

MINT **ERROR** NEWS MAGAZINE

Bringing the latest mint error news to the collector.



ANACS Certifies Unique “Two Tailed” Euro Set



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Volume I • Issue II • Summer 2003
A Mike Byers Publication

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Al's Coins

P.O. Box 147

National City, CA 91951-0147

Phone: (877) 442-3728

Fax: (619) 442-3693

e-mail: alscoins@aol.com



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Volume I • Issue II • Summer 2003

Publisher & Editor

Mike Byers

Production Design

Sam Rhazi

Contributing Editors

Ronnah Johnson

Allan Levy

Contributing Writers

James Archibald • Ray Gaudette

Henry Hilgard • Gregory Mirsky

Mike Moloney • Clark Smith

Frank Vedel • Martin Wettmark

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MINT **ERROR** NEWS MAGAZINE

Bringing the latest mint error news to the collector.



Mike Byers, Publisher & Editor

Welcomes You To Our Second Issue!

Welcome to the second issue of Mint Error News Magazine, bringing the latest mint error news and information to the collector. The focus of the magazine will be on articles, features and discoveries of major mint errors (striking errors) from the United States and around the World. Minterrornews.com was launched on February 4, 2003.

Two major Mint Error News sponsors are Mike Byers and ANACS. Mint Error News released its first magazine in the spring of 2003. Mike Byers is the Publisher and Editor of Mint Error News Magazine.

Mike Byers (mikebyers.com) has been a Professional Numismatist since 1978. He specializes in U.S. and World errors, and is now the largest dealer of the world's rarest mint errors. His new discoveries of major mint errors has been front page news for years. Mike Byers is also a Consultant for ANACS for Mint Errors.

ANACS is one of the three major grading services. They have been authenticating, certifying and encapsulating mint errors since 1991 which is years longer than the other two grading services combined. ANACS is highly respected in the Numismatic Community and has extensive experience in authenticating mint errors.

Two other sponsors to minterrornews.com are Tim Bullard (errorcointrader.com) and Allan Levy (alscoins.com). Because of their combined experience and insight of the error coin market, they will bring valuable news and information to minterrornews.com.

Additional sponsors are CoinLink, CoinFacts.com, errorworldclub.org, Eureka Trading, uspatterns.com, Northeast Numismatics, Robert L. Astrich and The Software Clinic. We encourage collectors and dealers to submit articles and photos of major mint errors that we may feature on the website.

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THRILL OF THE HUNT

BY MIKE MOLONEY

One of the most thrilling aspects of collecting error coins is the hunt, more precisely, the successful hunt. My purchase of the coin illustrated shows how two and a half years of patience and persistence can pay off.

About six years ago, a friend told me that an acquaintance of his told him that Mr. X at Dealer Y's bourse table at the FUN Show in Orlando had an interesting Ike Dollar error. I went over to Dealer Y's table and asked for Mr. X. He wasn't there, but they said he'd be back later. I visited that table four or five times during the show before we finally met. Mr. X said he did have what he thought was a very rare and unusual Ike error at home. I learned it was a partial brockage error he might be interested in selling. He offered to bring it to the ANA Show if I was interested. I tried to talk him into sending a picture, but he said he wasn't very good at taking pictures of coins. I looked him up again at the ANA Show (I only go to two major shows a year), and he said that he had decided not to sell the coin. After some discussion, he said he would bring it to the next FUN Show and at least let me see the coin. He said he didn't really collect error coins, but this one was special and he thought I'd get a kick out of seeing it.

Well, you guessed it...when I got to the FUN Show he said he had been really busy just before the show and didn't have time to dig the

coin out. He promised to bring it to the next ANA Show, but he also reminded me it wasn't for sale. Unfortunately, I wasn't able to attend the ANA Show because something came up at work at the last minute. At the next FUN Show, he told me he remembered to bring it to the ANA Show but didn't bring it to this show.



I then saw him at the next ANA Show, he surprisingly had the coin with him and implied he might consider selling it. He men-

tioned that someone else was also very interested in the coin, but he thought he had an obligation to at least let me see it. I was really surprised and delighted as the coin was not only a partial brockage error, it was a bicentennial (1976) Ike that was struck by the reverse die about 50% off center. In addition, on the obverse was a brockage impression from the reverse side of another Ike Dollar that was struck 20% off center. WOW! What a great and rare error! It was difficult to rein in my excitement. I purchased it immediately. The rest of the show, I participated in another fun aspect of the hobby, that is, "Show & Tell" as I couldn't hold in my glee any longer. Error dealers and fellow collectors alike were impressed by my luck in finding this superb error and congratulated me on my persistence.

I knew the coin was great as I hadn't seen an Ike with a brockage before. I didn't know how hard it would be to find more partial brockages from a coin that was struck off center, but I've since picked up a few. I still need a dime with a brockage from a previously struck off-center dime. If you have one for sale (or anything else that's spectacular), feel free to send me an e-mail.

It sure is fun collecting error coins since they are so different and sometimes even unique. You never know what you'll find. I hope that all of the collectors searching for mint errors are enjoying the hunt and having great success.

Coin Collecting and “Change”

by Jim Archibald

As a species, we are creatures of habit. Under normal conditions, we tend to resist change of any kind, and I often thought that this is ironic in a hobby dedicated to collecting another type of change.

When I built Error World as a three club unit, the first and only club of it's kind, I ran into a lot of resistance from members. “Why three rooms? Is it really needed? I'm already a member here.” These and many other comments were made about this design.

In the early days, the clubs were harder to navigate. Each “room” was locked into a pre-set format and each of the three rooms offered different options.

Since those days Error World has been constantly evolving. In fact, the club has been constantly changing since it's conception. It was decided early last year to terminate Error World 3 on Lycos Communities. The system was difficult to use and had little to no activity.

One of the other EW Officers set up a club called Variety Coins on MSN so it seemed a natural fit, so into the number 3 spot it went. Variety Coins is now the official Error World 3 and has already passed the former EW3 for membership and activity. I can see alot of good things in store for this club section. Come see for yourself, we'll be there to welcome you.

As the most recent addition to the club, I have added another independent group called “U.S.Coin Collecting” and built a “World Coin Collecting” section for all you folks that desire to remain on the straight and narrow of normal U.S. and World numismatics! Don't be surprised if the next time you look into EW you'll find something new. In fact, if you haven't seen EW lately, you haven't seen EW! Come see what all the excitement is about, everything in EW is free for members to use and enjoy.

If you've been thinking of joining a club, pick one you can live with, one that gives to you, instead of asking from you.

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ANACS Certifies Unique “Two Tailed” Euro Set

by Mike Byers



This incredible “Two Tailed” Euro Set was just certified by ANACS. Mike Faraone, one of the graders and finalizers at ANACS, stated that “this is one of the most exciting mint error discoveries that I’ve examined and authenticated at ANACS. It is amazing that these new Euro coins were all struck by two reverse dies.”

Since twelve member countries use the same reverse dies, it is impossible to determine the origin of these mint errors. This is one of the most dramatic and unique mint error discoveries in modern times. My personal favorite is the 50c Euro / 20c Euro Mule struck by two reverse dies. I am very excited to debut this amazing set in Mint Error News Magazine.

ANACS Certifies Unique “Two Tailed” Euro Set - from page 7

On January 1, 2001 the Euro officially became the first common European Currency, replacing the individual National Currencies of the 12 Member Countries of the European Monetary Union. These countries are: Austria, Belgium, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxemborg, Netherlands, Portugal and Spain.

Every Euro Coin carries a common reverse design. Each of the 12 Member Countries strike the Euro with its own unique obverse design. Regardless of which Country is depicted on the obverse of a Euro Coin, it is accepted in any of the 12 Member Countries.

Euro Coins were minted starting in 1999. Not every country struck every denomination of Euro Coins in the first year. By the beginning of 2001 each country had a sufficient supply of Euro Coins on hand. Euro coins were then distributed and released into circulation.

There are approximately thirty genuine two-headed or two-tailed coins that have been authenticated by ANACS, PCGS or NGC. There are only three known “Two Tailed” U.S. coins: two Quarters and one Dime. One of the Quarters recently sold for \$80,000.





An incredible error:

**A 50c Euro / 20c Euro Mule
Struck By Two Reverse Dies**





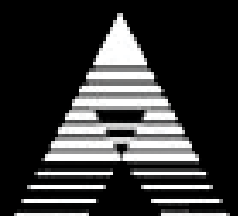
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ANACS is the Collector's Choice because we know what counts: knowledge, integrity, and service. How much we value coin collecting is evident in our work.

The ANACS team enthusiastically works to advance coin collecting by offering unequalled 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.



Collect with passion. ANACS

Off-Metal Walkers

by Clark Smith

One day in 1992, an older fellow walked into our coin shop in San Rafael, California. He was carrying a very small box of coins he wished to sell. Maybe there were just a dozen copper and silver coins. He said he worked in the Bank of America coin sorting and counting room in the 1940's.

He was responsible for receiving bags of coins from the mint and putting them into rolls (or whatever the bank needed).

He said he saved any strange coin that was found. Now we were very curious to see what he had saved!

After a few minutes most of the coins turned out to be minor errors. But among the small number of coins were two Walking Liberty Half Dollars struck on Quarter planchets!

One of these coins is very rare, but to have two of them was amazing. Both weigh exactly 6.25 grams and have the dates 1942 and 1943. The 1942 dated coin has some machine grease and a cut on the back. Maybe this coin was stuck in a counting machine back in 1942 when it was found and saved. The pair are probably "S" mint coins, but there is no way to know for sure.

I have put these two coins away in my own collection and they continue to be fun to show people. I seriously doubt that a more exciting pair of errors coins will come into our shop anytime soon.



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OFFICE: (949) 276-7072 • FAX: (949) 276-7073

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1916 Mexico Gold 60 Pesos Oaxaca Overstruck on an Earlier 8 Escudos Hand on Book Type

by **Tim Bullard**

The 1916 Gold 60 Pesos were struck in Oaxaca, Mexico. Oaxaca is one of the southern states in Mexico. These coins were struck by a Provisional Government during the revolution. The coins bear the portrait of Benito Juarez.

Krause lists the 1916 60 Pesos as rare with a dash instead of the price in every grade. A nice specimen would be worth around \$15,000 and this price has not changed in 20 years.

This 1916 60 Pesos was overstruck on an 8 Escudos from an earlier century. There is a considerable amount of detail remaining from the understrike.

This piece was sent to Mike Dunigan, an authority in this country specializing in Mexican coinage. He agreed that this coin is

from the original dies and was most likely struck as a die trial or setup piece by using an earlier type of 8 Escudos instead of a blank planchet for the 60 Pesos.

Richard Ponterio, another expert on Mexican coinage, also examined this piece and stated that it was only one of two 1916 60 Pesos that were overstruck on earlier struck gold coins that he has ever seen.

The original dies for the 1916 60 Pesos were impounded at the ANS over 50 years ago.

There are two possibilities. Either this is a spectacular Die Trial or Major Mint Error, or a deliberately created rarity by striking an 8 Escudos with the original dies used for the 1916 60 Pesos. This is a fascinating and dramatic numismatic rarity.



Foreigners in the Mint

A Mint Error News Exclusive Report

by Gregory Mirsky

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

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

The American Colonization Society was founded in 1817 for the sole purpose of transporting free-born blacks and emancipated slaves

back to Africa. In 1822 the society established on the West Coast of Africa a colony that in 1847 became the independent nation of Liberia. By 1867, the society had sent more than 13,000 American blacks to Liberia. The one-cent token featured Freed Negro standing next to a palm tree, a ship in the distance. Though many regard the one-cent piece a “hard times” token, and thus not acknowledged by the US mint as foreign coinage in its annual reports, it did function as coinage in the Liberian colony.

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

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

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

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

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

Foreign Coins Made by the US Mint

Each coin made by the US Mint for another country was minted to the specifications dictated by the client country. Some of the clients of the US mint requested to be furnished with planchets to be utilized at their native mints in the coining process, as was the case with Argentina in 1919 and 1920. In the case of the Venezuelan one and two and half Centavos struck in the Philadelphia mint in 1876 and 1877, the US mint sub-contracted out to the Waterbury mint, owned by the Scovill Manufacturing Company, to supply planchets for foreign and regular US issues. The Waterbury mint provided the US Mint with many of the planchets for regular US one Cent and five Cent pieces from 1888 to 1906.

In some cases the client country would manufacture and furnish the dies to the US Mint to strike the coins, while other countries opted for the US Mint to produce the minting dies and to mint the issue. A third alternative that

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

The client country wanting the issue.

The mint that designed and produced the dies for coinage.

The mint that manufactured the coin planchets.

The US mint that actually minted the issue.

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

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

Over the years of producing coinage for other countries the traditional "P", for Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, "D", for Denver, Colorado, and "S", for San Francisco, California mint marks appeared on foreign. As mentioned before, a mint mark from another country could be present on a foreign coin produced

by the US mint. The New Orleans, Louisiana mint never had a chance to display its "O" mint mark on a foreign coin since its one and only foreign issue was a 1907 Mexican silver 20 Centavos piece that bore the Mexico City mint mark from where the coinage dies originated.

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

While producing foreign coinage, the US Mint demonstrated its metallurgical talents producing numerous alloys it normally did not use for standard US circulating coinage along with coin shapes that the US Mint until that time was unfamiliar with. Coin shapes such as square, scalloped and hexagonal coins and those coins designed with

Foreigners in the Mint - A Mint Error News Exclusive Report

holes in the center were required to be produced. While the US Mint did make limited run pattern coins with holes in the center, as documented in Judd/Pollack, the US Mint never executed a production run of such coins until the dated 2461 Siam (Thailand) One Satang it produced at the Philadelphia Mint in 1918. The US Mint followed up the holed One Satang with additional holed foreign coinage issues such as the 1920 French Indo-China One Centime; the Fiji Half Penny and Fiji Penny produced from 1942 to 1943.

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

because of their metal content and a revaluation of their currency.

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

Argentina

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

Australia

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

Brazil

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

Canada

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

China

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

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

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

Colombia

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

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

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

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



Foreigners in the Mint - A Mint Error News Exclusive Report

Costa Rica

In 1942 the 2 Centimos issue was restruck as 5 Centimos pieces dated 1942. 274,342 coins were reported restruck by the Costa Rican government. Restruck coins are listed as Y58 in the Yeoman catalog. The US Mint did not participate in the restriking process in 1942. Also in 1923 a revaluation of larger denomination silver coins occurred. Most 50 Centimos were restruck/counterstamped as 1 Colon pieces (Y44).

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

Cuba

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

Ethiopia

After Great Britain took possession of Ethiopia from Italy and returned it to Haile Sellassie and his government in 1941, Great Britain tried unsuccessfully to establish the shilling-cent system in Ethiopia. Ethiopian suspicion and a desire for a national identity lead to a new series of coins designed in Philadelphia by John Sinnock (obverse) and Gilroy

Roberts (reverse). The bust of Haile Sellassie and the date 1936EE (1944) are on the obverse; the reverse has the Lion of Judah and the denomination of 1, 5, 10, 25, or 50 Santim (centime) in Amharic.

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

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

Hawaii

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

The Hawaiian Dime was a substitute for the 12-1/2 Cent (Hapawalu)

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

An additional set of 20 Proof Dimes were made at the Philadelphia Mint in 1884. Charles E. Barber and George T. Morgan prepared the dies for these Proof Dimes. The Proof Dimes were specifically created for inclusion in five-piece sets containing the containing the 10 Cent (Dime) piece, the 25 Cent piece, 50 Cent piece, and Dollar denominations, plus the originally requested 12-1/2 Cent (Hapawalu) coin.

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

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

Iceland

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

Korea (South)

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

Mexico

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

The San Francisco Mint in 1949 produced an 1898 dated 1 Peso restrike originally minted in the Mexico City Mint composing of 90.27%

silver and 9.73% copper. The original Mexico City Mint issue has 139 denticles on the reverse border while the US made San Francisco Mint restrike has only 131 denticles on the reverse border.

Panama

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

Peru

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

El Salvador

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

Saudi Arabia

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

was used on silver coinage.

From 1945 to 1947 the US Government had the Philadelphia Mint create two distinct sizes of gold weights or "discs". At the time of their creation there was quite a bit of speculation as to what the purpose of these discs were for. One theory was that the discs were created for the Arabian American Oil Company in order to pay the Saudi Arabian Government in gold for oil supplies during World War Two.

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

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

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

Syria

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

Thailand (Siam)

The one Satang dated 2461 (Siamese/Thai Calendar) and produced in 1918 became the first mass produced coin by the US Mint to feature a center hole. No US mint marks are present on the coins.

Venezuela

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

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

Coinage after 1954 was inscribed "REPUBLICA DE VENEZUELA".

Planchet Suppliers to the US Mint For Business Strike Issues

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

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

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

PMX Industries is located in Cedar Rapids, Iowa, it is a wholly owned division of Poongsan Corporation of Korea since November 1998, and has supplied almost half of the coinage strips used by the U.S. Mint

since 1992. Tel: (319) 368-7700 Fax: (319) 368-7720, 5300 Willow, Creek Drive S.W., Cedar Rapids, Iowa 52404, U.S.A - www.ipmx.com.

The Providence Mint

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

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

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

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

Variety 3: Normal or Mid-Level relief, 4,856 pieces struck at the Providence mint. Star right of "97" on the

continued on page 22...

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obverse is above the base line of the date. There is no letter "H" on the bottom right in the shield. The stem of the "R" in the word "souvenir" is shorter than the stem of the "R" in the other two varieties.

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

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

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

A Partial Registry of Known US Coins on Foreign Planchets

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

the reasons why this list was compiled.

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

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

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

1884 Liberty Nickel On Foreign Planchet ANACS

1888 Liberty Nickel On Foreign Planchet ANACS

1890 P1971/J1758 Indian Head Cent On Foreign Planchet

1900 Nickel Struck on Nicaragua 5 Centimos Planchet

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

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

1905 Liberty Nickel Struck on Haiti

5-Cent Planchet PCGS struck on a Haiti 5-Cent Planchet

1905 Liberty Nickel 2.77 grams NGC

1915 Cent struck in nickel

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

1943 off-metal Cent authenticated as genuine, but it is not copper. It is somewhere in the neighborhood of 70 percent silver, 30 percent copper. Weight is 57.6 grains [3.752 grams] as compared to 48 for normal US copper Cent and around 42 for steel. Walter Breen authenticated it, after analysis through Mort Goodman identified it as probably struck on a planchet intended for the 25-cent-sukken piece for Netherlands Guiana. According to the Annual Report of the Director of the Mint for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, the Mint supplied 1 million coins to Curacao and 6 million coins to Surinam (Netherlands Guiana) during the 1943 calendar year.

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

1945-S Walking Liberty Half Struck On An El Salvador 25 Centavo Planchet NGC MS 63 This is the only known Walking Liberty Half Dollar struck on a Foreign Planchet for another country. It is on a planchet that was produced for the El Salvador Silver 25 Centavo. The 25 Centavo was struck for only two years, 1943

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and 1944. Since this Walking Liberty Half Off-Metal is dated 1945, it is on a left-over planchet that was stuck in the bin or hopper from the previous year or the coin was minted in late 1944 as the Mint was gearing up for the next year's production.

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

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

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

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

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

nickel. These coins were only struck at the Philadelphia Mint in 1951 and 1952, although they are all dated 1951.

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

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

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

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

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

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

1972-D Quarter Dollar PCI EF40 on an unidentified planchet

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

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

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

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

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

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

1978-P Cent SEGS 2.7 grams

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

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

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

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

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

1997-D Cent struck on a Foreign Planchet NGC

1998-P Lincoln Cent PCGS MS- continued on page 24...

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65RD struck on a Foreign Copper blank. (Weight: 1.7 Grams.) Comes with matching blank planchet.

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

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

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

2000-D Cent NGC 1.7 grams

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

A Partial Registry of Known Foreign Coins Struck on US Planchets

While most collectors will focus on the US Mint produced foreign coinage issues and US coins struck on foreign planchets, to fully explore this subject we also need to examine the reverse (flip-side) of this coinage equation. How often did foreign coinage runs get contaminated with US planchets? While some foreign issues contained compatible US standard planchets, exact same metallurgical composition, weight and diameter, like the 1944 Belgium Steel two Francs piece that was struck on surplus 1943 zinc coated steel war cent planchets, thus making a distinction from correctly minted pieces to incorrectly minted coins impossible, other US minted

foreign issues contained totally different specifications that one can only wonder how they slipped through the inspection process of not only the US Mint but the inspector of the client country for whom the pieces were destined.

In June of 2000, a Harmony Millennium commemorative twenty-five Cent piece was found struck on a Type I Planchet intended for a US Five Cent piece. What makes this particular piece very interesting is that it was not made in the US Mint but in the Royal Canadian Mint. A true foreigner! The US planchet was made at, or for, the Royal Canadian Mint. The Royal Canadian Mint in 1999 and 2000 supplied planchets for 5c pieces and Sacagawea Dollars to be sold to collectors by the US Mint and to assist and alleviate the production constraints caused by the introduction of the new Sacagawea Dollar in 2000. In addition to this discovery, a Canadian 2000 Elizabeth II 50 Cent piece was found struck on an US One Dollar Sacagawea planchet.

Australia

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

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

Belgium

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

Brazil

Brazil 1961 20 Centavos struck on US Cent planchet

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

Brazil wrong planchet 1967 20 Centavos struck on a U S Cent planchet

Canada

Canada 1968 Dime struck on a United States Dime planchet

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

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

Liberia

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

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

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

Panama

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

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

Panama 1967 ½ Balboa on a US or Panama 25c blank

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Panama 1967 ¼ Balboa on a US or Panama 5c blank 77.1 grains	struck on a US silver Dime planchet.	haps intended for a US Quarter
Panama 1967 ¼ Balboa on a US or Panama 10c blank.35.0 grains	Philippines 1945S 50 Centavo(s) Struck on a 20c planchet.	Philippines 1972-1974 1 Piso struck on a US 25c planchet
Panama 1968 ¼ Balboa on a US 5c blank	Philippines 1962 5 Centavo(s) on a US Cent blank.	Philippines 1974 10 Sentimo(s) struck on a US clad Dime planchet.
Panama 1968 ¼ Balboa struck on US Nickel planchet ANACS	Philippines 1966 5 Centavo(s) on a US Cent blank.	Philippines 1974 25 Sentimo(s) struck on a US Cent planchet.
1982 Panama 1/2 Balboa Struck on 1971 Kennedy Half ANACS MS 63 This is a double denomination involving two different countries and 11 years between the two strikes.	Philippines 1967-1975 50 Sentimo(s) on a US Cent blank.	
1982 Panama 1/2 Balboa Struck on 1972 Kennedy Half ANACS MS 63 This is a double denomination involving two different countries and 10 years between the two strikes.	Philippines 1969 25 Sentimo(s) on a US Cent blank.	
1982 Panama 1/2 Balboa Struck on 1976 Kennedy Half ANACS MS 63 This is a double denomination involving two different countries and 6 years between the two strikes. A 1982 Panama 1/2 Balboa struck on a struck United States Bicentennial 1776/1976 Half Dollar.	Philippines 1970 25 Sentimo(s) on a US Nickel blank.	
	Philippines 1970 5 Sentimo(s) on a US Cent planchet	
	Philippines 1970 5 Sentimo(s) on a US clad Dime planchet	
	Philippines 1971 25 Sentimo(s) struck on a US Cent planchet.	
	Philippines 1972 1 Piso under size clad planchet intended for a US 5c	
	Philippines 1972 1 Piso struck on a blank Kennedy Half Dollar.	
	Philippines 1972 25 Centavo(s) on a US copper planchet. Made at SF Mint	
	Philippines 1972 25 Centavo(s) on USA 1c planchet	
	Philippines 1972-1974 1 Piso struck on an under size clad planchet, per-	
		Reference
		Steiner and Zimpfer published a 1974 book entitled Foreign Coins Struck at Mints in the United States
		Domestic and Foreign Coins Manufactured by Mints of the United States 1792-1965
		Domestic and Foreign Coins Manufactured by Mints of the United States 1793-1973
		Domestic and Foreign Coins Manufactured by Mints of the United States 1793-1976
		Domestic and Foreign Coins Manufactured by Mints of the United States 1793-1980, by the Department of the Treasury/Bureau of the Mint and issued by the Government Printing Office Washington in 1981. Government Doc no: T28:2/:C 66/9/793-976
		Foreign Coins Struck at United States Mints. By Charles G. Altz & K.H. Barton. 1964. Whitman Publishing Company, Racine Wisconsin
		Scheerer, Harry W., Mint manufactured foreign coins., 2nd ed. 1996

Off-Center Errors

by Al Levy

Here are records of recent sales of off-center mint errors on eBay:

1. All coins were listed on eBay and closed from 01/01/03 to 03/31/03.
2. All lots had buyers. Whether or not the coins actually changed hands is unknown.
3. Only eBay listings with photos are included. The photos verified the descriptions.
4. Mislabeled items were ignored.
5. Some lots may have changed hands more than once.
6. "D" next to the date symbolizes that the coin had damage or was scratched.
7. "C" next to the date symbolizes that the coin was cleaned.
8. "B" next to the date symbolizes that the coin had damage and was cleaned.
9. If the date or mintmark was missing or partially visible, I used parentheses to symbolize this.
10. Postage/handling/insurance fees were ignored.

DENOM	YEAR	NOTES	GRADE	UNDER 11%	11%-35%	36%-75%	OVER 75%
1c	1915-D		AG	\$ 87.00			
1c	1919-P		UNC		\$ 157.40		
1c	1919-S		PCGS63BN		\$ 390.00		
1c	1920		AU BRN		\$ 78.10		
1c	1935		UNC RB	\$ 52.00			
1c	1935		CH BU BN	\$ 58.00			
1c	1937		FN CLND	\$ 67.05			
1c	1940		XF45		\$ 54.87		
1c	1941		GEM BRN		\$ 51.00		
1c	1942-P		65 RED	\$ 80.98			
1c	1943		UNC		\$ 169.50		
1c	1943-S		UNC TND		\$ 74.95		
1c	1943-S		PCGS63	\$ 103.59			
1c	1944		CLEANED	\$ 35.00			
1c	1944		PCGS64 RB		\$ 124.50		
1c	1950-D		AU BN		\$ 53.50		
1c	1951-D		AU	\$ 45.95			
1c	1952-D		ACG65 RD		\$ 85.00		
1c	1952-D		PCGS63RB			\$ 125.00	
1c	1953-D		UNC RB		\$ 46.00		
1c	1953-D		CH BU			\$ 86.00	
1c	1955-D		PCGS 64			\$ 151.50	
1c	1963-D		UNC RB			\$ 50.90	
1c	1964		XF	\$ 8.05			
1c	1964		BU BRN		\$ 9.99		
1c	1965		UNC			\$ 23.61	
1c	1965		BU RB			\$ 31.01	
1c	1965		GEM RD		\$ 15.50		
1c	1966	C	UNC	\$ 5.61			
1c	1966		BU RB			\$ 47.76	
1c	1967		UNC BRN			\$ 14.01	
1c	1969-D	C	UNC	\$ 5.86			
1c	1969-D		AU BRN			\$ 18.50	
1c	1969-D		BU BN		\$ 28.27		
1c	1969-D		BU RB			\$ 10.49	
1c	1970-D		UNC RB				\$ 12.25
1c	1970-D		BU RB			\$ 6.50	
1c	1972-D		AU BRN			\$ 13.90	
1c	1973		GEM RD	\$ 42.20			
1c	1974		GEM RD		\$ 14.95		
1c	1974-D		AU BRN			\$ 21.80	
1c	1974-D		BU RB	\$ 15.75			
1c	1974-D		BU RD			\$ 22.72	
1c	1981		UNC RB			\$ 17.49	
1c	1984		BU RD			\$ 8.39	
1c	1984		GEM RD			\$ 5.95	
1c	1985-D		GEM BU			\$ 14.25	
1c	1995		GEM		\$ 21.39		
1c	1997-D		GEM			\$ 9.95	
1c	1999-D		BU		\$ 24.01		
5c	1919		PCGS 45		\$ 485.00		
5c	1940		ANACS 63			\$ 417.00	
5c	1963-D		BU			\$ 51.00	
5c	1964		BU			\$ 20.75	
5c	1990-P		BU			\$ 25.39	
5c	1994		GEM			\$ 26.00	
5c	1996		GEM			\$ 9.95	
5c	1998-D		GEM			\$ 26.00	
10c	1914-S		PCGS 55	\$ 249.00			
10c	1916(?)		GD	\$ 133.50			
10c	1940					\$1,340.00	
10c	1964		BU				\$ 180.50
10c	1972		BU				\$ 21.50
10c	1997		CH BU			\$ 12.59	
10c	2002-D		GEM PL	\$ 31.99			
25c	1964		BU	\$ 127.50			
25c	1970-D		GEM BU			\$ 91.00	
25c	1973		GEM BU	\$ 3.75			
25c	(1976)	D	ANACS 55		\$ 47.44		
25c	1976		AU	\$ 37.50			
25c	1981-P		BU		\$ 31.25		
25c	1996		BU			\$ 37.99	
25c	1997-D		BU	\$ 23.39			
25c	1997-D		BU	\$ 24.35			
25c	1998-P		BU		\$ 31.50		
25c	PA 1999-D		UNC	\$ 53.99			
25c	PA (1999)-D		BU			\$ 256.55	
25c	GA 1999-P		BU		\$ 129.00		
25c	NH 2000-P		PCI65			\$ 106.50	
25c	MD (2000)?		UNC			\$ 271.00	
25c	VA (2000)-P		BU			\$ 177.00	
50c	1964		PCGS55	\$ 200.00			
50c	(1973)-D		NGC64			\$ 396.88	
50c	1976*	D	ANACS 60	\$ 74.00			
50c	1990-P		BU	\$ 102.50			
1\$	1972-D		NGC64	\$ 159.99			
1c	ND IHC		FN			\$ 229.01	
1c	ND WHEAT		UNC BRN			\$ 18.51	
10c	ND SILVER	D	UNC				\$ 15.50
10c	ND SILVER		BU			\$ 102.50	
50c	ND CLAD		NGC64			\$ 417.00	
1\$	ND		NGC63			\$ 300.00	

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NGC MS 66



Pair of Indian Head 1¢ Die Caps
Obverse & Reverse
PCGS MS 64



Barber Half
Full Obverse Brockage
PCGS AU 58 UNIQUE



Unique Set of Four
Paraguay Gold Overstrikes
NGC Certified



1921-S Morgan Dollar
Struck 45% Off-Center
NGC MS 63



1895-O Barber Dime
Obverse Die Cap
PCGS MS 64



1846 J-110A \$5 Obv Die Trial
Struck on \$2½ Trial
NGC MS 65 BN



1924 SL 25¢
Double Struck
ANACS AU 55



1862 Indian Head 1¢
Deep Obverse Die Cap
PCGS MS 62



Unique Set of Three
Paraguay Gold Overstrikes
NGC Certified



1887 \$3 Indian Gold Proof
Triple Struck
PCGS PR 63



1942 Walking Liberty 50¢
Struck on Silver 25¢ Planchet
PCGS MS 65



Unique Jefferson Nickel
Die Trial
PCGS Certified



1802/1 \$5 Draped Bust Gold
Triple Struck Obverse
ANACS EF 45



1865 2¢
Deep Obverse Die Cap
& Brockage



1804 \$2½ Capped Bust To Right
Double Struck
NGC Fine 15



1898 Barber 25¢
Obverse Die Cap & Brockage
PCGS MS 62



1945-S WL 50¢
Struck on El Salvador 25¢ Planchet
NGC MS 63 UNIQUE



1806 \$5 Capped Bust Triple Struck
Rotated 90°
PCGS AU 50



1865 \$1 Indian Gold Proof
Triple Struck Reverse
PCGS PR 64 Cameo



1920 Buffalo Nickel
Struck on Copper Planchet
NGC AU 55 UNIQUE



1874 \$1 U.S. Gold T3
Full Brockage
PCGS MS 62 UNIQUE



1873 \$20 Closed 3 J-1344
Double Struck
NGC PF 61 RB



1901/0-S \$5 Liberty Gold
10% Off-Center
PCGS AU 55



1853 U.S. Assay Gold \$20
Double Struck
NGC AU 55



1965 English Penny
Struck on Gold Planchet
PCGS MS 62



1875-CC \$20 Liberty Gold
Partial Collar
NGC MS 62



Pair of Barber Dime Die Caps
Obverse & Reverse
PCGS AU 55 UNIQUE



Franklin Half Dollar
Struck on 1948 Cent
NGC MS 64 BN



1910 Lincoln Cent
Uniface Test Strike
PCGS AU 58



1904 \$20 Gold
Double Struck
ANACS MS 60 Proof-Like



Indian Cent on Half Dime Planchet
Uniface Obverse
PCGS MS 63



1851 3¢ Obverse & Reverse
Die Trials
Struck on Cardboard



1864 2¢ Obverse Die Cap
Mated With Brockage
PCGS MS 62



Martha Washington Dollar Test Piece
Clad Plan w/Exp Edge
NGC MS 64



1869 Indian Cent
Struck on Silver Dime Planchet
PCGS AU 55



1856 Large Cent Obverse Cap/
Brockage Reverse
Gem BU



Martha Washington Dollar Test Piece
Sac Plan w/Exp Edge
NGC MS 64



1906-D \$20 Liberty Gold
Broadstruck
NGC AU 58



1920 SL 25¢
Struck on Peru 20C Planchet
NGC MS 60 FH Unique



1838 \$5 Die Trial Splasher
J-A1838-6
PCGS MS 65 UNIQUE



1866 Shield Nickel with RAYS
Struck on Indian Cent Planchet
PCGS XF 45

Fred Weinberg & Co.

Dealer in Major Mint Error Coins & Currency



fredweinberg.com



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

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

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

Postal Correspondence:

Telephone/Fax:

16311 Ventura Blvd.

Phone: (818) 986-3733

Suite #1298

Toll-free: (800) 338-6533

Encino, California 91436

Fax: (818) 986-2153

e-mail: fred@fredweinberg.com

fredweinberg.com

Mint Error News Price Guide

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.

Indents



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	—	—	—
Indian Cent	\$250	\$500	\$400	\$650
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	\$1,000	\$1,500	\$2,000	\$3,000
Liberty Nickel	\$400	\$1,000	\$750	\$1,500
Buffalo Nickel	\$300	\$1,000	—	—
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	N/A	N/A	\$250	\$500
Sac Dollar	N/A	N/A	\$400	\$750

Mint Error News Price Guide

Capped Dies



A capped die is 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 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	\$12,500	\$15,000	—	—
Indian Cent 1859	\$10,000	\$15,000	—	—
Indian Cent 1860-1864	\$8,500	\$12,500	—	—
Indian Cent 1864-1909	\$6,500	\$10,000	\$5,000	\$7,500
Lincoln Cent 1943 Steel	—	—	—	—
Lincoln Cent Wheat Ears	\$1,000	\$1,500	\$500	\$750
Lincoln Cent Memorial	\$150	\$200	\$50	\$100
2 Cent Piece	\$12,500	\$20,000	\$10,000	\$15,000
3 Cent Nickel	—	—	—	—
Shield Nickel	—	—	—	—
Liberty Nickel	\$12,500	\$20,000	—	—
Buffalo Nickel (1 Known)	—	\$30,000	—	—
Jefferson Nickel War Time	\$10,000	—	—	—
Jefferson Nickel	\$200	\$350	\$150	\$250
Barber Dime	\$12,500	\$15,000	\$7,500	\$10,000
Mercury Dime (2 Known)	\$6,500	\$10,000	—	—
Roosevelt Dime Silver	\$750	\$1,250	\$500	\$750
Roosevelt Dime Clad	\$200	\$400	\$200	\$250
Barber Quarter	\$15,000	\$20,000	—	—
Washington Quarter Silver	\$1,500	\$2,500	\$1,500	\$2,000
Washington Quarter Clad	\$350	\$500	\$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	—	\$20,000	—	—
SBA Dollar	N/A	\$20,000	N/A	\$15,000
Sac Dollar	N/A	\$20,000	N/A	\$15,000

Mint Error News Price Guide

Die Adjustment Strikes



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	\$3,000	\$4,000
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	\$4,000	\$5,000
Mercury Dime	\$3,500	\$5,000
Roosevelt Dime Silver	\$350	\$500
Roosevelt Dime Clad	\$100	\$125
Seated Quarter	\$10,000	\$15,000
Standing Liberty Quarter	\$15,000	\$20,000
Washington Quarter Silver	\$500	\$750
Washington Quarter Clad (Pre-State)	\$125	\$150
State Quarter	N/A	\$250 +
Walking Liberty Half	\$10,000	\$12,500
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	\$10,000	\$15,000
Peace Dollar	\$10,000	\$15,000
IKE Dollar	\$300	\$400
IKE Dollar Bicentennial	\$350	\$500
SBA Dollar	N/A	\$500
Sac Dollar	N/A	\$1,000

Mint Error News Price Guide

Double Denominations



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	–	–
Lincoln Cent Wheat Ears	Roosevelt Dime	\$4,000	–	–
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	\$500
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	\$500	\$600	\$750
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	\$6,000
State Quarter (Extremely Rare)	Any Other Denomination	N/A	\$10,000 +	–
Kennedy Half (Extremely Rare)	Any Denomination	–	–	–
IKE Dollar (Extremely Rare)	Any Denomination	–	–	–
SBA Dollar	Maryland State Quarter	N/A	\$4,500	\$5,500

Mint Error News Price Guide

Brockages



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

Denomination	50% Brockage XF	100% Brockage XF	50% Brockage Unc	100% Brockage Unc
Large Cent	\$600	\$1,000	\$3,000	–
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	–
Liberty Nickel	\$1,250	\$2,250	\$2,000	–
Buffalo Nickel	\$2,000	–	–	–
Jefferson Nickel War Time	\$250	\$750	\$750	–
Jefferson Nickel	\$50	\$75	\$50	\$150
Barber Dime	\$2,500	\$3,500	\$5,000	\$7,500
Mercury Dime	\$1,000	\$2,000	\$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	\$2,000	\$3,000	\$5,000
SBA Dollar	N/A	N/A	\$500	\$1,500
Sac Dollar	N/A	N/A	\$1,500	–

Mint Error News Price Guide

Double & Multiple Strikes



When a blank planchet is struck by the dies, the normal procedure is for the feeders to eject the struck coin out of the collar and into a chute. If there is a malfunction and the struck coin 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.

Denomination	XF/AU	Unc
Large Cent	\$1,000	–
Indian Cent	\$600	\$1,000
Lincoln Cent 1930 and Earlier	\$850	\$1,500
Lincoln Cent 1943 Steel	\$400	\$1,000
Proof Lincoln Cent	N/A	\$4,000
3 Cent Nickel	\$2,000	\$3,500
Liberty Nickel	\$4,000	\$10,000
Buffalo Nickel	\$6,000	\$10,000
Jefferson Nickel War Time	\$750	\$2,000
Proof Jefferson Nickel	N/A	\$6,000
Barber Dime	\$4,000	\$10,000
Mercury Dime	\$3,500	\$8,500
Proof Clad Dime	N/A	\$6,000
Standing Liberty Quarter	\$12,500	\$20,000
Washington Quarter Silver	\$200	\$350
State Quarter	N/A	\$350 – \$750
Proof Clad Quarter	N/A	\$7,500
Walking Liberty Half	\$7,500	\$12,500
Franklin Half	\$5,000	\$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	\$12,500	\$20,000
Peace Dollar	\$15,000	\$25,000
IKE Dollar	\$2,000	\$3,000
SBA Dollar	N/A	\$1,000 – \$2,500
Sac Dollar	N/A	\$1,500 – \$3,000

Mint Error News Price Guide

Off-Center Strikes



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	\$7,500
Flying Eagle Cent (1857 – 1858)	\$2,500	\$10,000	\$5,000	\$15,000
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	–
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	–	\$15,000	–
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	\$3,000	\$8,500	\$5,000	–
Walking Liberty Half	\$4,000	\$12,500	\$7,500	–
Franklin Half	\$2,500	\$4,000	\$3,500	\$6,000
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	\$13,500	\$7,500	\$20,000
Peace Dollar	\$7,500	\$15,000	\$8,500	\$30,000
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

Mint Error News Price Guide

Off-Metals



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	\$3,000	\$5,000
Indian Cent	Dime Planchet	\$7,500	\$12,500	–	–
Lincoln Cent Before 1919	Dime Planchet	\$4,000	\$6,500	\$10,000	–
Lincoln Cent Before 1919	Foreign Planchet	\$1,500	\$3,000	\$6,000	–
Lincoln Cent 1919 – 1940	Dime Planchet	\$2,000	\$2,500	\$4,000	\$6,000
Lincoln Cent 1919 – 1940	Foreign Planchet	\$750	\$1,250	\$2,000	\$2,500
Lincoln Cent 1943 Steel	Dime Planchet	\$1,500	\$2,500	\$3,500	\$4,500
Lincoln Cent 1943 Transitional	Copper Cent Planchet	\$40,000 +	\$60,000 +	\$85,000 +	\$100,000 +
Lincoln Cent 1944 Transitional	Steel Cent Planchet	\$7,500	\$12,500	\$17,500	\$25,000
Lincoln Cent Wheat Ears (1941-1964)	Dime Planchet	\$500	\$600	\$1,000	\$1,500
Lincoln Cent 1965 and Later	Dime Planchet	\$125	\$150	\$200	\$350
Lincoln Cent 1964 Transitional	Clad Dime Planchet	\$2,500	\$4,000	\$5,000	\$6,500
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	\$6,000	\$12,500	\$15,000	–
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	\$6,000	\$10,000	–
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	\$7,500	\$8,500
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
Washington Quarter Clad	Nickel Planchet	\$100	\$150	\$200	\$250
Washington Quarter	Silver Dime Planchet	\$300	\$400	\$500	\$650
Washington Quarter	Clad Dime Planchet	\$250	\$300	\$350	\$400
Washington Quarter 1964 Transitional	Clad Quarter Planchet	\$5,000	\$6,500	\$7,500	\$8,500
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	Quarter Planchet	\$12,500	\$15,000	\$17,500	\$22,500
Walking Half	Foreign Planchet	\$10,000	\$12,500	\$17,500	\$20,000
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	\$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	\$6,000	\$7,500	\$8,000	\$9,000
Ike Dollar	Cent Planchet	\$3,000	\$3,750	\$5,000	\$6,000
Ike Dollar	Nickel Planchet	\$3,000	\$3,500	\$5,000	\$6,000
Ike Dollar	Dime Planchet	\$3,250	\$3,750	\$5,500	\$6,500
Ike Dollar	Quarter Planchet	\$2,750	\$3,000	\$4,000	\$4,500
Ike Dollar	Half Planchet	\$1,600	\$1,750	\$2,000	\$2,500
Ike Dollar	Foreign Planchet	\$900	\$1,000	\$1,250	\$1,500
Ike Dollar Transitional	40% Silver Planchet	\$2,750	\$3,000	\$3,500	\$4,000
SBA Dollar	Cent Planchet	N/A	\$1,750	\$2,250	\$3,000
SBA Dollar	Nickel Planchet	N/A	\$6,000	\$7,000	\$8,000
SBA Dollar	Dime Planchet	N/A	\$6,000	\$7,000	\$8,000
SBA Dollar	Quarter Planchet	N/A	\$600	\$850	\$1,000
Sac Dollar	Cent Planchet	N/A	\$8,000	\$9,000	\$10,000
Sac Dollar	Nickel Planchet	N/A	\$7,500	\$8,000	\$9,000
Sac Dollar	Dime Planchet	N/A	\$8,000	\$9,000	\$10,000
Sac Dollar	Quarter Planchet	N/A	\$1,500	\$2,000	\$2,500

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mikebyers.com

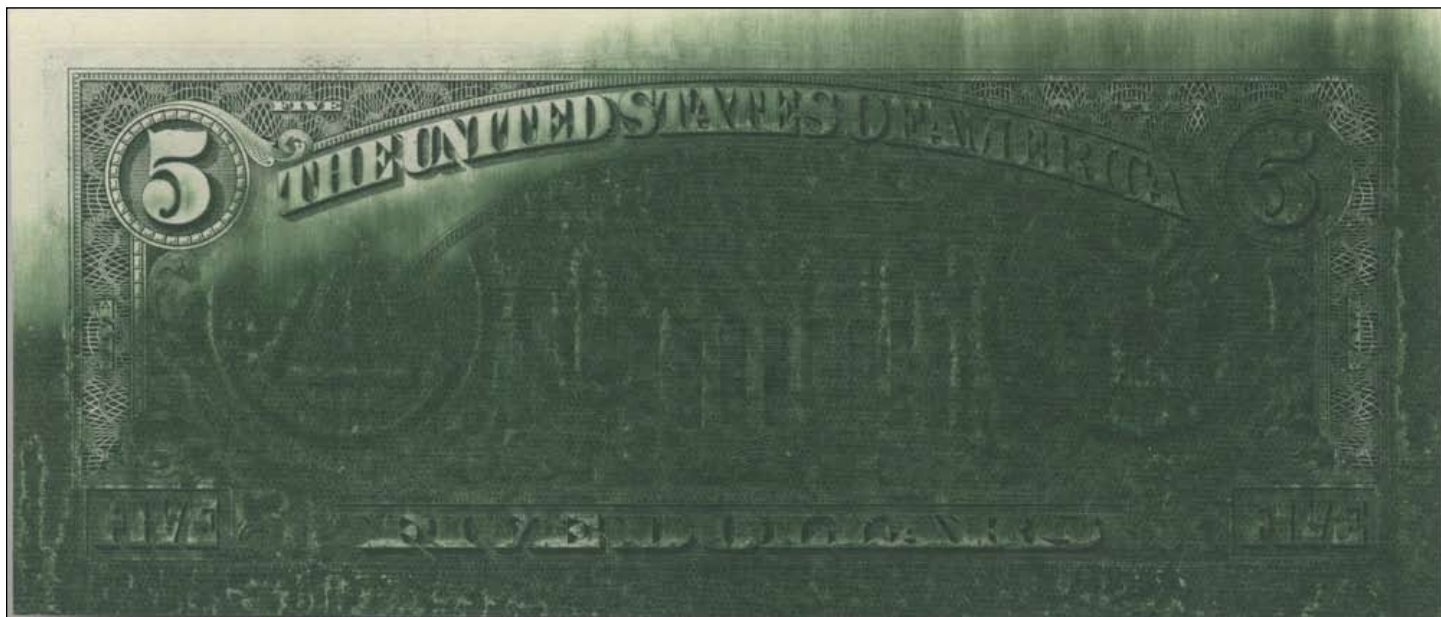


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Unique Double Denomination Error Note

by Tim Bullard



This is a unique double denomination note where the back of a One Dollar denomination was printed over the back of a Five Dollar denomination. The back was printed with a heavy ink smear. This note grades gem crisp uncirculated.

Clearly visible on the back of this note from the One Dollar impression are the Pyramid, the denomination ONE and the Great Seal of the United States.

Although there are double denominations known, this is the only one reported where the second denomination is printed over the first denomination.

On the next page is an authentication letter from Frederick Bart for this unique discovery double denomination error. Frederick Bart is the author of *United States Paper Money Errors: a comprehensive catalog and price guide*.

PO Box 2
Roseville, MI 48066
586.979.3400
15 April 2003

Mike Byers
Byers Numismatic Corp
PO Box 687
Lake Forest, CA 92609

Dear Mike:

After careful examination of the 1988-A Federal Reserve note, bearing serial number B 66225850 E, I concur with the similar opinion of Harry E. Jones of Cleveland, OH that this note represents a bona fide **double denomination**. The **front** bears a normal impression of the **five dollar denomination** mated first with the normal back of the same denomination, on top of which rests the **back** of a **one dollar denomination** imprinted over a heavy ink smear. Clearly visible within the smear are the Great Seal of the United States and the denomination ONE. The all-seeing eye of God and the thirteen rows making up the pyramid, constituting the reverse of the Great Seal, appears at the left. The denomination ONE is central. The heraldic eagle with the thirteen stars within a cloud above it, constituting the obverse of the Great Seal, appears at the right. It is my opinion that the note grades Gem Crisp Uncirculated.

Regrettably, this note was discovered too late to appear in the 2nd edition of my book, United States Paper Money Errors: a comprehensive catalog and price guide, Krause Publications, Iola (WI), 2003. As nothing comparable exists, it would have been a highlight among the 550 illustrations.

The importance of this note can not be overstated. Until it came to light there were not even rumors of its existence. It represents the first double denomination to surface in more than twenty years. It is unique among all double denominations since 1862 for the pairing of a \$5 face with a \$1 back. Further, it is unique as an example bearing two different denominations on the same side. It currently stands alone in the field of United States paper money errors.

The most common of small size double denominations currently trade in the \$15,000-up range in Gem CU. Consequently, arriving at a value for a similar, yet unique, item remains problematic and perhaps best left to agreement between an educated buyer and the seller.

If I may provide additional information on this most spectacular error, I would be happy to do so upon your request.

Most sincerely,


Frederick J. Bart
FJB/vlc

Highlights From My World Error Collection

by Martin Wettmark

For many years I have been interested in building up a collection of world error coins. I prefer major errors and I find it fascinating to try to find at least one error coin from each nation. To this day I have approximately 160 different nations in my collection. 110 of these are from existing nations. One advantage with this way of collecting is that you don't need to spend so much money on each coin. Sometimes I find quite attractive errors from "odd" nations. It is also nice to get in touch with collectors from around the globe through the internet in my hunt for errors. In this article I will share some of my findings and show coins that didn't cost much but in my opinion, could be very rare and interesting.

This coin from Kenya has an indent from another edge rim.



Another error I like to show is the Western Samoa coin with an indent from an off-center struck coin! How often do you find such an error on US coins?



This 1942 Third Reich 5 Pfennig is a flipover off-center double strike.



It is another of my favorites. Major errors from the Third Reich era is very hard to find due to very strict control at the German Mints. When we speak of coins from totalitarian regimes I also think the Soviet 10 Kopek from 1946 is nice.



As you can see it is a coin with two off-center strikes with an indent from another planchet!

Quite early in my collecting of world errors I understood that there were two nations where errors were very hard to find, Switzerland and Japan. The Swiss society (social, business, commerce) plays a central role in the banking system. In the case of Japan, its culture is extremely efficient and few mistakes are tolerated.

This Swiss coin has an indent similar to the coin from Kenya.



The Japanese error is a 2 Sen Brockage from the 1900-century.



Here is a French coin double-struck with two heads.



And the ½ Puffin coin from the British island Lundy has an indent from an unstruck planchet.



Coins from Lundy were only struck for a few years so mint errors are very hard to find, so try to find another error from Lundy! Any Mint Error News readers who want to sell or trade errors from small countries, please send me an e-mail at mawett@telia.com.



Numismatic News & Rare Coin
Web Site Directory

coinlink.com

1846 PROOF \$2½

Overstruck by 1846 PROOF \$5

PCGS PROOF 62 Brown

Judd 110A

Unique

This is the unique and famous 1846 PROOF \$2½ overstruck by an 1846 PROOF \$5 Obverse Die in Copper. This spectacular Pattern Die Trial is also a Major Mint Error.

There were only a few PROOF 1846 Quarter Eagles and Half Eagles struck in Gold. There are no Patterns or Die Trials that were struck between 1840 and 1849 for any denomination other than this Unique PROOF Pattern/Mint Error struck by 1846 PROOF Gold Dies of two different denominations.

After being struck as a Proof Die Trial in copper by 1846 Proof \$2½ Dies, it was overstruck by an 1846 PROOF Obverse \$5 Die. In addition, it is a flipover double denomination. The overstrike by the Proof \$5 Obverse Die was struck over the reverse of the \$2½ design. The reverse of this overstrike, which was not struck by the reverse of the Proof \$5 Die, expanded in size because

it was positioned on top of a \$5 Gold blank.

Not only is this unique in its own right as being a double denomination gold piece struck on a copper planchet, it is also struck by Proof Dies with two obverses. This unique and spectacular double denomination two-headed proof gold error in copper has been researched and documented in the following reference books:

Judd 110A. It is listed in Judd as the only pattern struck in 1846 and the only known pattern between 1840 and 1849. It is described as “regular Die of 1846 Quarter Eagle. Reverse overstruck with Obverse Die of 1846 (Large Date) Half Eagle. Copper-reeded edge trial piece. Unique.”

Plate coin in Pollock’s United States Patterns and Related Issues, #124. “Copper-reeded edge. The reverse is overstruck using an 1846 Half Eagle Ob-

verse Die. Taxay plate coin, #EP 124.

This unique piece is also featured on coinfacts.com as the “Coin of the Week” and is described as a “unique coin [that] is both a die trial and an intentional mint error.”

Also featured on uspatterns.com and is listed as “the unique 1846 quarter eagle trial struck in copper. This famous trial is also a mint error - one of only 3 or 4 known pattern mint errors known in the entire pattern series.”

After residing in several major collections it was offered in auction at the 1952 ANA (Lot #4478). Almost a decade ago it reappeared in a Bowers and Merena auction and was subsequently placed in a private collection. Mike Byers of mikebyers.com purchased this unique pattern mint error and is offering it for sale.



ANA Gets Serious About Quality Of Third Party Graders

by Ray Gaudette

As regular readers of the Error World message boards know, I have a problem with third party grading services. My problem is, quite simply put, the lack of standards that abound, and have abounded for 30 years, among grading services.

Now I don't condemn all grading services, as that would be throwing the baby out with the wash. There are some very good services and there are some very poor ones. Lets look at a little history to see where I am coming from.

Background

I started collecting coins around 1960 when, by today's standards, there was a bonanza of coins in circulation. One could find (almost) all of the wheat cents, and occasional Indian Cent, Buffalo Nickels, Mercury Dimes, Standing Liberty Quarters and Walking Liberty Halves in circulation. If you asked nice you could even get Morgan and Peace dollars at the bank at face value! Times were good! Most collectors, then and now, tried to assemble sets of coins in circulated condition although we would occasionally run across a nice shiny "uncirculated" example in change that made a nice addition to our album(s). The grade of coins in those days were ag, good, very good, fine, very fine, extra fine,

average uncirculated, uncirculated and brilliantly uncirculated. Grading was fairly straightforward and standards could easily be found in the Red Book or other sources.

The Problem

About 10 years later, it was decided for the collector by the industry that those grades were not sufficient to describe all the degrees to which an uncirculated coin could aspire. The numismatic industry became convinced that we needed 11 degrees (MS60 – MS70) to adequately describe the different qualities of uncirculated coins.

This presented a problem for the average collector, as there were very few people around who could tell the difference between these grades on the 11-point scale. We all knew that MS60 was what we commonly called Uncirculated, MS65 was Brilliantly Uncirculated and MS70 was perfection (to be yearned for but never achieved). As for the intermediate grades, the average collector didn't have a clue.

Every problem has a solution waiting in the wings and it didn't take long before a group of folks came along and said, "Send your coins to us and we will grade them for you and everyone forever after will accept our grading and everyone will know the grade of

your coin because we are professional graders". This seemed like a panacea for the collectors of uncirculated coins. And there was peace in the land.

That is until other Grading Groups came along and promised to do the same thing. And then came another and another and another until, as of today, there have been in excess of 73 Grading Companies (most of which have come and gone) all promising to bestow upon your coin the absolute golden grade that would be accepted by all, far and wide, forever and ever.

The problem with this was (is) that there were no standards. There were no criteria by which one became a "Grader". Because there were no objective criteria to becoming a "grader", one company's MS65 was another company's MS63 and another company's MS60. It became a practice that you could submit a coin to a company for grading and slabbing and if you thought it came back with a grade that was to low you simply cracked the slab, removed the coin and submitted it to someone else with the hope that it would come back graded higher, which it often did.

The problem was not solved. Instead of having an absolute answer as to the grade of our coins we now had a hierarchy of grading

services. Certain grading companies became known as “easy graders” and others were “tough graders.” You had to know your grading companies as well as how to grade your coins. Thus came the phrase, “Buy the coin, not the slab.” This is totally contradictory to the way Grading Services were sold to the public.

The Solution?

After 30 years of collector frustration, an attempt at correcting this problem may be at hand. In the April 7, 2003 issue of *Coin World*, the front-page headlines shout, “ANA to certify professional graders due to disparity among services.”

The article goes on to state that the ANA (American Numismatic Association) feels that, “...certification of professional graders is the best way to address the wide

disparity in third party grading services.” I have felt that this has been needed for a very long time and feel vindicated that it is finally being addressed by such an august entity as ANA.

This is a welcome sign in the forest of Grading Services. As stated by the ANA in the article, “the problem ... is that anyone, regardless of knowledge and qualifications, can open a third-party grading service and hold himself or herself out to be experts.” They further go on to state, “all grading services are not equal, but the public doesn’t know that.” This is the understatement of the ages and has only taken 30 years to see the light of day.

The ANA, thus proposes to offer, “classes and seminars on grading through the ANA’s Education Department to be taught by nationally recognized grading pro-

fessionals. The curriculum would be developed and approved by the ANA.” Once a grader has completed this course of study he would be required to pass a certification exam administered by the ANA. There would also be periodic retesting to assure the retention of standards.

Once graders achieve certification, then standards can prevail. If they fail to uphold these standards, “they could face the loss of certification and possibly financial penalties.”

Finally someone is listening to the plaintive voice of the collector, who ultimately supports this industry. I feel that this is possibly the greatest step forward that I have seen in this industry in the last 30 years. Kudos to the ANA. Respect will return to the Grading Services.



Fred Weinberg & Co.
Dealer in Major Mint Error Coins & Currency

fredweinberg.com

Karl Stephens
ANA LM 3112

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Why Do You Collect Error Coins?



by Frank Vedel

I started collecting error coins way back in 1972. My interest in this area started when I found a Danish 2 Ore struck from rotated dies in circulation. There is almost no literature about error coins in Danish, and there are VERY few error coin collectors, so it is rather lonely to be a Danish error collector. I consider myself a true collector because I have never sold or traded a Danish error coin in my 31 years of collecting.

When I talk to ‘normal coin’ collectors I have been asked the same question over and over again: ‘Why do you collect error coins?’. When I joined the internet based Error World Club I wrote e-mails to all the members asking the same question. The replies arrived in private e-mails and on the club’s message board.

The answers were wide and varied, and they were posted from many different places all over the world. There are almost as many different reasons as there are error coin collectors. I chose 41 different reasons which I incorporated in two different error coin polls at Error World Club. Some of the original replies were left out, because they were almost identical.. All the members were invited to take part in the survey. The first error coin poll was launched at July, 23 2001. It is only possible to set up 25 possibilities in each poll, so the first

one was soon followed by a second with 16 additional reasons. 1 year and 10 months later 135 EW members have placed 1681 votes on the 41 different reasons to collect numismatic errors. All 41 reasons have received votes from 4% - 61% of the voters. All the voters have chosen an average of 12.5 reasons.

Some of the main tendencies from the survey are:

- Error coin collecting is unpredictable
- The hunt is thrilling
- It’s educational
- Each mint error is unique in it’s own way
- There are many different themes to choose from
- Many error coins have great eye appeal
- Some collectors started in this field of numismatics, because they found an error coin in their change
- It’s challenging



This is the full list of the 41 reasons to collect error coins. The votes are shown behind each statement.

1. The thrill of the hunt is exciting. (83)
2. Error coins do not have to be old to be collectable. (68)
3. I collect error coins for their variety. Each coin is unique in it's own way. (66)
4. To me it's a lot more fun than collecting normal coins. Looking for them is like panning for gold. (59)
5. Understanding how the coin actually became an error is also a big part of it. (58)
6. An error coin is a source of knowledge of what can go wrong in the manufacturing process. (53)
7. Continual growth of knowledge is an additive aspect of the hobby. I learn new things all the time, and the pace never seems to slacken. (53)
8. I just can't imagine ever finding this hobby boring. (52)
9. It's fun to show new great errors to other error collectors and show them to others who have never seen an error coin. (51)
10. An error coin collector needs to be more knowledgeable about the minting process than the regular coin collector. (51)
11. They make you think. For some errors it takes hours to come up with a reasonable explanation for their existence. And sometimes you just can't come up with an explanation that makes any sense. (50)
12. I like my errors clearly visible to the naked eye, and clearly distinguishable from normal coinage. (50)
13. I like error coins with great eye appeal - even for a non-collector. (47)
14. Unique errors are not hard to come by. In what other field of collecting can you purchase a one-of-a-kind example for \$50 or less? (47)

15. Magic still exists in the error collecting field. (44)
16. They are neat. (44)
17. There is an infinite variety of combinations and permutations which makes error collecting an open-ended challenge. (42)
18. There's just so much to do and see in mint error collecting, it boggles the mind. (42)
19. Just show one of your great errors to a young collector and watch his eyes dance. THAT'S MAGIC! (42)
20. There is an allure of owning items that the government didn't want to get out. (40)
21. Today, regular coinage is produced in the billions of coins. Where is the challenge and rarity to be found? I can see very few choices except in the field of errors. (39)
22. To err is human, and one man's error is another man's treasure. (39)
23. It is by its nature very limited - with many great rarities. (38)
24. There's so much physics and mechanics involved, which really engages my scientific curiosity whenever I fix my gaze on a new mint error. How did this particular error come to be? What were the processes involved? (37)
25. I think what attracted me was how obvious it is, even for a non-collector, to see that you've got something special in your hand. (37)
26. Show a regular date/mint collection to a non-collector friend, will he recognize the 1804 dollar as something special? Now show your friend a full brockage, an off center strike, a double strike or an off metal. See the difference? Everybody would pause to look, many would get excited. (37)
27. New errors or newly recognized errors pop up all the time. (37)
28. It is interesting to watch differences in the minting

process from minting facility to minting facility and changes in the minting process over time. (36)

29. When collecting errors, it's wise to cultivate an open mind. Errors are not always what they seem. (36)

30. I see much more variety in mint errors than in other areas of numismatics (i.e. 'normal coins'), which allows for great expansion in the coin collecting hobby. (36)

31. I got interested when I found an error coin in my change. (35)

32. I don't remember exactly how I got the error bug but I have it bad. (34)

33. For me error collecting is the desire to have something that no one else has but everybody wants. (34)

34. It is fascinating that it is impossible to get a complete collection. (32)

35. Error coins receive attention by non-collectors. (31)

36. There are FAR more than just three types of 2000 cents, for example! Besides the ordinary 2000 P & D issues and the San Francisco mint Proof cent, there are broadstrikes, double strikes, off-centers, die caps, off-metals (cent struck on dime planchet), die trial strikes, and of course clips, just to name a few, and every one is different! (30)

37. The only reason to look at your change. (27)

38. Debating one's fellow collectors is an enjoyable aspect. (16)

39. It's art. (15)

40. They reinforce my point at work speaking about quality control. (8)

41. I don't collect error coins - I deal in errors. (5)

I was quite amazed to see an absence of anyone who responded with an answer like, "I collect them because it is profitable!" 5 EW members stated that they are dealers, but I think that there are FAR more collectors who collect numismatic errors because of a profit motive.

During the last two years I have received 82 additional replies from error coin collectors, so the survey is by no means complete. I sometimes refer to the general statistics when I give speeches at Danish coin clubs about our wonderful hobby. If you want to write to me about your motives to collect errors or if you want to see the 82 additional reasons then please contact me at: frankv@jubiiipost.dk.

If you want to participate in this survey you can find the different polls at Error World Club's homepage. When you reach the homepage the polls section is found in the orange section to the left of your screen. The address is: <http://groups.yahoo.com/group/ErrorWorld>.

You will also get access to 42 other error coin related polls at this site. 33 of these have been ended, and the results are final. 11 open polls are waiting for YOUR votes. They all cover interesting aspects of our interesting hobby. It's absolutely free, it's quick and you will probably learn something about your fellow error coin collectors and the hobby in the process. At the moment I have a total 6 error coin related polls running:

1. 'Why do YOU collect error coins?'
2. 'Why do YOU collect error coins? #2'
3. 'Tools of the trade'
4. 'Tools of the trade #2'
5. 'How long have you been interested in error coin collecting?'
6. 'How many error coins do you have in your collection?'

I'd like to thank all the contributors who took time to write about their motives and to everybody who has made this survey possible - by voting.

Saul Teichman's
Want List
Saul.Teichman@ey.com

I am looking for the following off-metal errors:

Wartime Nickel on a Copper Cent planchet.	Kennedy Half on a Sacagawea Dollar planchet - if it exists.
Bicentennial Quarter on a Dime planchet.	Ike Dollar on a Cent planchet.
Bicentennial Half on a Cent planchet.	Ike Dollar on a Nickel 5 Cent planchet.
Bicentennial Half on a Nickel 5 Cent planchet.	Ike Dollar on a Dime planchet.
Bicentennial Half on a Dime planchet.	Ike Dollar on a Quarter planchet.
Bicentennial Half on a Quarter planchet.	Susan B. Anthony Dollar on a Sacagawea Dollar planchet.

Arnie Margolis and Error Trends Coin Magazine

Arnie Margolis, publisher of Error Trends Coin Magazine, is a veteran of the error coin hobby. He has served as a board member for several error coin clubs and is well known throughout the country.

He is an award-winning author of articles about error coins which were published in the ANA Numismatist. He has been active in the error coin seminars for the ANA annual conventions and has also judged the error coin exhibits for the ANA. Arnie Margolis is an award-winning member of the Numismatic Literary Guild.

He is the co-author of The Error Coin Encyclopedia. For the last 35 years, Arnie Margolis has published Error Trends Coin Magazine, which has articles, discoveries, a price guide and of course Arnie's Error Supermarket which is loaded with something for everyone.

Mint Error News recommends that you subscribe to Error Trends Coin Magazine. Click on the coupon below for a printable version.



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An 1803/2 \$5 Gold Piece with an Off-Center Obverse

by Henry Hilgard

It is very rare for any U. S. gold coin to be also a mint error. In fact, among the earliest styles of U. S. gold coins (1795-1807), I am unaware of a single truly off-center piece.

So why doesn't this early gold coin with a 10% off-center obverse qualify as an off center piece? The reason is that the reverse is not struck off center, making this coin instead a type of error known as a misaligned die error.

With a misaligned die error, the dies that strike the coin don't come together perfectly. The upper die is not centered above the lower die. Therefore the die faces, where the details of the coin are located, meet in an off center position relative to each other.

In the case of this coin, the result is an obverse that is off center about 10% at 4:30 o'clock, leaving a blank area at 10:30. Because the obverse die did not strike the blank area, the reverse of the coin that is directly behind the blank area will not be subject to much striking force, and will be weakly struck at best. Sure enough, the reverse of this coin is missing detail at 7:30 o'clock, exactly behind the blank area of the obverse.

What probably happened was that when this coin was being struck it was positioned perfectly on the reverse (anvil) die; the obverse (hammer) die then hit it about 10 % off-center.

We know that there was quite good quality control for early U. S. gold coins. So how did they miss this one?



Harry E. Jones

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28 Year Old Price List Discovered!

Fred Weinberg just discovered, in a old and dusty file, one of Mike Byers' price lists on major mint errors from 28 years ago!!! It is a blast to look at. It is five pages long and is a must see for all error collectors. In it you will find many major errors that sold for a fraction of what they bring today.

One example is a 1900 Indian Head Cent, Struck in Gold, that Mike purchased from the Beck Collection in 1974 for \$7750. Today, this mint error would easily bring \$75,000.

For many, collecting mint error coins started out as just a small hobby. It is amazing to see how far this segment of numismatics has grown in the last 28 years. It is one of the hottest areas in numismatics with thousands of collectors focusing on mint errors.

Mike Byers' 28 Year Old Mint Error Price List

MICHAEL S. BYERS
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A. N. A. L-M #721

P. O. Box 478 Dept. #22
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MAJOR MINT ERRORS

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APRIL 1975

PRICE LIST #22

As you can tell from our list, choice and desirable numismatic errors continue to grow in both price and popularity. Rarity, popularity and a growing awareness of the ravages of inflation have all combined to make quality numismatic errors a sound investment as well as an increasingly popular area of coin collecting. We hope that this list which is our largest ever, will contain something of interest to you. We're looking forward to the N.E.E.C.C. Coin Show on April 5 and 6, where we will meet our friends. Please stop by our table and say hello. We are constantly in the market of major errors- and are willing to pay extremely strong prices for exceptional pieces.

A MAJOR MINT ERROR 1900 INDIAN HEAD CENT STRUCK IN GOLD

Without doubt, this is one of the most important and famous United States Mint Errors. A 1900 Cent in gold on a quarter eagle blank. It is in gem uncirculated condition. Formerly in the collections of the famous St. Louis coin dealer B. G. Johnson, and in the Col. Green collection. We purchased the coin as lot #609 of the John A Beck Collection, auctioned by the Abner Kreisberg Corporation, on January 25, 1975.

Dr. Judd lists this coin as one of only four known, two which have been untraceable for almost 40 years. The only other known specimen exists in heavily circulated condition. With a distinguished, and well known pedigree and in a state of preservation which is as close to mint state 70 as it is possible to imagine, we feel that this coin maybe unmatched in importance as the highlight of a collection.

We paid \$7,750.00 for the coin in the auction and have turned down four firm offers, the last of which was for \$15,000.00 Although we are not eager to sell this coin, we would entertain serious inquiries regarding its purchase.

Mike Byers' 28 Year Old Mint Error Price List

<u>LARGE CENTS</u>		<u>PRICE</u>
1.	N.D. EF Struck 60% off-center @ K-6. Nice strike and position.	\$ 175.
2.	N.D. VF Incuse brockage obverse (2 tailed) Type error SPECIAL	150.
3.	1849 MS 65 Struck 50% O.C. @ K-2 Full date, gen strike Only known major off center large cent in mint state condition.	750.
<u>INDIAN CENTS</u>		
4.	1901 UNC Struck 50% O.C. @ K-10 Gem strike w/ full four diamonds.	100.
5.	1908 UNC Split prior to strike on obverse side. Better date too.	75.
6.	N.D. Gem BU 40% indent from bland planchet K-6. High reverse rim	100.
<u>LINCOLN CENTS</u>		
7.	N.D. BU Struck 15% off-center on thick odd-shaped fragment. Unusual	100.
8.	1964 or 1965 BU Triple struck Double dated w/ uniface reverse GEMS	100.
9.	1964 BU Struck 4 times. 1st strike is broadstruck. 2nd & 3rd saddle struck w/ uniface reverses. 4th strike is 85% off center and struck 50% O.C. over the 3rd strike (partial saddle)	150.
10.	1968 BU Struck 10% off center w/ 40% incuse brockage obv from O.C.	35.
11.	N.D. BU Very unusual double struck w/ multiple indents and brockages.	75.
12.	1964 UNC Slice of silver is imbedded into rev. Moon shaped design.	75.
13.	1967 UNC Struck on irregular shaped piece of planchet scrap.	50.
14.	1964 UNC Struck 35% O.C. on an elliptical shaped blank. Very scarce	125.
15.	N.D. BU Saddle struck w/ uniface rev & 15% straight clip kolit 3-6	60.
16.	N.D. BU Reverse CAP DIE Obverse incuse brockage by an off center over brockage by a struck coin. Previously unknown denomination	150.
17.	1965 BU (2 pieces) CLAD CENTS Struck together. Off-metal matched set	500.
18.	? BU clad cent (1¢/10¢) Date your choice All gem strikes	100.
19.	1968 BU Struck on a Canadian nickel 10¢ blank 32.5 grains 1 year type	250.
20.	194- BU SILVER CENT Struck 20% Off-center @ K-4 Very unusual	300.
21.	1920P BU SILVER CENT One of the yearliest dates available. Gem strike	300.
22.	1943S BU SILVER CENT Cent on silver 10¢ blank S Mint and tough year	300.
23.	? BU SILVER CENTS (15 in stock) Various dates at various prices	175. UP
24.	1970S BU Double struck capped obverse die. 2nd strike 50% O.C. @ K-12 Reverse uniface 2nd strike Bent up at a 45 degree angel.	250.
25.	1970D BU Double struck capped obverse die. 2nd strike rotated. Very high rim. Reverse incuse brockage and embossed. GEM	300.
26.	197- BU Saddle struck capped obverse die over double struck cap die. 1st the coin was double struck and stuck to the obv die (cap) After a full extremely high rim was produced all the way around the coin, it was ejected and was also saddle struck over the double struck cap. Part of the high rim is flat where the saddle struck design is. Truly a unique and spectacular error	500.
27.	1960D BU Small date SILVER CENT Gem strike Under five are known to exist.	450.

OFF-CENTER SMALL DATE LINCOLN CENT The only known after 15 years of possibly discovering another. 60% Off center @ K-9 1960P SD BU condition, of course. Only one complication: it is struck on a silver dime blank. Naturally an error this rare shall be the highlight of any collection of cent errors, and eventually should prove to be a good investment as well. We are pleased and excited to offer this fantastic rarity at.....\$1,000.

Mike Byers' 28 Year Old Mint Error Price List

1972S PROOF CENT 10% obverse CUD @ K-11. One of 2 known. The other is in the distinguished DR. A.K. Berry Collection. This coin sports a full frosted obv which adds the beauty to a very rare error. Taken out of the proof set by the former owner. An atheist cent (GOD and WE are covered). Offered at.... \$750.

1968S PROOF CENT Struck on a clad dime blank planchet. Unquestionably finest known. This is quite a statement to make but after careful examination, the centering, strike and frosted obverse allow us to. Double struck as are all proof coins. Since the obverse is fully frosted, the appearance of it being a SILVER CENT is present. But of course it weighs 38 grains and is clad. We are pleased to offer this at a surprising figure. Bear in mind that one can not compromise quality at any price.....\$1,000.00

LIBERTY HEAD NICKELS

		<u>PRICE</u>
28.	N.D. BU 40% incuse brockage obverse from struck coin. Kolit 6 GEM	\$ 125.
29.	N.D. BU Struck 50% off-center @ K-8 Extremely rare type error	250.
30.	1905 UNC Matched Set A blank and split planchet were struck together at the same time. The blank has a uniface reverse, as the split has on the obverse. The split nicely fits into the rim of the blank, confirming the fact that they were struck together. A unusual set on an early type denomination.	350.
31.	1899 Gem BU Struck on a foreign silver blank planchet. Weight is only 48 grains VS the normal weight of 77.5 Very rare error	300.

JEFFERSON HEAD NICKELS

32.	N.D. UNC Struck on a copper cent blank planchet SPECIAL LOW PRICE	50.
33.	1964D UNC Struck on a copper cent blank Full date and mintmark	75.
34.	1974D RED BU Same as above w/ full date and lustre. One available	65.
35.	N.D. BU Struck on clad dime blank planchet (scratched but nice)	50.
36.	N.D. BU Struck on a silver dime blank planchet. Very scarce	75.
37.	1973D BU Struck on a BRASS Philippine ten cent blank planchet RARE	100.
38.	N.D. BU Double struck 2nd O.C. over 1st 10% curve clip @ K-8 Unusual	75.
39.	1971D BU Triple struck 2nd 25% O.C. w/ incuse brockage rev, 3rd 85% O.C. w/ uniface rev. Double dated obv, single dated reverse.	100.
40.	1969S PROOF Struck on clad dime blank planchet. Only one available	250.
41.	1964 BU MATCHED SET Blank and struck coin struck together. Result is a double struck w/ uniface rev that fits into the obverse of an indented error. A very unusual set to obtain.	200.
42.	N.D. BU Broadstruck slightly (size of 50¢) Incuse brockage obverse.	100.
43.	N.D. BU Reverse capped die. Incuse brockage obverse. Super high rim that wraps all the way around unlike most other caps.	300.

JEFFERSON NICKEL TRANSITIONAL 1968S Struck on a blank intended for the striking of the 1967 Costa Rica 10¢ coins. This blank weighs 25.5 grs and is 75% stainless steel and 25% chrome. Not only a very unusual transitional, but also struck in STEEL UNIQUE. Priced at \$650.00

Mike Byers' 28 Year Old Mint Error Price List

BARBER DIMES

			<u>PRICE</u>
44.	1903	BU 20% incuse brockage obverse (indent) from K-3 to K-5	\$200.
45.	1920	BU Struck 50% off-center @ K-12 Showpiece Very symetric	100.
46.	1901	BU Toned 1901 MS 65 Broadstruck out of the collar. GEM	100.
47.	1903	BU Struck on a Venezuela $\frac{1}{2}$ bolivar silver blank RARE	500.

ROOSEVELT DIMES

48.	N.D.	BU Struck on a split and laminated clad clamshell fragment	50.
49.	N.D.	BU Incuse brockage obverse from capped die. Sharp design	75.
50.	N.D.	BU clad RECTANGULAR FRAGMENT Only the third known to exist.	200.
51.	1964	BU Double struck beauty. 2nd strike is 25% O.C. @ K-10	95.
52.	N.D.	BU Very rare combination error. A triple struck dime with the first strike being a die trial strike. UNIQUE	150.

WASHINGTON QUARTERS

53.	1972D	BU Struck on a nickel blank planchet. Full date and rim.	30.
54.	N.D.	BU Struck on a silver dime blank planchet. Gem strike	60.
55.	N.D.	BU Struck on a copper cent blank planchet. 3 available	75.
56.	1967	BU Struck on a clad dime blank planchet. Full date and rim	50.
57.	1974D	BU Struck on a clad dime blank planchet. Full date and rim	60.
58.	N.D.	BU Broadstruck w/ a uniface obverse & 35% curve clip blank	60.
59.	N.D.	BU 25¢/10¢, 10% O.C. w/ uniface obverse Multiple error	75.
60.	1970D	BU 25¢/10¢, 25% O.C. w/ 50% indent K-12 Multiple error	150.
61.	N.D.	BU Double struck clad fragment Both O.C. and overlap UNIQUE	150.
62.	N.D.	BU Struck 50% O.C. k-7 on a copper cent blank planchet GEM	175.
63.	N.D.	BU Multiple struck and folded on a silver dime blank planchet	300.

KENNEDY HALF TRANSITIONAL 1964 Struck on a quarter planchet intended for the striking of the 1965 quarters. Not only an off-metal (50¢/25¢) but also a transitional since it should be in silver and not clad. The last sale was in February of 1974 for \$650.00 One year later, this rare error should be worth in excess of a thousand dollars. We offer it at what we consider reasonable. No others have come into the market since then which shows how scarce an error it really is. Priced @ \$850.

KENNEDY HALVES

			<u>PRICE</u>
64.	N.D.	BU Struck 75% off-center at kolit 7. Clad and after 1971	100.
65.	197-	BU Struck 75% off-center @ K-2 Almost full date & mintsark	125.
66.	1971D	BU Struck 80% off-center @ K-12 Showpiece FULL DATE GEM	150.
67.	1972	BU Struck thru slag. Part of it is still retained in obverse.	50.
68.	N.D.	BU 50¢/25¢ blank, 100% uniface obverse (struck thru blank)	110.
69.	N.D.	BU 50¢/10¢ 10% O.C. w/ uniface obverse. (Size of 25¢) RARE	200.
70.	N.D.	BU 50% O.C. @ K-6 w/ uniface obverse, on outer clad clamshell	125.

Mike Byers' 28 Year Old Mint Error Price List

KENNEDY HALVES

			<u>PRICE</u>
71.	N.D.	BU Struck on silver quarter blank planchet. One year type	\$140.
72.	1964	BU Struck on silver quarter blank planchet. Partial date	150.
73.	N.D.	BU Struck on nickel blank planchet. Size of 25¢ piece	225.
74.	197-	BU Struck on nickel blank planchet. Rare with full date	225.
75.	1967	BU Struck on clad 25¢ blank. Full date and rim... a gem	125.
76.	1968	BU Struck on Brazil 10¢ blank (nickel) No date 1 year type	165.
77.	1969D	BU 50¢/ clad 10¢ blank FULL DATE Uniface rev and high rim	300.
78.	1974D	BU Double struck and full double dated. 2nd strike 65% O.C.	350.

FRANKLIN HALVES

79.	1961D	BU Struck on silver dime blank planchet. Full date RARE	350.
80.	1959P	BU Struck on type one silver quarter blank planchet. GEM	160.
81.	DATED	BU Struck on 25¢ blank 1956P, 1962P, 1962D, 1963D Each only	150.

DOLLAR ERRORS

82.	1899S	BU Morgan MS 65+ Full partial collar (\$300.00 retail coin)	250.
83.	1972D	BU IKE Double struck 1st strike is normal. 2nd 25% O.C. @ K-9 3/4 double dated gem. Die struck rev. RARE	1500.
84.	1972D	BU IKE Struck on Philippine BRASS 1 Piso blank. Weight is 226 grains. One of 2 known. Very rare. Retail value in Modern Mint Mistakes is \$2,000.00 UP...	2500.

TRIPLE STRUCK IKE DOLLAR Oh yea... it is also struck on a copper cent blank planchet. Making this unique error the only known triple struck off-metal. The last sale was \$2,000.00. It has exchanged hands since then and is offered now at a very modest profit. Photos available and will be sent in advance upon request..... \$2500.00

FOREIGN ERRORS

85.	Phil	BU 50¢ off metal struck on a smaller blank planchet. Only	40.
86.	Phil	BU 50¢ Struck on slag planchet. One of 2 known. Very rare	100.
87.	Phil	BU 1 Piso (size of IKE) Double struck 2nd 60% O.C. @ K-12 GEM	150.
88.	Eng.	BU 2 Shillings 25% incuse brockage obv and broadstruck	75.
89.	Eng.	BU Large Penny Incuse brockage and boradstruck (larger than a IKE dollar) How this one got out I will never know.	100.
90.	Eng.	BU 3 Pence Bottle capped reverse die. Super high rim. Incuse brockage obverse. Most fantastic English cap.	100.

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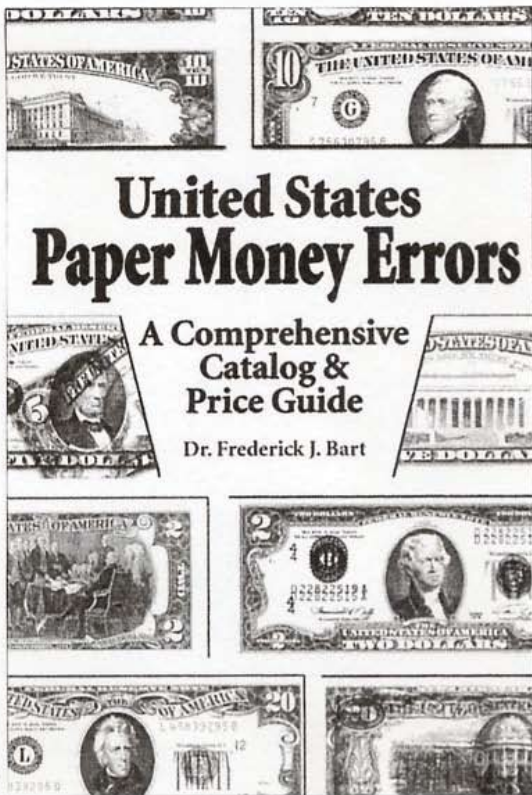
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MINTERRORNEWS MUSEUM

Enjoy viewing the major mint errors in our museum. These are exciting and dramatic examples of major mint errors that we wanted to share with our readers.

1869 Indian Cent
Struck on Silver Dime Planchet
PCGS AU 55



1822 Cap Bust Half Die Trial
Double Struck in Copper
Uniface



1921 Morgan Dollar
Double Struck in Collar
ANACS MS 64



1943-P Wartime Nickel
Struck on Steel Cent Planchet
ANACS AU 50



Mercury Dime
Unique Brockage Cap
ANACS MS 62



Roosevelt Dime
Struck on 1951 Costa Rica 5c
ANACS MS 63



1981 Dime Cap
Overstruck on a 1981 Cent Cap
UNIQUE



Barber Half
Full Obverse Brockage
PCGS AU 58



1944 Walking Liberty Half Dollar
Off-Center (40%!!!)
ANACS VF 20



1999-P SBA Dollar
Multiple Struck
PCGS MS 65



Frequently Asked Questions

I collect mint error coins but I am confused by some of the abbreviations used by the grading services when describing the error. Could you please help me out?

Here is the generally accepted list:

O/C - off center, D/S - double struck, T/S - triple struck, M/S - multi struck, F/O - flipover, B/S - broadstruck, DBL DENOM - double denomination, CB - counterbrockage, FRAG - fragment, BROCK - brockage, TRANS - transitional, EXP - experimental, PLN - planchet, ADJ - adjustment, STK - struck, PC - partial collar, BND - bonded, MTD PR - mated pair, T1 - type 1.

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P.O. Box 5090, San Clemente, CA USA 92674

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E-Mail: mike@mikebyers.com • Website Design: sam@mikebyers.com

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Mike Byers is a consultant to ANACS for Mint Errors

