

MINT **TERROR** NEWSTM MAGAZINE

Bringing the latest mint error news to the collector.



minterrornews.com

PCGS Certifies Incredible Canadian "Two Tailed" Die Cap



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Issue 6 • Summer 2004
A Mike Byers Publication



Al's Coins

Dealer in Mint Errors
and Currency Errors

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I'm a member of CONECA and the American Numismatic Association. I deal with major Mint Error Dealers and have an excellent standing with eBay. Check out my show schedule to see which major shows I will be attending. I solicit want lists and will locate the Mint Errors of your dreams.

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MINT **ERROR** NEWSTM MAGAZINE

Bringing the latest mint error news to the collector.



Mike Byers, Publisher & Editor
Welcomes You!

Welcome to 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 (alsocoins.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.

Off-Center Errors

by Al Levy (alscoins.com)

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

- All coins were listed on eBay and closed from January 1, 2004 to March 31, 2004.
- All lots had buyers. If the coins actually changed hands is unknown.
- A picture accompanied each lot or it was not recognized.
- Mislabelled items were ignored.
- Some lots may have changed hands more than once.
- “D” next to the date symbolizes that the coin had damage or was scratched.
- “C” next to the date symbolizes that the coin was cleaned.
- “B” next to the date symbolizes that the coin had damage and was cleaned.
- If the date or mint mark was missing or partially visible, parentheses were used.
- Postage/handling/insurance fees were ignored.
- Major auctions were not listed.

DENOM	YEAR	NOTES	GRADE	LESS:11%	11%-35%	36%-75%	OVER 75%
1c	1826		PCGS 15		\$440.00		
1c	1852		PCGS 35	\$695.00			
1c	1863	D	VG		\$140.39		
1c	1879		PCGS 50	\$695.00			
1c	1883		FINE		\$258.97		
1c	1886		VG	\$70.01			
1c	1890		CH BU BRN	\$167.50			
1c	1890		PCGS 63 BRN	\$439.44			
1c	(78)99		NGC 65 BRN			\$1,475.00	
1c	1900		ANACS 64 BRN	\$360.55			
1c	1901	D	NCS AU	\$182.39			
1c	1901		NGC 62 BRN	\$233.73			
1c	1901		NGC 65 R&B		\$917.77		
1c	1903		PCGC 53	\$204.07			
1c	(1907)		FINE		\$145.00		
1c	(1907)		VF		\$100.00		
1c	1917-S	D	GOOD	\$20.50			
1c	1917-S		NGC 15		\$89.00		
1c	1919		GOOD		\$77.14		
1c	1919		XF			\$167.95	
1c	1926-D		GOOD	\$55.75			
1c	1935		UNC BRN	\$36.09			
1c	1935		BU R&B	\$52.00			
1c	1937		BU R&B	\$31.00			
1c	1937		ANACS 63 BRN	\$49.95			
1c	1940		UNC BRN	\$76.00			
1c	1943		ANACS 63	\$202.42			
1c	1943	D	UNC	\$65.00			
1c	1943-D	D	XF		\$153.50		
1c	1943-S		ANACS 60		\$259.00		
1c	1944		AU	\$40.95	\$53.00		
1c	1944		BU RED	\$33.50			
1c	1944		CH BU BRN	\$35.51			
1c	1944		CH BU R&B	\$31.00			
1c	1944		NGC 58 BRN	\$61.00			

DENOM	YEAR	NOTES	GRADE	LESS:11%	11%-35%	36%-75%	OVER 75%
1c	1945		GEM BU RED	\$44.00			
1c	1945-S	D	ANACS NET 55	\$41.00			
1c	1947-S		NGC 64 BRN		\$169.00		
1c	194(?)S		XF		\$27.99		
1c	19(4?)-(S)		AU BRN		\$30.00		
1c	1950-D		XF		\$50.50		
1c	1952-D		XF		\$26.01		
1c	1952-D		UNC BRN	\$21.49			
1c	1952-D		BU BRN		\$72.99		
1c	1952-D		NGC 65 BRN		\$84.00		
1c	1953-D	D	AU BRN		\$58.10		
1c	1956-D		UNC BRN				\$31.00
1c	1958-D		UNC BRN		\$92.00		
1c	1962-D		AU BRN		\$26.00		
1c	1962-D		BU BRN		\$29.98		
1c	1962-D		CH BU R&B		\$35.00		
1c	1963-D		UNC BRN		\$11.76		\$26.30
1c	1963-D		GEM R&B		\$20.00		
1c	(?)64		AU BRN				\$10.04
1c	1964-D		UNC BRN				\$25.00
1c	1964-D		CH BU R&B				\$26.00
1c	1965		AU BRN		\$17.50		
1c	1965		BU R&B				\$9.95
1c	1965		CH BU R&B			\$12.63	
1c	(?)65		BU BRN				\$13.15
1c	1966		UNC BRN			\$15.51	
1c	1966		BU R&B		\$11.01	\$14.79	
1c	196(6)		CH BU R&B				\$13.16
1c	1967		AU	\$10.00			
1c	1967		UNC R&B			\$21.50	
1c	1967		BU BRN			\$26.00	
1c	1968-D		UNC R&B			\$14.92	
1c	1968-D		BU BRN		\$20.56	\$13.75	
1c	1968-D		BU R&B			\$16.68	
1c	1968-D		NGC 64 RED			\$49.50	

DENOM	YEAR	NOTES	GRADE	LESS:11%	11%-35%	36%-75%	OVER 75%
1c	1968-S		CH BU RED		\$61.00		
1c	1968-S		PCGS 64 RED			\$99.50	
1c	1969-(?)		GOOD				\$12.50
1c	1969-D		AU BRN		\$15.50		
1c	1969-D		UNC BRN				\$11.95
1c	1969-D		BU RED		\$12.99		
1c	1969-D	D	CH BU R&B				\$10.50
1c	1969-D	D	CH BU RED				\$10.50
1c	(?)70-(?)		UNC BRN				\$15.52
1c	1970-D		AU BRN				\$10.53
1c	1970-D		UNC BRN		\$15.97		\$11.02
1c	1970-D		BU BRN		\$10.45		
1c	1970-D		BU R&B		\$22.49		
1c	1970-D	D	BU R&B		\$19.95		
1c	1970-D		BU R&B		\$7.09		
1c	1970-D		CH BU R&B		\$16.50		
1c	1972		UNC BRN	\$2.25			
1c	1972-D		UNC R&B			\$16.50	
1c	1971		GEM BU RED		\$19.95		
1c	1971-S		NGC 65 RED		\$155.68		
1c	1972-S		UNC BRN		\$224.50		
1c	1973-D		UNC BRN	\$7.48			
1c	1973-D		UNC R&B			\$9.50	
1c	1974-(D)		UNC R&C		\$29.00		
1c	(1974)-(?)		BU R&B			\$3.81	
1c	1975		UNC R&B				\$26.00
1c	1975-D		BU RED		\$15.01		
1c	1976-D		UNC R&B			\$17.75	
1c	1976-D		BU R&B				\$22.49
1c	1976-D	C	UNC	\$10.49			
1c	1978		UNC R&B		\$11.04		
1c	1978	C	UNC	\$5.51			
1c	1978-D		BU BRN				\$19.00
1c	197(?)S		UNC BRN		\$9.49		
1c	1980-D		CH BU R&B		\$13.01		
1c	1982 LD CU		BU BRN		\$13.35		
1c	1982 LD CU		GEM BU RED				\$9.45
1c	1982-(?)LDCU		BU RED		\$5.75		
1c	1983		UNC RED				\$5.11
1c	1983		BU BRN			\$8.95	
1c	1983		BU R&B	\$5.51			
1c	1983		GEM BU RED		\$7.45		
1c	19(83)		CH BU (R&B)		\$15.01		
1c	198(3)-D		BU RED	\$4.99			
1c	1984		BU RED		\$4.78		
1c	1984		GEM BU RED		\$17.75		
1c	1985		UNC R&B		\$7.51		
1c	1985-(D)		CH BU RED		\$18.35		
1c	1986		BU RED		\$4.51		
1c	1986-(D)		CH BU RED		\$18.35		
1c	1987		BU R&B	\$2.83			
1c	1987	D	AU		\$3.25		
1c	1987	D	BU RED		\$4.95		
1c	(1987)		BU RED				\$2.26
1c	1987-D	D	AU			\$2.24	
1c	1987-D		BU R&B			\$6.45	
1c	1988		BU R&B		\$8.50	\$7.50	
1c	1988		BU RED		\$9.00	\$10.63	
1c	1988		CH BU RED		\$9.95		
1c	1988	D	BU RED		\$7.49		
1c	1988-D		UNC RED			\$12.50	
1c	1988-(D)		CH BU RED			\$9.99	
1c	1989		BU R&B	\$4.00			
1c	1989		BU RED	\$3.00		\$9.99	
1c	1989		CH BU RED		\$9.25		
1c	1989		GEM BU RED	\$2.75			
1c	1989-(?)		BU R&B			\$8.51	
1c	1990		BU R&B			\$10.50	
1c	1990		BU RED	\$8.29			
1c	1990		GEM BU RED	\$3.74	\$9.95		
1c	1990		ANACS 63 RED			\$9.00	
1c	1990		NGC 64 RED		\$13.00		
1c	(19)90		BU RED				\$8.60
1c	1994		CH BU RED			\$9.26	
1c	199(5)		GEM BU RED			\$9.99	
1c	1995		ICG 65 RED			\$20.50	
1c	1995-D		BU BRN		\$3.80		
1c	1996		GEM BU RED		\$11.50		
1c	1996-(D)		BU RED		\$7.95		
1c	1996-D		BU R&B		\$10.57		
1c	1996-D		CH BU RED	\$10.00			\$14.50
1c	1996-D		GEM BU R&B				\$8.27
1c	1996-D		GEM BU RED			\$5.55	
1c	1997		UNC RED			\$11.00	
1c	199(7)-D		BU R&B	\$1.99			
1c	1998		ANACS 64 RED		\$17.01		
1c	1999		ANACS 62 RED		\$10.50		

DENOM	YEAR	NOTES	GRADE	LESS:11%	11%-35%	36%-75%	OVER 75%
1c	1999		ANACS 65 RED	\$9.99		\$13.51	
1c	1999		ANACS 66 RED		\$18.50	\$14.05	
1c	1999		ICG 66 RED		\$4.25		
1c	1999-D		GEM BU RED			\$15.25	
1c	2000		ANACS 65 RED		\$11.01		
1c	200(0)		ANACS 65 RED		\$18.76		
1c	2000-D		BU RED			\$12.50	
1c	2001		ANACS 63 RED	\$9.49			
1c	2003		GEM BU RED	\$17.07			
1c	2003		NGC 65 RED	\$21.70			
1c	2003		NGC 66 RED	\$32.35			
1c	2003-D		GEM BU RED	\$63.30			
3c	1858		PCGS 30	\$177.63			
5c	1912-D		ANACS 12	\$135.50			
5c	1916		PCGS 06		\$280.00		
5c	1964		BU		\$19.99		
5c	1964	D	BU	\$12.00			
5c	196(6)		AU			\$36.00	
5c	1970-D		CH BU			\$32.00	
5c	1970-D		GEM BU			\$32.26	
5c	1972		CH BU		\$21.50		
5c	1972-D		BU				\$34.00
5c	1973		BU			\$26.51	
5c	1976		CH BU			\$42.99	
5c	1977-D		AU			\$14.99	
5c	(1)978	D	ANACS NET 60	\$19.00			
5c	1980-P		AU			\$10.51	
5c	1980-P		UNC			\$8.95	
5c	1980-P		CH BU			\$16.05	
5c	(1980)-P		BU	\$5.00			
5c	1981-P		BU		\$9.00		
5c	(?)83-D		GEM BU				\$9.95
5c	1983-P		BU		\$8.95		
5c	1983-P		CH BU	\$10.45			
5c	1983-P		ANACS 61	\$7.75			
5c	(1983)-P		UNC	\$7.50			
5c	198(3)-(?)					\$19.01	
5c	(8)3-P		BU				\$9.01
5c	1984-D		UNC				\$13.39
5c	1984-D		BU			\$21.86	
5c	(1)984-D		BU			\$13.09	
5c	1994-P		GEM BU			\$22.50	
5c	(?)84-P		BU			\$11.22	
5c	1985-D		CH BU			\$16.00	
5c	(1)985-D		UNC				\$10.00
5c	(?)85-D		BU				\$10.60
5c	1985-P		BU			\$12.09	
5c	1985-P	D	BU		\$15.05		
5c	1985-P		NGC 65		\$20.55		
5c	1987-P		CH BU		\$6.99		
5c	1988-P		BU	\$18.50	\$9.19		
5c	(1)988-P		BU			\$5.50	
5c	1989-P		BU		\$5.99	\$13.83	
5c	1993-P		BU	\$14.51			
5c	(?)93-P		BU			\$10.50	
5c	1994-P		CH BU		\$8.39		
5c	1995-P		BU			\$9.95	
5c	1995-P		CH BU	\$4.99			
5c	(1)995-P		BU			\$13.00	
5c	1996-P		ANACS 64			\$17.05	
5c	1997-P		GEM BU	\$5.50	\$7.75		
5c	1998-P		CH BU	\$4.00			
5c	1998-P		GEM BU			\$26.01	
5c	1999-D		CH BU			\$17.39	
5c	1999-D		GEM BU				\$11.51
5c	1999-P		CH BU		\$8.99		
5c	1999-P		ANACS 63	\$11.50			
5c	(?)00-D		GEM BU				\$7.05
5c	(2)000-D		GEM BU			\$6.70	
5c	2001-D		GEM BU			\$15.50	
5c	(2)001-D		BU			\$9.01	
10c	1942		PCGS 50	\$52.00			
10c	1944		BU		\$187.00		
10c	1944		NGC 64		\$460.23		
10c	1944		PCGS 64 FB	\$140.50			
10c	1950		BU			\$280.00	
10c	196(?)		UNC			\$61.00	
10c	1964-(?)		AU			\$78.00	
10c	1964-(?)		UNC		\$65.23	\$83.67	
10c	1964-(?)		BU			\$89.00	
10c	1965		BU			\$29.98	
10c	1966		CH BU	\$6.05			
10c	1973	D	UNC			\$26.00	
10c	1976		UNC			\$23.75	
10c	1977		UNC	\$9.50			
10c	197(?)		AU	\$9.95			
10c	1984-D		UNC			\$20.50	

DENOM	YEAR	NOTES	GRADE	LESS:11%	11%-35%	36%-75%	OVER 75%
10c	1984-D		BU			\$15.50	
10c	1986-D		CH BU			\$31.06	
10c	1987-D		BU			\$21.00	
10c	1988-D		BU				
10c	1988-P		BU			\$13.23	
10c	1988-P		ANACS 58		\$17.61		
10c	1989-D		PCGS 64			\$27.00	
10c	1989-P		UNC			\$17.50	
10c	1989-P		CH BU		\$16.07		
10c	1990-D		CH BU			\$21.01	
10c	1990-D		GEM BU			\$22.75	
10c	1990-P		AU			\$11.50	
10c	1990-P		CH BU			\$19.38	
10c	1991-D		BU			\$19.30	
10c	1991-P		CH BU			\$12.86	
10c	1992-P		BU			\$10.99	
10c	1992-P		CH BU			\$28.57	
10c	1993-P		CH BU		\$19.39		
10c	199(4)-P		CH BU		\$5.75		
10c	1994-P		BU		\$9.99	\$16.05	
10c	1994-P		CH BU			\$10.49	
10c	1995-D		BU			\$25.49	
10c	1995-D		CH BU		\$18.51		
10c	1995-P		CH BU	\$8.51		\$17.49	
10c	1996-P		UNC			\$15.50	
10c	1996-P		CH BU		\$3.99		
10c	1996-P		GEM BU			\$14.05	
10c	1997-P		XF			\$2.25	
10c	1997-P		AU		\$13.95		
10c	1997-P		GEM BU		\$14.00		
10c	1998-P		ANACS 60		\$9.99		
10c	1998-P		ANACS 65		\$20.01		
10c	1999-P	D	UNC		\$7.59		
10c	1999-P		BU		\$8.50	\$10.86	\$19.25
10c	199(9)-(P)		GEM BU			\$22.49	
10c	1999-(?)	D	UNC				\$13.01
10c	2000-D		BU		\$15.50		
25c	1858		ANACS 06		\$333.00		
25c	1907-S		SEGS 63		\$3,200.00		
25c	1965		AU			\$30.98	
25c	1965	D	BU		\$16.47		
25c	1965		CH BU		\$10.05		
25c	1976		AU		\$41.00		
25c	1976		CH BU		\$30.95		
25c	(1977)		BU		\$10.99		
25c	(1978)		BU		\$11.49		
25c	1978		CH BU		\$24.00		
25c	1980-P		BU		\$9.95		
25c	1981-P		AU		\$9.55		
25c	1981-P		BU		\$9.99		
25c	1982-P		BU		\$7.61		
25c	(1983)-D		BU			\$15.49	
25c	1983-P		XF			\$19.27	
25c	1983-P		AU		\$7.00	\$26.64	
25c	1983-P	D	AU		\$6.02		
25c	1983-P		UNC		\$11.01		
25c	1983-P		BU		\$19.07	\$32.75	\$66.51
25c	1983-(?)		BU			\$31.98	\$72.51
25c	1983-P		CH BU				\$63.19
25c	1983-P		ANACS 58				\$55.00
25c	1983-P		ANACS 65		\$111.50		
25c	1983-P		PCGS 65		\$56.55		
25c	(1983)-P		AU		\$5.75		
25c	(1983)-P		BU			\$15.50	
25c	1984-P		AU		\$3.75		
25c	1984-P		BU		\$7.55	\$24.29	
25c	1984-P		CH BU		\$9.95		
25c	1984-(?)		CH BU				\$65.01
25c	1985-P		BU		\$20.99		
25c	1986-P		UNC		\$8.01		
25c	(1986)-P		UNC		\$16.01		
25c	1988-P		UNC		\$3.75		
25c	1989-P		VF		\$6.60		
25c	1989-P		UNC			\$10.49	
25c	1989-P		BU			\$35.51	
25c	1991-P		BU		\$3.75		
25c	1993-D		CH BU		\$21.49		
25c	1995-P		CH BU		\$15.59		

DENOM	YEAR	NOTES	GRADE	LESS:11%	11%-35%	36%-75%	OVER 75%
25c	1995-(?)		CH BU			\$25.77	
25c	1996-D		GEM BU				\$59.95
25c	1996-P		UNC				\$63.02
25c	1996-P		CH BU			\$20.75	
25c	1996-(?)		CH BU				\$36.00
25c	1998-D		BU		\$10.51		
25c	1998-D		GEM BU		\$4.25		
25c	1998-P		BU			\$13.61	\$44.00
25c	199(8)-(?)		NGC 65				\$47.05
25c	DE 1999-D		BU				\$266.00
25c	DE 1999-P		UNC		\$126.50		
25c	SC 2000-P		AU		\$18.01		
25c	SC 2000-P		BU		\$26.80		
25c	SC 2000-P		CH BU		\$33.66		
25c	SC 2000-P	D	CH BU		\$20.51		
25c	SC 2000-P		PCGS 64		\$75.00		
25c	GA 1999-P		PCGS 58			\$85.00	
25c	GA		BU				\$158.33
25c	NH 2000-P		BU			\$99.99	
25c	NH 2000-P		CH BU			\$109.99	
25c	NH 20(00)-P		GEM BU			\$112.50	
25c	NH (200?)-P		GEM BU			\$138.50	
25c	NH		BU		\$56.01		
25c	NH		CH BU				\$149.99
25c	NH (P)		SEGS 63			\$138.50	
25c	PA		GEM BU			\$227.50	\$231.78
25c	VA 2000-P		UNC		\$67.00		
25c	VA 2000-P		BU			\$122.50	
25c	VA 2000-P		CH BU		\$37.94		
25c	VA (P)		NGC 63			\$202.50	
25c	MA 2000-P		PCGS 62			\$115.00	
25c	MA 2000-P		PCGS 66		\$130.00		
25c	MD 2000-P		BU		\$81.26		
25c	GA 1999-P		BU		\$56.61		
25c	GA 1999-P		PCGS 58			\$78.00	
25c	CT 1999-P		PCGS 58		\$54.00		
25c	CT 1999-D		BU		\$38.00		
25c	CT 1999-P		CH BU			\$113.50	
25c	NC 2001-P		GEM BU		\$45.59		
25c	VT 2001-P		PCGS 66		\$135.00		
25c	AL 2003-P		UNC		\$40.00		
25c	AL 2003-P		PCGS 65		\$128.50		
50c	AL 2003-P		NTC 66		\$45.25		
50c	1976		ANACS 65			\$220.50	
50c	(1976)		BU			\$220.19	
50c	1979		BU		\$67.00		
50c	1983-P		BU		\$102.50		
50c	1990-D		BU				\$483.04
50c	1990-P		ANACS 65		\$100.00		
50c	1990-P		NGC 66			\$202.00	
1\$	1972-D		PCGS 58		\$69.88		
1\$	1978		BU			\$1,050.00	
1\$	1978-D		PCGS 62		\$125.00		
1\$	1979-P		CH BU		\$74.75	\$82.00	
1c	ND IHC		NGC 65 BRN			\$555.55	
1c	ND WHEAT		VG				\$29.00
1c	ND WHEAT	C	AU			\$25.49	
1c	ND WHEAT		UNC BRN				\$20.45
1c	ND WHEAT		ANACS 63 BRN				\$35.00
1c	ND ZINC		ANACS 62 R&B				\$9.99
1c	ND ZINC		ANACS 63 RED				\$9.99
1c	ND ZINC		NGC 66 RED				\$22.00
5c	ND WAR	B	XF				\$109.50
5c	ND		NGC 65				\$15.50
10c	ND SILVER		NGC 55				\$30.00
10c	ND SILVER		PCGS 62				\$49.00
10c	ND CLAD		NGC 65				\$22.00
25c	ND CLAD		BU				\$39.26
25c	ND CLAD		GEM BU		\$24.49	\$28.33	\$48.66
25c	ND CLAD		NGC 65				\$45.00
25c	ND STATE		2000-(?)				\$200.00
50c	ND (1964)		PCGS 65				\$859.99
50c	ND (1976)		AU			\$130.47	
50c	ND (1976)		BU				\$910.00
50c	ND CLAD	D	AU				\$259.54
1\$	ND IKE		BU				\$242.50
1\$	ND SBA		ANACS 62				\$300.00

“Around The World”

- Updating Activity In and Around Error World Groups -

by Jim Archibald - EW Founder

Error World Groups continue the steady growth and coin collecting is still a hot topic. The current statistics for EW Groups as of 4/13/04 are as follows...

EW1 - Error World - 460 members
EW2 - Error World 2 - 466 members
EW3 - Variety Coins - 239 members
EW4 - U.S.Coin Collecting - 539 members
EW5 - World Coin Collecting - 146 members
Total - 1,850 Error World Members

Let's talk! Every collector enjoys chatting about coins with fellow collectors. It is fun mentioning new finds and recent acquisitions to coin collectors. We have live chats almost every night that can be accessed through our MSN rooms. Just click on the "chat index" and it will direct you to the correct room for that evening's chat.

Good news for world coin collectors and EW! We have a new manager for our foreign coin section, also known as "EW5". Andrew Brigham, aka ukgeezzer, has a hands on approach to the club

that is just what the doctor ordered. I'm sure that under his control this group will reach its full potential.

We have also decided to add a graphics section to our MSN groups where we can keep all of the club graphics in one location. The moving has already begun and should be completed before you read this. The new site called "EW Graphics" will be a one stop site for all your graphics needs.

Several new exciting thing are hapening. We will be adding more associate coin groups in the near future. These coin groups are recommended by EW and are a cut above in every way.

Also, several major error & variety books are going to the press. This is going to be a wonderful year for error & variety collectors!

Keep your eyes on those new 2004 Jefferson Nickels, the errors are bringing fantastic prices! Until next time, Happy Collecting!

ERROR
WORLD

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Error Coin Club on the Net!

e r r o r w o r l d c l u b . o r g

TRIPLE STRUCK PROOF SEATED DIME

BY TIM BULLARD (ERRORCOINTRADER.COM)

All major mint errors on proof coins are very rare, especially on early type coins. This 1863 proof Seated Dime was struck at least three times on the obverse. You can clearly see at least three heads and portraits. It is a very dramatic proof error and it is also in gem condition.



PCGS Certifies Incredible Canadian “Two Tailed” Die Cap

by Mike Byers (mikebyers.com)

Although struck over 25 years ago, this new discovery was just certified at PCGS. It is the only known certified two headed or two tailed coin that is also a die cap. The odds of this combination occurring are extremely rare.

There are approximately thirty genuine two-headed or two-tailed coins that have been authenticated by ANACS, PCGS and 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.

I have handled most of the world coins that were struck with either two obverse or two reverse dies. Two of these are Canadian Copper Cents that were struck with two reverse dies and authenticated by PCGS. I purchased these in a Canadian Mint Error Collection and they have since been featured in a front page Coin World article.





Spectacular Indian Cent Die Caps

This 1859 Copper-Nickel Indian Head Cent is a super deep obverse die cap. It is a spectacular cap since the rim is very high along the entire circumference. It is in choice mint state condition and is also a one year type with the laurel wreath reverse.



Photos courtesy of xanno.com

This is a very deep reverse die cap for a Copper-Nickel Indian Head Cent. Most reverse die caps are shallow but this cap is exceptionally deep. It is quite large, very dramatic for a reverse die cap and is in gem mint state condition.



Photos courtesy of xanno.com

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Mike Byers, Professional Numismatist since 1978

Byers Numismatic Corp. A California Corporation Since 1980

Mike Byers is a consultant to ANACS for Mint Errors



DOUBLE STRUCK MORGAN DOLLAR

Although there are several double struck Morgan Dollars known, this is by far the most impressive piece. The second strike is 40% off-center and perfectly positioned at 6:00. There are two portraits visible on the obverse and two eagles on the reverse. This major mint error is part of Fred Weinberg's personal collection.



The Stubborn MULE Definition

This article was written by Scott Wren and has been reproduced with permission from the Volume 6, Number 7, August 2003, issue of the Australasian Coin and Banknote Magazine

Standing out from amongst the ranks of the catalogued mint errors that have surfaced—from the time they were first erroneously struck and collected—none hold more fascination, or more intrigue, than those errors known by their colloquial designation—the “mule”!

The “mule” was first identified as a serious player on the error field in June of 1965 when a Cecil Poole of Adelaide, Australia, discovered a 1916I Australian Halfpenny, that had the conventional 1916I Halfpenny reverse, but had an Indian Quarter Anna obverse.

Cecil Poole announced his significant “mule” find in the Adelaide Advertiser on the 14th July, 1965, and from that point on, the “mule” has risen in veneration and collectability amongst those who engage in the pursuit of the most dramatic and singular error they can acquire. Current trend prices for this 1916I Indian Quarter Anna/Australian Halfpenny “mule” reflect this desirability with examples catalogued at \$8,500 in VG; \$11,000 in F; and \$16000 in VF (source: Renniks; Australian Coin and Banknotes Values, 20th edition). A ‘trends price’ of higher grades above VF for this scarce “mule” aren’t available, as there have been no recent sales of the higher grade examples by which a ‘trends price’ figure can be ascertained...this is a sure sign that numismatists the world over, recognise the ‘premium’ value that “mules” attract!

There is no doubting that the “mule” error is both dramatic and singular, but it has become an all-too-often employed error term to describe errors that essentially do not satisfy the original definition of a “mule”! A mule was defined initially as: “...a die-pairing that consisted of a combination between the die-designs of two different countries.”

This inaugural definition for “mules” was coined—mind the pun—based solely on the nature of the only available example around at the time; that was of course the Indian Obverse-Australian Reverse 1916I Halfpenny. This definition was then abridged over a period of time to: “...a hybrid coin, featuring [an] obverse and reverse that are not normally associated...” (source: Renniks; Australian Coin and Banknotes Values, 20th edition).

This re-vamped definition was widely accepted in order to incorporate into the “mule” definition those die-pairings from the same country that were “mules” in every sense of the word, apart from the nature of their unilateral, single-country orientation.

It is this ambiguous aspect of the prerequisite character-

istics of a coin, (in order for it to be unequivocally classified as a “mule”) which creates somewhat of an impasse in regards to the most applicable definition to be applied. Hence the need for this definitional faux-pas to be ratified, so that the criteria set down when the phrase “mule” first came to light are satisfied!

In order to satisfy this notion, the numismatic society should commit to a policy of revamping the definition of a “mule”, and taking it to the next level of development, and aptness. This could realistically be attained by the incorporation of sub-categories or ‘type’ designations, into the conventional definition with a view to instilling a higher degree of clarity in the classification of “mules”. Accurately dissecting, re-defining and creating a pattern of uniformity for “mules” will address the growing need, within the world of error collecting, for a more appropriate classification and designation of the varying ‘types’ of “mule” errors in existence today.

“Mule” errors that are being inaccurately classified utilising the traditional prerequisites set down in the initial “mule” definition; serve only to confuse “mule” error collectors and dealers alike. The confidence of these vested interests in the commercial potential and viability of “mules” is being compromised, and revamping the system will bring greater understanding to the entire “mule” error market.

Based on this understanding, informed judgements can be made on what is an apposite value for a particular “mule” error ‘type’, should it not fall strictly within the specifications of the conventionally accepted “mule”, but more accurately, as a sub-category or ‘type’ variation of a “mule” instead.

The following is a latent list of revised classification/designation terms, along with formal definitions, for the sub-category ‘TYPES’ under the revamped classification scenario. Like all contemporary reassessments and modifications to numismatic terms and definitions, these are merely suggested as functional amendments. The greater numismatic community will inevitably decide whether to embrace them and to endorse them ...or not! How things eventuate is governed exclusively by those who have an interest in the definitional accuracy of “mule” errors. It is their particular desire for such highly collectable errors—errors that are consequently highly priced—to be more reflective of specific characteristics, that drive this concept.

Approach the following revisions with an open mind, and at the least, contemplate it based on its individual merits—if for no reason other than for the sake of those numismatists who have a vested interest in “mule” errors already!

and also with there being only two known examples of this Australia/Fiji 20c it is also almost unique!



The 1916 halfpenny mule obverse and reverse (image courtesy of Jon Saxton)

Fiji-Australia 20 cent mule (Image courtesy of Jon Saxton)

TYPE I:

This will remain as the standard or traditional definition of the term “MULE”; applicable to such coins that are: “...a hybrid coin, featuring [an] obverse and reverse that are not from the same country...”.

Examples of traditional or TYPE I “mules” are:

the Australian 1916 Halfpenny, which has the reverse of a standard 1916 Australian Halfpenny; but has the obverse of an Indian One Quarter Anna, which differs from that of the Australian reverse for 1916, in that the obverse inscription reads: “GEORGE V KING AND EMPEROR” and depicts King George V with an elephant on his robes, unlike the intended Australian obverse design for the 1916 Halfpenny

the 1978 Australian/Fiji 20c, that has a Fiji “TAKIA-Sailing Canoe” reverse, and a standard 1978 Australian 20c obverse, which makes for quite a stunning example of a TYPE I “mule”,

TYPE II:

This “mule” sub-category designation, is a significant designation, as it serves to redefine the mixed denominational strike “mules” such as the 2000-P Sacagawea Dollar Reverse with a States Quarter Obverse (source: F. Weinberg & Co website: error news page. Found at <http://fredweinberg.com/mules.html>); and the Australian 2000 \$1/10c one dollar coin that has the obverse of an Australian 10c coin die (source: Ian McConnelly; Australasian Coin and Banknote Magazine, October 2002 edition).

These TYPE II “mules” are somewhat of an anomaly, in that they are two different denominations, but from the same country of origin! Hence, the need to illustrate their relative “scarcity” as “mule” errors go, because they have wound up with different denominations on either side—a hard error to occur in

From page 17...

the scheme of things!

TYPE III:

The TYPE III designation covers ‘two-headed’ or ‘two-tailed’ “mules”, and is the most pertinent example of why the numismatic definition of “mule” needs to be more explanatory, in order to separate and evaluate the ‘collectability’ of the single-country/single die-design ‘two-headed/tailed’ “mule” error coin from the previous sub-category!

There exist a number of examples of these TYPE III “mules”, from a range of countries including Australia, Great Britain, New Zealand and Canada. But it is the stalwart of the mint error market, the USA, where this TYPE III “mule” attains a numismatic desirability status second to none! The US can only boast the one identified and endorsed example of a double-headed TYPE III “mule” error, that being the “...1859 Indian Head Cent with two obverse strikes...” reported in the September 18th edition of *Coin World*, which was “...analyzed by experts and deemed genuine!” (source: Chris Pilliod: Can a Two-Headed Cent Really Exist??? Yes, but only in 1859). This article in its entirety can be found at <http://www.frankleone.com/flyinclub/articles/1859Mule.htm>.

Chris Pilliod explains in great detail in this article why this 1859 Indian Head cent was “deemed genuine” and why “...in almost all cases these [other two-headed/tailed US coins] are ‘magician’s coins’...”. His supposition is also supported by Alan Herbert’s *“Official Price Guide to Mint Errors”*, sixth edition. In this Alan Herbert endorses Chris Pilliod’s explanation, and states: *“The shanks of the [US] dies are made in different shapes so they will not fit in the wrong die holder in the press. There are a couple of exceptions, however, including some 1859 Indian Head cents struck during the transition period when the obverse dies were switched from being the hammer die to the anvil die.....Also there are several examples of US coins struck as patterns or as proofs, where the dies were DELIBERATELY altered to match two obverses or two reverses, and examples of foreign coins where the same thing has happened and the coins have gotten into circulation. Remember the point, therefore, that the statement applies only to US circulation strikes.”*

Considering this information, would it be accurate to try and rank this ‘unique’ ‘double-headed’ 1859 US Indian Head Cent for example, with the TYPE II Australian 2000 \$1/10c one dollar where there are at least ten or more identified examples (depending on who one consults, that is!)? Fundamentally, this is the essence of this revamped “mule” classification.

To make certain that not all ‘TYPES’ of “mules” are evaluated based solely on the one consideration, and that being whether or not they are a die-pairing/combination “...featuring [an] obverse and reverse that are not normally associated...” Clearly this US 1859 Indian Head Cent with two obverses is a die-pairing/combination that is “normally associated”...it is just that the other half of the usual die-duo was erroneously omitted!

TYPE IV:

This designation describes, to date, three reported/confirmed examples of these TYPE IV “mules” only to be found anywhere in the world. They are the following:

Australian 1977 50c coin “Silver Jubilee-QEII” with a standard “Coat of Arms” reverse instead of the intended 1977 reverse commemorative Jubilee design;

the Canadian September/November Millenium 25c pieces that exhibit no denomination on the obverse and are known as “the missing 25c coins”;

the commemorative \$2 Canadian Millenium Nunavut coin, which has been mated with a design for the same denominational \$2 Nunavut coin, but of the “silver-proof-style”(source: Ken Potter: Three Millenium ‘Mules’ Found on Canadian Coinage!. http://www.pcg.com/articles/article_view.shtml)

These three coins alone comprise the TYPE IV sub-category at the time of printing, as they are the only known “mule” examples that all possess the prerequisite characteristic that defines and separates the TYPE IV “mule” from the others: and that is that they are commemorative coins that display the standard or non-commemorative design, obverse/reverse instead. The logic behind the “mule” characteristics of this threesome that constitute the TYPE IV subcategory, are very interesting from a numismatic point of view! They are at the heart of the significance and attraction of “mules” and so their individual characteristics have been listed to highlight this aspect better.

The Canadian September/ November Millenium 25c pieces that exhibit no denomination on the obverse and are known as “the missing 25c coins” were a result of the need for the reverses to have the denomination removed and shifted to the obverse, so that there was more room for the commemorative September issue of the “Canada Through a Child’s Eye” and the November issue “The Airplane Opens the North” coins, that were found in “...some of the Royal Canadian Mint’s special proof-like, “Souvenir Sets.”

The commemorative \$2 Canadian Millenium Nunavut coin, exhibits “...an obverse with the raised border around the inner core, mated to a silver-proofstyle design reverse without the border”, hence it is a combination “mule” of the same commemorative coinage, but mated with the design of a separate coin with a distinct design, but of the same denomination.

The Australian 1977 Silver Jubilee-QEII commemorative 50c, exhibits the non-commemorative, standard “Coat of Arms” reverse instead of the Silver Jubilee-QEII reverse which is what it should exhibit, as no standard “Coat of Arms” reverse 50c pieces were struck for the year 1977—only the Silver Jubilee-QEII reverse.

When all is said and done, the main aim of this article is to inform and educate those numismatists who already engage in a passionate pursuit of “mule” errors. Much like its namesake

in the animal kingdom, a numismatic “mule” is by no means an easy beast to understand, nor is it an easily definable concept to tame! At this juncture, it would be appropriate to point out the ambiguous limitations of the preceding amendments to the “mule” definition...but at the same time, to offer also a pertinent counter-measure to surmount this prevailing ambiguity! This comes in the investiture of the fifth addition to the foregoing four “mule” ‘TYPE’ sub-categories unveiled; and that is the TYPE V...but if you wanted to do away with any euphemistic reference to a fifth, separate subcategory, then I guess instead of TYPE V you could call this sub-category the “Too Hard Basket”!

TYPE V:



New Zealand/ Bahamas mule - obverse and reverse.

The NZ/Bahamas ND(1967) 2c/5c “MULE” that exhibits the 2c reverse of standard NZ coinage; but has a Bahamas 5c obverse, strikingly similar to the QEII obverse of the standard NZ coin, but an inscription that reads: “BAHAMAS” instead of “NEW ZEALAND”.

This NZ/Bahamas TYPE V “mule” example is somewhat of an anomaly, in that it is discernibly different to the other TYPE I-IV “mule” sub-categories, whilst at the same time being unquestionably identical! It straddles the definitional boundaries of a “mule” because it exhibits the following analogous characteristics of almost every other sub-category ‘TYPE’:

In every aspect it is a TYPE I “mule”, owing to the mixture of the die-designs of two different countries similar to the 1916I Halfpenny Indian/Australian “mule”. But it also exhibits definitional characteristics of the TYPE II “mules” because of the 2c/5c different denomination combination.

In this respect, to be entirely accurate, it is more akin to a mongrel breed, TYPE I/II hybrid “mule”...I guess if you really wanted to be concise, it would be more apposite to call it a HINNY—which in the animal kingdom is the opposite of a MULE! But regardless of what it is called, in order to maintain uniformity in the definitional characteristics that categorically define each “mule” ‘TYPE’, it is necessary to separate and to group together analogous “mules” under the same banner. Hence the need for a separate TYPE V “mule” sub-category!

One last point about this NZ/Bahamas TYPE V “mule” example : the normal Bahamas 5c coin is struck in Copper-Nickel, and this TYPE V NZ/Bahamas “mule” which consists of the Bahamas obverse 5c portion of the die combination is obviously struck in Bronze. One aspect of this particular “mule” error that

has been seemingly overlooked by the numismatic world in general, is that this coin is not only a “mule” that has a classification status all of its own, but it is accurate also to say that it is an off-metal strike just to top it all off and add to its desirability as a stand-out error!

The rationale behind the need for this distinction between “mule” subcategories clearly centres on the basis that definitional accuracy is perpetuated in any amendment. Ideally, this facet alone, highlights the requisite need for serious re-vamping and a more concise system of classification and designation for the many varied forms of the “mule” error! Those numismatists who are interested in “mules” can then appreciate better the complexities involved in their derivation, and can more readily gauge their relative scarcity, and hence a relative value! A relative scarcity/value differential that can be clearly seen in the difference between the established values of TYPE III “mules”, the doubleheaders and double-tailers; and that of the TYPE II’s such as the 2000-P Sacagawea Dollar Reverse/States Quarter Obverse. Take the time to look them up for yourself! You will clearly see that they are quite conflicting values. However, these TYPE II and III “mules” still command quite significant prices; prices that are even more fascinating when contrasted with the values of the NZ/Bahamas TYPE V “mule”! Under-valued and underrated are two words that spring instantly to mind!

In closing the book on “mule” definition reformation; one last statement needs to be made. Without even fully understanding why it is so; the “mule” enthusiasts-cum-zealots have already endorsed this entire conceptual “mule” reformation; and have even gone so far as to instigate the postulations contained within it! Regardless of however unconsciously and unintended it might have been; unwittingly, they have incorporated their own definitional representative requirements for certain “mules”, and they have acknowledged this under the guise of how much they are prepared to pay for individual “mule” TYPES. This facet is represented in the sale values attained...so, essentially they have brought about these glaring differences in values between the “mule” TYPES as a direct result of which “mule” they deem to be the most desirable and collectable!

The widespread acceptance of “mules” as a credible numismatic item is readily endorsed by the fact that the values of certain “mules”, such as the TYPE I 1916I Indian Quarter Anna/Australian Halfpenny “mule” and the TYPE V ND(1967) NZ/Bahamas “mule”; are listed in *the Krause: Standard Catalogue of World Coins* as KM#30 and KM#33 respectively. This is a pivotal endorsement that “mule” errors are already accepted and established error examples on a global scale! Bearing this in mind, any scepticism that such a definitive revision of “mule” errors would possibly be redundant in the light of their high collectability, would have to be nullified—unless the non-believer wants to fly in the face of unmistakable numismatic preponderance, and maintain the old-school mentality that turns up its nose at such remarkable numismatic items as being exclusively for the eccentric collector! Before you agree totally with this olfactory rationale in regards to the collectability of “mules” or errors in general,—remember this one thing:

Any collectable item; whether it be an antique cabinet,

or a “mule” error coin...or a tissue that David Beckham blew his illustrious nose with...is only worth as much as someone is prepared to part with in order to possess it! It would take a brave numismatist to try and pigeonhole “mules” as being a fleeting fad or le dernier cri that will inevitably go the way of the Yo-Yo or the Hula-Hoop, and therefore holds no enduringly credible place in the numismatic market as they see it. If this is your perception of “mules” then quite simply put: what would you rather find amongst a collection of Australian Halfpennies all in VF grade ... a 1923 or a 1916I with an Indian Quarter Anna obverse? Now be honest, won't you!

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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
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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¢
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1862 Indian Head 1¢
Deep Obverse Die Cap
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Unique Set of Three
Paraguay Gold Overstrikes
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1887 \$3 Indian Gold Proof
Triple Struck
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1942 Walking Liberty 50¢
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Unique Jefferson Nickel
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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

ON THE EDGE OF A MAJOR DISCOVERY

BY SCOTT WREN

The 1999 changeover of the prosperous island territory of Hong Kong back to Chinese control after its century-long lease by the United Kingdom, can be somewhat embodied—in a numismatic sense that is—by a series of comparable errors that occurred on Hong Kong’s coinage between the years of 1950 through to 1960. With a particular focus on that group of Hong Kong errors struck in the UK by either the Heaton Mint or King’s Norton Mint. They are identified examples, and have been catalogued as such in the Krause Standard Catalog of World Coins, and all of them share the common Krause denominator of falling under the heading/designation of: Error: Reeded, w/o security edge. The following is the Krause catalogue references for the aforementioned errors that are the primary focal point of this article:

KM#29.2 1958H and 1960 5 cents
KM#25a 1950 10c
KM#28.2 1956H and 1963 10c
KM#27.2 1951 Hong Kong 50c
KM#30.2 1958H Hong Kong 50c
KM#31.2 1960H \$1

This previous list of Hong Kong errors, all are categorised by the fact that instead of having the customary S1-Security 1 edge

(source: Krause Standard Catalog of World Coins; 23rd Edition[1996], definitions—page 30), they exhibit a G-Grained edge variety to them, or simply put, they have a reeded/milled edge instead.

It is my earnest belief that Krause hasn’t quite explained fully, the true set of circumstances that illustrates just why these non-security/reeded edge Hong Kong coins actually exist. In essence, the designation/title of Error: Reeded, w/o security edge assigned to the aforementioned Hong Kong error coins, doesn’t allude to the actuality that they are in fact bona-fide “Wrong Planchet Strike” mint errors; and not a matter of an unintentional-cum-mint error, edge variety. With the underlining reality that these Hong Kong coins have actually been struck on UK coinage planchets with a customary UK reeded/milled edge, and not the S1 security edge, which would be the case if they were struck on the intended Hong Kong planchets that exhibit this kind of security edge.

I determined this to be the most likely explanation of these Hong Kong edge variety/error coins, based predominantly on a diametrically opposed, 1958 UK One Shilling (1/-) error coin (Krause ref#: KM#904). This

particular 1958 UK 1/- exhibits an anomalous edge to it—a very typically Hong Kong S1 edge variety (source: Krause Standard Catalog of World Coins; page 30) to be precise; instead of the Grained edge variety, or reeded/milled edge of the customary UK coinage!

Therefore, it seems apposite to conclude—based on this 1958 UK One Shilling with a Hong Kongesque S1 security edge—that it was equally likely that if a UK 1958 1/-, struck at the Heaton Mint, Birmingham managed to have accidentally been struck on a 1958H Hong Kong 50c planchet which were also struck at the Heaton Mint, then maybe this “Wrong Planchet Strike” theory underpinned the existence of these Hong Kong edge anomaly error coins referred to under the Krause heading of Error: Reeded, w/o security edge examples as stated in the introduction of this article?

Sounds like something that is quite conceivably, very plausible...given the extraordinary nature of some of the errors which have surfaced to date?

Therefore, in light of this self-evidently—not to mention self-affirmed at that—apposite hypothesis I’d arrived at; I weighed the 1958 UK 1/- with the S1 security edge, and was ecstatic to find out that it weighed 5.0g instead of the obligatory 5.6g of a standard UK 1958H Shilling—with 5.0g fortunately being the weight of a standard KM#30.1, Hong Kong 50c coin! Evidence enough in essence; but just to make certain beyond any doubt that I was on to something, I personally contacted the Heaton Mint, Birmingham, by email and then telephone, and was elated to find out that although no official records had been kept re-

garding such matters, it was a known fact that these Hong Kong edge error coins were the result of a mistake at the Heaton Mint where just such an occurrence had taken place—and it wasn’t an isolated occurrence might I add, as attested to by the fact that the King’s Norton Mint also made the same bungle in numerous years in the decade of 1950-60! At the conclusion of this conversation, I hadn’t managed to ascertain with any degree of certainty, that this particular 1958 UK Shilling with the S1 security edge error to it, wasn’t the only error example of its kind to have been identified...but I did find out that a couple of other identical UK coins existed—albeit of different denominations—had been struck on Hong Kong security edged planchets!

So there you have it my fellow error/variety enthusiasts—a totally credible, and not to mention officially ratified to a certain degree, explanation for why these six Krause-identified and catalogued examples of Hong Kong coins of differing denominations, that fall under the Krause heading of Error: Reeded, w/o security edge are most likely mis-attributed “Wrong Planchet Strikes”. The fact that they were all auspiciously struck in the UK at either the Heaton or King’s Norton mints and have all been erroneously struck on the Grained edge UK-type planchets, instead of the traditional S1 security edged planchets typical of conventional Hong Kong coinage; it leads me to ponder the notion that these particular edge variety errors are actually something bigger in terms of their significance than Krause—or for that matter the wider numismatic error/variety enthusiasts—actually give them credit for.

I don’t doubt that there are some evident flaws in this theory owing to conclusions

Continued on page 24...

From page 23...



I have drawn based on only the one reviewed and assessed example of a 1958 UK Shilling which exhibits the identical weight and the identical S1 security edge of a Hong Kong 50c coin—but isn't this kind of self-evident and equally relevant evidence, at the very heart of all prudent theories with which to build on?

I would like to see a little more in-depth research conducted into this UK/Hong Kong “Wrong Planchet Strike” supposition—and to put things beyond reproach; perhaps this in-depth research could be carried out by one of the “Big Three” of US grading and certification services, so that the results—once they have been ascertained—could be certified as bona-fide, and these spectacular UK/Hong Kong “Wrong Planchet Strikes” can live out the rest of their numismatic days, comforted in knowing that their true attribution has been acknowledged!

REFERENCES

Krause Standard Catalog of World Coins; 23rd Edition[1996], “Edge Variety” definitions—pg 30; & Selected Pages.



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1856 Large Cent Cap

by Tim Bullard (errorcointrader.com)

This obverse die cap is so deep that it is even higher than the thickness of a slab (PCGS, NGC, ICG or ANACS). The reverse has a brockage of the obverse. It is in choice to gem mint state condition with full mint luster and a small amount of red still showing. This is the most spectacular and dramatic Large Cent Cap known.



Off-Center Flowing Hair Dollar

by Mike Byers

This 1795 Flowing Hair Dollar is the only off-center in the entire series and is well known in the numismatic community. Although circulated, it is an attractive Silver Dollar and would be the highlight of a mint error collection.





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1. Scan both the obverse and reverse of the entire holder.
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In addition to e-mailing a photo of your item, please include the following information:

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After your item is listed, we will contact you by e-mail with any offers and questions. Once a price is agreed upon we will handle the entire sale for a 10% transaction fee, which includes all costs (eBay fees, grading fees, webmaster charges, postage and registration fees, insurance, paperwork, etc.).

If you have a Mint Error collection for sale or would like to sell your duplicates and do not want to consign your coin(s), we can purchase your entire collection outright. Please contact us at mike@mikebyers.com.

Unusual 1792 Getz Half Dollar Struck in Copper

By Henry Hilgard

The piece is a flip-over double struck, and among the features I like is the head of Washington where the eagle's head ought to be, and the stars on Washington's chin. An added feature is this is also struck over an off-center 1794 large cent of the Sheldon-32a variety. That diagnosis can be made starting with the edge lettering (ONE HUNDRED FOR A DOLLAR) but especially by the die break through the first S in STATES from the large cent. (The first S in STATES with its top-to-bottom die break is located under the right foot of the A in WASHINGTON).



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From the Publisher & Editor of Mint Error News

MINT **ERROR** GUIDE

Your Guide to the Most Spectacular Major Mint Errors



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**FOR U.S. AND WORLD
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by **Mike Byers**

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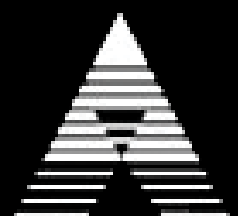
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Mint Error News Price Guide

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.

Proof Errors



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

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

Denomination	Broadstrikes	Die Trials	Double/Triple Strikes	Off-Center Strikes	Partial Collar Errors
Proof Lincoln Cent	\$1,500 - \$2,500	N/A	\$4,000	\$1,500 - \$3,000	\$750
Proof Jefferson Nickel	\$2,500 - \$4,000	\$4,000	\$6,000	\$2,000 - \$5,000	\$1,000
Proof Clad Dime	\$3,000 - \$5,000	N/A	\$6,000	\$2,500 - \$5,000	\$1,250
Proof Clad Quarter	\$4,000 - \$5,000	N/A	\$7,500	\$3,000 - \$6,000	\$1,500
Proof Clad Half	\$5,000 - \$7,000	\$4,000 - \$5,000	\$7,500	\$4,000 - \$7,500	\$2,000

Mint Error News Price Guide

Broadstrikes



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

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

Mint Error News Price Guide

Partial Collars



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

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

Mint Error News Price Guide

Uniface Strikes



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

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

Mint Error News Price Guide

Bonded Coins



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

Denomination	2 Planchets	3-4 Planchets
Lincoln Cent Wheat Ears	\$2,500	–
Lincoln Cent Memorial	\$400	\$1,000
Jefferson Nickel	\$600	\$1,500
Roosevelt Dime Silver	\$1,000	–
Roosevelt Dime Clad	\$600	\$2,000
Washington Quarter Silver	\$2,500	–
Washington Quarter Clad	\$1,500	–
State Quarter	\$5,000	–
Kennedy Half Silver	\$10,000	–
Kennedy Half Clad	\$7,500	–
IKE Dollar	–	–
SBA Dollar	–	–
Sac Dollar	–	–

Mint Error News Price Guide

Coins Struck on Feeder Finger Tips



After a recent tour of the U.S. Mint at Philadelphia, it was discovered that the minting process had changed to some degree. One of the changes was that “feeder fingers” were used during the striking of all denominations of U.S. coins. Prior to this tour, U.S. coins that were struck on feeder finger tips were authenticated and described as being struck on aluminum scrap. Coins from all modern denominations have been discovered that were struck on the tips of these feeder fingers.

Denomination	Small	Medium	Large
Lincoln Cent Memorial	\$2,500	\$3,500	\$5,000
Jefferson Nickel	\$3,000	\$4,500	\$6,000
Roosevelt Dime Clad	\$3,000	\$6,000	\$7,500
Washington Quarter Clad	\$4,000	\$6,000	\$7,500
State Quarter	\$4,500	\$6,500	\$8,500
Kennedy Half Clad	–	–	–
SBA Dollar	–	–	\$12,500
Sac Dollar	\$4,500	\$7,500	\$10,000

Mint Error News Price Guide

Struck Fragments



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

Denomination	Uniface	Die Struck Both Sides
Indian Cent	–	\$4,000
Lincoln Cent Wheat Ears	\$750	–
Lincoln Cent Memorial	\$75	\$125
3 Cent Nickel	–	\$7,500
Jefferson Nickel	\$100	\$200
Roosevelt Dime Silver	\$300	\$750
Roosevelt Dime Clad	\$150	\$250
Washington Quarter Silver	\$750	–
Washington Quarter Clad	\$200	\$300
State Quarter	\$750	\$1,000
Kennedy Half Silver	–	–
Kennedy Half Clad	\$750	\$1,250
IKE Dollar	–	–
SBA Dollar	\$2,000	\$4,000
Sac Dollar	–	–

Mint Error News Price Guide

Mated Pairs



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

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

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

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

Denomination	Overlapping	Full Brockage	Die Cap	2 Die Caps
Lincoln Cent Wheat Ears	\$1,000	\$1,500	–	–
Lincoln Cent Memorial	\$200	\$300	\$500	\$750
Liberty Nickel	–	\$20,000	–	–
Jefferson Nickel (pre War Time)	–	–	–	\$15,000
Jefferson Nickel	\$350	\$500	\$650	\$1,000
Barber Dime	–	–	–	\$40,000
Roosevelt Dime Silver	\$1,000	\$2,000	\$1,500	–
Roosevelt Dime Clad	\$500	\$750	\$1,250	\$2,000
Washington Quarter Silver	\$2,000	–	–	–
Washington Quarter Clad	\$1,000	\$2,500	–	–
State Quarter	\$3,000	\$5,000	\$7,500	–
Kennedy Half Silver	–	–	\$10,000	–
Kennedy Half Clad	\$7,500	\$8,500	\$10,000	\$12,500
IKE Dollar	–	–	–	–
SBA Dollar	\$7,500	–	–	–
Sac Dollar	–	–	–	–

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Transitional Errors



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

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

Denomination	Off-Metal Planchet	Circulated	AU	Unc	Choice Unc - Gem
Lincoln Cent 1943 Transitional	Copper Cent Planchet	\$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 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
Roosevelt Dime 1964 Transitional	Clad Dime Planchet	\$5,000	\$6,500	\$7,500	\$8,500
Roosevelt Dime 1965 Transitional	Silver Dime Planchet	\$5,000	\$6,500	\$7,500	\$8,500
Washington Quarter 1964 Transitional	Clad Quarter Planchet	\$5,000	\$6,500	\$7,500	\$8,500
Washington Quarter 1965 Transitional	Silver Quarter Planchet	\$5,000	\$6,500	\$7,500	\$8,500
Kennedy Half 1964 Transitional	Clad Half Planchet	\$5,000	\$6,000	\$7,000	\$9,000
Kennedy Half 1965 Transitional	Silver Half Planchet	\$5,000	\$6,500	\$7,500	\$10,000
Kennedy Half 1964 Transitional	Clad Quarter Planchet	\$5,000	\$6,000	\$7,500	\$8,500
Kennedy Half 1965 Transitional	Silver Quarter Planchet	\$6,000	\$7,500	\$8,000	\$9,000
Ike Dollar Transitional	40% Silver Planchet	\$2,750	\$3,000	\$3,500	\$4,000
SBA Dollar Transitional	Sacagawea Planchet	N/A	N/A	\$12,500	\$15,000
Sacagawea Dollar Transitional	SBA Planchet	N/A	N/A	\$12,500	\$15,000

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U.S. Gold Errors



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

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

Denomination	Partial Collar	Broadstruck	Clipped Planchet	3% - 5% Off-Center	10% - 15% Off-Center
\$1 Gold Type 1	\$5,000	\$10,000	\$5,000	\$12,500	\$20,000
\$1 Gold Type 2	\$6,000	—	\$12,500	—	—
\$1 Gold Type 3	\$4,000	\$7,500	\$5,000	\$10,000	\$20,000
\$2½ Liberty	\$5,000	\$7,500	\$4,000	\$10,000	\$15,000
\$2½ Indian	—	—	\$4,000	\$7,500	\$12,500
\$3 Indian	\$7,500	\$20,000	\$7,500	—	—
\$5 Liberty	\$6,000	\$12,500	\$6,000	\$15,000	\$25,000
\$5 Indian	—	—	\$6,000	\$15,000	\$30,000
\$10 Liberty	\$10,000	\$20,000	\$7,500	\$25,000	\$40,000
\$10 Indian	—	—	\$7,500	\$25,000	\$40,000
\$20 Liberty	\$10,000	\$25,000	\$10,000	\$30,000	\$150,000
\$20 St. Gaudens	—	—	\$10,000	—	—
\$5 American Eagle	\$1,000	\$2,000	\$750	\$2,500	\$3,500
\$10 American Eagle	\$1,250	\$2,500	\$1,000	\$3,000	\$3,500
\$25 American Eagle	\$1,500	\$3,000	\$1,500	\$3,500	\$5,000
\$50 American Eagle	\$2,000	\$4,000	\$2,000	\$5,000	\$7,500

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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

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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 that adhered to the upper die is known as a die cap. This process repeats itself as more coins are struck by the cap. The greater the number of strikes, the higher the cap metal will be pushed around the upper die shaft. Eventually, the cap brakes away from the die in the shape of a thimble.

Denomination	Obverse Cap XF	Obverse Cap Unc	Reverse Cap XF	Reverse Cap Unc
Large Cent	\$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

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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

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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	–	–	–
Sac Dollar	Maryland State Quarter	N/A	\$4,500	\$5,500

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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	–

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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

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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

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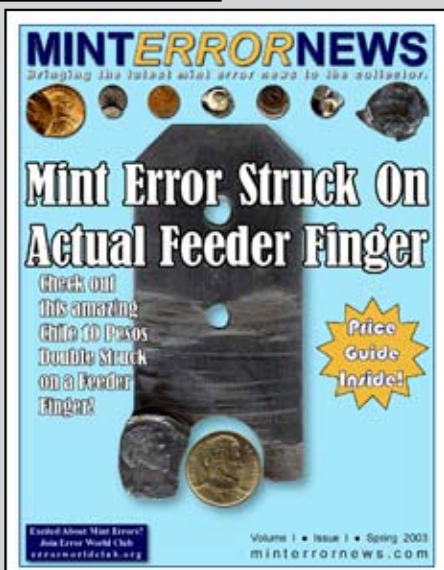
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Mike Byers is the Publisher and Editor of Mint Error News Magazine



Cap Bust Dime Obverse Mirror Brockage of Reverse

by Mike Byers

Major Mint Errors on Large Size Cap Bust Dimes are extremely rare. This Dime has a first strike mirror brockage obverse showing the reverse design. It is a spectacular and extremely rare major mint error and is also in gem mint state condition.



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- A. 2003 ANA National Money Show, lot 6963
 1919 Quarter
 Struck 50% Off Center
 XF45 PCGS
REALIZED \$15,525
- B. 2002 September Long Beach Sale, lot 9648
 1999 SBA Dollar
 Multiple Strike, Reeded Edge
 MS65 PCGS
REALIZED \$6,900
- C. 2002 New York Sale, lot 7290
 1999 Cent
 Die Cap With Second Coin Bonded
 MS64 Red Uncertified
REALIZED \$920
- D. 2002 February Long Beach Sale, lot 7300
 Undated Struck Through
 Capped Die Indian Cent
 MS64 Brown PCGS
REALIZED \$1,265
- E. 2002 FUN Sale, lot 9040
 1963 Half Dollar
 Split Planchet
 AU58 Uncertified
REALIZED \$1,610
- F. 2001 ANA Sale, lot 8658
 1963 Half Dollar
 Double Struck, Indented by a Cent Planchet
 MS66 PCGS
REALIZED \$20,125
- G. 2001 ANA Sale, lot 8651
 1999-P Dime
 Bonded Strike, Struck More Than 10 Times
 MS64 Uncertified
REALIZED \$2,300
- H. 2001 ANA Sale, lot 8657
 1999 Mated Pair of Georgia Statehood Quarters
 Partial Collar, Indent and Stretch Strike, Indent
 MS64 Uncertified
REALIZED \$2,415
- I. 2001 February Long Beach Sale, lot 7497
 1912 Quarter Eagle
 Struck 5% Off Center
 MS64 NGC
REALIZED \$4,370

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How to buy a safe

This article explores the features you should consider if you are either purchasing a safe for the first time or upgrading and replacing an older safe.

1 COST You will receive the level of security that you pay for. Safes are not cheap...but remember..What are you trying to protect? Your complete inventory that amounts to years of building ?..or a lifetime effort and accomplishment of investing or collecting?



High security safes vary in the range from \$ 1,000.00 to \$ 10,000.00, based on the level of protection you need and the size of the safe.

You should expect a wide variety of prices in the many safe categories, as well as, varying delivery and installation fees.

It is up to the buyer to evaluate the relative importance of the differences.

2 INSURANCE DEMANDS If you have the need or wish to insure the contents of the safe against burglary, your insurance underwriter will advise that a certain minimum Underwriter Laboratories (U.L.) tested, approved and labeled safe be utilized.



Every insurance underwriter has some formal guidelines. Their willingness to insure the contents of your safe is dictated by the degree of security your safe offers against various type of burglar attacks.

It is also important to note that the U.L. rating of the safe is a major part of the policy acceptance but also location, alarms etc. are part of their consideration. It is a compilation of all the security factors.

3 BURGLAR PROTECTION There are several U.L. safe ratings, each one offering more protection than the other.



Many of them no longer exist in current manufacturing or have

lost their popularity since the cost difference is so high and the degree of protection is so small.



The most popular U.L. ratings used today are the TL-15, TL-30, TL-30X6 and TRTL-30X6.

TL-15 This safe will resist entry when attacked on the door only with the common hand tools, picking tools, mechanical or portable electric tools grinding tools, carbide drills, and pressure applying devices or mechanisms for a total attack working time of 15 minutes.

TL-30 This safe has the same testing as the TL-15, but will resist attack for a period of 30 minutes.

TL-30X6 This safe offers the same 30 minute protection as the TL-30 above, but it resists attacks on all six sides.

TRTL-30X6 This safe offers the same six sided 30 minute protection as the TL-30X6 above but in addition resists attacks from oxy-fuel gas cutting or welding torch (quantity of gas consumed in one test limited to 1,000 cubic ft. combined total oxygen and fuel gas)

It should be noted that the attack time as so indicated, does not mean that the safe only resists for the indicated time. This is a minimum allowed for the rating.

4 FIRE PROTECTION Underwriter Laboratories has established three major categories which express the degree of content protection from attack of fire.



Class A..4 hour protection at 2000 ° F.
 Class B..2 hour protection at 1850 ° F.
 Class C..1 hour protection at 1700 ° F.

The most popular in the coin and jewelry industries are the Class B and Class C.

The "2 hour safe" Class B, keeps the interior safe temperature below 350 ° F, even if the outside temperature reaches 1850 ° F.

The "1 hour safe" Class C, keeps the interior safe temperature below 350 ° F, even if the outside temperature reaches 1700 ° F.



Also in the heat testing, a reheat test and a mechanical drop test are included.

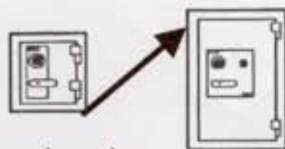
Most materials resist heat to a point, but steel being a conductor, offers very little resistance and cause an oven burning effect on the contents. Today's state-of-the-art composite safes dissipate heat and offer great resistance to heat.

5 CONSTRUCTION Basic state-of-the-art composite safes offer the best protection against burglar attacks and fire.



Older safes were built for attacks by burglar tools and techniques in existence at the time the safe was built. Today with high-tech new compounds, nuggets buried deep within a high stress concrete aggregate, with internal drill deflector bars that are encapsulated between extra hard steel plate penetration is extremely difficult .if at all possible!

6 SIZE Consideration must be given to the proper size of safe. Do you have the sufficient dimensions for trays or storage



containers? What about an unforeseen need for additional room for memo items, consignments or just more room for items not previously considered. The best answer is to figure exactly what you need, then **DOUBLE IT!** Also, please remember that buying an additional safe at a later date can be costly; and also that once you have invested in a high security safe, the next size larger costs very little more.

7 WEIGHT/INSTALLATION The location of the safe is important for maximum efficiency and access

by you. The weight of the safe must be considered. Floor bearing capacities limit the location. Ground floor is the best, elevators can be a problem, because of their capacity, doorways also limit access. A safe can only be installed if the floor and access pathway allows. This also may determine the **SIZE** of safe you can purchase.



8 LOCKS There is a great variety of locks that are available both in operation, security and convenience.



The basic safe is usually equipped with a main combination lock. This main lock many times has an additional auxiliary key lock. These locks either main or auxiliary, can be the mechanical combination, key or electronic keypad design.

The electronic lock allows immediate lock programming and change as well as it can be connected by a duress (silent alarm) contact in the security system.

9 BOLTWORK Most safes are supplied with bolts on the hinged and leading edge door. Today, most high security safes are supplied with door bolts in **ALL DIRECTIONS** to defend against attacks on all four directions. Also, the less moving parts in the interior boltwork design offer the best security. Multiple welding of parts, multiple gearing offer a better chance for failure.



10 RELOCKERS

The best security in a safe is offered by relockers, either active or passive. They are hidden in the door and when the safe is attacked by jackhammer, heavy shock, high-speed drills, carbide discs, torch or explosives, they cause the system to lock the bolts closed.



11 ALARM SYSTEMS Many safes are equipped with external alarm contacts and also internal (out of sight) alarms can be provided. Heat sensors and motion sensors can be also supplied.



12 INTERNAL SECURITY If internal security is a consideration a method of utilizing the main and auxiliary lock on the main safe door can be effected. Also, internal (private) lockers are supplied many times. There are sophisticated systems where even a microprocessor with a modem can activate an internal lock by telephone.



13 WARRANTY This is a very important factor to consider. Your safe mfg., will offer a one-year warranty. In many instances your safe supplier will extend the warranty.



14 SERVICE Make sure your safe supplier is a reputable firm. You cannot afford not to be able to open your safe. A good service operation will offer complete and maximum service.



Several national safe suppliers have trained installers who are local in your area and who will service your safe when required.

15 TRADE-INS This is always a problem. Most safe companies may not offer you a high price, since the safe either may not have a U.L. label, or it may be an old plate steel version that does not offer adequate protection to make it marketable.



You may want to consider your old safe as storage location with minimum security. If you wish to get rid of it, the best way is to try selling it yourself.

16 USED SAFES As a final consideration, thought must be given to the NEW-VS.-OLD concept. The old safe may be less costly, but remember..most old safes do not come with warranties. Boltwork and locks not previously in good condition, could cause a LOCKOUT which no one can afford.

Also old used safes are usually plate steel without fire protection and made for burglar attacks by dated tools and techniques.

Invest a little more for the MAXIMUM SECURITY you need. You will rest easy!



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Martha Washington

Test Pieces



The U.S. Mint conducted metallurgical tests in 1999 on the golden colored manganese-clad planchets which would later be used for the Sacagawea Dollar.

For the first time, the U.S. Mint included representatives from Industry because the new Sacagawea Dollar would have to be completely interchangeable with the existing SBA Dollar. The electromagnetic fingerprint had to be identical. All of the metals combined changed the alloy's electromagnetic properties. Many tests were conducted including those at IDX Inc., Olin Brass and PMX Industries.

In a Coin World article on July 16th, 2001, James Halsey, President of IDX Inc. was

interviewed. IDX Inc. is one of the firms contracted by the U.S. Mint to test prototypes. Mr. Halsey said "numerous samples in different alloys bearing the Martha Washington obverse and Mt. Vernon reverse dies - special designs used for experimental coinage - were shipped to IDX Inc. for testing. Some of the packages were insured for as high as \$250,000, with the recipients required to return any and all pieces supplied by the Mint for tests."

Two other firms under contract by the U.S. Mint include Olin Brass and PMX Industries. Both of these companies supply the U.S. Mint with the manganese-clad strips from which the Sacagawea Dollars are struck. Olin Brass is a leading U.S. copper alloy producer

and is located in East Alton, Illinois. PMX Industries is located in Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

According to a Coin World article in the June 24, 2002 issue, “anti-tarnish tests were conducted at the Philadelphia Mint on January 8, 2000, on Sacagawea dollar blanks struck with the experimental Martha Washington obverse, Mount Vernon reverse experimental dies, according to Mint e-mails.” The article continued: “Seven processes were explored: one on circulation quality strikes, three on Uncirculated [Mint set] quality coins, and three on Proof quality strikes. The coins were struck on at least four different kinds of presses, with the blanks subjected to one of five burnishing methods.”

I discovered one of the two Martha Washington Test Pieces struck on a Sacagawea Dollar blank planchet. It was certified by NGC as a dollar-sized test piece weighing 8.0 grams and was graded MS 66. It is listed as Judd #2185 on page 294 of eighth edition of United States Pattern Coins, Experimental and Trial Pieces.

Martha Washington Dollar



A Martha Washington Half Dollar struck on a clad Quarter blank planchet sold for \$29,900 in a Heritage Auction at the 2003 Mid-Winter ANA.

Martha Washington Half Dollar



Photo Courtesy of Heritagecoin.com

I discovered the first Martha Washington Test Piece struck on a clad Quarter blank planchet. This coin is the plate coin for Judd #2115 on page 290 of the eighth edition of United States Pattern Coins, Experimental and Trial Pieces. Recently a second Martha Washington Quarter has been discovered.

Martha Washington Quarter



The only Martha Washington Dime Trial Piece in private hands recently sold for \$51,750 at the 2003 Baltimore ANA. NGC authenticated and encapsulated this Martha Washington Dime in April of 2000.

Martha Washington Dime



Photo Courtesy of Brett Bogus

continued on page 60...

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

I also discovered a Martha Washington Test Piece struck on a copper-zinc Cent blank planchet. This Martha Washington Test Piece might have been used to test the new copper-zinc planchets for the U.S. Mint in 1982. This coin is the plate coin for Judd #2180 on page 294 of the eighth edition of United States Pattern Coins, Experimental and Trial Pieces. Starting in 1982 the composition and weight of the Cent planchet changed. Instead of weighing 3.11 grams and having a composition of 95% copper and 5% zinc, the weight is 2.5 grams with a composition of 97.5% zinc and 2.5% copper.

Martha Washington Cent



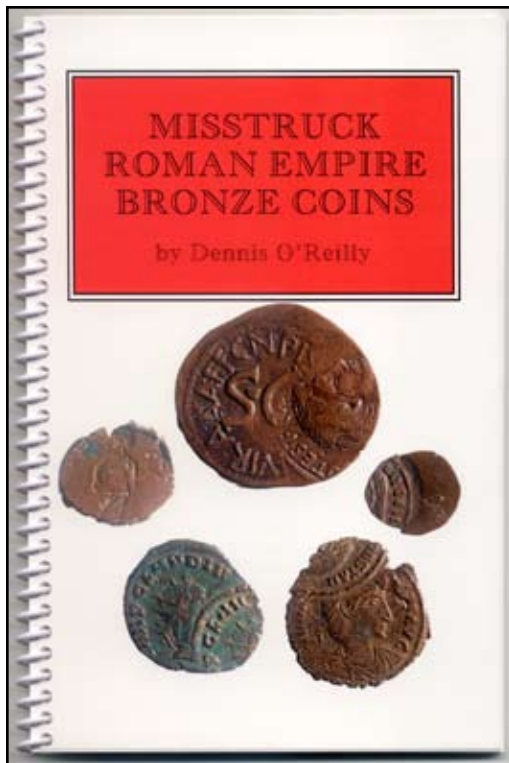
In August of 2000, I discovered a Martha Washington Test Piece on a copper-zinc Cent planchet that was struck 10% off-center with a uniface reverse. This discovery was a front page Coin World article on August 7th, 2000. In a response to the Martha Washington Test Piece that I discovered, the Mint announced that “the dies are available to the Mint’s metal and blank vendors for testing.” This die trial piece was discovered by a Brinks employee. It is in gem mint state condition with red and brown toning. The obverse design of the die features a bust of Martha Washington facing right. In the right field is the inscription MARTHA WASHINGTON. Above the portrait is VIRGINIA and below the date 1759.

Martha Washington Cent/Uniface



The evolving story about the Martha Washington Dies, test strikes and the discovery of these pieces is among the most interesting Numismatic stories in decades.

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Dennis O'Reilly is a well known, long time serious collector of U.S. and world mint errors.

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Canadian Error Coins

Article courtesy of Patrick Glassford

\$2 Planchet Varieties



The images above are of a Two dollar coin with a Curved Clip on the core. Generally speaking clips are scarce on modern Canadian coins. This was the 1st known on a Two dollar coin core. This error appeared at the 1997 Fall Torex Show in Toronto and is now in a private collection. Since then two more have appeared with smaller clips than the one shown.

1999 Nunavut - Core with 2 Curved Clips



Since 1996, a few Two Dollar coins with Clipped inner cores have appeared.

Small clips usually fetch \$100.00, while a large Clip may get double that.

The coin illustrated here is the first reported

Clipped Core on a Nunavut commemorative. It is also the first reported Double Clip - on any Two dollar issue.

As this coin has Double Clips and is on a commemorative, it may be worth around \$200.00. These values are based on uncirculated coins.

New Bimetallic Error Type - Misaligned Ring Hole



If you look closely at the image, you will note that the core is perfectly round on both sides of the coin.

This is unlike most “Misaligned Core Strikes” commonly reported. Misaligned Core strikes show one side with an elliptically shaped core, while the other side will show an oblong shaped core.

To cut a ring from a strip of nickel is a two part operation. First the “hole of the ring” must be punched from the strip. The “Holed” strip is then feed into a guide that aligns the “Ring Holes” to gang punches that cut the rings. The example shown here shows evidence of

the ring being punched out of alignment with the centre hole. The arrows indicate a small curved clip on the outside of the core.

This is the second such example I have been able to examine, the other being dated 1996 -it had a small curved clip on the outside of the Ring also. I estimate the value of the one shown here at around \$200.00.



In the summer of 1997, I had the chance to examine a Two dollar coin that was completely Nickel. It was not Bimetallic and appears to be struck on a proper planchet that did not have the centre hole punched out! This was my first opportunity to see this new Canadian error type.

\$2 Strike Varieties



The Misalign Core Strike is the result of the core sliding partially above or below the ring prior to striking. Rings are first fed into the rotating sprocket type feeders. As the ring rotates towards the dies, the core is added 2 stops

prior to striking.

Note in the image that the core on the reverse appears elliptical, while on the obverse it appears stretched and oblong. In this case the core slid partially below the ring prior to striking.

In Canada the “Head” side of the coin is the called the obverse, and it is always the bottom die on modern coinage. The face of all dies used in Canadian Mints are slightly convex. This helps to force the metal during strike to spread out and fill all incused design elements easier than a “flat die”. The mint uses this standard process also as the key to making the inner core flow into (lock with) the outer ring. In the case of the Two dollar coin, the core is actually “hit” first forcing the harder metal to flow in the path of least resistance, into the center of the ring.

The most desirable are those showing a see through crescent shaped gap around the core.

A close examination of a major Misalign Core strike reveals that the inner hole on the ring is upset prior to striking. Upsetting the edge of a blank is a routine practice done primarily to preserve die life. It reduces the amount of metal the dies must move to create rims. Also from the Misaligned core shown below it is quite clear that the core is also upset. The upset appears to be a different type than normally used and may be important to the locking mechanism created during the strike. *Estimated value - \$100.00*

“Broken” Two dollar coins that have surfaced are generally coins broken intentionally. I have examined a few that were clearly the result of Misaligned cores. If the core is not properly

seated in the ring prior to striking, the locking mechanism is not achieved. If you have a chance to view a Misaligned core strike you will notice that on one side the core appears smaller and egg shaped while the side the core will appear stretched or even oblong. The metal of the misaligned core was allowed to flow over (or Under) the ring producing a different type of strike than was intended.



These images above show quite clearly that Misaligned core strikes are prone to fall apart. To create the locking mechanism, it requires the core to be properly seated in the ring during striking to produce the interlocking of the two pieces. The Core is made of Aluminum Bronze.

The Aluminum Bronze core is harder than its nickel counterpart -the ring. During the strike the core cuts into the ring as the nickel ring's metal is displaced easier, and it flows over the core producing the interlock as shown.

The term off-center is often applied to these strikes, I find this confusing sometimes when I see advertisements for off-center Two dollar coins, and for the time being prefer Misaligned Core. Eventually a true off-center Two dollar coin will appear and all will agree it is a different animal.

Incredible Misaligned Core Strike



Here is a very nice misaligned core that is the result of a striking error.

This coin was struck with the core misaligned to the hole of the ring. On this example the core was so far over that it extended outside of the collar and forced the collar down during the strike.

The rim of this coin exhibits a very nice Partial Collar!

Values for extreme examples like this one that also exhibit a partial collar rim may go as high as \$500.00.

A nice "Indent by Coin" on a Two dollar coin

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 Half on a Cent planchet. | Ike Dollar on a Cent planchet. |
| Bicentennial Half on a Nickel 5 Cent planchet. | Ike Dollar on a Nickel 5 Cent planchet. |
| Bicentennial Half on a Dime planchet. | Ike Dollar on a Dime planchet. |
| Bicentennial Half on a Quarter planchet. | Ike Dollar on a Quarter planchet. |
| | Susan B. Anthony Dollar on a Sacagawea Dollar planchet. |

has surfaced. This one is a real beauty as it was caused by a flipped over coin! Generally in Canada these strikes occur with incused obverse design on the regular reverse, this one shows incused reverse across 60% of the coins reverse. These are called “Partial Brockages” by some and this one would be further noted as “By a flipped over coin”. *Estimated value -\$150.00*

Indent by a Second Core

A most spectacular occurrence.



This coin shows the result of 2 cores being involved with the strike. The extra core in this case, fell out after the strike. Image tells it all.

Currently, I am aware of just 3 such coins, when offered -they quickly realize amounts around \$400.00 (Uncs).

At a recent (9/97) coin show I had the chance to examine a nice Struck thru Grease Two dollar coin. This one covered about 25% of the area on the reverse. The coin was found by a collector who did not want to sell, but was

looking for information. He had found the coin in circulation. *Estimated value -\$25.00*

1999 Nunavut - Wrong Planchet Strike



Two Dollars struck on a Planchet intended for Foreign Coinage

This Nunavut coin appears to be struck on a planchet intended for a Venezuela 2 Bolivares coin.

Canada has been striking coins for Venezuela since 1972. So far, it is the only one reported.

Around 10 Two Dollar coins on Wrong Planchets are currently known, One being on a Bangladesh Stainless Steel planchet, another on a Aluminum-Bronze planchet, perhaps intended for Argentina. The others appear to be on Nickel planchets. This one shown here, is on a NBS (Nickel Bonded Steel) planchet.

All Two Dollar Wrong Planchet Strikes that have been sold in the past have fetch over \$2,000.00.

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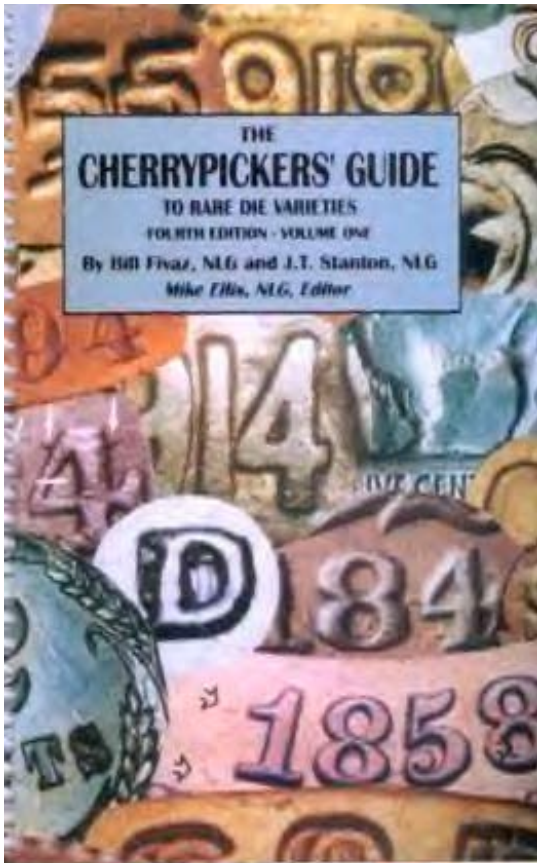
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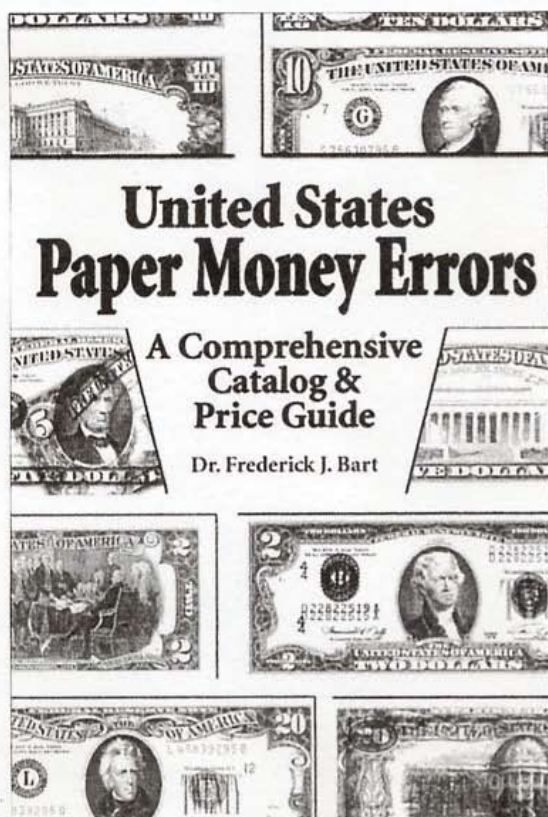
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According to Pollock’s United States Patterns and Related Issues page 147 and assigned Pollock #577 (Judd-489), Pattern Shield Nickels of different designs were struck on thin Nickel blanks. The two listed are the Garrett coin, weighing 54.1 grains, and the Bass coin, weighing 54.7 grains.

Since this coin weights 55 grains (within tolerance) and since the U.S. Mint did not strike foreign coins during this 20 year time period, the most likely scenario is that it is on a left over pattern blank from the preceding year. This is a spectacular wrong planchet Major Mint Error.



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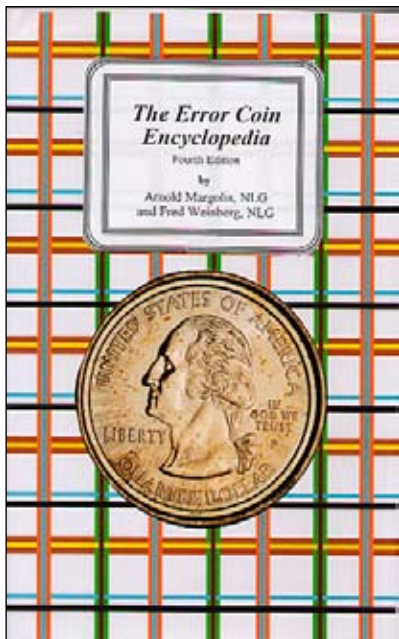
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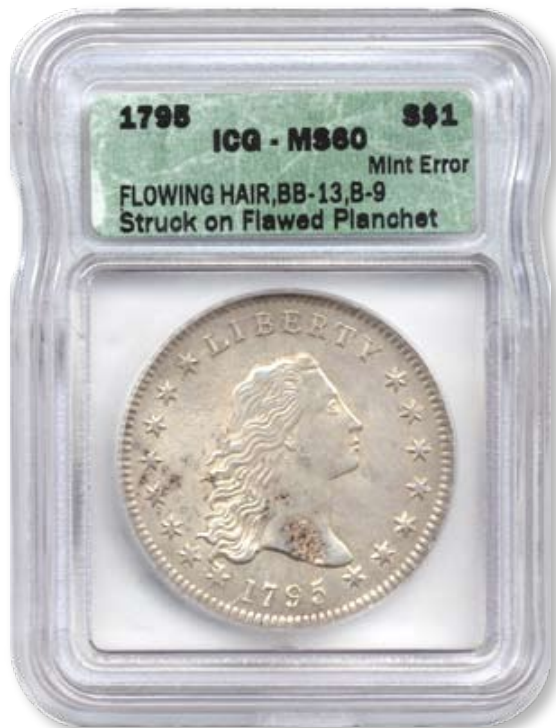


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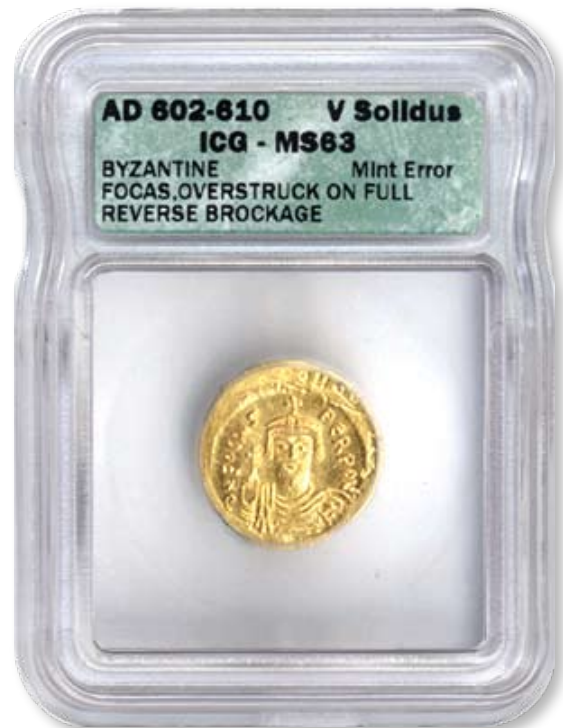


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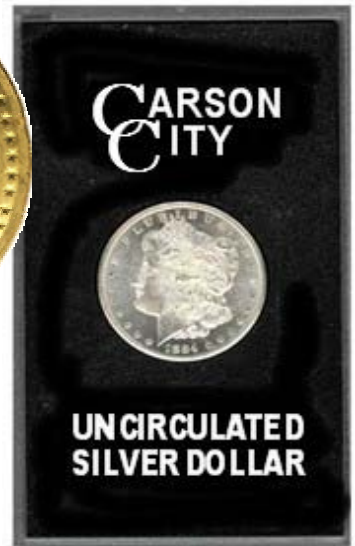
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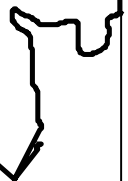
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Enjoy viewing the major mint errors in our museum. These are exciting and dramatic examples of major mint errors that we wanted to share with our readers.

1964 Kennedy Half Dollar
Struck on Quarter Planchet
ANACS MS 65

1971-D Ike Dollar
Struck on Half Dollar Planchet
PCGS AU 58



1970-S Proof Jefferson Nickel
Struck on Dime Planchet
PCGS PR 63

1869 Indian Cent
Struck on Silver Dime Planchet
PCGS AU 55



1984 Scotland 1£
Struck on 1970 GB 5 Pence
ANACS AU 50



1944 War Time Nickel
Double Struck
ANACS AU 58



1965 Roosevelt Dime Transitional
Struck on Silver Planchet
ANACS AU 55



1968-S Proof Washington Quarter
Struck on Dime Planchet
PCGS PR 63



Unique 1981 Dime Cap
Overstruck on a 1981 Cent Cap



1965 Washington Quarter Transitional
Struck on Silver Planchet
ANACS AU 50



Washington Quarter
Die Cap Brockage
ANACS MS 66



1999-P Quarter
Die Cap Brockage Double Struck
ANACS MS 65



1999 Georgia Quarter
Multi Struck Reverse Cap
ANACS MS 65



1999-P Delaware Quarter
Multi Struck Reverse Cap
ANACS MS 65



1999-P Connecticut Quarter
Multi Struck Reverse Cap
ANACS MS 65



Connecticut Quarter
Quadruple Struck 35% Off-Center
PCGS MS 66



1999-P Connecticut Quarter
Struck on Feeder Finger Tip
ANACS MS 63



1999-P Connecticut Quarter
Triple Struck on Feeder Finger Tip
ANACS MS 62



Kennedy Half Dollar
Double Struck on 40% Clad Layer
NGC MS 64



Kennedy Half Dollar
Struck Through Obv/Rev on 5¢ Planchet
NGC MS 62



1879-S Morgan Dollar
Struck 15% Off-Center
PCGS MS 61 PL



1971-D Ike Dollar
Cent Planchet Struck Into Reverse
PCGS MS 63



Frequently Asked Questions

What are Double Denomination errors?



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. The error illustrated here is a 1999 cent on a struck dime from 1997 - 2 years apart!

Frequently Asked Questions

What are Transitional errors?



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

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

Upcoming Coin Shows



Visit Mike Byers at his table.

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June 3-6	Long Beach Coin & Collectables Expo
Aug. 17-22	ANA World's Fair of Money
Sept. 9-12	Long Beach Coin & Collectables Expo
Nov. 19-21	Santa Clara Coin Expo
Dec. 2-5	Baltimore Coin and Currency Convention

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