

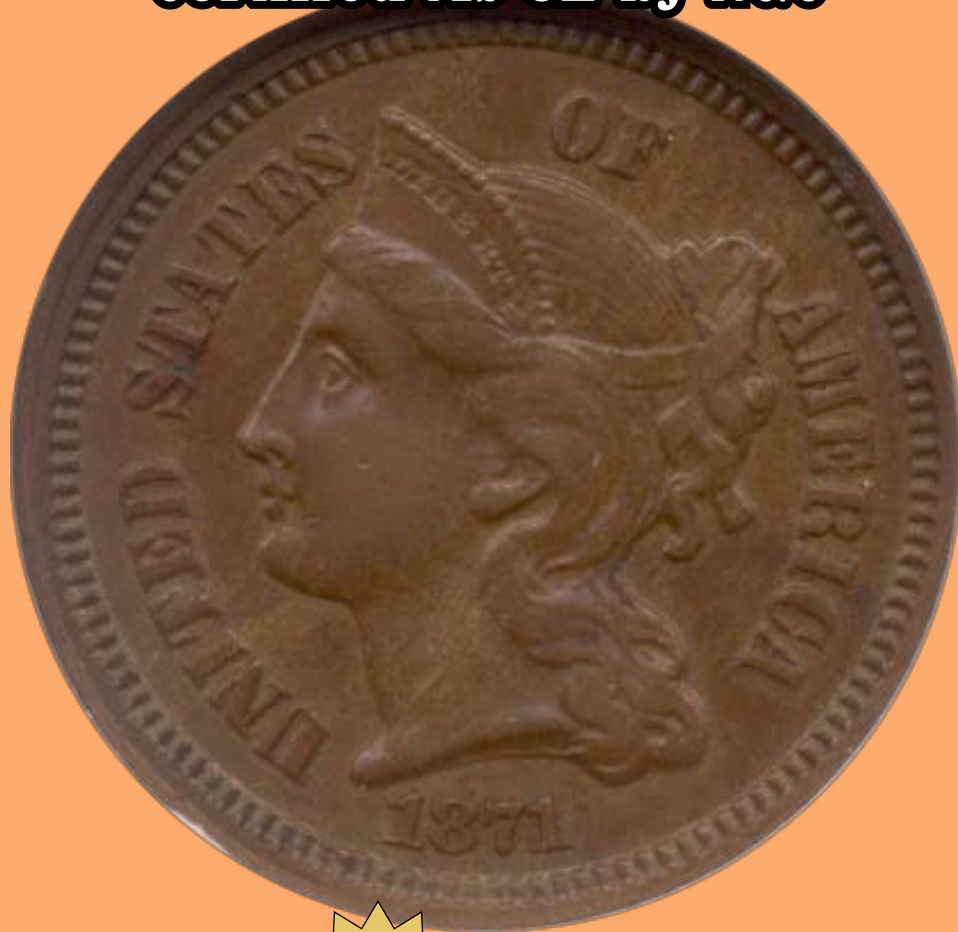
MINT *ERROR* NEWSTM MAGAZINE

Bringing the latest mint error news to the collector.



minterrornews.com

Unique 3¢ Nickel Struck on 1¢ Stock Certified MS 62 by NGC



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Issue 7 • Fall 2004
A Mike Byers Publication



Al's Coins

Dealer in Mint Errors
and Currency Errors

alscoins.com



Specializing in Mint Errors and Currency Errors for 25 years. Visit my website to see a diverse group of type, modern mint and major currency errors. We also handle regular U.S. and World coins.



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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- Table of Contents -

Mike Byers' Welcome	4
Off-Center Errors	5
Around The World - Updating Activity In and Around Error World	8
A Two Country Double Denomination	9
Unique 3¢ Nickel Struck on 1¢ Stock	10
Thoughts on Coin Certification	12
Mated Pair of U.S. \$1 Silver Eagles	17
Indian Cents on Dime Planchets	20
Two Interesting Indian Cent Errors	22
Rare Double Struck Liberty Seated Dime	23
Cents on Quarter Eagle Planchets	24
1880-S Morgan Dollar Struck 40% Off-Center	27
1795 Flowing Hair Dollar Overstruck on 1794 Dollar	28
Mint Error News Price Guide	35
Exclusive Discounts	53
Spectacular Off-Center French Gold LD'OR	55
Unique Overstruck French Gold LD'OR	57
Safe Locks	58
Unique Pattern Capped Die	62
Double Struck Proof Pattern	64
The Only Known Walking Liberty Half Dollar Off-Metal	66
Unique Cap Bust Quarter Mint Error	68
Do You Have The Right Fire Protection?	70
Mint Error News Museum	80
Frequently Asked Questions	84

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 April 1, 2004 to June 30, 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	1809		GOOD		\$712.00		
1c	1803	D	VF	\$560.00			
1c	1813	D	AG		\$285.00		
1c	1816	D	ANACS FR 02			\$250.00	
1c	1816	D	NCS VG	\$56.12			
1c	(78)48		GOOD		\$760.00		
1c	1863		VF 20			\$406.00	
1c	1863		NGC 61		\$460.00		
1c	1865		FINE		\$167.50		
1c	1895		PCGS 58	\$20.05			
1c	1901		FINE	\$117.00			
1c	1902		XF	\$117.50			
1c	1903	D	ANACS NET 12	\$82.00			
1c	1903		ANACS 12	\$60.57			
1c	1906		FINE	\$108.58			
1c	1906		NGS 64 BRN		\$275.00		
1c	1917-S		GOOD	\$38.00			
1c	1917-S		VG		\$99.00		
1c	1919		PCGS 58		\$150.00		
1c	1919-S		XF		\$105.49		
1c	1919-S	D	NCS XF		\$75.00		
1c	191(?)-(S)	D	XF		\$26.00		
1c	1920-S	D	GOOD	\$51.00			
1c	192(?)		UNC BRN		\$66.00		
1c	192(?)-(?)		AU BRN		\$28.01		
1c	1929-D		good	\$29.95			
1c	1930-D	D	UNC BRN	\$99.25			
1c	1934		FINE		\$49.00		
1c	1937	D	GOOD	\$33.00			
1c	1941		VF	\$49.99			
1c	1941		AU	\$27.00			
1c	194(3)	D	VF		\$52.10		
1c	1943		PCGS 63	\$62.00			

DENOM	YEAR	NOTES	GRADE	LESS:11%	11%-35%	36%-75%	OVER 75%
1c	1943		PCGS 64		\$513.00		
1c	1943-S		XF	\$45.55			
1c	1943-S		AU	\$123.38			
1c	1943-S	D	UNC		\$107.50		
1c	1944		XF	\$15.50			
1c	1944	D	UNC BRN		\$34.77		
1c	1945		ANACS 64 R&B	\$36.66			
1c	1945		PCGS 64 RED		\$60.10		
1c	1945-S	C	XF	\$27.00			
1c	1946-S		UNC BRN	\$26.29		\$107.50	
1c	194(7)-S		GEM BU BRN	\$72.00			
1c	194(?)		GEM BU BRN		\$43.00		
1c	194(?)-(S)	C	XF		\$12.50		
1c	1950-D	C	AU		\$47.00		
1c	(?)51-(?)		BU RED				\$66.10
1c	1952-D		XF			\$38.99	
1c	1952-D		AU BRN			\$36.99	
1c	1953		UNC BRN				\$60.99
1c	195(7)-D		UNC R&B				\$46.10
1c	1(958)-(?)		BU R&B			\$40.99	
1c	1958-(D)		BU BRN				\$55.44
1c	1958-D		BU BRN				\$42.01
1c	(?)960 LD		UNC BRN				\$22.40
1c	1964-D		UNC BRN				\$22.50
1c	1964-D		UNC R&B	\$8.50			
1c	1965	D	XF		\$15.56		
1c	1965		BU BRN			\$17.59	
1c	1965		BU RED		\$16.09		
1c	1966		BU R&B	\$15.50			
1c	1966		CH BU RED	\$9.95			
1c	1967		CH BU BRN			\$14.00	
1c	1968-D	C	UNC BRN				\$34.00
1c	1968-D		UNC RED			\$16.51	

Off-Center Errors

DENOM	YEAR	NOTES	GRADE	LESS:11%	11%-35%	36%-75%	OVER 75%
1c	1968-S	C	UNC		\$71.00		
1c	1968-S		UNC RED	\$30.00			
1c	1969-D	C	UNC			\$9.00	
1c	1969-D		UNC BRN			\$18.00	\$10.51
1c	1969-D		BU BRN			\$30.00	
1c	1969-D		CH BU BRN			\$17.25	
1c	1969-D		GEM BU R&B			\$15.00	
1c	1970-D		AU BRN			\$6.66	
1c	1970-(D)		UNC R&B			\$18.50	
1c	1970-D		UNC BRN			\$15.25	
1c	1970-D		BU R&B			\$22.78	
1c	1970-D	D	CH BU RED			\$16.16	
1c	1970-S	C	BU			\$99.00	
1c	1970-(?)		NGC 66 BRN			\$159.50	
1c	1971		BU RED			\$24.50	
1c	1971-D		UNC R&B			\$30.00	
1c	1971-S		GEM 65 BRN				\$99.99
1c	1972		UNC R&B	\$9.28			
1c	1972		BU RED		\$19.25		
1c	1972-D	D	UNC BRN		\$15.50		
1c	1972-D		UNC BRN			\$15.50	
1c	1972-D		UNC R&B			\$12.26	
1c	1972-D	C	BU	\$3.25			
1c	1972-D		BU RED			\$16.72	
1c	1973		CH BU R&B		\$10.50		
1c	1974	D	UNC RED			\$14.77	
1c	1974-D		AU				\$19.38
1c	1975	D	UNC BRN			\$14.77	
1c	1975-(?)		UNC R&B			\$15.89	
1c	1975-(?)		CH BU R&B			\$8.49	
1c	197(5)		UNC R&B		\$19.99		
1c	1976-D		CH BU RED			\$15.50	
1c	197(8)		UNC R&B				\$13.25
1c	197(?) -D		VF		\$15.00		
1c	197(?)	C	AU			\$1.99	
1c	1980		BU RED			\$7.99	
1c	1981		BU R&B		\$7.99		
1c	1981		CH BU RED			\$5.50	
1c	1981		GEM BU RED			\$16.95	
1c	1982 LD CU	C	UNC			\$4.58	\$4.75
1c	1982 LD CU		BU RED			\$8.50	
1c	1982 LD CU		ANACS 63 R&B	\$29.00			
1c	1982 LD ZN		BU R&B			\$10.51	
1c	1982-D LDCU	C	UNC			\$67.00	
1c	1982-(?)LDCU	C	UNC			\$7.16	\$3.62
1c	1982-D LDZN		UNC RED			\$16.50	
1c	1983		UNC RED			\$8.00	
1c	1983		BU R&B	\$1.75			
1c	1983	D	BU RED			\$5.22	
1c	1983		BU RED			\$8.75	
1c	1983		GEM BU RED				\$16.51
1c	1983		NGC 65 RED			\$33.53	
1c	1983-(?)	C	UNC			\$3.34	
1c	1984		BU R&B			\$4.58	
1c	1984	D	CH BU RED			\$8.28	
1c	1984		GEM BU RED			\$14.99	
1c	1984-(?)		BU RED	\$1.25			
1c	1985		UNC R&B			\$12.55	
1c	1985		BU BRN			\$5.10	
1c	1985		BU RED			\$7.05	
1c	1985-(?)		UNC R&B			\$14.62	
1c	1986		BU R&B			\$10.54	
1c	1986		CH BU RED			\$7.51	
1c	1987	D	BU R&B			\$9.38	
1c	1987		BU R&B			\$5.24	
1c	1987		BU RED			\$10.29	\$13.59
1c	1988		GEM BU RED		\$5.00	\$12.49	
1c	1989		BU RED			\$9.95	
1c	1989		CH BU RED			\$17.01	
1c	1989		GEM BU RED		\$5.00		
1c	1989-D		UNC R&B			\$9.25	
1c	1990		AU RED	\$2.25			
1c	1990		BU BRN				\$15.00
1c	1990		PCI 64 RED			\$3.66	
1c	1991		BU R&B	\$5.95			
1c	1991		BU RED			\$11.50	
1c	1991-D		BU RED			\$27.26	
1c	1993		BU RED			\$5.50	
1c	1994		BU R&B	\$0.99			

DENOM	YEAR	NOTES	GRADE	LESS:11%	11%-35%	36%-75%	OVER 75%
1c	1994		BU RED	\$5.88			\$5.24
1c	1994		GEM BU RED				\$5.89
1c	1995		BU R&B	\$2.59			
1c	1995		GEM BU RED				\$16.95
1c	1995-D		UNC R&B				\$4.99
1c	199(5)-D		GEM BU RED				\$16.49
1c	1996		BU RED				\$12.50
1c	1996		ICG 65 RED				\$12.99
1c	1996-(?)		GEM BU RED				\$17.99
1c	1997-D		GEM BU RED				\$15.45
1c	1999		ANACS 65 RED	\$9.09			\$18.00
1c	1999		PCGS 64 RED	\$10.51			
1c	1999		PCGS 66 RED			\$15.01	
1c	2000		ANACS 66 RED	\$23.49			
1c	2000		SGS				\$20.50
1c	2000-D		CH BU RED			\$9.07	
1c	2002-D		GEM BU RED	\$22.52			\$119.08
1c	2003		GEM BU RED	\$18.82			
1c	2003		PCGS 66 RED	\$31.00			
1c	200(3)-(D)	D	CH BU RED				\$39.00
1c	2003-D	D	BU RED	\$62.99			
1c	2003-D		GEM BU RED	\$14.99			\$276.50
1c	2004-D		GEM BU RED	\$71.11			
3c	1857	D	GOOD			\$267.72	
3c	1865		NGC 10	\$157.51			
3c	1865		NGC 12	\$138.50			
5c	1887		PCGS 35	\$232.50			
5c	1890		GOOD	\$131.50			
5c	1907		PCGS 20	\$202.50			
5c	1919	D	XF			\$284.25	
5c	(1920)		NGC 55			\$635.00	
5c	1935		VF	\$238.50			
5c	1941		NGC 63 FS	\$189.84			
5c	(1942)-S		UNC			\$197.50	
5c	1964-D		PCGS 63				\$53.00
5c	1970-D		GEM BU				\$17.50
5c	1973-D		UNC				\$19.06
5c	1976		BU			\$18.00	
5c	1977		GEM BU				\$17.52
5c	1980-P		BU				\$4.99
5c	(?)980-P		AU				\$9.90
5c	(?)980-P		BU				\$9.99
5c	(?)80-P		CH BU				\$10.99
5c	1981-P		GEM BU				\$25.01
5c	(?)81-P		BU				\$9.95
5c	1982-P	D	BU				\$9.95
5c	(?)983-D		BU				\$9.99
5c	1983-P	D	UNC			\$10.49	
5c	1983-P		UNC				\$15.15
5c	1983-P		GEM BU	\$10.05			\$19.99
5c	(?)983-P		GEM BU				\$9.95
5c	(1)984-D		CH BU				\$9.95
5c	1984-P		GEM BU				\$13.05
5c	(1)984-P		GEM BU				\$12.49
5c	(?)84-P		GEM BU				\$9.95
5c	(?)985-D		GEM BU				\$11.00
5c	1985-P		BU	\$3.99			\$8.50
5c	(?)985-P		BU				\$8.49
5c	(?)987-D		UNC				\$13.49
5c	1989-P		ANACS 64			\$39.95	
5c	1989-P		NGC 66 5FS	\$31.00			
5c	(?)93-P		UNC				\$17.39
5c	(?)93-P		BU				\$22.50
5c	1994-P		UNC	\$1.75			
5c	1995-P		NGC 62 FS	\$19.95			
5c	1996-P		CH BU				\$17.40
5c	(1)997-P		GEM BU				\$11.86
5c	1998-P		BU	\$3.60			
5c	1999-D		UNC				\$12.51
5c	1999-D		BU				\$9.99
5c	1999-D		CH BU				\$13.09
5c	1999-D		GEM BU			\$15.71	
5c	1999-D		NGC 66				\$30.00
5c	(?)99-D		GEM BU				\$15.00
5c	1999-P		UNC				\$7.25
5c	1999-P		GEM BU			\$12.24	\$12.24
5c	1999-P		ANACS 60				\$19.98
5c	(2)000-D		UNC				\$8.27
5c	2000-D		CH BU				\$9.99

Off-Center Errors

DENOM	YEAR	NOTES	GRADE	LESS:11%	11%-35%	36%-75%	OVER 75%
5c	2000-P		GEM BU		\$17.39		
5c	(2)000-P		UNC			\$15.59	
5c	(?)00-P		NGC 66			\$15.00	
10c	1900-(S)	B	AU		\$361.56		
10c	1918-D	C	FINE		\$122.50		
10c	1920-S		NGC 62 FB		\$480.00		
10c	1934-D		PCGS 64	\$153.50			
10c	1934-(?)		AU		\$179.50		
10c	1942		ICG 62 FB		\$250.00		
10c	1942		XF	\$113.00			
10c	1942-S		AU		\$457.11		
10c	1943		ANACS 58	\$58.01			
10c	1964-(?)		UNC			\$75.05	
10c	196(?)	D	UNC (SILVER)			\$61.00	
10c	1966		CH BU	\$10.51			
10c	1971-D		UNC			\$35.94	
10c	1973		UNC			\$33.45	
10c	1973	D	BU			\$14.99	
10c	1973		CH BU	\$24.39			
10c	1978	D	UNC			\$22.15	
10c	1988-D		BU			\$28.95	
10c	1989-D		UNC			\$26.66	
10c	1989-D		BU			\$12.39	
10c	198(9)-(D)		GEM BU			\$12.50	
10c	1994-P		GEM BU			\$9.25	
10c	1995-P		UNC			\$23.15	
10c	1995-P		GEM BU	\$4.99			
10c	1996-P		GEM BU		\$16.00	\$13.80	
10c	1996-P		NGC 65 FS		\$19.09		
10c	1997-P		BU		\$16.02		
10c	19(98)-D		CH BU		\$14.95		
10c	1998-P		BU		\$12.59		\$15.59
10c	1998-P		CH BU		\$9.00		
10c	1999-D		GEM BU	\$5.50			
10c	1999-P		BU	\$6.49			
10c	1999-P		GEM BU			\$17.78	
10c	2001-P		GEM BU		\$22.50		
25c	(1966)		XF	\$11.50			
25c	1968		PCGS 63			\$127.50	
25c	1973-D		XF	\$13.19			
25c	1976	D	AU	\$23.50			
25c	1976		CH BU		\$68.00		
25c	(1980)-P		BU	\$0.99			
25c	1981-(?)		BU		\$28.55		
25c	1982-P		BU	\$14.00			
25c	1983-P	D	AU	\$5.00			
25c	1983-P		UNC	\$4.99	\$85.00	\$48.00	
25c	1983-P		BU	\$31.00	\$41.50		
25c	1983-P		CH BU			\$55.99	
25c	1983-P		GEM BU		\$41.17		
25c	(?)983-P		UNC			\$60.99	
25c	1983-P		PCI 63	\$9.95			
25c	1984-P		XF	\$12.58			
25c	1984-P	D	AU	\$8.25			
25c	1984-P		UNC		\$13.80		
25c	1984-P		BU	\$12.65			
25c	19(85)-P		CH BU	\$24.50			
25c	(198)5-P		CH BU	\$12.99			
25c	(1985)-P		AU	\$15.59			
25c	1986-P		VF	\$9.61			
25c	1989-P		UNC	\$32.99			
25c	1989-P		BU	\$11.50			
25c	1993-P		CH BU		\$48.88		
25c	1993-(?)		CH BU			\$65.75	
25c	1994-P		GEM BU		\$35.00		
25c	1995-D		GEM BU	\$19.67			
25c	1995-P		BU	\$15.00			
25c	1995-(?)		CH BU		\$52.00	\$50.00	
25c	19(95)-P		CH BU	\$18.49			
25c	(1996)-P		BU	\$9.39			
25c	1996-(?)	D	GEM BU			\$42.09	
25c	(1997)-D		GEM BU	\$15.49			
25c	1998-D		AU	\$15.25			
25c	1998-D		GEM BU	\$13.50			
25c	1998-D		NGC 64	\$19.95			
25c	1998-P		ANACS 66	\$69.00			
25c	(?)98-P		ANACS 63		\$41.00		
25c	DE 1999-(?)		NGC 64			\$184.50	
25c	DE (?) -D		BU			\$185.50	

DENOM	YEAR	NOTES	GRADE	LESS:11%	11%-35%	36%-75%	OVER 75%
25c	DE (?) -D		ANACS 63			\$281.00	
25c	DE		PCGS 64				\$78.05
25c	DE (?) -D		NGC 66			\$349.99	
25c	PA 1999-P		PCGS 61	\$90.00			
25c	PA 199(?) - (?)		BU				\$147.50
25c	PA (?) -D		GEM BU				\$185.00
25c	GA 1999-P	D	BU	\$22.50			
25c	GA 1999-P		NGC 58	\$21.50			
25c	CT 1999-D		GEM BU	\$44.75			
25c	CT (?)		GEM BU				\$67.28
25c	CT (?)		NGC 65				\$98.00
25c	NH 2000-D		CH BU	\$37.51			
25c	NH 2000-D		GEM BU	\$26.00			
25c	NH 2000-P		BU	\$109.99	\$109.99		
25c	NH 2000-P		GEM BU	\$55.00			
25c	NH 2000-P		ANACS 64	\$56.00			
25c	NH 2000-P		PCGS 67	\$125.00			
25c	NH 2(000)-P		UNC		\$109.99	\$112.49	
25c	NH (?)		BU			\$150.00	\$120.27
25c	SC 2000-P		BU	\$32.00			
25c	SC 2000-P		CH BU	\$35.99			
25c	MD 2000-D		BU	\$33.00			
25c	MD 2000-P	D	BU			\$45.56	
25c	VA (2000)-P		UNC			\$120.00	
25c	VA 2000-P		BU	\$29.75			
25c	VA 2000-P		ICG 66	\$60.00			
25c	NC 2001-P		BU	\$23.84			
25c	NC 2001-P		NGC 65	\$51.00			
25c	AL 2003-P		GEM BU	\$49.99			
25c	AL 2003-P		NTC 66	\$38.01			
50c	1964		ANACS 63			\$381.00	
50c	1976	D	AU	\$53.04			
50c	1976		NGC 58	\$100.00			
50c	1976		PCGS 62	\$70.00			
50c	(1976)		PCGS 62	\$148.40			
50c	(1976)		PCGS 63	\$127.50			
50c	1980-P		BU	\$62.88			
50c	1983-P		BU	\$91.00			
50c	1985-P	D	XF	\$34.99			
50c	1990-P		UNC	\$58.51			
50c	1990-P		CH BU	\$105.00			
50c	1995-P		BU	\$89.19			
1\$	1978		NGC 64	\$286.25			
1\$	1978-D		PCGS 62	\$81.00			
1\$	1980-S		BU	\$138.50			
1\$	1999-P		BU	\$50.21			
1\$	1999-P		GEM BU	\$73.00			
1\$	1999-P		PCI 63	\$77.00			
1\$	1999-P		PCGS 65			\$141.50	
1\$	1999-P		PCGS 66			\$383.00	
1\$	2001-P	D	BU			\$2,175.00	
1c	ND LC		PCGS 15			\$1,499.00	
1c	ND IHC	B	GOOD			\$51.00	
1c	ND IHC		VG	\$99.00			
1c	ND WHEAT	C	UNC			\$36.99	
1c	ND WHEAT		BU BRN			\$15.50	\$25.50
1c	ND STEEL		PCGS 64			\$307.00	
1c	ND ZINC		NGC 65 RED				\$24.50
1c	ND ZINC		NGC 67 RED			\$28.00	
5c	ND JEFF.		ICG 61			\$10.49	
5c	ND JEFF.		ANACS 63				\$19.49
5c	ND JEFF.		ANACS 65			\$11.27	\$12.72
5c	ND JEFF.		NGC 64			\$10.50	
5c	ND JEFF.		NGC 64 FS			\$21.70	
5c	ND JEFF.		NGC 65 FS			\$23.50	
5c	ND JEFF.		NGC 66 FS			\$41.00	
5c	ND JEFF.		NGC 67			\$26.00	
5c	ND JEFF.		SGS				\$15.50
10c	ND SILVER	D	UNC			\$32.00	
10c	ND CLAD		SGS			\$15.50	
25c	ND CLAD	D	BU			\$17.50	\$21.50
25c	ND CLAD		BU			\$24.95	\$15.23
25c	ND CLAD		GEM BU			\$25.66	\$35.05
50c	ND CLAD		GEM BU			\$344.00	\$323.50
50c	ND CLAD		ANACS 63				\$142.49
50c	ND CLAD		NGC 64			\$351.00	
1\$	SBA		GEM BU				\$238.50

“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 July 14, 2004 are as follows...

EW1 - Error World - 63* members (system crash)
EW2 - Error World 2 - 476 members
EW3 - Variety Coins - 249 members
EW4 - U.S.Coin Collecting - 567 members
EW5 - World Coin Collecting - 156 members
Total - 1,511 Error World Members

On August 24, 1999 a small group of internet coin collectors got together in a Yahoo! Club which specialized in error coin collecting. The group wasn't being managed very well and there were problems with spammers and unrelated topics. I found a alternative group called "Error Coins" which was completely dead but looked like it might fulfill our needs. Our small group started meeting there, but we soon found that we had no more control there than in the former group, so we decided to rebuild from scratch and Error World was born.

On this August 24th, it's our 5th Anniversary! I will be setting up some free raffles for our many dedicated members. Thus far I plan givaways in all our active chats! We have active meetings in 5 areas throughout the week, and prizes will be awarded in each chat meeting and over the message boards. We are the club with a difference. We don't ask you for dues and we give to our members. As the next few weeks progress, I will look into adding other special events for our anniversary. During the last five years we've done a lot of good and even made far more friends! EW is like a large extended family, where members can kick back and enjoy their wonderful hobby!

Technical problems in EW1 have caused us to restart our EW1 group, and former members in good standing that rejoin will be admitted right away. We will be re-inviting all our former members in groups as we go along. New members are always welcome to join us also! We're there for our members, from expert to novice, everyone is welcome here. So what are you waiting for? Come join in the fun!

ERROR
WORLD

Join the *hottest*
Error Coin Club on the Net!

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

A Two Country Double Denomination

This is one of two known Large Cents over-struck on coins from other countries. This is a very dramatic double denomination Large Cent. Somehow a 1731 George II Halfpenny which may have been circulating in the United States was erroneously mixed in a batch of blank planchets intended for large cents. There is a tremendous amount of detail visible from the Halfpenny. Both portraits are visible and line up together as well. A fantastic major mint error and a discovery coin.



Unique 3¢ Nickel Struck on 1¢ Stock

by Mike Byers (mikebyers.com)

This is the only known off-metal mint error in the 3¢ Nickel series.

Copper Cent stock that was intended for the production of Indian Head Cents was inadvertently punched to the size for 3¢ Nickels and was then struck by 3¢ dies. Unique.





Thoughts on Coin Certification

by Ramond Gaudette

I was recently struck by an eBay ad where the seller was asking \$25 for a 1955-S Lincoln Cent in MS 65 slabbed by one of the “Big Three” slabbers. I wondered why he was asking so much for his coin while I have scads of 1955-S Lincolns in the same condition that I am hard pressed to sell for \$2 each. The difference is that mine is “raw” while his is “slabbed”. Having a coin slabbed means having to recapture the expense of the slabbing process when you sell and having to pay the additional premium of the slabbing when you buy, a needless overhead, in my opinion.

History

Back in the old days, pre-slabbing, coin collecting was basically a contest between the collectors and the dealers. I call it a contest because the collectors were trying to buy their coins as inexpensively as possible from dealers who were trying to maximize their profits on every sale. Some dealers would play games like selling a coin as “Gem BU” and attempting to repurchase this same coin at a future date as an “AU Slider”. While many collectors cried foul at this practice, some even decrying this practice as portending the “death of coin collecting”, it was really very good for the hobby as you will see. In order to play this game the collector needed to develop a knowledge base from which to compete with the dealer.

That meant that the collector needed to study the grading standards for the types of coins that he collected and needed to keep abreast of the values at which these coins changed hands. There were plenty of resources available as most folks graded according to the Red Book and bought/sold according to the Red/Blue Book or Coin World’s published price lists. Requiring the collector to study his coins and become familiar with the market was not a BAD thing to require.

Some of the major criticisms were that dealers would sell you a coin as “strict BU” and later try to buy it back from you claiming it was only an “AU slider”. The collectors thought that this was unfair and protested loudly. This opened the question of the coins actual grade. How could a collector actually know? Here’s where that studying came in handy. A collector should never buy a coin from anyone unless he is satisfied as to both the coins condition and the price to be paid. Knowing the grading criteria for a coin is critical and there is no excuse for an uninformed buyer. Price is another matter. What a coin is worth is very subjective and depends on just how badly the seller wants to sell and the buyer wants to buy. This is where the capitalistic bargaining procedure takes place. No one is forced to buy or sell and the collector has every right to walk away from any deal with which he feels uncomfortable.

Coin Certification

Hearing the hue and cry from the masses that the dealers were “crooks” and that the collector could not get an “honest deal”, some enterprising souls came up with a brilliant idea. If collectors were so concerned with “grading” inconsistencies, and could/would not learn to grade for themselves, why not start a service where “professional” graders would render their opinion on a coin's true grade and then, for all eternity, encase that coin in plastic so that the grade would forever be inseparable from the coin? This was the idea that was sold to the public in the early 1970's.

This process required both the collectors and dealers to buy into the idea that both would forever accept the “grading companies” opinion on the true grade of the coin in question. To further cement the necessity of the grading companies, they expanded the range of grades for uncirculated coins from 3 to 11. Most folks could not tell the minute differences that separated one grade of uncirculated from the next and thus the grading companies were born.

The Reality

All was well in the kingdom for a short period of time before the problems started. It became quickly apparent that some of these graders, were not the benevolent folks that they were made out to be. They had to make living too and thus charged fees for their work. Fees that had to be passed along every time a slabbed coin was bought or sold. We are not only talking about the fees that the graders charged to look at your coins, but postage and insurance that you had to pay to get the coin to the grader and to get the coin returned to you. This increased the expense of these coins to a

large degree but also adding value to them as well. This added an extra column to the price guides as we now had to consider the price for a slabbed coin at a given grade vs. the price for a “raw” coin at the same grade. The slabbed coin was always priced higher, not only because its grade was “verified” but so that the seller could recoup his slabbing costs.

If One Is Good, More Must Be Better

With the early “success” of the grading companies, more folks wanted to get into the act. Grading companies proliferated. Competition is indeed the lifeblood of capitalism but there must be structure! What were the qualifications by which one became a professional grader? What standards were they following when affixing a grade to a coin? Some followed the Red Book, some used Photograde, some used the ANA Grading Guide and some had their own system of grading which they would not divulge. At last count, there were at least 80+ grading companies that had started up, with most having a short run and then going away. All of these companies put their “brand” on a slab to which their “professional” grader affixed a grade. Some companies were very lenient while grading while others were very tough. Collectors had to not only master the art/science of grading coins while remaining abreast of the value of their coins in the market but had to be up to date on all the different slabbing companies. Would there soon be a “Guide To Slabbing Companies” published?

Grade Shopping

This resulted in the situation that we see today where different slabbing companies often disagree with each other as to the grade of

a coin. Collectors and dealers now frequently “grade shop” by cracking a coin out of its eternal slab and resubmitting it to the same or different grading company in hope of getting a higher grade put on the slab.

Collectors Confidence

In the last few years, it has become important to “buy the coin,” not just the slab. Not all dealers will buy every slabbed coin, sight unseen. Since there are so many factors that determine a coin’s value and grade, some need to be examined before they are purchased. Hopefully, at some point the grading services will reach the highest level of consistency and uniformity. This will enable more slabbed coins to be traded between dealers and collectors “sight unseen.”

Body Bag

One problem faced by the grading services are coins which are returned unslabbed. These uncertified coins which are returned by the services were body bagged. The slabbers give very little information as to why the coin was not graded. It would educate the collectors to know why their coins were not authenticated and/or certified. Here is an example: on the back of a flip the graders will check off a box designating why the coin was not slabbed. Common reasons given are “questionable authenticity” and “rim filed.” Even a slightly expanded explanation would greatly assist the submitter as to why the coin could not be slabbed. Even something as simple as “questionable authenticity - fake dies” or “rim filed - obverse 2:00” would be sufficient.

Cleaned Coins

One excuse that slabbers often give for rejecting coins is that they may have been “cleaned”. In fact, most slabbers publicly state that they will not grade “cleaned” coins. While that is certainly their prerogative, one would hope that they would apply this criteria to each and every coin without prejudice. It would be helpful if the grading services would issue a list of reasons why cleaned coins can or cannot be slabbed. It is confusing when some dipped coins are slabbed but others are not. Also confusing the collector are the curated gold coins recovered from treasure ships which have been certified.

A Need For More Information

The slabs themselves, for acceptable coins, do not contain enough information. Consumers would like to see weights listed for thin/thick coins and better attribution for varieties. Some collectors have even suggested embedding in the plastic slab a computer chip which would contain the pedigree and all relevant information about the coin. These suggestions have not been greeted with joy by the slabbers.

Excessive Slabbing Times

Slabbing times have become very long, with it taking months to have a coin graded and slabbed unless you agreed to pay extra for “express” grading. Many collectors with limited budgets have to patiently wait up to two months to find out whether their coins were certified.

Slab Sizes

Lack of uniformity of slab sizes also plays a roll in collector dissatisfaction. Not only won't the darned things fit in the holes in our albums, but we need a special size box to hold each companies slab!

Conclusions

So, after 30+ years of collectors experiencing the fruits of slabbing services, we are all faced with the simple question. Have grading services enhanced or detracted from our collecting experience? Collectors are frustrated when they attempt to part with some of their certified coins in their collection. Occasionally, dealers will tell them that their coin is overgraded, too dark or does not have enough eye appeal and that they do not agree with the grade on the holder. It is confusing and frustrating for collectors since they were under the impression that the grading services had a uniform standard in determining grades, which obviously has a direct correlation to the price that is offered for the coin in question.

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Mike Byers is a consultant to ANACS for Mint Errors



Mated Pair of U.S. \$1 Silver Eagles

This is a spectacular One Dollar Silver Eagle mated pair struck at the Philadelphia Mint in 1986. It was incredible that both pieces of this mated pair were released together and still survived. A 3M sanding disk adhered to the lower die and was struck into the reverse of the blank planchet. It has the same diameter as the struck coin, fits very snug and locks into place.

There are five or six U.S. Silver Eagles known to exist with either the obverse or reverse 100% struck through a 3M sanding disk. Until this actual sanding disk was discovered struck by the reverse die and mated to this struck-through coin, it had not been determined what these Silver Eagles had been struck-through.

The strike on the sanding disk is incredibly sharp and has a surprising amount of detail considering that it is not metal. This dramatic mated pair is one of the most unusual major mint errors ever discovered.





Indian Cents on Dime Planchets

by Saul Teichman (uspatterns.com)

Indian Cents struck on silver dime planchets were often offered as patterns in early, circa 1900, auction sales. Several years are reported including 1863, 1864-L, 1868, 1869, 1893, 1900, 1905 and 1908. Additional dates are likely.

The 1864-L and 1869 are listed in the Adams & Woodin pattern book as AW467 and AW825

respectively. The latter, illustrated below, is believed to be unique and to be the original Woodin, Brenner-1914 ANS exhibit. Its more recent pedigree includes lot 829 in Superior's 9/98 sale, Tony Terranova, Michael Byers and is now in a private collection. Note that the planchet is too small.





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Unique 1866 \$2½ Struck on a 3 Cent Nickel Planchet
NGC MS 66



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



Barber Half
Full Obverse Brockage
PCGS AU 58 UNIQUE



Unique Set of Four
Paraguay Gold Overstrikes
NGC Certified



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



1895-O Barber Dime
Obverse Die Cap
PCGS MS 64



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



1924 SL 25¢
Double Struck
ANACS AU 55



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



Unique Set of Three
Paraguay Gold Overstrikes
NGC Certified



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



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



Unique Jefferson Nickel
Die Trial
PCGS Certified



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



1865 2¢
Deep Obverse Die Cap
& Brockage



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



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



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



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



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



1920 Buffalo Nickel
Struck on Copper Planchet
NGC AU 55 UNIQUE



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



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



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



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



1965 English Penny
Struck on Gold Planchet
PCGS MS 62



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



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



Franklin Half Dollar
Struck on 1948 Cent
NGC MS 64 BN



1910 Lincoln Cent
Uniface Test Strike
PCGS AU 58



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



Indian Cent on Half Dime Planchet
Uniface Obverse
PCGS MS 63



1851 3¢ Obverse & Reverse
Die Trials
Struck on Cardboard



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



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



1869 Indian Cent
Struck on Silver Dime Planchet
PCGS AU 55



1856 Large Cent Obverse Cap/
Brockage Reverse
Gem BU



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



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



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



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



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

Two Interesting Indian Cent Errors

by Xan Chamberlain

I'd like to share these two major mint errors from my collection of Indian Cents. The first coin is a Copper-Nickel Indian Cent which has an obverse brockage depicting the incuse design of the reverse. It is also broadstruck and has greatly expanded since it was struck out of the collar.

The second is a die adjustment strike for an Indian Head Cent. Die trials are rare on early U.S. type coins. This mint error is in choice mint state condition with considerable luster and is attractively toned.

Photos courtesy of xanno.com



Rare Double Struck Liberty Seated Dime

This 1890 Liberty Seated Dime was double struck with the second strike 75% off-center. Double struck Liberty Seated Dimes are very rare. This error is very dramatic and it is in choice mint state condition. The date is visible and the second strike is die struck on the reverse. This mint error is part of Fred Weinberg's personal collection.



Cents on Quarter Eagle Planchets

by Saul Teichman

The famous 1900 Indian cent struck on a quarter eagle planchet. This was listed by Pollock as P1990 because there of the possibility that they were deliberately struck for collectors. The only problem with this is that 1900 is not the only date known. A 1906 was offered in Stacks June 2004 sale and Taxay lists 1907 and 3 other years for Lincoln cents in his 1976 Comprehensive Catalog.

There are at least 4 known for 1900 including the Beck coin and the illustrated example from the 1993 ANA. The earliest known piece was in the Dewitt Smith collection as described in the Brand journal under item #46973.



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1880-S Morgan Dollar Struck 40% Off-Center

Many consider this off-center Morgan to be the finest known example for the series. It is struck 40% off-center at 12:00 which is the ideal position. The full date is visible, which is important to collectors of off-center coins. It is also in choice mint state condition and is very attractive. Combining all of these factors makes this piece an incredible mint error. This mint error is part of Fred Weinberg's personal collection.



1795 Flowing Hair Dollar, Two Leaves Struck Over Previously Struck 1794 Silver Dollar

by Heritage Galleries & Auctioneers (heritagecoin.com)

To the best of our knowledge, no similar specimen has ever been located or identified. With today's interest in early Silver Dollars and especially in special items such as the 1795 silver plug dollars, and with the publicity of the recently identified "First 1794 Silver Dollar," we believe that this is arguably one of the most important historical opportunities to be presented to collectors of the early dollars - ever. It has been 44 years since this dollar was discovered, and to date no others have been identified. We believe that any others, if they exist, would most likely have been discovered during that period of time.

The Overstrike

Walter Breen discussed this coin in the very first issue of *The Metropolitan Numismatic Journal*, which we believe was the only issue ever produced. Breen's prototype magazine, Vol. 1, No. 1, was dated May-June 1961, and published for his intended audience of advanced numismatists. Paul Weinstein was the proprietor of the Metropolitan Coin Company, which operated in Lafayette Hill, Pennsylvania for a very short period of time. The unique 1795 over 1794 dollar was the subject of a featured article in this first issue. Breen provided a physical description of the overstrike and the undertype features:

"On the obverse of the 1795 can be plainly seen the eagle, a wreath, and parts of UNITED (at 1 of date and first and second stars) and AMERICA (at eleventh to fourteenth stars). On the reverse of the 1795 are visible the profile and part of the back of Liberty's head. Behind AT are two stars; behind ES OF are letters of LIBERTY, and behind AME are two more stars. And that is all, and it is highly significant. Proof that the undertype is in fact a 1794 is easy. No other dollar reverse of this design except the 1794 has positions of

U and final A in AMERICA as shown here. On all others, leaves at bottom left and right extend much farther under U and A, and the placement of leaves and berries is different; on this, all details that are visible match the 1794 exactly. The obverse is a more difficult problem because the date and most stars are not visible; but the position of letters in LIBERTY with respect to each other and to the border (the outer of the two visible on the coin above ES OF is the border of the undertype) again exactly match those of the 1794. And the weakness at stars and date and left reverse is exactly as one expects of a 1794."



The 1794 date, were it visible, would be located in the vicinity of the left ribbon end from the 1795 dies. The key to attribution of the undertype, as Walter Breen discussed, is the relationship between wreath stems and lower leaves, compared to the letters U of UNITED and final A of AMERICA. There is an entire leaf pair visible between the final A and the right stem end. Note that the tip of the right stem is visible on the top surface of star 15 at lower right, while the right base of the final A is visible on the top surface of star 14. Between these, in the field just right of Liberty's bust point, can be seen the entire outer leaf of the lowest leaf pair in the right branch. This is the single key point of attribution, as there is not a single known variety of 1795 Flowing Hair dollar with a leaf pair between the other design points.

Historical Context

The existence of this remarkable 1795 over 1794 silver dollar begs the numismatist to ask one very simple question that remains, as yet, to be answered: Just what were the circumstances at the Mint in 1795 that led to the production of this overstrike?

Walter Breen continued, in his article, to explain the historical importance of this overstrike. He explained that coinage press runs at the early mint were always in even quantities of one or more thousand coins, and that the mint most likely intended a production of 2,000 of the first silver dollars in 1794. Breen noted: "The normal press run for a day in the mint at this period consisted of an even number of thousands of specimens, although sometimes several presses would be in operation at the same time. This is confirmed over and over in the Bullion Journals and Bullion Ledgers, preserved in the National Archives. For what it may be worth, then, I suggest that the intention was to mint 2,000 1794 dollars that day, and that the odd couple of hundred unissued were instead used as planchets for 1795 dollars." After discussing the weakness of the date and lower left stars, mint officers withheld the release of a couple hundred coins, with a reported mintage (released) of 1,758 coins. The remaining 242 examples, according to Breen, were simply restruck with 1795 dies, rather than being remelted. Further, Breen commented: "In any event, an easy alternative to throwing these weakly struck dollars back into the melting pot was to use them as

undertypes for later silver dollars; as planchets, in short. I [Breen] am firmly convinced that this was the reason for the manufacture of this particular overstrike. It is certainly logical, and no alternative readily suggests itself."

Later in the same article, Breen seem to contradict himself, suggesting that the 1794 dollars may have actually been released to circulation prior to the restriking in 1795: "Of course, if the coins are too worn, weak undertypes might not be visible; but then, there may not have been even 200 made to start with, perhaps only a few dozen or even less - there is no way of knowing now."

These comments by Breen would suggest that the unreleased silver dollars had been set aside after being minted on October 15, 1794, were held until the first coinage of 1795 silver dollars on May 6, 1795. The intervening period of nearly seven months seems highly unusual, especially considering that other silver coins were made in the months preceding the dollars, and that the mint was supposed to coin bullion as it was deposited. Breen's comments regarding the number of coins included in each press run do not hold up for these early silver coins, or for gold coins. In fact, the first 52 delivery warrants of gold and silver coins, from half dimes to gold eagles, and representing 57 separate press runs, record only 13 instances of individual press runs consisting of an even number of thousands of pieces. In addition, the first production of silver half dollars took place on December 1, 1794, just six weeks after the 1794 dollars were struck. If the additional 242 coins were struck, they would most certainly have been melted with the metal recoined into half dollars. Over 200,000 half dollars were minted before the first 1795 silver dollar coinage. Doing anything else would have created considerable problems according to the procedures set in place by Congress.

The existence of this overstrike can be attributed to several different possibilities, including the scenario discussed by Walter Breen. Another possibility, although seemingly unlikely, is that this was truly a simple mint error, much like the double date and double denomination coins of modern times. In 1795, the Mint employed one or more screw-presses to strike coins. Although feeding planchets was somewhat mechanized, production was very slow and

continued on pg. 30...

methodical, especially in relation to the high-speed presses employed today. It seems rather improbable that the mint workmen, in 1795, would have missed a previously struck 1794 silver dollar being introduced to the coining chamber.

In their offering of this same dollar in 1987, Kagin's wrote: "There is another possible viewpoint to this in that various other coins were consistently overstruck in the early days of the mint, as a money-saving method. For instance ruined large cent impressions were regularly overstruck with half cents, and certainly the wide occurrence of 1797 half cents struck over Talbot, Allum and Lee coins is legion. Even the Type II 1804 dollar was struck over a Swiss thaler, but for a different purpose [and produced in the late 1850s]. Whether this coin exists due to 'propaganda' usage [as Breen suggested in his article], or merely a money-saving method is perhaps academic. The importance of this piece exists on either basis."

A further possibility is that this was a sort of die set-up piece, or die trial. Then as now, there would have been a need to test the placement of new dies in the coinage press, or more likely, to have an impression from newly created dies to insure the design was properly engraved. Normally, this die trial would have been accomplished through the placement and striking of a blank planchet. Assuming all was well, the set-up piece would have been included in the press run and simply included in the next coinage delivery. It seems likely that the dies may have been placed in the coinage press at the same time that a new batch of blank planchets were being prepared. Remember that the planchet preparation process not only included cutting the planchets out of strip, but also of lettering the edges, which was done prior to striking. Had the coiner needed to test his setup of the dies, and not had a blank planchet available to him, he might have used an already struck 1794 dollar as his planchet to test the positioning of the dies. As such, we suggest that this overstrike could bridge the gap between early dollars and pattern coins, perhaps representing one of the very few pattern issues of the first mint.

There may be other scenarios that our readers will share, and perhaps someone will be able to

substantiate just why this coin exists. Until such documentation is discovered that directly answers the question, and the presence of such documentation is highly unlikely, we will never know for certain what circumstances allowed this coin to be minted.

Rarity and Value

This 1795 over 1794 silver dollar is UNIQUE. There is only one known and we doubt that any others will be found. Being unique, it is comparable to very few other numismatic items. The silver plug dollars of 1795, so highly prized by early dollar collectors today, are known in significant quantities. The unique BB-17 silver dollar of 1795, graded XF45 and of similar quality to this coin, sold for \$52,800 as part of the Eliasberg Collection in April 1997. At the time, this was only a little less than the auction prices of XF 1794 silver dollars. Today, XF 1794 silver dollars are selling for well in excess of \$100,000, and are perhaps worth closer to \$200,000. It is difficult to determine what this unique silver dollar is actually worth, however, it would not surprise us at all to see a price realized in the vicinity of that higher value, and perhaps it will bring even more! Recently, 1795 Flowing Hair dollars with silver plugs have been selling for significant five figure prices with some finer examples approaching or exceeding six figures. The silver plug dollars, while important, are not nearly as historically desirable as this overstrike.

The Physical Coin

This is a lightly worn Silver Dollar, yet with pristine surfaces and attractive grayish-gold surfaces. Any weakness of detail is as much a result of difficulties in striking this specimen than of actual wear. In the past, this overstrike has been described as grading anywhere from XF40 to full Mint State. In our opinion, the AU53 grade assigned by NGC is an accurate reflection of the actual appearance. The coin is very slightly larger diameter than other 1795 dollars, having spread very slightly during the overstriking process. The edge lettering is that of other 1794 silver dollars, and is slightly different than the lettering found on 1795 dollars. Specifications: 414.4 grains; 39.95 mm.

Pedigree

From an unidentified West Coast dealer; sold to Walter Breen at the Numismatic Association of Southern California (NASC) convention in Los Angeles, March 1961; Empire Coin Company (Q. David Bowers and James F. Ruddy); sold back to Walter Breen; sold to Art Kagin at the April 1961 Central

States Numismatic Society (CSNS) convention in Milwaukee; presumably owned by the Kagin's; The Atlanta Sale (Kagin's, 8/67), lot 3221; later in the Stephen Richter Collection; Julian Leidman; sold to Bowers and Merena Galleries at the August 1992 American Numismatic Association (ANA) convention; Bowers and Merena (1/94), lot 1274; later sold to Sheridan Downey; unidentified collector; current consignor.





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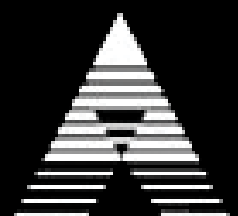
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Mint Error News Price Guide

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	–	–	–	–

Mint Error News Price Guide

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

Mint Error News Price Guide

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

Mint Error News Price Guide

Indents



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

Denomination	10% - 25% XF	30% - 50% XF	10% - 25% Unc	30% - 50% Unc
Large Cent	\$300	—	—	—
Indian Cent	\$250	\$500	\$400	\$650
Lincoln Cent 1943 Steel	\$100	\$300	\$175	\$500
Lincoln Cent Wheat Ears	\$30	\$75	\$75	\$125
3 Cent Nickel	\$500	\$1,250	\$1,500	\$3,000
Shield Nickel	\$1,000	\$1,500	\$2,000	\$3,000
Liberty Nickel	\$400	\$1,000	\$750	\$1,500
Buffalo Nickel	\$300	\$1,000	—	—
Jefferson Nickel War Time	\$200	\$400	\$400	\$750
Jefferson Nickel	\$10	\$25	\$15	\$30
Barber Dime	\$1,000	\$2,000	\$1,500	\$3,000
Mercury Dime	\$300	\$750	\$500	\$1,500
Roosevelt Dime Silver	\$30	\$60	\$50	\$100
Roosevelt Dime Clad	\$10	\$20	\$15	\$30
Washington Quarter Silver	\$100	\$200	\$150	\$300
Washington Quarter Clad	\$25	\$50	\$35	\$100
State Quarter	N/A	N/A	\$200	\$350
Kennedy Half Clad	\$150	\$300	\$200	\$400
IKE Dollar	\$350	\$1,000	\$500	\$1,500
SBA Dollar	N/A	N/A	\$250	\$500
Sac Dollar	N/A	N/A	\$400	\$750

Mint Error News Price Guide

Capped Dies



A capped die is caused when a struck coin sticks to the upper hammer die. Once the coin is struck to the die face, the reverse of the struck coin becomes the new die face. When the next blank is fed into the collar and the strike occurs, the reverse design of the adhered struck coin impresses itself into the new blank. This struck coin is a brockage strike. The coin 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

Mint Error News Price Guide

Die Adjustment Strikes



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

Denomination	XF/AU	Unc
Indian Cent	\$3,000	\$4,000
Lincoln Cent Wheat Ear	\$200	\$300
Lincoln Cent 1943 Steel	\$750	\$1,500
Lincoln Cent Memorial	\$50	\$75
2 Cent	\$5,000	–
Liberty Nickel	\$3,000	\$5,000
Buffalo Nickel	\$4,000	\$7,500
Jefferson Nickel War Time	\$1,250	\$2,000
Jefferson Nickel	\$75	\$100
Proof Jefferson Nickel	N/A	\$4,000
Barber Dime	\$4,000	\$5,000
Mercury Dime	\$3,500	\$5,000
Roosevelt Dime Silver	\$350	\$500
Roosevelt Dime Clad	\$100	\$125
Seated Quarter	\$10,000	\$15,000
Standing Liberty Quarter	\$15,000	\$20,000
Washington Quarter Silver	\$500	\$750
Washington Quarter Clad (Pre-State)	\$125	\$150
State Quarter	N/A	\$250 +
Walking Liberty Half	\$10,000	\$12,500
Kennedy Half Silver	\$500	\$750
Kennedy Half Clad	\$200	\$250
Proof Kennedy Half 40% Silver	N/A	\$5,000
Proof Kennedy Half Clad	N/A	\$4,000
Morgan Dollar	\$10,000	\$15,000
Peace Dollar	\$10,000	\$15,000
IKE Dollar	\$300	\$400
IKE Dollar Bicentennial	\$350	\$500
SBA Dollar	N/A	\$500
Sac Dollar	N/A	\$1,000

Mint Error News Price Guide

Double Denominations



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

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

Mint Error News Price Guide

Brockages



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

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

Mint Error News Price Guide

Double & Multiple Strikes



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

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

Mint Error News Price Guide

Off-Center Strikes



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

Denomination	10% - 15% XF/AU	25% - 60% XF/AU	10% - 15% Unc	25% - 60% Unc
Large Cent	\$400	\$2,500	\$1,000	\$7,500
Flying Eagle Cent (1857 – 1858)	\$2,500	\$10,000	\$5,000	\$15,000
Indian Cent	\$100	\$400	\$200	\$600
Lincoln Cent 1930 and Earlier	\$75	\$300	\$150	\$750
Lincoln Cent 1943 Steel	\$40	\$250	\$100	\$500
Proof Lincoln Cent	N/A	N/A	\$1,500	\$3,000
3 Cent Nickel	\$300	\$1,500	\$600	\$3,500
3 Cent Silver	\$1,000	\$5,000	\$2,000	–
Shield Nickel	\$750	\$2,500	\$1,000	\$7,500
Liberty Nickel	\$250	\$1,000	\$500	\$2,500
Buffalo Nickel	\$250	\$750	\$400	\$1,500
Jefferson Nickel War Time	\$100	\$500	\$200	\$1,000
Proof Jefferson Nickel	N/A	N/A	\$2,000	\$5,000
Seated Half Dime Legend	\$3,000	\$7,500	\$5,000	\$15,000
Seated Dime Legend	\$2,000	\$7,000	\$3,500	\$10,000
Barber Dime	\$300	\$1,500	\$500	\$2,500
Mercury Dime	\$100	\$750	\$150	\$1,250
Proof Clad Dime	N/A	N/A	\$2,500	\$5,000
Barber Quarter	\$1,500	\$5,000	\$2,500	\$10,000
Standing Liberty Quarter	\$5,000	–	\$15,000	–
Washington Quarter Silver	\$50	\$100	\$75	\$150
State Quarter	N/A	N/A	\$75	\$300
Proof Clad Quarter	N/A	N/A	\$3,000	\$6,000
Barber Half	\$3,000	\$8,500	\$5,000	–
Walking Liberty Half	\$4,000	\$12,500	\$7,500	–
Franklin Half	\$2,500	\$4,000	\$3,500	\$6,000
Kennedy Half Silver	\$100	\$500	\$250	\$1,000
Kennedy Half Clad	\$60	\$250	\$100	\$400
Proof Clad Half	N/A	N/A	\$4,000	\$7,500
Morgan Dollar	\$3,000	\$13,500	\$7,500	\$20,000
Peace Dollar	\$7,500	\$15,000	\$8,500	\$30,000
IKE Dollar	\$125	\$1,250	\$150	\$2,000
SBA Dollar	N/A	N/A	\$100	\$500
Sac Dollar	N/A	N/A	\$1,000	\$3,500

Mint Error News Price Guide

Off-Metals



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

Denomination	Off-Metal Planchet	Circulated	AU	Unc	Choice Unc – Gem
Indian Cent	Foreign Planchet	\$1,000	\$1,500	\$3,000	\$5,000
Indian Cent	Dime Planchet	\$7,500	\$12,500	–	–
Lincoln Cent Before 1919	Dime Planchet	\$4,000	\$6,500	\$10,000	–
Lincoln Cent Before 1919	Foreign Planchet	\$1,500	\$3,000	\$6,000	–
Lincoln Cent 1919 – 1940	Dime Planchet	\$2,000	\$2,500	\$4,000	\$6,000
Lincoln Cent 1919 – 1940	Foreign Planchet	\$750	\$1,250	\$2,000	\$2,500
Lincoln Cent 1943 Steel	Dime Planchet	\$1,500	\$2,500	\$3,500	\$4,500
Lincoln Cent 1943 Transitional	Copper Cent Planchet	\$40,000 +	\$60,000 +	\$85,000 +	\$100,000 +
Lincoln Cent 1944 Transitional	Steel Cent Planchet	\$7,500	\$12,500	\$17,500	\$25,000
Lincoln Cent Wheat Ears (1941-1964)	Dime Planchet	\$500	\$600	\$1,000	\$1,500
Lincoln Cent 1965 and Later	Dime Planchet	\$125	\$150	\$200	\$350
Lincoln Cent 1964 Transitional	Clad Dime Planchet	\$2,500	\$4,000	\$5,000	\$6,500
Lincoln Cent 1965 Transitional	Silver Dime Planchet	\$2,750	\$4,500	\$6,000	\$7,500
Shield Nickel	Foreign Planchet	\$7,500	\$12,500	–	–
Shield Nickel	Cent Planchet	\$6,000	\$12,500	\$15,000	–
Liberty Nickel	Foreign Planchet	\$400	\$750	\$1,250	\$2,000
Liberty Nickel	Cent Planchet	\$2,000	\$3,000	\$6,000	\$7,500
Buffalo Nickel	Foreign Planchet	\$2,500	\$6,000	\$10,000	–
Buffalo Nickel	Cent Planchet	\$2,000	\$4,000	\$6,000	\$8,000
Jefferson Nickel Before 1950	Cent Planchet	\$250	\$500	\$750	\$1,000
Jefferson Nickel 1950 and Later	Cent Planchet	\$125	\$150	\$200	\$250
Jefferson Nickel 1943	Steel Cent Planchet	\$1,000	\$2,000	\$3,000	\$5,000
Jefferson Nickel 1964 and Earlier	Silver Dime Planchet	\$200	\$300	\$350	\$400
Jefferson Nickel 1965 and Later	Clad Dime Planchet	\$150	\$200	\$225	\$250
Roosevelt Dime Silver	Foreign Planchet	\$2,000	\$2,500	\$3,000	\$3,500
Roosevelt Dime Clad	Foreign Planchet	\$1,500	\$2,000	\$2,250	\$2,500
Roosevelt Dime 1964 Transitional	Clad Dime Planchet	\$5,000	\$6,500	\$7,500	\$8,500
Roosevelt Dime 1965 Transitional	Silver Dime Planchet	\$5,000	\$6,500	\$7,500	\$8,500
Washington Quarter Silver	Cent Planchet	\$300	\$400	\$500	\$750
Washington Quarter Silver	Nickel Planchet	\$300	\$400	\$500	\$600
Washington Quarter Clad	Cent Planchet	\$250	\$300	\$400	\$500
Washington Quarter Clad	Nickel Planchet	\$100	\$150	\$200	\$250
Washington Quarter	Silver Dime Planchet	\$300	\$400	\$500	\$650
Washington Quarter	Clad Dime Planchet	\$250	\$300	\$350	\$400
Washington Quarter 1964 Transitional	Clad Quarter Planchet	\$5,000	\$6,500	\$7,500	\$8,500
Washington Quarter 1965 Transitional	Silver Quarter Planchet	\$5,000	\$6,500	\$7,500	\$8,500
State Quarter	Cent Planchet	N/A	\$6,500	\$7,500	\$8,000
Delaware State Quarter	Nickel Planchet	N/A	\$500	\$650	\$750
All Other State Quarters	Nickel Planchet	N/A	\$1,000	\$1,250	\$1,500
State Quarter	Dime Planchet	N/A	\$5,000	\$5,500	\$6,000
Walking Half	Quarter Planchet	\$12,500	\$15,000	\$17,500	\$22,500
Walking Half	Foreign Planchet	\$10,000	\$12,500	\$17,500	\$20,000
Franklin Half	Cent Planchet	\$3,000	\$4,000	\$5,000	\$6,000
Franklin Half	Nickel Planchet	\$3,000	\$4,000	\$5,000	\$6,000
Franklin Half	Dime Planchet	\$3,500	\$4,500	\$5,500	\$6,500
Franklin Half	Quarter Planchet	\$600	\$750	\$1,000	\$1,250
Kennedy Half Silver 1964	Cent Planchet	\$1,000	\$1,250	\$1,500	\$2,000
Kennedy Half Silver 1964	Nickel Planchet	\$1,000	\$1,250	\$1,500	\$2,000
Kennedy Half Silver 1964	Dime Planchet	\$1,000	\$1,250	\$2,000	\$2,500
Kennedy Half Silver 1964	Quarter Planchet	\$400	\$500	\$600	\$750
Kennedy Half Clad	Cent Planchet	\$750	\$850	\$1,000	\$1,500
Kennedy Half Clad	Nickel Planchet	\$750	\$850	\$1,000	\$1,250
Kennedy Half Clad	Dime Planchet	\$750	\$850	\$1,000	\$1,400
Kennedy Half Clad	Quarter Planchet	\$350	\$400	\$450	\$500
Kennedy Half 1964 Transitional	Clad Half Planchet	\$5,000	\$6,000	\$7,000	\$9,000
Kennedy Half 1965 Transitional	Silver Half Planchet	\$5,000	\$6,500	\$7,500	\$10,000
Kennedy Half 1964 Transitional	Clad Quarter Planchet	\$5,000	\$6,000	\$7,500	\$8,500
Kennedy Half 1965 Transitional	Silver Quarter Planchet	\$6,000	\$7,500	\$8,000	\$9,000
Ike Dollar	Cent Planchet	\$3,000	\$3,750	\$5,000	\$6,000
Ike Dollar	Nickel Planchet	\$3,000	\$3,500	\$5,000	\$6,000
Ike Dollar	Dime Planchet	\$3,250	\$3,750	\$5,500	\$6,500
Ike Dollar	Quarter Planchet	\$2,750	\$3,000	\$4,000	\$4,500
Ike Dollar	Half Planchet	\$1,600	\$1,750	\$2,000	\$2,500
Ike Dollar	Foreign Planchet	\$900	\$1,000	\$1,250	\$1,500
Ike Dollar Transitional	40% Silver Planchet	\$2,750	\$3,000	\$3,500	\$4,000
SBA Dollar	Cent Planchet	N/A	\$1,750	\$2,250	\$3,000
SBA Dollar	Nickel Planchet	N/A	\$6,000	\$7,000	\$8,000
SBA Dollar	Dime Planchet	N/A	\$6,000	\$7,000	\$8,000
SBA Dollar	Quarter Planchet	N/A	\$600	\$850	\$1,000
Sac Dollar	Cent Planchet	N/A	\$8,000	\$9,000	\$10,000
Sac Dollar	Nickel Planchet	N/A	\$7,500	\$8,000	\$9,000
Sac Dollar	Dime Planchet	N/A	\$8,000	\$9,000	\$10,000
Sac Dollar	Quarter Planchet	N/A	\$1,500	\$2,000	\$2,500

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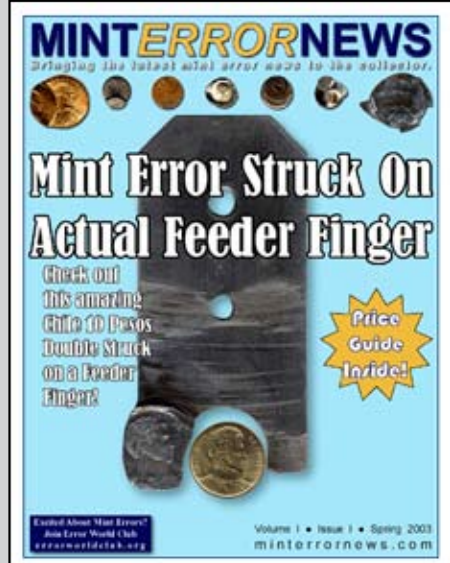
MINT**ERROR**NEWS MAGAZINE

Bringing the latest mint error news to the collector.

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

mintererrornews.com

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



Spectacular Off-Center French Gold LD'OR

This is a spectacular Major Mint Error on a 300 year old gold coin. Krause lists a 1697/6 LD'OR as a rare date.

It was struck off-center on a 1649 LD'OR that is also listed in Krause as a rare date. A spectacular piece.



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These are only a sample of the thousands of error coins Heritage has handled. Consign your error coins today to the next Heritage Sale.

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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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Unique Overstruck French Gold LD'OR

This is a unique 1701-C ½ LD'OR struck off-center on a 1694 ½ LD'OR.

The C Mint Mark is the designation for French coins struck in Caen. Neither Krause nor any French reference books or catalogs show any ½ LD'OR struck in Caen in 1701. We contacted several well known world gold experts and none had seen or knew of any ½ LD'OR struck in Caen in 1701.

This could be a test piece, pattern or presentation strike, using the reverse die with the C Mint Mark. Since these were not struck in 1701, it might be due to the unavailability of blank planchets. This would explain why one

piece was overstruck on a 1694 ½ LD'OR. The fact that it is off-center also indicates other striking and logistical problems that may have occurred at Caen during 1701. Unique.



SAFE LOCKS

You can build a safe or a vault with a three foot thick wall, but without a good high security lock you do not have maximum security!

There are two main types of locks.

- (1) Mechanical
- (2) Electronic

(1) The MECHANICAL LOCK is usually:

- A) Combination
Combination with locking key
- B) Key lock



combination with locking key

A) The combination lock carries Underwriter Laboratories ratings of :

- Group II
- Group I
- Group 1R

Group II is the normal high security lock supplied on insulated and composite safes. Within this category, there come other available security features:

- 1) Key changing capability enables combination to be changed by the use of special key while dialing a new combination.
- 2) Locks are supplied as 3 or 4, wheel models. The 3-wheel is mainly used, and offers up to one million different combination, while the 4-wheel feature offers up to 100 million possible combinations.
- 3) Certain model Group II locks offer relocking triggers, which automatically deadlock the bolt if entry is attempted by punching the lock case or spindle or thermal and drill attacks.
- 4) Also they can be supplied with micro-switches that are activated by dial and bolt movement to signal entry under duress to remote silent alarm system.

Group 1 or 1R Have the same features as Group II, but have the additional security features:

- 1) These manipulation-proof locks are designed to offer positive resistance against unlawful entry by manipulation through the sense of sound, touch and electronic listening . Also to defeat automatic dialers.
- 2) Also offer anti-boroscope /fibre- optic protection.
- 3) Brass wheels are standard but x-ray-proof wheels are available.
- 4) Widespread use by the U.S. Government for safe guarding of classified information. Meets Mil Spec. MIL-L-15596 E.
- 5) Resisting radiological attack for 20 hours (type 1R)

The combination lock has several basic dials:)

- A) Front reading (dial numbers visible at various angles)
- B) Spy-proof Dial restricts unauthorized viewing while dialing. Numbers can only be viewed by operator looking down.



Front reading



Spyproof

B) KEY LOCKS : For the main safe door The seven or nine lever key lock offers exceptional security features. Long key passes through the safe wall to reach lock mounted inside.

Nine lever - double bitted, acid resistant keylock.



High security key lock

Key removable only feature, when lock is activated. If you have the key in hand ..the safe is locked. You cannot remove the key --unless the key has locked the safe!

Mechanical time lock offers the capability of locking the safe for a pre-selected period of time. Time periods range from 1 hour to 144 hours (6 full days) This is a separate lock from either the main or auxiliary lock.



144 hour time clock

(2) ELECTRONIC LOCKS

A) Basic digital input system

- 1) Power by battery (standard AA, AAA or 9v batteries)
- 2) Power by external source (110 volt or custom low voltage)
- 3) Power by self generation (batteryless)

B) Recognition by card

C) Recognition by voice

D) Recognition by Biometrics

- 1) Fingerprints
- 2) Retinal scanner

A) Basic digital input system: This system can vary from a simple six digit code to open the lock to more sophisticated security features as follows:

a) Multiple user codes and combinations.

b) Wrong try entry. The lock will not allow access to any user for a period of 3 minutes after 5 incorrect combinations are entered.



Digital electronic lock

c) Alarm interface activates lock's duress condition, sending a silent alarm when combined with a connection to an existing alarm system.

d) Adjustable time delay can be set to open lock before access obtained.

e) Audit trail on user access of safe. (Time data also available)

e) Six day (144 hour) time clock



Batteryless electronic lock

B) Recognition by Card a magnetic Stripe reader used in conjunction with a keyboard input of PIN # or user code

C) Recognition by Voice. This system has been the subject to severe criticism based on the fact that with modern electronics the voice patterns can be copied, Also, the use of a digital keypad is usually required.

D) Recognition by Biometrics:

1) Fingerprint recognition can be in several forms ranging from single thumb, simultaneous 2-finger scanning, to the full palm print with various protocols.

2) Retinal scanning: The retinal pattern is unique. The eye vascular pattern develops during embryonic growth. It stabilizes prior to birth and remains stable throughout life.

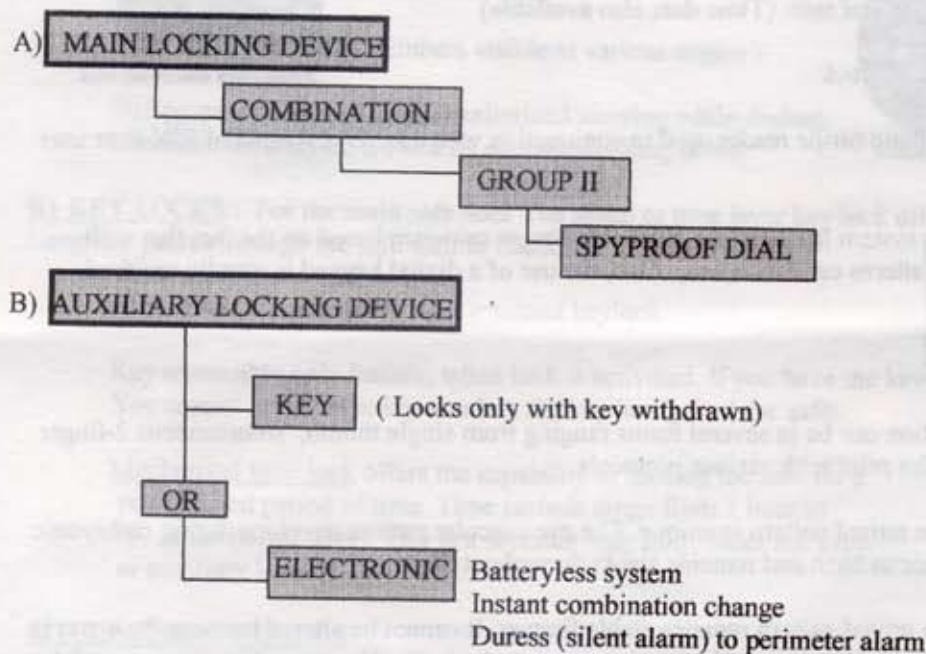
Unlike fingerprints, the retinal pattern remains stable forever. It cannot be altered because the eye is in the cranial cavity and shares the same stable environment as the brain. The cranial cavity is one of the most stable parts of the body.

Actually, the scanner records and later offers positive identification by using the natural reflexive and absorption of the eye to map a specific portion of the retinal vascular structure.



Biometric iris scanner lock

With ALL these possibilities my suggestion for maximum security at a modest cost is that you should consider the following locking scheme for your safe:



Also based on your particular security needs.... - BOTH, main & auxiliary positions can be equipped with combination, key or electronic locks.

C) SIX DAY (144 hour) separate time lock is purely optional, unless you require long periods of unopened safe protection. (This can be accomplished by a separate mechanical time lock or an optional feature on an electronic time lock supplied on main or auxiliary position.)

It is my suggestion that two independent locks will offer additional security with respect to multiple personnel access, and allow the safe to be locked or opened quickly by the auxiliary lock while not having it necessary to divulge or use the main combination lock!

But in addition and even as important, usually each lock is supplied with TWO RELOCKERS. These relockers act against drill and saw attacks, as well as severe vibration when attacked, and render the particular lock inoperable to prevent access.

It is basic, that by having TWO separate locks (one main & one auxiliary) you will have FOUR relockers to thwart any attacks in addition to the additional relockers supplied in the bolt work on the main safe door.

The cost of two locks (main & auxiliary) is minimal as compared to a main lock only, considering the EXTRA protection you are getting!



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Unique Pattern Capped Die

This is a unique Major Mint Error from the famous Bolt Collection that was sold thirty years ago. All major mint errors on proof patterns are very rare. Considering that this is also from the 3¢ Silver series makes this unique piece even more exciting.

It is a proof striking on a Silver planchet.

It is Judd #125 Original, Pollock #147 Rarity-4. ANACS authenticated and certified this mint error as a Capped Die and graded it Proof 60.

The obverse is uniface and the design was distorted since it was struck against a blank planchet. A fantastic and dramatic mint error on a 3¢ Silver Pattern.



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Double Struck Proof Pattern

This is a dramatic double struck PROOF aluminum pattern. It is Judd #682 with a high R-7 rarity rating (4-6 known). There is substantial rotation between the strikes making this dramatic double struck proof pattern visible from a distance.

All proof errors are very rare as well as all US Pattern errors. In addition, it is in the 3¢ Silver Series making this a unique major mint error.





The Only Known Walking Liberty Half Dollar Off-Metal Struck on a Foreign Planchet

by Tim Bullard

This is the only known Walking Liberty Half Dollar struck on a Foreign Planchet for another country. It is on a planchet that was produced for the El Salvador Silver 25 Centavo.

The 25 Centavo was struck for only two years, 1943 and 1944. Since this Walking Liberty Half Off-Metal is dated 1945, it is on a left-over planchet that was stuck in the bin or hopper from the previous year.

The El Salvador blank is considerably smaller and thinner than a blank for a Walking Liberty Half. The pressure from the Walking Liberty Half Dies expanded the diameter of this coin to the Half Dollar size. It is as thin as a Dime and weakly struck since the El Salvador planchet weighs 7.65 grams instead of 12.5 grams for a Half Dollar. It is in choice

Mint State condition and is frosty white with blazing luster.

In 2000, Mike Byers purchased, certified and sold a Walking Liberty Half struck on a Quarter Planchet to another dealer. He consigned it to one of the auctions at the Atlanta ANA in August of 2001, where it sold for over \$23,000 after spirited bidding.

This is a very exciting Major Mint Error, because it was struck during World War II at the San Francisco Mint on a left-over blank. This UNIQUE Walking Liberty Half Off-Metal is the only reported piece for the entire Walking Liberty Half series on a Foreign Planchet. This would be the highlight of a Walking Liberty Half Collection or a Type Mint Error Collection.





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

**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.

Unique Cap Bust Quarter Mint Error

This rare overdate in the Large Size Cap Bust Quarter series was struck 5% off-center. Any major mint error in this series is extremely rare. This Quarter is in superb gem mint state condition with beautiful original toning. Grey Sheet for this overdate in MS 65 is \$21,000.





SUBMIT YOUR ARTICLE TO MINT ERROR NEWS MAGAZINE

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Please submit all content to:

editor@minterrornews.com

Do You Have The Right Fire Protection ?

When one starts to consider an adequate safe to protect one's assets, many times the first thoughts are:

- 1) How heavy is it?
- 2) Is it strong enough to defend against burglar attacks?
- 3) If I want insurance coverage of the contents, how much will it cost?

These are normal considerations and are usually addressed by an independent testing lab, called Underwriters Laboratories, ie UL, who tests the ability of a particular safe to repel various levels of burglar attacks.

Based on their UL test, the safe is labeled a TL-15, TL-30 etc. All insurance carriers use these ratings to offer appropriate policies based on the UL rating.

HERE, the main problem of burglar attacks is covered BUT another problem and even many times greater is F-I-R-E

The UL burglar testing only addresses itself to BURGLAR ATTACKS!

Thus a steel safe that weighs 4000 pounds and is 4"thick has no fire protection and will act as an incinerator and burn the contents in a severe fire.

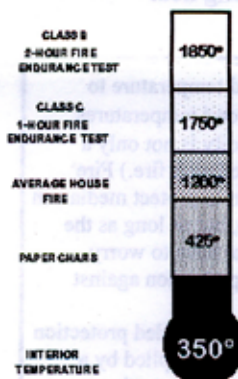
To really identify adequate fire protection, you have to ask What am I protecting? Coins (in bags, rolls, slabs) bullion, currency, stamps etc ?

Safes are also tested by a separate UL procedure, as well as other testing done by other agencies and the safe manufacturers themselves.

Paper starts to char at approx. 425° F. Fire protection at 350° F will protect in this case, but

computer data requires a control beyond this as well as a limit to the humidity.

The following chart illustrates average fire temperatures to give you an idea as to the various thresholds. Also fire protection ratings are time driven as shown on the various testing criteria used for rating a safe against fire.



The most popularly accepted rating for safes are Classes B & C. A house fire burning at its worst reaches about 1200° F for a 1/2 hour.. A commercial fire may reach 1500°F for a time of 1hr.. All this depends on the response time of the Fire Dept.

The usual UL testing is well defined and is carried out as follows:

CLASS A: 4-hour protection at 2000° F

CLASS B: 2-hour protection at 1850° F

CLASS C: 1-hour protection at 1700° F

All the above ratings maintain an interior of less than 350° F when exposed to the above indicated exterior temperatures for the specified times. This is defined as the **heat test**.

You will see the 350° F label on the safe and this will insure the safe has passed the test. Which is below the beginning point of charring of paper.

After the 1 or 2 hour test, another part of the overall testing of UL listed products, is the **cooling down test** which is a key part when the safe is left in the oven with the heat turned off and allowed to cool. Because of the intense heat the interior temperature continues to climb but not exceeding 350° F before cooling begins.

The next part of the UL test is an **explosion hazard test**. In this procedure the safe is inserted into a preheated 2000° F oven. If the safe is not built properly, the rapid heating of the insulation would cause an explosion.

Further testing is done with a **drop test**. In this test, the safe is subjected to a 1550° F oven for 30 minutes or 1638° F oven for 45minutes, and then hoisted 30 ft. in the air and dropped on a pile of rubble. The safe is then inverted and reheated to assure no structural damage allowing heat penetration occurred in the drop.

Special Note : While paper can withstand temperature to 350° F, computer media is damaged beyond temperatures above 125° F and 80% humidity, (Humidity is not only a weather problem, but a problem associated with fire.) Fire safes give off a lot of humidity, insulation to protect media can generate a lot of steam in course of a fire, but as long as the safe adheres to UL standards, users do not have to worry. Safes that comply to UL standards offer protection against humidity as well as fire. Microfiche, film and computer media require added protection in a "media cabinet". This protection can be supplied by a specially designed media safe or many times by putting a small fire safe inside the UL rated 350° F safe

The main problem with testing is that several manufacturers vary considerably from the basic testing criterion and use their own method of testing to magnify "adequate protection" by laying down the safe on the ground as a casket, or taking the door off, or not considering the door hinges as a temperature transfer for heat etc.

This is the testing problem....Now lets explore the **FIRE RETARDANT!**

Previously, safe manufacturers made either a FIRE or BURGLAR safe. All the investment, design went either into BURGLAR or into FIRE!!.

The old fire safe had wheels and beautifully detailed inside and out as an attractive piece of art...but the fire protection offered was accomplished with an insulation made of asbestos (no longer acceptable) or a fire "filler". This "filler" has two problems.

1) Shelf life is limited . 2) The "filler" contains moisture that is spewed forth into the interior of the safe as the temperature outside rises.. thus wets the safes' contents not allowing burning.!

Today, coin, currency and stamp collectors and dealers cannot afford this condition,.. this system is called a "WET SYSTEM" Stamp glues, currency, coin slabs cannot tolerate this situation!

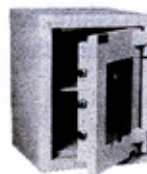
New state-of-the-art COMPOSITE safe construction solves the problem. The safe body and door are composed of a mixture of metals and encased into a high pressure concrete (not standard concrete but special high stress construction).

This particular defense barrier not only resists drilling, cutting etc, but also ,at the same time offers **GREAT FIRE PROTECTION**. at the best level, **TWO** full hours at 1850° F; and the inside never goes above 350° F. This is commonly known as **DRY PROTECTION!**

The answer, therefore, to obtain the **BEST PROTECTION** against not only burglar attacks, but against FIRE is a **COMPOSITE UL rated TL-30** for Maximum security.

The current state-of-the-art composite TL-30 safe is made with door and walls of high density fire resistant and high pressure concrete with nuggets and steel filings.

This single type of composite is made not only to thwart burglar attacks with tools drill and saws, but also offers heat dissipation and protection against fire. It also does not contribute moisture to the contents of the safe when the temperature rises as so many other systems do.



UL TL-30 COMPOSITE SAFE

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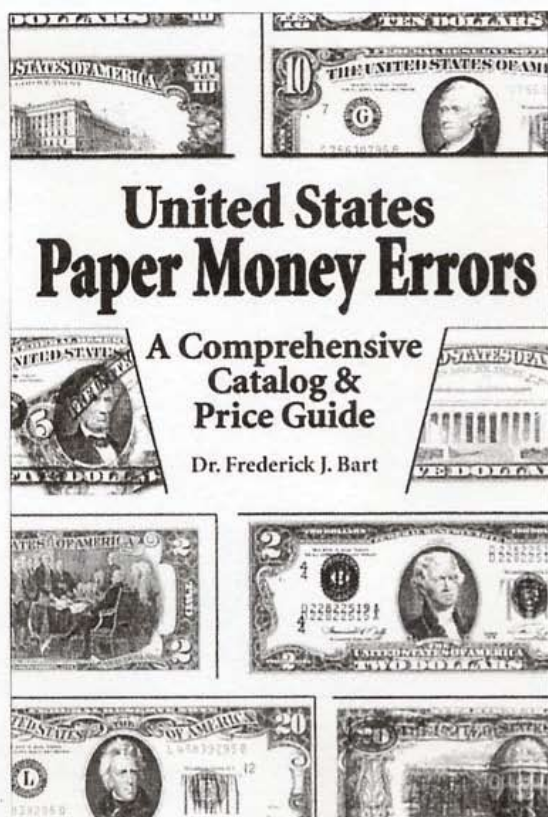
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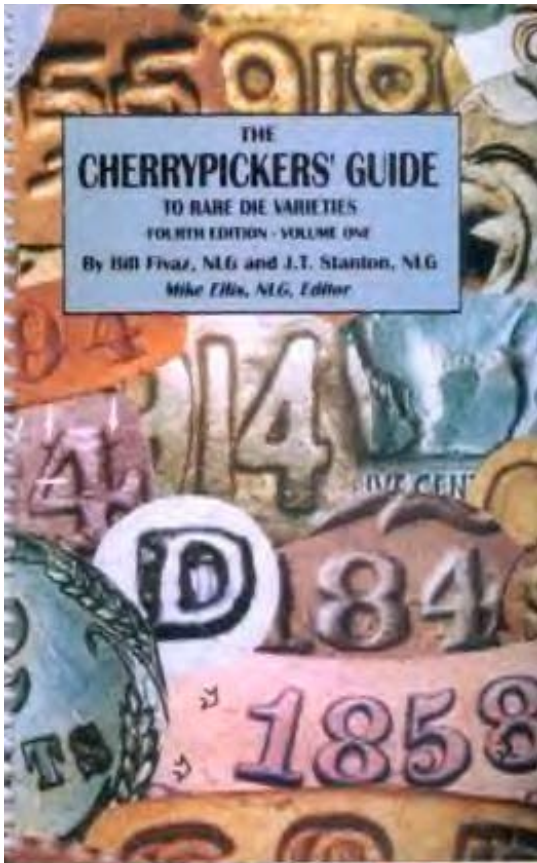
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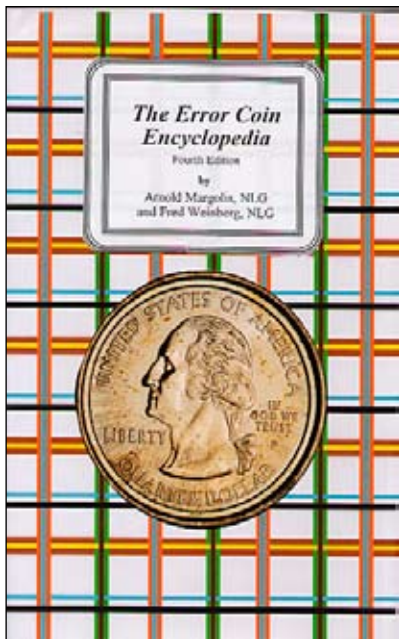
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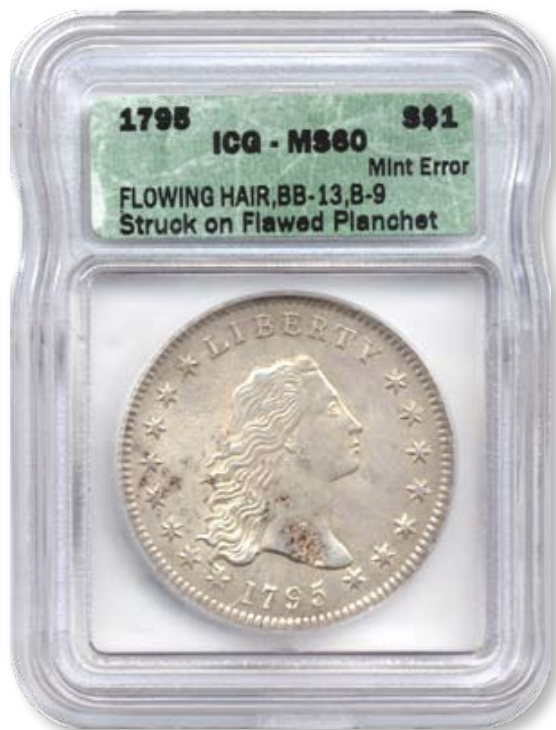


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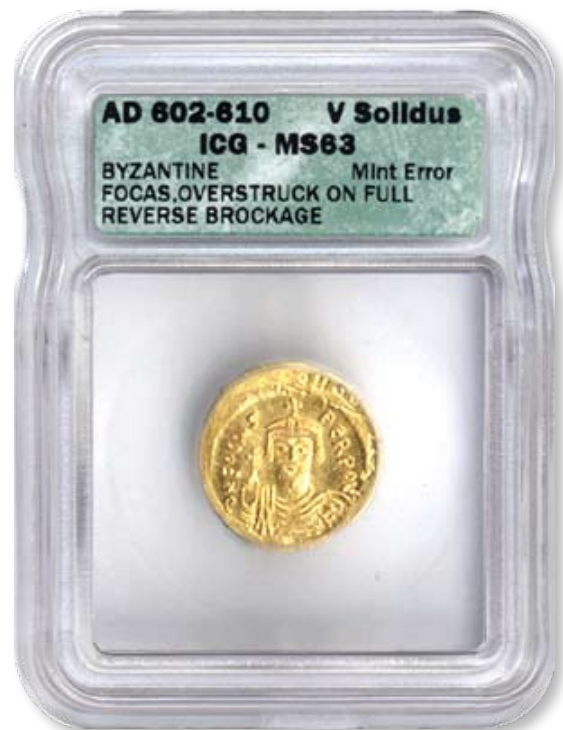


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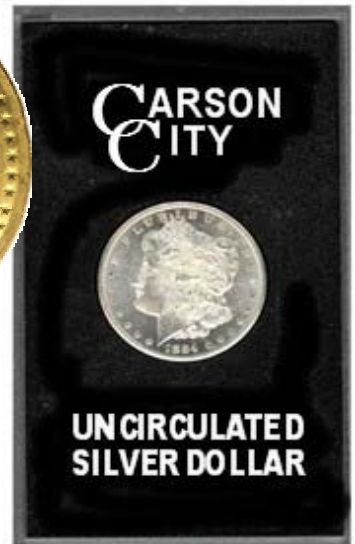
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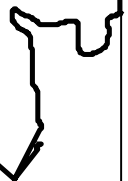
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ERROR WORLD

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The Error World on-line coin club exists for the purpose of advancing the knowledge and the field of error coin collecting.

Error World is dedicated to the promotion, discussion and dissemination of facts and ideas about error coinage, both domestic and world-wide.

Error World exists as a vehicle to bring collectors of both foreign and domestic error coinage together in a professional and relaxed atmosphere where they can exchange information, display photos and engage in lively debate about error coinage.

Error World is a non-profit organization with all revenues being put back into the club to provide improved services to the members of the club.

Error World will, from time to time, accept contributions from designated Patrons in the form of contest prizes, and/or cash to be used to defray club expenses.

Error World will, from time to time, attempt to obtain sponsors from the numismatic field who will bring price saving offers to Error World members.

Mike Byers is the Patron of errorworldclub.org



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MINTERRORNEWS™ MUSEUM

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

2000-P Sacagawea Dollar
Double Denom on Maryland Quarter
PCGS MS 65



1995 \$5 Gold Piece
Double Struck Partial Collar
ANACS MS 68



\$5 Eagle
5% Indent & Double Struck in Collar
PCGS MS 68



Mexico 50 Pesos
Struck 5% Off-Center



2002 Turkish Gold 50 Kur
100% Obverse Indent
ICG MS 66



Mexico Peso
Double Struck on a Washer



Cent Struck Thru Capped Die
Brockage
PCGS MS 64 BN



2000-P Sacagawea Dollar
Struck 18 Times
ANACS MS 63



1999 \$1 FRN
Obstructed Print Error
With Retained Tape and Cardboard



1970-S Proof Kennedy Half Dollar
Struck on Quarter Planchet
ANACS PF 66



1999-P SBA Dollar
Multi-Struck on Proof Planchet
ANACS MS 64



1876 Great Britain Half Sovereign
Full Brockage
ANACS AU 58



1979-D SBA Dollar
Off-Center Brockage From Off-Center
ANACS MS 65



1944-P Jefferson Nickel Transitional
Struck on Cu-Ni Planchet
PCGS VF 25



1944 Walking Liberty Half Dollar
Struck on Silver Quarter Planchet
PCGS MS 65



Double Denomination 11¢ Piece
Dime Overstruck Off-Center by a Cent



1879-O Morgan Dollar
Struck 20% Off-Center
PCGS VF 30



Canadian Olympic Commemorative
Overstruck by 1978 Canadian Cent



Proof 1957 Jefferson Nickel
Struck on a Lincoln Cent Copper Plan
(Wheat Ears)



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



1998 Roosevelt Dime
Struck on Cent Stock
ANACS MS 63 RD



1976-D Ike Dollar
Var 2 Double Struck
ANACS MS 64



Frequently Asked Questions

What is a Brockage?



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.

Frequently **A**sked **Q**uestions

What is a Counterbrockage?



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

Upcoming Coin Shows



Visit Mike Byers at his table.

Aug. 17-22	ANA World's Fair of Money
Sept. 9-12	Long Beach Coin & Collectables Expo
Oct. 28-30	Las Vegas Coin Show
Nov. 19-21	Santa Clara Coin Expo
Dec. 2-5	Baltimore Coin and Currency Convention

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Curved Clips	Obverse - K-1, K-7, K-12

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Mike Byers is a consultant to ANACS for Mint Errors

