been a record year for GreatCollections with total sales during 2021 expected to exceed \$225 million.

CONECA

The Combined Organizations of Numismatic Error Collectors of America



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

CONECA Variety Attribution Services

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

CONECA Error Examination Services

CONECA offers two examination services. One service enables members and non-members to send coins to an authorized CONECA examiner who will return an opinion of each coin's error classification. The other service is offered through the numismatic grading firm of ICG and enables CONECA members and non-members to have their coins examined by a CONECA examiner and then graded and slabbed by ICG.

conecaonline.org

by Christopher Talbot Frank, CTF Error Coins

Tror collectors usually end up collecting different types of clip error coins. Clip errors are coins struck on a clipped planchet. This happens when a blank is incorrectly punched from a sheet of metal. There are various types of clips as well as other error coins that have a clip involved. The larger clips are preferred and priced accordingly.

Regular coin collectors under appreciate clips. Some think they can easily be faked, which is not true. There are diagnostics for real clips, such as metal flow and the Blakesley Effect. Metal flow is metal movement towards the clip. The pressure from the dies wants to push metal towards the blank space left by the clip. Blakesley Effect happens near the rim and is characterized by weakness in the strike opposite the clip. Some numismatics think all real clips will have the Blakesley Effect, but that is not the case. Some genuine clips do not show that characteristic. Metal flow seems to be a constant. on real clips so it is what I use as a diagnostic to confirm true clips.

The percentage of a clip error is determined by weight. There are many different types of clip errors. The most common clip is the curved clip followed by the straight clip which happens at the end of the sheet of metal. There can be double, triple, and multiple clipped coins. Rarer clips include ragged, bowtie, and crescent clips. Another very rare error is the incomplete clip. Sometimes a clip can be part of a multiple error coin like an off center on clipped planchet. I even have examples of a clipped planchet struck thru another coin.

Clips may be one of the only major errors found on coins minted from 2002 until present.

In 2002 the US Mint put in policies and machinery to try to eliminate error coins from getting out. Clip errors seem to slip through the mints efforts and may be the only way to get a major error on certain issues.

There is a lot more to a collection of clip error coins than most numismatics think. It is quite a fascinating sub-field of error collecting with all the different types of clips and coins with multiple errors that include clips as part of the error.

For additional error coinage, find us on Instagram at ctf_error_coins or our website ctferrorcoins.com.

1964 Giant Crescent Moon Clip Nickel Mint Error BU





Page 86 minterrornews.com

PCGS MS65 Struck 35% Off Center And 16% Clip Jefferson Nickel Mint Error





Page 87 minterrornews.com

1999 NGC MS65 Off Center On Crescent Clip Pennsylvania Quarter Mint Error





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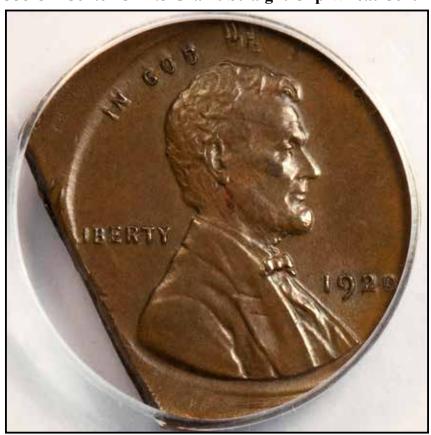
1956 NGC MS63 Football 1.3 Gram Elliptical Clip Planchet Wheat Cent Mint Error

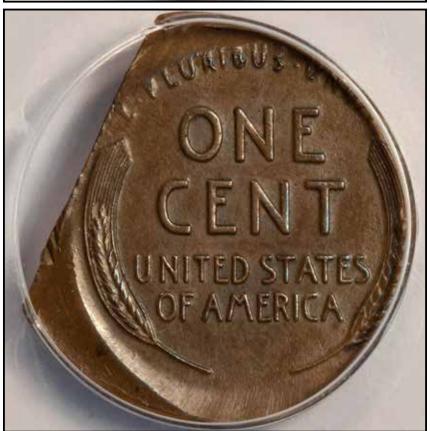




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1920 ANACS AU58 Off Center On 2.5 Grams Straight Clip Wheat Cent Mint Error Rare





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1976 NGC MS64 Huge Straight Clip 3.2 Grams Bicentennial Quarter Mint Error Rare





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1976 NGC MS64 Triple 22% Clips Bicentennial Half Dollar Mint Error 8.8 Grams





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NGC MS64 Off Center On Ragged Corner Clip Planchet Wheat Cent Mint Error Unique





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1974 NGC MS64 Incomplete Clip Kennedy Half Dollar Mint Error Extremely Rare





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2007 D NGC MS62 Indented By A Clipped Planchet Nickel Mint Error Very Rare Date





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2014 NGC MS62 Large Triple Clips Arches Quarter Mint Error Super Rare Date





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1965 NGC MS64 Bow Tie Triple Curved Clips Lincoln Cent Mint Error Unique





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1999 IGC MS65 Off Center Triple Clips Connecticut Quarter Mint Error





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NGC MS63 Off Center On Double Clip Planchet Nickel Mint Error





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2000 D NGC MS63 HUGE 30% Clip Planchet Kennedy Half Dollar Mint Error





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CTF Error Coins

Christopher Talbot Frank









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by Martin Wettmark

This is a journey through the modern Romanian history illustrated by my error coins from this nation. The first coin is 2 Lei from 192? No date with a uniface strike. This coin could also be some kind of pattern strike.





The next coin is a 20 Lei from 1942 struck on a wider planchet with a normal coin. A very unusual error.





Here are two 100 Lei 1944 coins joined as a "cup and saucer" cap strikes.









These next coins are wartime coins struck during King Mikael. The off-cent struck 2000 lei from 1946 still bears King Mikael's picture.





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A Collection of Romanian Error Coins

This coin is a 2 Lei from 1951 from the communist regime with a very strong doubled date.

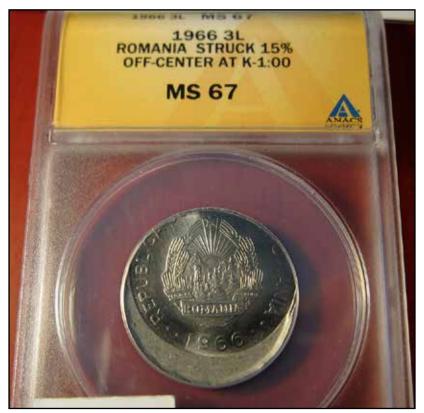




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A Collection of Romanian Error Coins

Another typical coin from the Ceausescu regime is the 3 Lei off cent struck coin from 1967 showing factory plants.

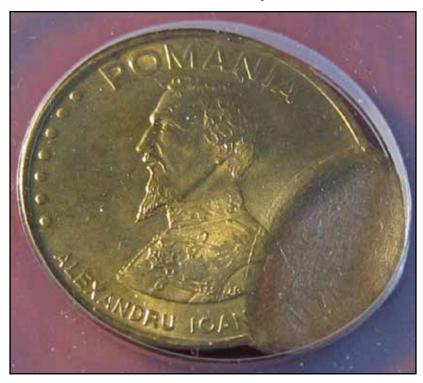




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A Collection of Romanian Error Coins

The last coin in my Romanian error coin collection is the post-communist 50 Lei 1991 with a dramatic double strike. This small collection represents a variety of mint errors and comes from different periods of the modern Romanian history.





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9 Martin's Error Coins 4

I have collected coins for more than 50 years and error coins for almost 35 years. I have collected not only Swedish coins but also coins from all over the world. My aim has been to find at least one such major error from all nations in the world. I also like to have as many type of errors represented in my collection. When I see a dramatic error coin I often think: how did it escape the mint? Most error coins are very unusual and should not come into circulation at all.





Great Britain 2 pence 1981, with double error. Off-cent strike and ragged edge clip, rare, Q: unc, nice toning.Price: 135 Euro











Guernsey, 1 penny struck on a half penny planchet, unusual! Q:xfprice: 95 Euro

World Error Coins for Sale Visit martinserrorcoins.com

Member of the Swedish Numismatic Society and CONECA

by Joe Cronin

Do You Think This 1942 Cent Was Struck Over a Super Rare 1943 Copper Cent?

Think Again.

There are many signs illustrating why this coin – once offered for sale on EBay – is yet another altered coin meant to fool collectors.





Evidence of the Steel Planchet Showing Through

The red arrows illustrate areas where the base planchet from a 1943 steel cent is showing.



The raised rims are a great place to check if a coin has been plated. Often after they're plated and/or when they're left to sit and dry/harden, the rims make contact with the surface they're resting on. This can cause the plating to not set properly and be lacking. Also, because the rims are the highest point on a coin, handling of them can cause the plating to come off due to friction (as well as other high points on a coin).







(A) The shape of the top of the "2" and inner loop of both the "2" and the "9" do not match genuine 1942 cents.
(B) The width of the numbers is much wider than normal and is not flattening from circulation wear.

Strikes From Fake Dies Seldom Have Sharp Designs Where Details Should Be Prominent and Can Reflect Uneven Wear



Because forgers seldom take the time or have the technology to get the fine details correct (like Lincoln's hair and beard on cents), these are great areas to check. Also, because many coins with additional strikes from fake dies aren't done using minting equipment, the striking pressure and resulting designs can be uneven resulting in some areas looking worn while other designs appear sharp.

Notice with the suspect coin on the left, for some reason "GOD WE" from IN GOD WE TRUST and the "RTY" of LIBERTY are very sharp, yet the 1942 date appears worn/flattened. Coins should show wear evenly throughout as you see on the 1942-D on the right, not spotty as you see on the suspect coin – a clear sign of uneven striking pressure from one side to the other. His hair and beard should also have much more definition than they show.

Fake Die Strikes Over Previously-struck Coins Often Have Rim Damage



If the suspect coin was really struck a second time inside the collar, it should not have rim damage, including flattening. Notice the flattening of the rim on the suspect coin, yet the genuine double-struck flipover in-collar 1942 cent on the right does not have rim flattening anywhere on the coin.

Lastly...

Do you mind explaining how a die from the previous year (1942) struck a 1943 cent?

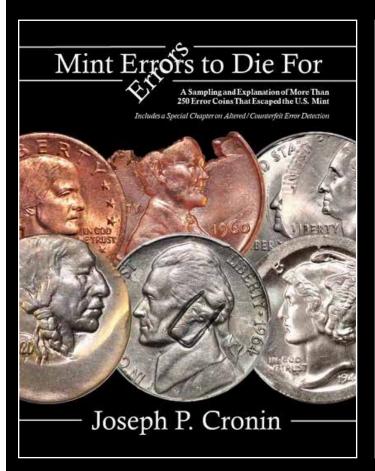
Now in 1965 and early 1966, the Mint was still producing some 1964-dated silver coins, so I suppose it's possible an error like this could occur. However there is a difference between "possible" and "likely," and the likelihood that Mint workers kept 1942-dated dies around and placed them in a chamber set to strike 1943-dated coins – and struck a 1943 copper cent – is too slim to accept.



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

- 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 mining mistakes made at our U.S. Mints."

— Fred Winberg, PCGS Mint error ambeniteator, 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 every clearly in this treellent tome. You will learn a lot and have fun while you do." — Steven Mills, original columnist for Error Trends Coin Magazine

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

— Jack Young, 2019 witner of the Anth-Counterfeiting Task Forc's 'Alian Kreuzer' 'Award.



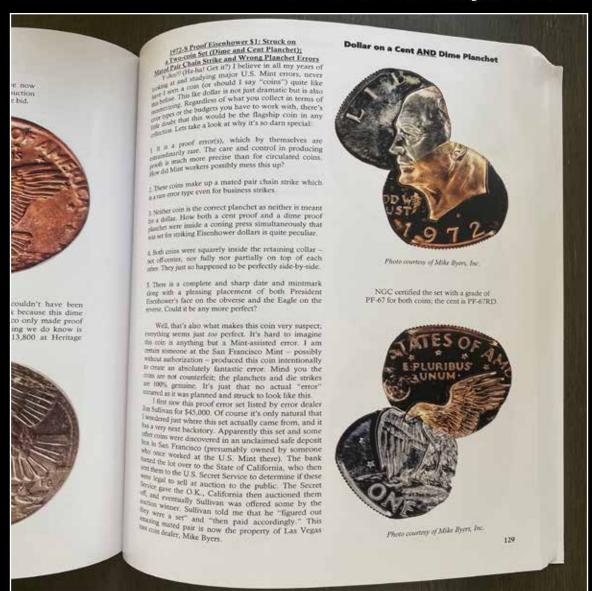


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Mint Errors to Die For

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



\$75 shipped to anywhere in the United States.
(Orders outside the United States must pay any additional fees)

Contact Joe Cronin for your copy!

josephcronin@protonmail.com

U.S. MINT RELEASES THE MINTAGE OF THE \$10 1/4 0Z AMERICAN GOLD EAGLE ERROR

mint errors struck with an unfinished proof obverse die were accidentally struck on August 24, 2021. This was announced in a press release by Todd Martin, the Deputy Chief of Corporate Communications for the United States Mint. The U.S. Mint stated that 7,924 of the Gold Eagle error coins were released. The proof die that was used to strike the "mules" did not have the laser frosting applied to the devices

GreatCollections first revealed this discovery. The Type 2 Reverse bullion coins with West Point mint marks were found by Gerald Medel and are now classified as "Unfinished Proofs."

GreatCollections has been offering this new discovery of \$10 2021-W Gold Eagles struck with unfinished proof dies in their auctions.



U.S. MINT RELEASES THE MINTAGE OF THE \$10 1/4 OZ AMERICAN GOLD EAGLE ERROR



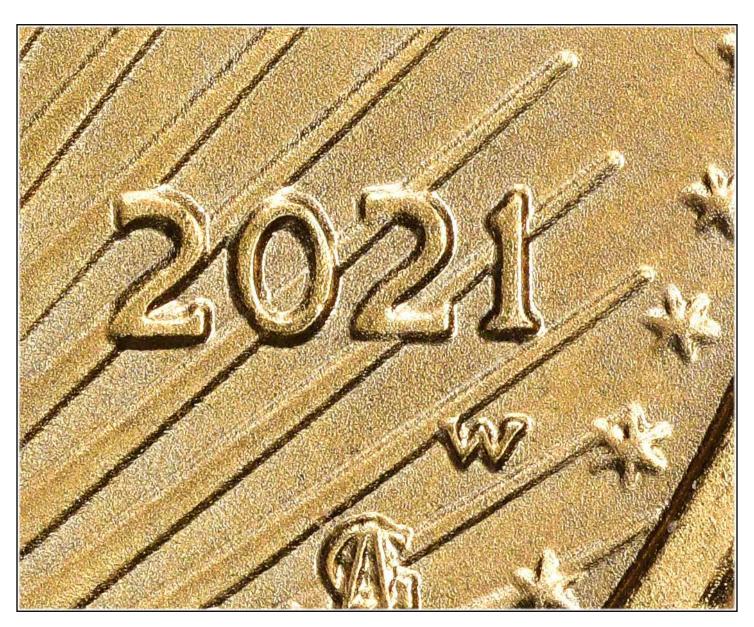
The Newly Discovered 2021-W \$10 Quarter-Ounce Gold Eagle Struck from Proof Dies Error

U.S. MINT RELEASES THE MINTAGE OF THE \$10 1/4 OZ AMERICAN GOLD EAGLE ERROR



The Regular 2021 \$10 Quarter-Ounce Gold Eagle

U.S. MINT RELEASES THE MINTAGE OF THE \$10 1/4 OZ AMERICAN GOLD EAGLE ERROR



The Newly Discovered 2021-W \$10 Quarter-Ounce Gold Eagle Struck from Proof Dies Error



ANACS is the Collector's Choice because we know what counts: knowledge, integrity, and service. How much we value coin collecting is evident in our work.

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

This makes ANACS the choice of hobbyists, professional numismatists, and dealers. We are the coin grading service to contact when you want to know all the details about your coin's authenticity and grading.

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America's Oldest Grading ServiceTM Established 1972

Undated PCGS Holder With Cricket Remains (From the Fred Weinberg Collection)

by GreatCollections (greatcollections.com)

Sold For: \$5,906.25

And so the legend goes, back in the 1990s, there was a cricket disturbing the coin graders at PCGS, until one of them caught it and put it in a slab. It was then the subject at a high level meeting of graders where it was decided to give it to error expert Mr. Fred Weinberg.

This has been featured in articles, many online forum posts, and even in David Schwager's book on Sample Slabs (page 394). It has also been on display at major coin shows around the U.S., including the most recent ANA in Rosemont (2021).

Please note: the cricket remains are very fragile and may break into additional parts in the future.

We would grade the cricket a solid MS-65 Full Head (Detached). Believed unique.



Undated PCGS Holder With Cricket Remains (From the Fred Weinberg Collection)



Undated PCGS Holder With Cricket Remains (From the Fred Weinberg Collection)



ATLAS NUMISMATICS

World, Ancient and United States Coins of Exceptional Quality



1062897 | **GREAT BRITAIN.** *George III.* (King, 1760-1820). **1820 AV Pattern Two Pounds. NGC PR61UCAM (Ultra Cameo).** Edge: Raised lettering, DECUS ET TUTAMEN ANNO REGNI LX (cinquefoil stop). GEORGIUS III D: G: BRITANNIARUM REX F: D:. Small laureate head, right; date below / St. George slaying the dragon; signed B.P. in exergue, right. SCBC-3784; W&R 179 (R3).

Struck "en medaille" and from a reported mintage of just 60 pieces struck. Attractively toned and superior eye-appeal for the grade assigned. Minor hairlines account for the grade; in our opinion this piece is conservatively graded.

ATLASNUMISMATICS.COM

by Jeff Ylitalo







he (Planchet, Die, Striking) PDS error classification system is simple and easy to remember for collectors. It can be applied to coins around the world. This

article references the PDS system for three different error coins. Keep in mind that it is possible for a single coin to have a varied combination of the three.

WORLD ERROR COINS AND THE PDS ERROR SYSTEM

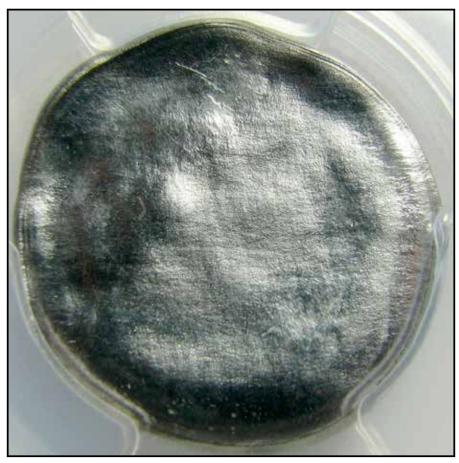
The first coin is a planchet error and a striking error. Certified by PCGS, it is a 2017 Malaysian 20 sen struck on a smaller magnetic stainless steel 10 sen planchet. A 20 sen coin is normally struck on

a nickel-brass planchet thereby making this a wrong planchet error. The reverse is a full uniface strike. When the reverse was struck another planchet was lying beneath it.









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The second coin is a both a die error and a striking error. Certified by NGC, it is a 2001 D Jefferson nickel. Very strong

clashed dies on the obverse and reverse of both the first strike and the second off-center strike are present.









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The third coin is a striking error. Certified by NGC, it is a "die adjustment strike" on a large heptagon (7 sided) 50 pence coin from Great Britain.

The obverse shows the slightest details of Her Majesty, Queen Elizabeth II; facing right. In this case the outline of the Queen's forehead and nose can be seen. The lower part of the Queen's hair bun can be detected. No other design details on either the obverse or the reverse are present. This 50 pence die adjustment error dates from the time period 1985 to 1997 as it is the 3rd portrait (large) of the Queen.

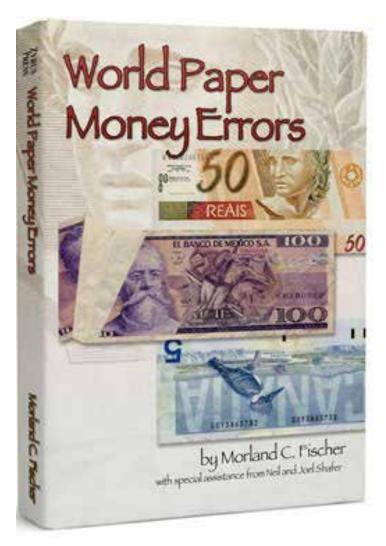






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WORLD PAPER MONEY ERRORS



World Paper Money Errors Explored!

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

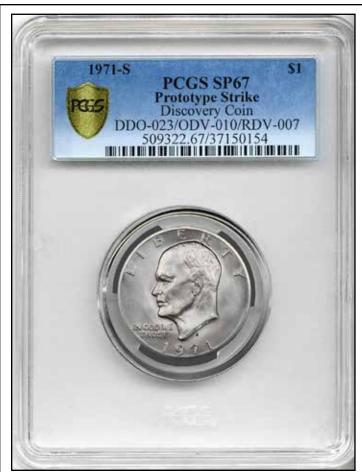
Author Morland Fischer's comprehensive collection reflects the attraction and advantages of exploring foreign printing errors. An overview of collecting paper money errors in today's numismatic market offers insights on the great disparity between domestic and world notes. Market values are discussed,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

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

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EISENHOWER DOLLAR PROTOTYPE SELLS FOR RECORD PRICE OF \$264,000 IN JANUARY 2022 FUN HERITAGE AUCTION





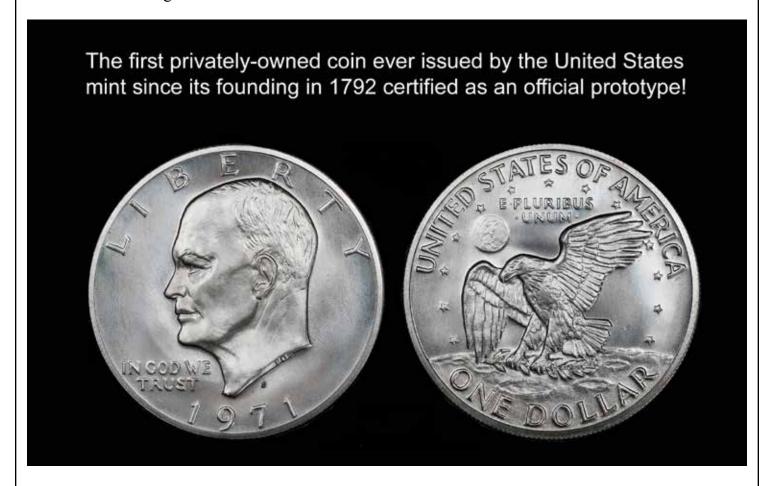
1971-S Eisenhower Dollar Prototype, SP67
One of Three Known Working Prototypes
The Discovery Coin
First Auction Appearance of This Landmark Rarity

1971-S \$1 Eisenhower Dollar Prototype, Specimen 67 PCGS. R.8. This prototype is one of the rarest of all silver dollars struck since 1794, and it has been poetically described as the "birth certificate of America's last silver dollar". Only three prototypes in total are known since being struck 50 years ago. Two of the three originate from this prototype's die pair, with a third struck from a different obverse prototype die. It is also one of the three earliest-known of all Eisenhower dollars, and bears a prototype design featuring an unfinished moon. This is the inaugural public sale of the "discovery" example of a U.S. Mint working prototype for a coin issued for circulation, and in its actual precious metal of issue. This is likely a historic numismatic first since the establishment of the United States Mint in 1792.

Images Courtesy of Heritage Auctions, HA.com

The three known prototypes are lacking from the Smithsonian's National Numismatic Collection, the United States Mint collection, all of the Federal Reserve museum collections, and the collections of the American Numismatic Association and American Numismatic Society. We would not be surprised if the new owner has the opportunity to place this coin on loan to any of these worthy institutions, among many others, and hope that he or she would accept such an invitation.

As there have been no public offerings of any of the prototypes, meaningful comparables are elusive. However, we view the 1975 No S proof dime, which sold for \$456,000 in a Heritage auction in 2019, as a coin of similar rarity and mysterious origin. Similarly, the unique 1976 Eisenhower dollar No S proof appears in the PCGS Price Guide valued at \$850,000.00. Numismatic history may well be made in Orlando this evening.



Pattern vs. Prototype

For centuries, no working prototype of any American coin destined for circulation in its actual metal of issue was known in private hands. That all changed when the three Eisenhower dollar prototypes first appeared via this discovery coin in 2008, followed by the second in 2010, and a final example in 2013. Unfortunately, the terms "pattern" and "prototype" are often used interchangeably and inappropriately. What, then, is a "pattern" coin, and how does it differ from a "prototype"?

A pattern coin is generally thought to be a concept coin, struck to evaluate a purely conceptual design never officially approved for circulation. Likewise, many pattern coins were struck in unrelated metals to that of any approved and issued coin series. Often they are nothing more than fantasy pieces, deliberately struck for sale or trade to collectors by mint officials. A vast number of pattern coins remain in collector hands, and many were actually traded by the Mint to collectors in exchange for items that it wanted. A famous example of this would be the fabulous 1877 Half Union gold patterns, traded by William Woodin to the Mint for, ironically, vast quantities of pattern coins. Pattern coins are specifically identified as patterns by their Judd catalog numbers, drawn from the Judd pattern reference. An excellent website we often recommend for studying pattern coins is uspatterns.com.

The Birth of America's Last Silver Dollar!

1. Original Galvano

Image reduced in size to match the coins

Grading not applicable

Evolution of the Galvano into a "Working Prototype"

"The Lydston - Frohman Discovery Prototype"

PCGS Superb Gem Specimen - 67 Unique, and this auction example

Evolution of the "Working Prototype" into a production silver dollar

PCGS Superb Gem Mint State - 67 Condition Census

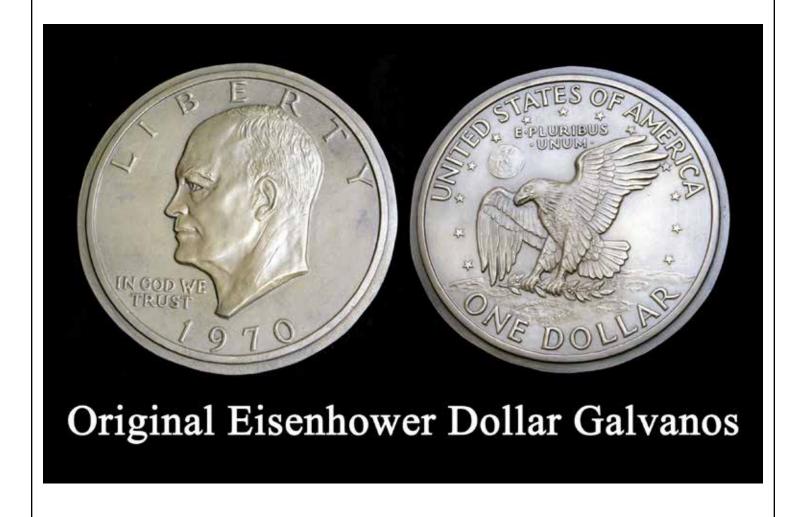


Prototypes, by contrast, are coins produced within the Mint for the chief engraver's actual day-to-day working use (hence, our term "working prototype"). They are a tool to perfect an officially approved coin design for circulation. There is nothing fanciful with a prototype as with most patterns; rather, prototypes are among the tools required to evolve a circulating coin from inception to production. One would also

expect a true working prototype to be struck in its proper metal of issue. As, in turn, are the three known 1971-S Eisenhower dollar prototypes on their 40% silver planchets.

Likewise, they lack Judd pattern numbers as they are appropriately recognized by PCGS and others as true mint prototypes, and not patterns. Experts have even suggested that they were created to help determine the correct striking pressure for the first production coins struck on full-sized dollar planchets since 1935. At least two of the three prototypes may even have small handmade indentations on their reverse sides, possibly done to test the planchet's "hardness" after striking.

As prototypes, they bear an exclusive numismatic classification. However, we believe they would also have exceptional complementary series interest to pattern collectors, too. They have much in common with traditional patterns, and we believe would nicely complement that venerable series. After the auction, Heritage will thus nominate these coins for inclusion in the Judd pattern reference as pieces from a complementary series. And, also, for a new "Red Book" listing to record their official prototype status. If issued a Judd number, these will be the only three coins in existence with both official U.S. mint prototype status and a Judd catalog number. They are truly unsurpassed as being among the rarest and most fascinating coins in American numismatics.



Lee C. Lydston Discovers the First Prototype

On February 15, 2008, Eisenhower dollar expert collector Lee C. Lydston and his wife attended the "Long Beach" coin show. While there, Lee's wife called his attention to a dealer's table with tubes of Eisenhower dollars, of which one particular tube was found by Lee to contain a single 40% silver 1971-S Eisenhower dollar bearing an unusual appearance. Remarkably, it had hybrid characteristics of both the silver uncirculated and the silver proof Eisenhower dollars sold to collectors by the United States mint in 1971. The coin also exhibited the usual surface hazing imparted to Blue Pack uncirculated silver Eisenhower dollars, due to their long-term exposure to the mint's pliofilm packaging. Lydston then chose to submit his discovery to the Eisenhower dollar experts at the respected Ike Group for their analysis.

The Ike Group was founded by noted Eisenhower dollar expert and researcher Rob Ezerman, and its evaluation included comparison of an original 1970 Galvano at the Eisenhower Museum. The Ike Group, in turn, was responsible for its discovery there.

Rob Ezerman was the lead author of the first scholarly article about the prototypes in 2008. This was then followed by Ezerman's role once again as the lead author of the next major scholarly work on the prototypes, written after a second prototype appeared in 2010 (see both articles on the Ike Group's website here https://www.ikegroup.info/?page id=203.)

Early Certification and Publicity

In 2008, the Lydston Prototype was examined by Dr. Wiles at CONECA, who determined the obverse and reverse dies were new design varieties. A condensed version of the Ike Group study was published as the cover story in CONECA's ErrorScope, Volume 17, May/June 2008 edition. The prototype was submitted to the American Numismatic Association Certification Service, where John Roberts, J.P. Martin, and Michael Fahey then confirmed the Ike Group's finding, and certified it as the first-known Eisenhower dollar Prototype. Then, on September 29, 2008, Coin World featured the prototype in a front-page article. This national publication announced the discovery of the prototype worldwide and furnished legal notice of its existence.

On September 8, 2011, Lee Lydston met with David Hall, founder of both the Professional Coin Grading Service (PCGS) and Collector's Universe, at the Long Beach coin convention for Mr. Hall to examine the ANACS certified prototype dollar. David Hall was so taken with the coin that he asked if he could personally submit it, on Lydston's behalf, for certification at PCGS. Accordingly, PCGS confirmed the present coin as a prototype, and certified it as SP65+.

More Discoveries

In later years, two more Eisenhower dollar prototypes were discovered, bringing the total to three. The second prototype was discovered in an Alabama pawn shop in 2010 by another Eisenhower dollar expert. It was also dated 1971-S and struck using the same reverse die as the Lydston prototype, but featured a unique obverse. It also had identical pliofilm hazing on its surfaces as the Lydston coin, but this time was reported to have been located still sealed within an official U.S. mint Blue Pack envelope. It was studied by the Ike Group, found to be a prototype, and later certified as such by PCGS circa 2019, after

conservation. A third prototype, which featured the same obverse and reverse as the present coin, was purchased on eBay in 2013. PCGS then certified it as the third prototype, and graded it Specimen-66. The eBay seller confirmed to the buyer that it was originally housed within a sealed U.S. mint Blue Pack pliofilm package. It is sobering to consider that only three prototypes have been discovered in the half century since they were struck in 1971. This is far different from most newly discovered issues, where growing collector awareness tends to result in many more appearances over time.

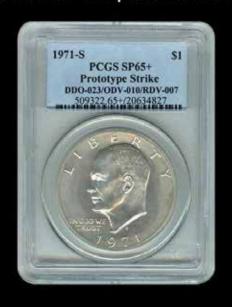
The Prototype Becomes a PCGS Celebrity

In March of 2019, David Frohman purchased and submitted the present prototype to PCGS for analysis, conservation, and grading. When purchased by Frohman, the coin was still housed in its original 2011 PCGS prototype holder and graded SP65+. It also had a layer of pliofilm haze from its long-term exposure in its original Mint packaging. Frohman felt strongly that the haze should be removed, both to protect the coin long-term and to unveil its extraordinary beauty. He also felt that once the coin was conserved by PCGS and regraded, it would receive a substantially higher grade. The following excerpt is from the PCGS CoinFacts article written by Joshua McMorrow Hernandez in 2020:

"When the two Ike prototypes crossed the desks at PCGS, they turned plenty of heads. 'I remember the day vividly that Joe Pielago, one of our business development managers, told me we were getting a prototype Ike in for grading,' recalls PCGS Director of Numismatic Education and Outreach Steve Feltner. 'First of all, I had never heard of anything like that before and was very excited to see it. Upon initial inspection, there was no denying that the coin was special' he says. "Feltner noted the Ikes have a bolder strike than the typical 40% silver Blue Ikes that are commonly seen. 'I remember the first place my eye gravitated to was the Moon on the reverse. It was an unforgettable experience being able to hold this piece of history and see what Gasparro's vision was for his dollar,' Feltner adds. 'Then having a second example come through the grading room was the cherry on top!' Both coins were processed through various stages of authentication and research at PCGS, including metallurgical testing to determine the weight and metallic composition of the planchets.

"Using our in-house x-ray fluorescence analyzer to check the elemental composition of the planchets - and using a standard 1971-S Blue Pack Ike as a test coin - the two prototype coins were found to be within a close tolerance of the standard,' explains Feltner, who reported that the compositional material of the outer silver-clad layer of the coins were within normal tolerances of the copper-silver alloy and showed no real deviation from the standard test coin. The coins were also expertly conserved by the PCGS Restoration team to remove their pliofilm-related haze before being sonically sealed in their protective slabs."

The obverse and reverse <u>before</u> PCGS conservation in 2019 to remove the pliofilm hazing from its original mint packaging.





The obverse and reverse <u>after PCGS</u> conservation in 2019, in its new PCGS "Rarities" holder and upgraded to SP - 67.





After conservation, the Lydston-Frohman prototype was housed in a PCGS Rarities holder, and upgraded to Specimen 67. This coin is currently pictured on PCGS CoinFacts, accompanied by the article by Joshua McMorrow Hernandez which may be viewed here:

https://www.pcgs.com/news/two-unique-prototype-eisenhower-dollars-certified-by-pcgs

Origin Theories for the Prototypes

Prominent researcher Roger W. Burdette notes that research on the origin of these prototypes is incomplete, as the National Archives facility in Maryland is temporarily closed. However, we offer two plausible theories to explain their release to the public by the mint in its official mint packaging.

1) The Philadelphia Mint Theory

On January 19, 1971, the U.S. Mint issued a press release announcing that:

"For the first time in its history, the U.S. Mint is permitting the news media to witness the trial strike of a coin as well as the designing and engraving process. On Monday, January 25, 1971, at 11:00 AM, the first trial strikes of the new dollar coin bearing the likeness of former President Dwight D. Eisenhower will be made at the U.S. Mint in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

"The Eisenhower dollar coin, provided for in the 1970 Coinage Law, is the first dollar coin to be produced since 1935. Because of the great public interest in its issuance, the Director of the Mint, Mary T. Brooks, is inviting the news media to see the preliminary production process."

Another press release, dated January 25, 1971, confirmed that Eisenhower dollar prototypes were struck in 40% silver that day. However, the document noted they "must be and will be destroyed by the Director's Committee." This prototype and its two companions may possibly be from those experimental pieces, if they somehow escaped destruction. David Frohman suggests that if they are specifically from among those ten, then they may have been sent to the San Francisco Assay Office for in-person study, after being requested by its superintendent upon seeing that press release.

Given the fact that no regular-issue silver dollars had been struck since the Peace dollar was discontinued in 1935, and the special Eisenhower dollars for collectors were to be struck on unfamiliar silver-clad planchets, this is a reasonable suggestion. It may be that the "study coins" were later mistakenly shipped to the New York Assay Office with regular 40% silver uncirculated specimens, then officially packaged in error and legally sold in the mint's Blue Packs. This theory would explain how the prototypes were acquired by collectors in a perfectly legal fashion, through official channels at the Mint. This is in stark contrast to, for example, a 1974 aluminum cent loaned to a congressman and never returned. Or a pressman clandestinely keeping a 1964-D Peace dollar. Or a Mint employee secretly manufacturing error coins and smuggling them out of the Mint, hoping to make a quick profit. Rather, the prototypes only began randomly appearing across the country 37 years after their creation, with each subsequently purchased for only a few dollars. If there had been any nefarious intent in 1971, it would not have taken nearly forty years for the coins to appear on the market. Much less with one example (this coin) found discarded in a roll of junk 40% silver Eisenhower dollars, and bought by Lee Lydston in 2008 for \$10.00 in California.

And a second bought in a pawn shop in Alabama in 2010 in its original Mint packaging for \$5.00. And a third bought in 2013 on eBay for \$22.00.

Based upon the circumstances of their discoveries in official Mint packaging, they are legal to own, and their inexpensive purchase price upon surfacing decades later confirms no illegal intent. They were also properly publicized (and appropriate legal notice furnished) first in 2008 by Coin World in a front page featured article, and again twelve years later in 2020 via the PCGS article with worldwide reach. Working prototypes like these coins would normally be destroyed by Director's Committee as soon as they served their purpose. However, a remarkable series of fortunate circumstances appear to have preserved these historic specimens, and made them legally available to eager collectors.

2) The San Francisco Mint Theory: Extremely Rare Branch Mint Prototypes

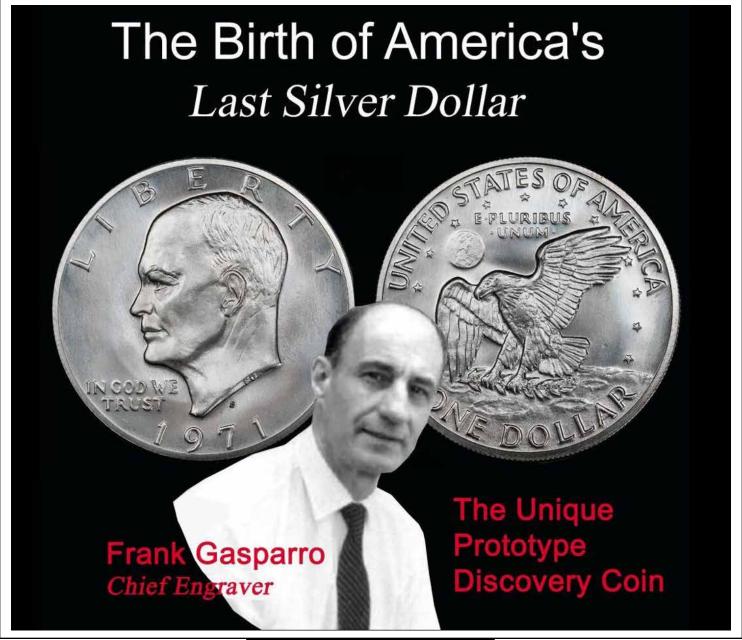
Another theory postulates the prototypes were struck at the San Francisco Mint, and from prototype dies shipped from the Philadelphia Mint for trial strikes. This theory accounts for the fact that the prototypes all display an S mintmark. The mintmark was not part of the design process, and not normally included on prototype dies. In fact, the mintmark was typically the last element punched into the working die before it was shipped to a branch mint. No documents about striking prototypes at the San Francisco Mint in 1971 are known, but we know trial dies were sent to the San Francisco Assay Office in 1975. At that time, the Mint was finalizing the design for the Bicentennial issues. A June 5, 1975 dated letter from Alan J. Goldman, Assistant Director of Technology at Philadelphia, to Mr. Bland T. Brockenborough, Officer in Charge of the San Francisco Assay Office, notes:

"Two trial versions of the improved bicentennial dollar design have been successfully struck at the Philadelphia Mint. We do not have the chrome plating arrangements nor the HME press capacity there to try out proof production runs. In addition, I believe it would be worthwhile testing the new dies under actual proof production conditions in your facility. The Philadelphia Mint has shipped the dies to the San Francisco Assay Office for trial striking. Please arrange for proper security of the dies to insure that no coins are made from them except under the direct supervision of a committee composed of William Smith of my staff, your representative, and an auditor. A strict accounting of blanks delivered to the press, coins struck, coins destroyed, coins retained, and disposition of coins retained is required for each alloy."

Of course, the trial striking of Bicentennial coinage in 1975 is not the same as prototype strikes for the Eisenhower dollar in 1971 but, as Roger Burdette notes, "It is likely that similar experimentation was required." If the Philadelphia Mint did not have the chrome plating apparatus for the dies or the Bliss K255 hydraulic press used to strike proofs in 1975, they certainly would not have had that equipment in 1971, since all proofs had been struck at the San Francisco facility since 1968.

Under this scenario, the trial pieces struck in Philadelphia on January 25, 1971 were destroyed by the Director's Committee, as per Mint policy. Later, prototype dies were sent to the San Francisco Mint for trial striking on the proof machinery that was not available in Philadelphia. If the coins were struck from chrome-plated dies intended for proof production, on unpolished 40% silver planchets, that might account

for the hybrid proof / business strike appearance of their surfaces. Also, we know that proofs were struck twice by the coin press, while the uncirculated specimens were only struck once. If the prototypes were only struck once as trial pieces for the uncirculated collector coins, it explains why some high relief design elements like the earth on the reverse were not completely brought up. While a strict accounting of the trial strikes was demanded, it is worth noting that their destruction was not explicitly required. It seems entirely possible, even likely, that the trial strikes were considered so close to the final design as to be indistinguishable from regular issues by the general public, or even Mint employees. Indeed, chief engraver Frank Gasparro was under great pressure to get "anything and everything" out of the door, as they were so far behind. The prototypes then went unnoticed for 37 years before a series specialist discovered one. Under these circumstances, it might be possible for the prototypes to be treated as regular issues, and shipped to the New York Assay Office for sale in "Blue Packs". Hopefully, further research in the National Archives, once it reopens, will shed more light on the origin of these mysterious prototypes.



The Eisenhower Dollar

On October 25, 1969, Congressman Bob Casey of Texas proposed a bill to authorize a dollar coin. That would commemorate the landing of Apollo XI on the moon in July of 1969, and the passing of President Dwight David Eisenhower four months earlier. No special legislation was required to change the design of the dollar, since it had been more than 25 years since the last design change for the denomination. The Peace Dollar had been introduced in 1921.

Eisenhower was a personal hero of Chief Engraver Frank Gasparro, who designed the obverse portrait of the new dollar from his 1945 sketch. The reverse was inspired by the Apollo XI crew mission patch, originally designed by astronaut Michael Collins. It depicted a "peaceful" eagle with an olive branch landing on the moon. Gasparro started work on the dies over Thanksgiving weekend in 1970 and President Richard Nixon signed the "Bank Holding Act" on December 31st which provided for the striking of the coins.

Business-strike Eisenhower dollars were struck on copper-nickel clad planchets beginning in 1971. The original intention was to produce three mintages of special coins for collectors to accompany the regularissue copper-nickel coinage: a 40% silver clad mintage in proof format, a 40% silver clad striking in uncirculated condition, and a copper-nickel clad proof mintage. In the end, the copper-nickel proofs were deemed impractical, and only the two 40% silver issues were actually struck. Business-strike Eisenhower dollars were struck at the Philadelphia and Denver Mints, while the 40% silver special issues were struck in San Francisco. The silver-clad uncirculated coins were struck in San Francisco, and shipped in bags to the New York Assay Office for packaging and mailing. They were distributed in Blue Packs, which were pliofilm packages placed in blue envelopes, and sold for \$3.00. They were released for sale, with "First Strike" ceremonies held in San Francisco on March 31, 1971. The silver clad proofs were not included in the proof sets, but were placed in plastic containers inside a brown, wood-grained box, and sold individually for a price of \$10.00. Order blanks were made available to the public on June 18th, and orders limited to five proof and five uncirculated coins per person.

Physical Description

This surreal prototype survived essentially as struck, and is now housed in a PCGS "Rarities" holder graded SP-67 and labeled "Discovery Coin". It has a stunningly beautiful and almost medallic high relief appearance, with some doubling evident on the motto and date. The letters in LIBERTY have lighter serifs than the lettering on the 1971-S 40% silver proofs. The design elements are sharply detailed in most areas, with just a touch of softness evident on the moon and eagle's breast due to the design's high relief. The rims are perfect and square and the devices richly frosted. The reeding is identical to that on the low relief 40% silver Ike dollars in the Blue Packs. Strong prooflike reflectivity is evident in the fields, and many die polishing lines show on both sides. The virtually flawless surfaces add to the terrific eye appeal. A small depression near the eagle's tail may be the result of mint personnel testing the planchet hardness. Significantly, a similar mark shows in nearly the same spot on another prototype.

This magnificent superb gem is the discovery coin for the extremely rare Eisenhower dollar prototype. It is one of only three examples discovered in the half-century since their creation, the unique "discovery

coin", and one of only three pieces available to collectors. It combines the highest available technical quality, profound historic interest, and absolute rarity in one irresistible package. It may be decades before it returns to the market if placed on long-term institutional loan, and discerning parties will want to bid accordingly. This coin is pictured in PCGS CoinFacts. Population: 1 in SP67, 0 finer (10/21).

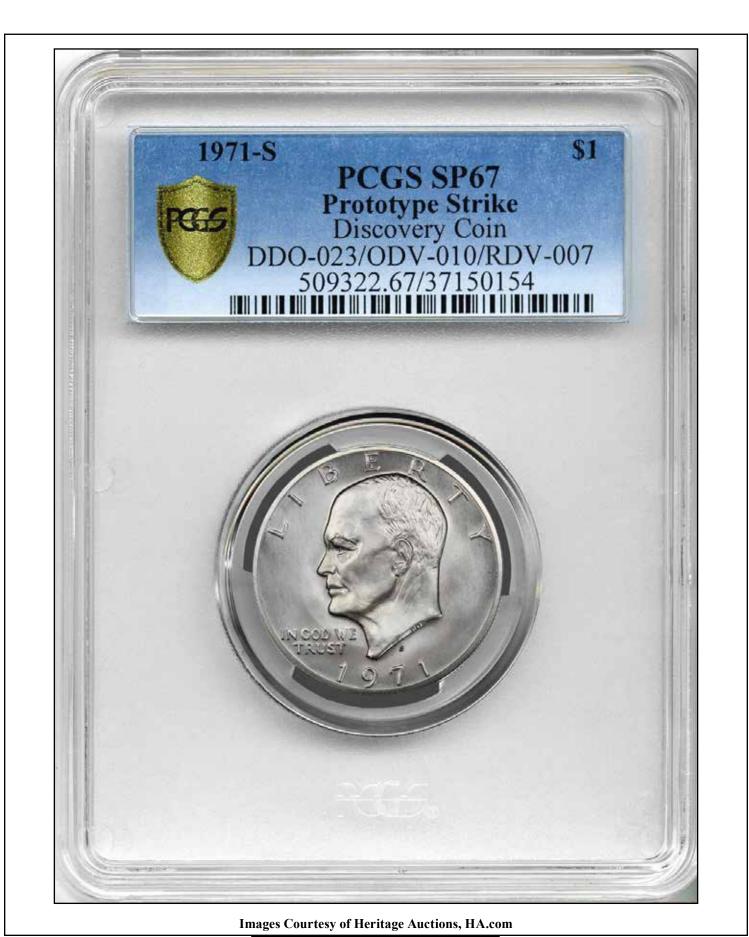
Heritage Auctions would like to acknowledge and thank Rob Ezerman, founder of the "Ike Group", for his expertise in reviewing this catalog description. Mr. Ezerman's formal review of this lot description is available upon request.

Coin Index Numbers: (PCGS# 509322)

Weight: 24.59 grams

Metal: 60% Copper, 40% Silver

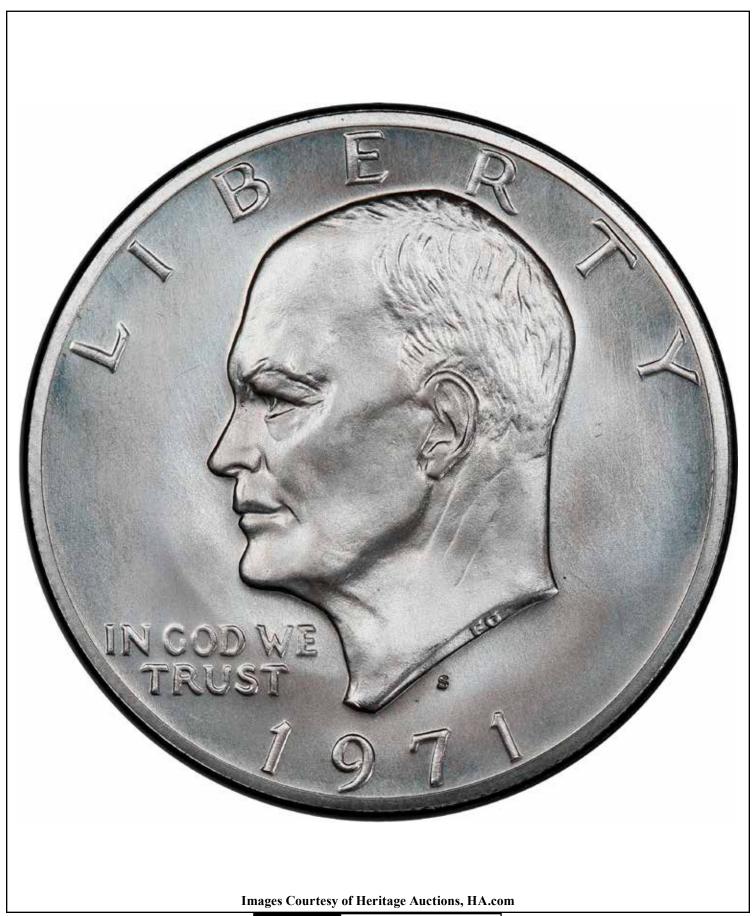




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The Errors All Around Us

by Joshua McMorrow-Hernandez

In coin collecting circles we often see a lot of emphasis placed on searching for coins of certain dates if we want to hit the big bucks with pocket change. Assuredly just about anybody reading this can rattle off a list of these rare coins – the 1909-S VDB or 1914-D Lincoln Cents, the 1916-D Mercury Dime, 1932-D and 1932-S Washington quarters, and so on. And just about any bullion stacker gets googly-eyed at the mere thought of finding any pre-1965 90% silver dimes, quarters, and half dollars in circulation. However, it seems far fewer collectors know much about the valuable error coins that they may be much more likely to find in pocket change.

Some error coins are quite popular with collectors, even garnering the limelight of the general media when crossing the auction block. Do the 1943 bronze and 1944 steel Lincoln cents ring a bell? They're both off-metal transitional errors that grab headlines when they make an appearance in a public sale. Of course, not all error coins are as well known as those six-figure Lincoln cent beauties. Yet, just about any collector attuned to the world of the numismatically offbeat can agree that error coins of any stripe are worthy of attention.

Broadstrikes, off-center strikes, rotated dies, weak strikes, overstrikes... You name it, they're out there – somewhere. Yes, many errors are relatively common, and others are exceedingly rare. But just about any or all of them can be found in circulation with enough searching and a little luck. Dramatic errors are challenging to come by in ordinary day-to-day cash transactions.

The Errors All Around Us

Such pieces are rare, and there are plenty of people looking for them, so the odds are long that anyone is going to land a sensational off-center error or overstrike in change received at the nearby fast-food joint. Many of the most successful error coin collectors tend to find mint rolls and sewn bags the most fertile of searching grounds. Quality control at the U.S. Mint these days is tighter than at any time in recent memory, and relatively few error coins are escaping into the wild these days. Hence, older unsearched rolls and bags tend to be the most likely to yield an error of interest.

Yet, this doesn't mean the channels of commerce are devoid of any interesting modern errors. Consider the case of the 1982-D bronze small-date Lincoln cent, an off-metal transitional error born during the overarching move from bronze to copper-coated zinc planchets for the cent. It was 34 years before the first example of this error, long suspected but unconfirmed for decades, showed up in the hands of fortunate collector Paul Malone of Minnesota. He found the discovery

coin in 2016 while weighing his 1982 cents to determine which were bronze. His piece later sold for \$18,800 and publicity surrounding the serendipitous find inspired countless collectors to look for other examples of this once-elusive error. Another turned up in 2019, and others may still be waiting just around the corner.

So, what's the collector to do when their searching expeditions leave them empty handed? Don't give up! Some collectors wait years to land their first significant find made from a handful of pocket change or a freshly opened bag or roll. Everyday searches can lead to once-in-a-lifetime trophies like the 1982-D bronze small-date Lincoln cent. Plucking something more on par with an off-center error or broadstrike might be the more likely scenario. But for many error collectors, joy is derived by something so much greater than mere monetary profit. The thrill of the hunt is what drives every turn of a coin in a curious collector's hands, the hope of a tantalizing discovery constantly serving as the northern star on one's numismatic journey.

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1943 Lincoln Cent Bronze/Copper PCGS AU-50 BN Offered in GreatCollections Auction

From the GreatCollections Auction Listing:

A "1943 Copper Penny" is one of the most famous coin errors in the world, with less than 20 examples believed to have survived.

When the U.S. Mint switched to using zinc-coated steel to produce 1943 Lincoln Cents, a small number of

copper planchets leftover from 1942 slipped into the buckets of the steel planchets and then into circulation.

Although there were rumors of some 1943 pennies being struck in error (using copper/bronze planchets), none were discovered until 1947, and they were instantly coveted by collectors and even appeared in magazines, comic books and newspapers.



1943 Lincoln Cent Bronze/Copper PCGS AU-50 BN Offered in GreatCollections Auction

This particular example is known as the "Gumball Specimen", after being discovered inside of a gumball machine in Philadelphia, across the street from the U.S. Mint. The owner's family sold it to a local collector for \$1,000 in November 1976 after it was authenticated by ANACS.

Over the past decade at GreatCollections, we have had countless calls, emails and letters about people purporting to have a new discovery of this famous error. Not a single coin was genuine, and this is only the second authentic example we have had the pleasure to handle.

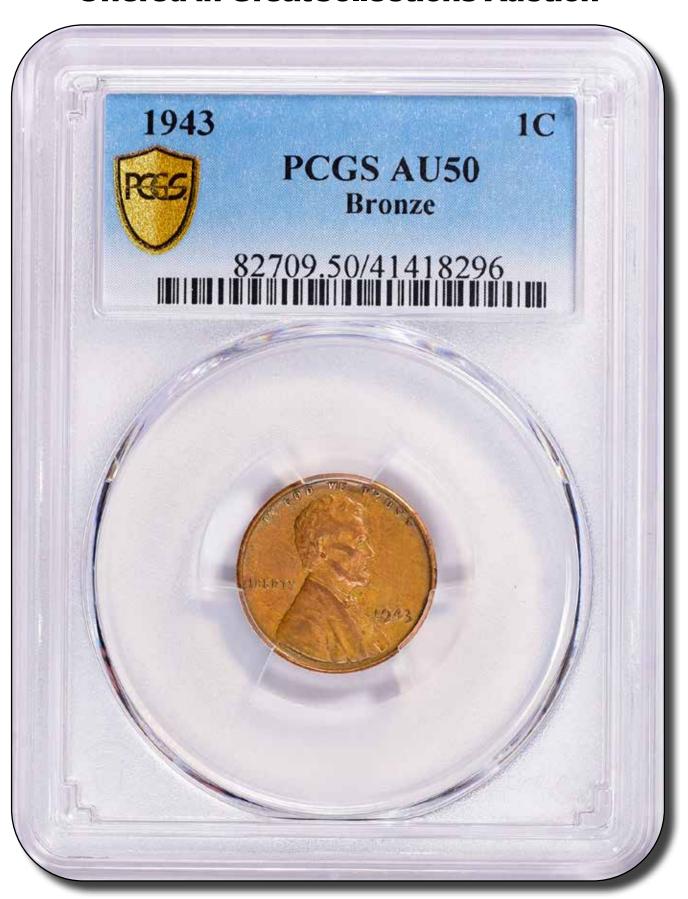
The numismatic world has been lucky to have had several opportunities to bid on 1943 Copper Pennies over the past few years, however, almost all now reside in long-term collections, cherished by their owners. This is important to take into account when considering a bid on this iconic error coin.

In all five editions of the 100th Greatest U.S. Coins by Jeff Garrett, the 1943

Copper Cent has been ranked in the top 11, and in the 5th edition, ranks ahead of the unique 1822 Gold Half Eagle and 1861 Paquet Gold Double Eagle.

About 1943 Lincoln Cents: The "1943 Copper Penny" is one of the most famous coin errors in the world, with less than 20 examples believed to have survived. When the U.S. Mint switched to using zinc-coated steel to produce 1943 Lincoln Cents, a small number of copper planchets leftover from 1942 slipped into the buckets of the steel planchets and then into circulation. Although there were rumors of some 1943 pennies being struck in error (using copper/bronze planchets), none were discovered until 1947, and they were instantly coveted by collectors and even appeared in magazines, comic books and newspapers. In all five editions of the 100th Greatest U.S. Coins by Jeff Garrett, the 1943 Copper Cent has been ranked in the top 11, and in the 5th edition, ranks ahead of the unique 1822 Gold Half Eagle and 1861 Paquet Gold Double Eagle.

1943 Lincoln Cent Bronze/Copper PCGS AU-50 BN Offered in GreatCollections Auction



1943 Lincoln Cent Bronze/Copper PCGS AU-50 BN Offered in GreatCollections Auction



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GreatCollections is offering an exciting group of U.S. Major Mint Errors including the following proof errors. Proof mint errors are very rare. All five of these are Bicentennial (1776-1976-S) proof errors and include a double denomination, an off-center, an off-metal, a double struck off-metal and a dual date double denomination.











Mint Error 1776-1976-S Kennedy Half Dollar Silver Struck on 5c Planchet (5.1g) NGC Proof-63



Mint Error 1776-1976-S Kennedy Half Dollar Silver Struck on 5c Planchet (5.1g) NGC Proof-63



Mint Error 1776-1976-S Washington Quarter Clad Overstruck on 1969-S 1c NGC Proof-65 RD



Mint Error 1776-1976-S Washington Quarter Clad Overstruck on 1969-S 1c NGC Proof-65 RD



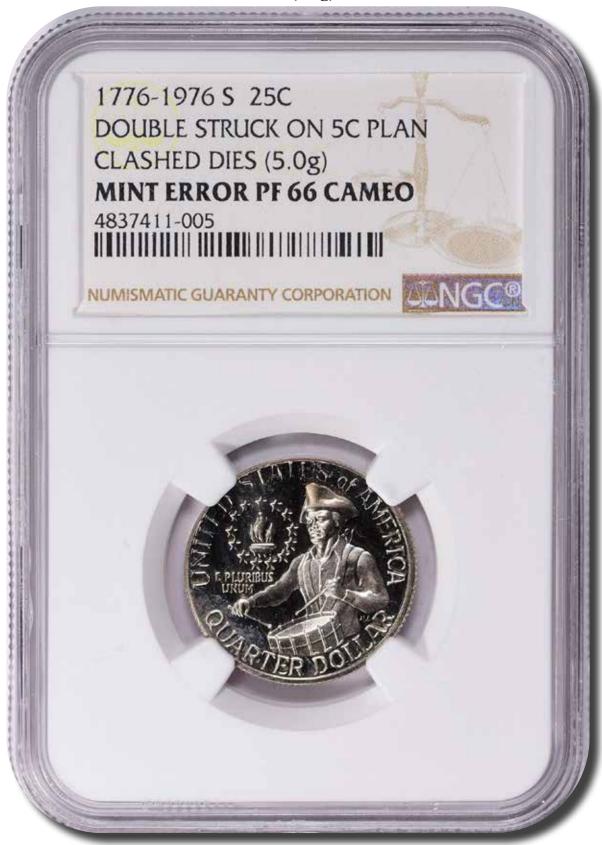
Mint Error 1776-1976-S Washington Quarter Clad Struck 45% Off Center Clashed Dies NGC Proof-64 UC



Mint Error 1776-1976-S Washington Quarter Clad Struck 45% Off Center Clashed Dies NGC Proof-64 UC



Mint Error 1776-1976-S Washington Quarter Double Struck on 5c Planchet Clashed Dies (5.0g) NGC Proof-66 CAMEO



Mint Error 1776-1976-S Washington Quarter Double Struck on 5c Planchet Clashed Dies (5.0g) NGC Proof-66 CAMEO



Mint Error 1976-S Washington Quarter Struck on Philippine 5s (2.5g) NGC Proof-66



Mint Error 1976-S Washington Quarter Struck on Philippine 5s (2.5g) NGC Proof-66



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Extremely Rare Lincoln Cent Wheat Ears Struck Off-Center on Silver Dime Planchet

by Mike Byers





EXTREMELY RARE LINCOLN CENT WHEAT EARS STRUCK OFF-CENTER ON SILVER DIME PLANCHET

This is an extremely rare off-center Silver Cent. Struck 15% off-center and dated in the 1940's, the reverse has the Wheat Ears design. The pedigree is ex Rich Schemmer and it was certified years ago in

an old NGC slab as XF 45. It is conservatively graded and is an attractive multiple mint error. Perfect for the serious Lincoln Cent collector of major mint errors.



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EXTREMELY RARE LINCOLN CENT WHEAT EARS STRUCK OFF-CENTER ON SILVER DIME PLANCHET

Ipreviously sold a similar Lincoln Cent (Wheat Ears) struck offcenter on a silver dime planchet which was featured in my NLG award winning book, *World's Greatest Mint Errors*.

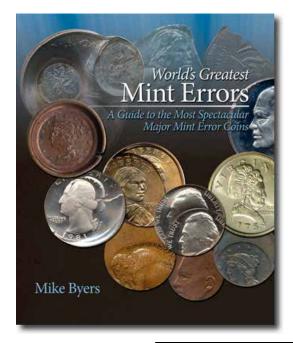


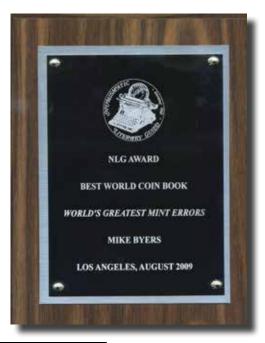
EXTREMELY RARE LINCOLN CENT WHEAT EARS STRUCK OFF-CENTER ON SILVER DIME PLANCHET

A similar 1943-S Cent struck off-center on a dime planchet was featured in Chapter 24 (Spectacular Errors) of my NLG award winning book, *World's Greatest Mint Errors*.









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- Updated January 2022 -

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

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

Proof Errors (Updated January 2022)



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

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

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

Broadstrikes (Updated January 2022)



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

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

Partial Collars (Updated January 2022)



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
#20 Electly Type 5	j \$7,500	\$10,000

Uniface Strikes (Updated January 2022)

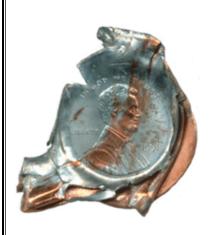


Uniface coins occur when there have been two blank planchets in the press at the same time. The other blank will obstruct the die on either the obverse or reverse side, which will prevent it from having that design on the coin. There are many different variations involving uniface errors. In addition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

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

Bonded Coins

(Updated January 2022)





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	_	_

Struck Fragments

(Updated January 2022)





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

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

Mated Pairs (Updated January 2022)



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

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

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

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

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

Transitional Errors (Updated January 2022)



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

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

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

U.S. Gold Errors (Updated January 2022)



Agior 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

Indents (Updated January 2022)



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

Die Caps (Updated January 2022)



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

Die Adjustment Strikes (Updated January 2022)



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

Double Denominations (Updated January 2022)



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

Brockages (Updated January 2022)



Abrockage 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

Double & Multiple Strikes (Updated January 2022)



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

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

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

Off-Center Strikes (Updated January 2022)



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

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

Off-Metals

(Updated January 2022)



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

Off-Metals (Updated January 2022)

Washington Quarter Clad Washington Quarter Washington Quarter	Nickel Planchet	\$100	Ø1.50		
		\$100	\$150	\$200	\$250
Washington Quarter	Silver Dime Planchet	\$300	\$400	\$500	\$650
	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

Counterbrockages

(Updated January 2022)



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

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

Fold-Over Strikes (Updated January 2022)





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

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

Martha Washington Test Pieces (Updated January 2022)



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

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

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

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



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

Ron Guth, Numismatic Expert

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

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

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

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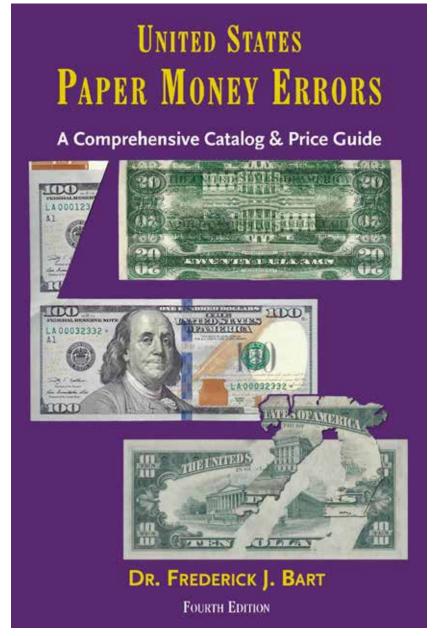
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This has always been an enormously popular book, not only among established collectors but also with newcomers seeking to learn more about their "find." There is no other book like it on the market. More than a price guide, its 296 pages contain a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

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Saul Teichman's Want List

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

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For those of you not familiar with this fascinating area of numismatics, patterns are prototypes for coins that, for the most part, were never approved for circulation. Most patterns are very rare, some unique, and others unknown outside of museums.

A good place to start learning about these pieces is our Beginner's Corner which includes a page on How to use this Website or the Photo Gallery which contains examples of many of the different pattern issues.

The United States Mint produced more than 1000 different patterns, as well as many die trials and experimental pieces. Despite the great rarity of many of these individual items, the great variety makes the series surprisingly collectable.

There are relatively few collectors specializing in United States pattern coinage. Most of these collectors target specific areas. For example, there are collectors who specialize in Indian Cent patterns, others collecting Morgan dollar patterns, and so on.

In addition to these specialists, there are thousands of collectors of regular issue United States coins who try to buy a few patterns to complement their collections. Many of these historical coins have wide appeal and are surprisingly affordable. There are many collectors who, for example, would like to own an 1855 Flying Eagle large cent (J-167, about 500 pieces struck) to go with their collection of large cents or with their collection of Flying Eagle small cents.

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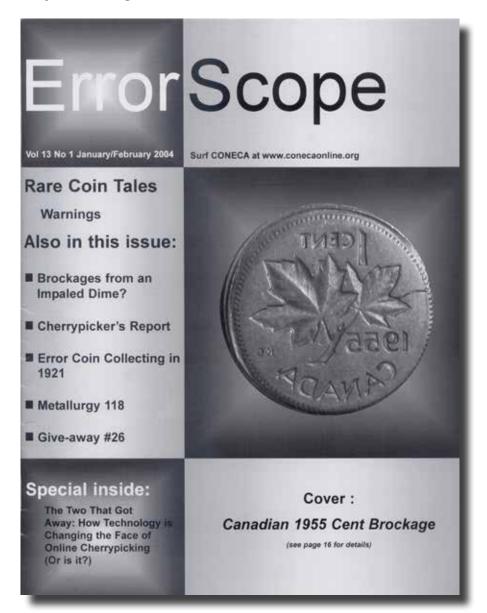




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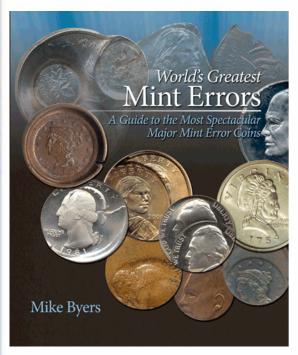
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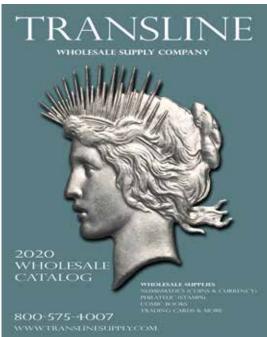
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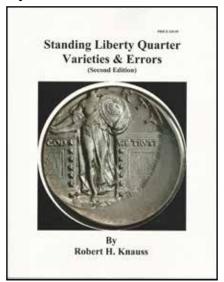
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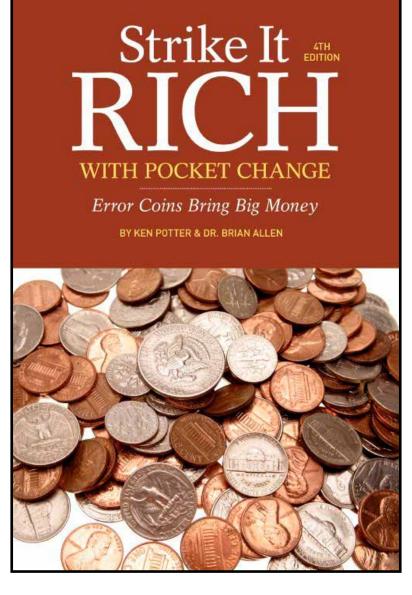
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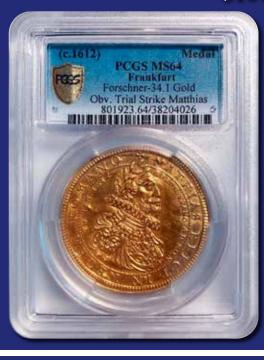
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What Are Off-Metal Errors?

Off-metal 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.

The United States Mint has produced coins for foreign governments at various times during its history. During World War II the U.S. Mints struck coins for the Netherlands, Surinam and Curacao at the Philadelphia Mint in 1943. These blank planchets weighed 3.575 grams, had a diameter of 19 mm, and the composition was 64% silver and 36% copper.

In 1940, Nazi Germany defeated the Netherlands during the War. But the Dutch colonies of Surinam (in northern South America), Curacao (an island in the Caribbean Sea north of Surinam, and part of the Netherlands Antilles), and the Netherlands West Indies were protected by the Allied forces. Subsequently the U.S. Mints struck coins for these 3 countries during the War.

According to public auction records since World War II (75 years) PCGS and NGC have just authenticated and certified a total 5 of 1943 Lincoln Cents struck from blank planchets from these 3 countries.

There is one known struck on a Netherlands 25 Cent planchet that sold in a Heritage Auction for \$24k certified by NGC as MS 61. It was pedigreed to the Albert Michael Pratt collection. According to the Heritage Auction write-up, someone "cut a long X into the right obverse field out from Lincoln's chin". This is clearly seen in the photos. The coin was not net graded by NGC. Heritage also stated that "Undoubtedly, this is one of the most intriguing errors we have seen in many years".

There are 2 known struck on Curacao 25 Cent planchets that have sold in public auctions. The most recent was the NGC certified XF 40 that was sold by Heritage Auctions for \$14,950 in 2015.

There are only 2 known 1943 Cents struck on a Surinam 25 Cent Planchets. The other one known in an ANACS Fine 12 Damaged Net Graded holder sold for \$16,675 in a Bowers & Merena 2006 public auction. This one pictured here is amazingly certified AU 55 PCGS and was in the Fred Weinberg Collection for over 20 years.

2022 Coin Shows



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March 10 - 12	Colorado Springs, Colorado
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April 27 - 30	Schaumberg, Illinois
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June 9 - 11	Baltimore, Maryland
	Long Beach Expo: The Collectibles Show
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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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