

MINT **ERROR** NEWS MAGAZINE

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



minterrornews.com

Unique 1936 Commemorative Half Dollar Plaster & Galvanos Surface After 88 Years

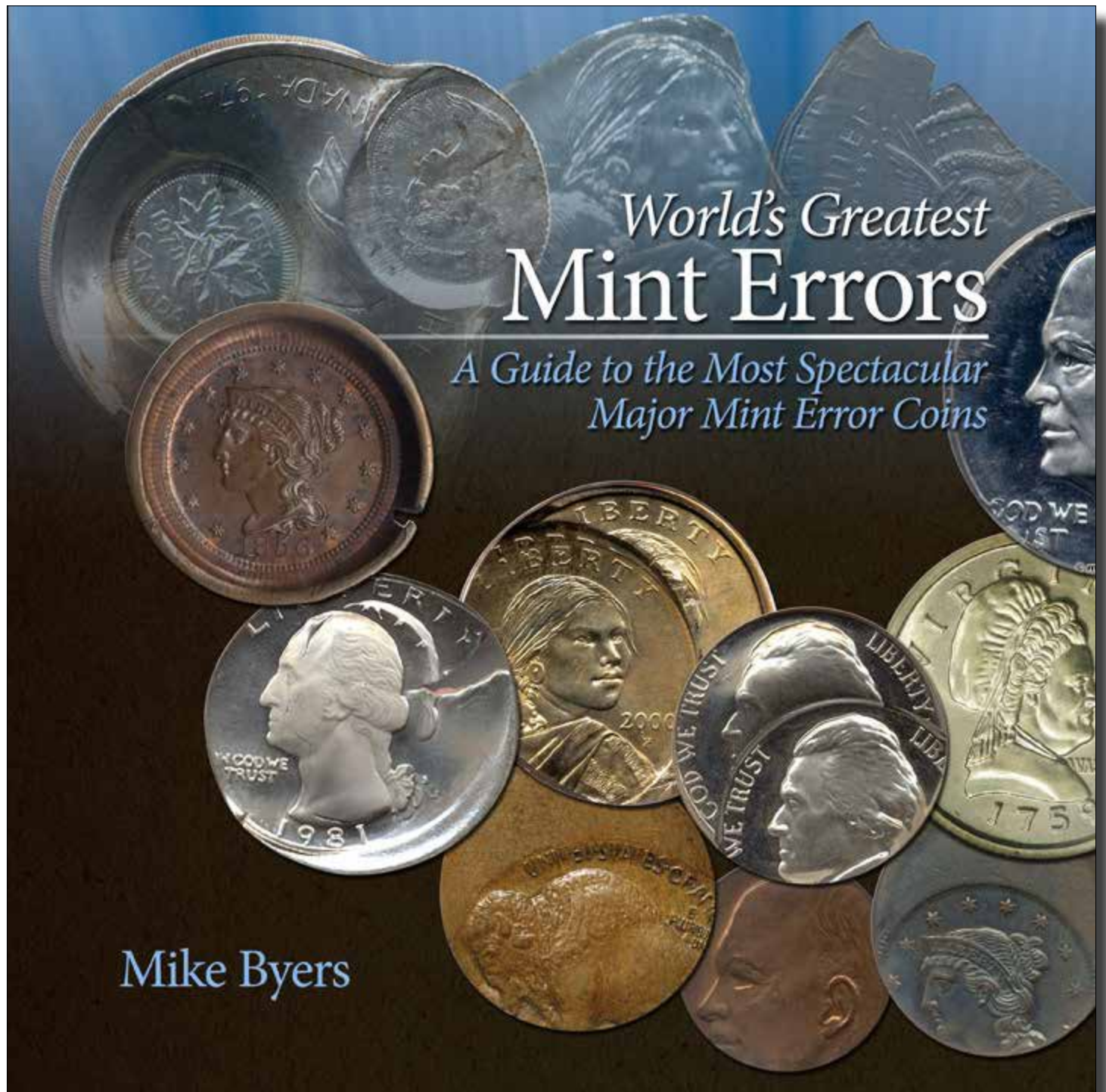


21 Page
Price Guide
Inside!

Front Page Coin World Cover Story!!

Issue 70
A Mike Byers
Publication

Now Available From Amazon.com and Zyrus Press



MINT ERROR NEWS MAGAZINE



Issue 70

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Mint Error News Magazine

Issue 70

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MINT**ERROR**NEWSTM MAGAZINE

Bringing the latest mint error news to the collector.



Mike Byers, Publisher & Editor, Welcomes You!

Welcome to Mint Error News Magazine, bringing the latest mint error news and information to the collector. This is our 19th year bringing you both an online PDF magazine and the Mint Error News website. There are over 1,300 articles, features, discoveries, news stories with mint error related info from the United States and around the World. Our website, minterrornews.com, has become the most popular and informative Internet resource for mint errors and is read by thousands of dealers and collectors.

Over the last 20 years with the advent of the internet millions of collectors have flocked to online auctions and dealer websites. Many people connect to various online forums and clubs to share knowledge and learn about Mint Errors. Everyone, including dealers, collectors and even investors have instant access to information as never before. The Mint Error market has experienced an explosion in collector interest over the last 20 years.

Time and again, rare and unique Mint Errors in the numismatic market have made headline news. Authentication and certification of Mint Errors is now commonplace. In 1991, ANACS was the first to authenticate, grade and encapsulate major Mint Errors. In 1999, PCGS and NGC began certifying Mint Errors. Major Mint Errors are now pursued, collected and traded just like patterns, territorial Gold, colonials and other interesting segments of numismatics.

In 1975, I purchased a 1900 Indian Head Cent struck on a \$2 1/2 Indian Gold blank planchet for \$7,750 at a major coin auction. That price ranked among the top five ever realized for a Mint Error that few dealers or serious collectors would even consider. At that time price guides for Mint Errors were nonexistent and today that Indian Head Cent struck in Gold is certified MS65 by PCGS and is valued at six figures.

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PUBLISHER & EDITOR

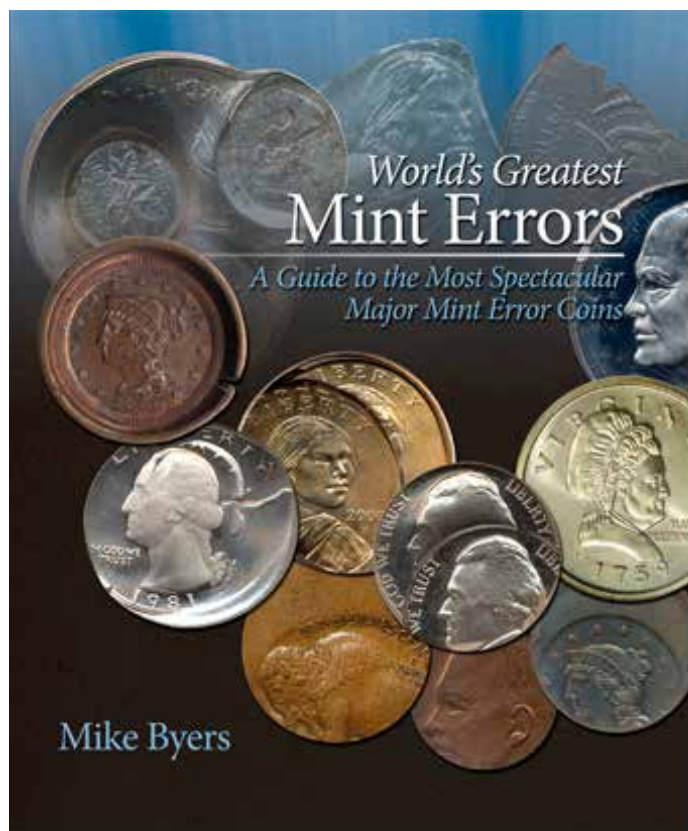


Mike Byers



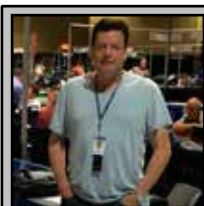
Mike Byers (mikebyers.com) is president of Mike Byers Inc. He has been a professional numismatist for over thirty-five years. He is one of the largest dealers handling U.S. Gold Coins, Patterns and Rarities certified by PCGS and NGC. He has handled major coin collections and attends every major coin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

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



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Mike Byers is the Publisher and Editor of Mint Error News. Consultants to Mint Error News are numismatic experts recognized worldwide including Heritage Auctions, Jim Stoutjesdyk, Dave Camire, Ron Guth, Marc Crane, Andy Lustig, Saul Teichman, Michael Faraone, Steven Contursi, Jeff Ylitalo, John Wang and Fred Weinberg (retired), Christopher Talbot Frank, Greg Bennick, Silvano DiGenova, Brian Hodge, Joe Cronin, Allen Rowe, Ian Russell and Jim Gately.



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Jim Gately

Expert on 20th Century U.S. Coinage
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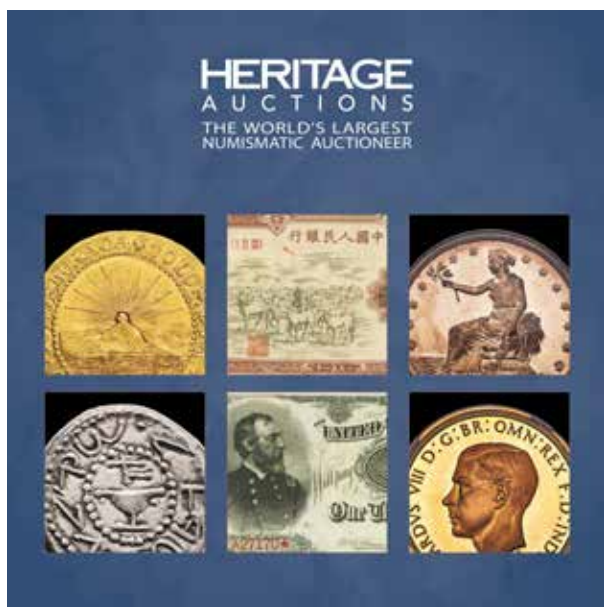
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Jim Stoutjesdyk

Jim Stoutjesdyk was named Vice President of Heritage Rare Coin Galleries in 2004. Since coming to Heritage in 1993, Jim has assumed a wide variety of responsibilities. He initially was hired as the Gallery Manager for Heritage's retail showroom. For several years he helped to develop Heritage's retail clientele and placed millions of dollars worth of rare coins with collectors. Jim's interest turned to wholesale trading and he quickly became a familiar face at coin shows across the nation. As Vice President, Jim's duties include buying and selling millions of dollars worth of rare coins each month, pricing all of the new coins available for sale each day, and overseeing the daily operations of the rare coin department. In 2019 the American Numismatic Association awarded Jim the very prestigious Doctor of Numismatics honorary degree.

Jim Stoutjesdyk is a Consultant to Mint Error News for U.S. Coins, Unique Items, Patterns and Mint Errors.



Heritage Auctions is the largest collectibles auctioneer and third largest auction house in the world, as well as the largest auction house founded in the U.S. We are also the undisputed Internet leader in our field, with more than 1.75 million online bidder-members registered on HA.com from all 195 countries. This loyal and growing community of collectors is a testament to the usefulness of our website, our reputation for professional business practices and our vast expertise in the field of art and collectibles.

Established in 1976, Heritage offers a wide range of U.S. & World Coins, Rare Currency, Fine & Decorative Art, American Art, Illustration Art, Modern & Contemporary Art, Urban Art, Comic Books & Comic Art, Movie Posters, Entertainment & Music Memorabilia, Jewelry & Timepieces, Luxury Handbags, Sports Collectibles, Historical & Political

Memorabilia, Rare Books & Manuscripts, Ethnographic Art, & Space Exploration Memorabilia, Civil War Memorabilia, Photographs, Nature & Science, Fine and Rare Wine, Luxury Real Estate, Pop Culture Collectibles, and more.

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



Dave Camire

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

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

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



Mike Faraone

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

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

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

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



Ron Guth

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

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



Marc Crane

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

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

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

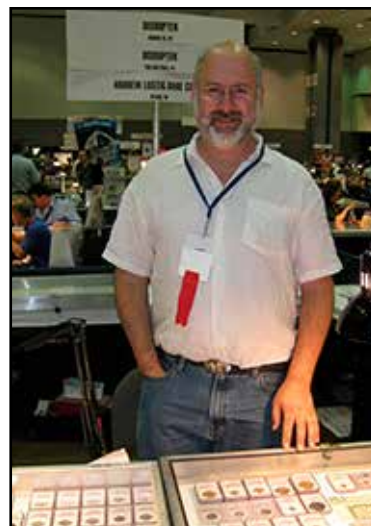
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Andy Lustig has been dealing in U.S. and World Coins since 1975 and has attended more than 2,000 coin shows and auctions.

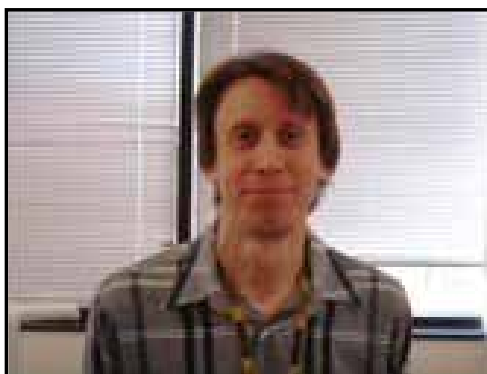
Andy is the co-founder of the Society of U.S. Pattern Collectors (uspatterns.com). He has been a member of the Professional Numismatists Guild (PNG #614) since 2005. He is a member of NGC and was also a former grader and authenticator for PCGS.

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

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



Andy Lustig



Saul Teichman

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

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

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

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

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



Steven L. Contursi

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Jeff Ylitalo

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

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

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

John Wang is an avid numismatic researcher and collector. His research focus is on absolute rarities including patterns, mint errors and exonomia, with particular interest in coin census, pedigrees, coin designers and minters. A historian at heart, John enjoys tracing coins and people through time.

John writes for Mint Error News, the So-Called Dollar Fellowship and Wikipedia. He is also a top contributor to Collectors Universe Message Forums. Beyond writing, John enjoys creating coins, including co-creating a 2021 Morgan Dollar commemorative with Moonlight Mint, and inspiring a Frank Gasparro Liberty Dollar pattern design commemorative with Grove Minting Company. A collector at heart, John maintains a set of So-Called Dollar rarities in the PCGS Set Registry. John is founder and editor at PrivateMintNews.com.



John Wang

John Wang is a Consultant to Mint Error News for Mint Errors and Patterns.



Fred Weinberg

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

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

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

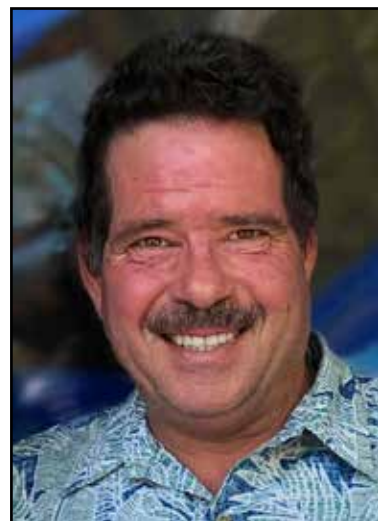
Fred Weinberg has now retired and was a Consultant to Mint Error News for Mint Errors and Die Trials.

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Christopher Talbot Frank is an error coin dealer of over 25 years and is doing business as CTF Error Coins. Christopher specializes in superior eye appealing error coinage with a wide variety of dramatic specimens. He has an artistic background as a professional photographer and now specializes in high end numismatic photography. Christopher handpicks every coin in his inventory based on eye appeal first and rarity second.

Chris's 800 plus certified coin inventory is basically an error coin type set in many dates and denominations. Although he carries all error types and dates, he specializes in mint state modern and the very rare ultra modern (2002-present) error coins. Christopher has authored many articles on error coins for Mint Error News over the last few years.

Christopher Talbot Frank is a consultant to Mint Error News for modern and dramatic Major Mint Errors.



Christopher Talbot Frank



Greg Bennick

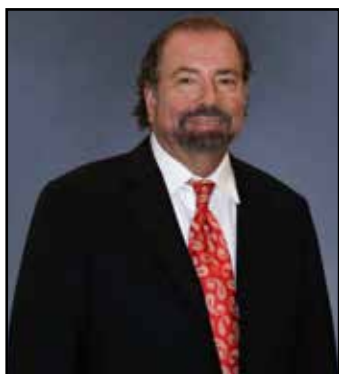
Greg Bennick is a collector and researcher of major mint errors and has been actively involved in the hobby since 1981 when he made his first major error purchase, a Liberty nickel on a cent planchet, at the age of ten.

A professional keynote speaker on the topic of Build a Better Now® for the corporate and association markets (gregbennick.com) Greg writes for multiple print outlets on major errors. He maintains an extensive personal library of error-related books, pamphlets, magazines, and ephemera going back to the dawn of the hobby in the 1950's.

Greg is a board member of CONECA, and focuses his study on major US and Canadian error coins, significant ancient and world errors, and the minting process.

Greg Bennick is a consultant to Mint Error News for Mint Errors and trends in the error market.

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Silvano DiGenova

Tangible Investments founder and president Silvano DiGenova is an authority on the rare coin market, grading, authenticity, and appraisals. In fact, since Silvano co-founded the renowned Professional Coin Grading Service (PCGS) and designed the PCGS coin grading standards, you could actually say he wrote the book on coin grading.

Millions of collectors and investors depend on Silvano DiGenova's expertise every day. He has been featured in Fortune Magazine's "People to Watch," quoted on the front page of The Wall Street Journal, interviewed in hundreds of U.S. newspapers, and has appeared several times as a commentator on CNN, FNN, CNBC, the Discovery Channel, the History Channel, and more.

Silvano DiGenova is a consultant to Mint Error News for Patterns and Unique & Esoteric U.S. Coinage.

Brian Hodge is a Partner and the President of Numismatics at Minshull Trading. Over the last three decades years they have been a leader in the numismatic industry and have grown into a formidable market maker, garnering the respect of every major market player.

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



Brian Hodge

Brian Hodge is a consultant to Mint Error News for Specimen Coinage and Unique U.S. Coins.

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Joe Cronin

Joe Cronin is currently a History teacher, a former U.S. Treasury Department law enforcement officer, and has been a coin collector for over thirty years. Within the last ten years he has focused more on Mint errors, and also fake and altered coins made to resemble genuine errors.

He is the author of the popular error reference book, *Mint Errors to Die For*, has written articles for CONECA's *Errorscope*, and is the creator and moderator of the Facebook® page, "Joe Cronin's Mint Errors Explained." Joe often attends coin shows in the Western N.Y. area with educational tables on Mint errors and Henning nickels. Feel free to contact Joe at jcro57@yahoo.com.

Joe Cronin is a consultant to Mint Error News for Mint Errors and Counterfeit/Altered coins made to resemble genuine errors.

Allen Rowe is the owner of Northern Nevada Coin, which specializes in buying silver dollars, gold coins, Carson City coins, gold scrap, complete collections, estates, hoards, investment holdings, coins, silver bullion, gold billion, and rare paper money from collectors, investors, and other coin dealers. He has been buying gold in Carson City, Reno, Sparks, Minden, Gardnerville, Lake Tahoe, Fallon, Virginia City, and northern Nevada since 1993.

An interesting array of dollar errors is currently available to be viewed on Northern Nevada Coin's website brokencc.com. The gallery includes several off-center Morgan dollars, a broadstruck Morgan, a spectacularly broadstruck Peace dollar, an example of a rotated reverse, a blank silver dollar planchet, and the Amazing Broken CC.



Allen Rowe

Allen Rowe is a consultant to Mint Error News for Morgan and Peace Dollar Mint Errors, especially mint errors and rarities from the Carson City Mint.

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Ian is president and co-founder of GreatCollections Coin & Paper Money Auctions. From a young age, Ian was interested in collectibles and started working on weekends for a stamp dealer in Sydney, Australia at age 14. From there he learned about auctions at Stanley Gibbons Australia, personally handling many important sales including the Purcell Collection of Kangaroo and Map Series, the Mackey Collection of Australian States/Pacific Islands and the Morrison Hill China Collection. Ian also put together the company's first paper money auction featuring one of the finest New Zealand bank note collections ever formed.

Ian is a member of the prestigious Professional Numismatists Guild, member 785 and abides by the PNG Code of Ethics. In 2021, CoinWorld Magazine named Ian one of the most influential people in numismatics. Contact Ian Russell at ian@greatcollections.com.



Ian Russell

Great Collections holds the record auctioning the famous \$1 Sacagawea obverse muled with a Quarter reverse for \$194,062.50.

Ian Russell is a consultant to Mint Error News for Error Coins and Patterns.



Jim Gately

Jim Gately is the owner of the #1 ranked PCGS registry set of Buffalo Nickels. He also has other registry sets with PCGS.

He purchased the unique 1913 Gold Buffalo Nickel from Mike Byers for \$400,000 and proudly included it in his set.

Jim is an expert on 20th Century U.S. coinage with an emphasis on Buffalo Nickels. He is a consultant to Mint Error News for Double Dies and Overdates.

UNIQUE 1936 COMMEMORATIVE HALF DOLLAR PLASTER & GALVANOS SURFACE AFTER 88 YEARS

by Mike Byers (mikebyers.com)



***Front Page Coin World!!
July 8, 2024 Cover Story***

UNIQUE 1936 COMMEMORATIVE HALF DOLLAR PLASTER & GALVANOS SURFACE AFTER 88 YEARS

A collection of a 14-inch reverse plaster, a 10-inch obverse galvano, a 10-inch reverse galvano and a designed by Howard Weinman for the Long Island Tercentenary U.S. Commemorative Half Dollar surfaced in 2024. These were previously unknown to the numismatic community. Howard Weinman passed away in 1976 and these remained in his family's personal collection until they were sold privately in 2024. His father, Adolph A. Weinman, designed the Mercury dime and the Walking Liberty half dollar.

A plaster is the model made during the design process of a coin or medal. They are sculpted in a much larger size than the actual size of the final coin or medal. Plaster casts can be positive or negative and the artist is able to add or carve additional detail.

The reverse plaster has a 14-inch diameter and an inner diameter of 10-inches, which matches the galvanos. The Medallic Art Company applied a silver matte finish. It is in superb condition and does not exhibit any chips or wear within the 10-inch inner diameter, which is typical with most plasters.

In numismatic and medallic work, a galvano is always one-sided and made by placing a bas-relief mold or pattern (of plaster, plastic or metal) in an electrolytic tank containing an electrolyte solution. Galvanos can be made positive or negative (provided the pattern is the opposite: a positive pattern makes a negative galvano). In the numismatic and medallic field, negative galvanos are the form of pattern making of a bas-relief to be converted into a die. Galvano casts are often mounted on wood

UNIQUE 1936 COMMEMORATIVE HALF DOLLAR PLASTER & GALVANOS SURFACE AFTER 88 YEARS

and become a very desirable wall hanging.

The obverse galvano features the adopted design and has an antique silver matte finish. It depicts a male Dutch settler and an Algonquian Indian. This galvano was produced by Medallie Art Co. in 1936 as notated on back of the original wood frame.

The reverse galvano features the adopted design and has an antique silver matte finish. It depicts a Dutch sailing ship. This galvano was produced by Medallie Art Co. in 1936 as notated on back of the original wood frame.

The obverse and reverse galvanos are virtually “as produced” and are in superb original condition. Since they were kept within the family for 88 years they do not exhibit the typical handling marks, wear or blemishes.

Accompanied with the galvanos and plaster are two full page newspaper articles in the Brooklyn Daily Eagle and the Long Island Sunday Press from April 1936. These articles feature photographs of Howard Weinman sculpting in his studio and completing the plasters for the obverse and reverse of the Long Island Half Dollar Commemorative.

Also included are two original sepia tone photographs of Howard Weinman at his home in Colchester, VT (circa 1935) sculpting his plasters for his U.S. Half Dollar. One features him outside near the ocean and the other depicts him in his studio.

Howard Weinman was the son of Adolph Weinman, who designed the U.S. Walking Liberty Half Dollar and the U.S. Mercury Dime.

UNIQUE 1936 COMMEMORATIVE HALF DOLLAR PLASTER & GALVANOS SURFACE AFTER 88 YEARS

A plaster with Howard Weinman's first design of the obverse is featured on page 187 of Don Taxay's book *An Illustrated History of US Commemorative Coinage*. This early design depicts "IN GOD WE TRUST" instead of "E PLURIBUS UNUM" which is what appears on the obverse of the adopted design.

Both the reverse galvano and the reverse plaster have the adopted design but are missing "IN GOD WE TRUST" which was added under the ship at a later date.

Taxay lists 142 silver commemoratives, 85 plasters, but NO galvanos as they are extremely rare in private hands.

In *The Encyclopedia of United States Silver & Gold Commemorative Coins* by Anthony Swiatek and Walter Breen, there are also NO

galvanos referenced. Regarding this Long Island Half Dollar Commemorative, they mention that after being approved by the Federal Commission of Fine Arts, the models were sent to Medallic Art Company. Then, before the Philadelphia Mint struck 100,000 coins, John R. Sinnock, Engraver of the Mint, added "IN GOD WE TRUST" below the ship.

During the 20th century, the Medallic Art Co. produced galvanos for James Earle Fraser, Laura Gardin Fraser, Victor D. Brenner, Howard Weinman, and many others. History was made when a record setting price was realized in a 2024 Stack's Bowers auction of a reverse Galvano by James Earle Fraser of his iconic Buffalo Nickel. It was produced by the Medallic Art Company and was sold for \$180,000.

According to USPatterns (uspatterns.com) and other Numismatic experts, there are only 6 known galvanos for U.S. coins in private hands:

- Judd 1512 Reverse Galvano of the Eagle for the 1877 Half Dollar
- 1913 Bronze Galvano Reverse of the Buffalo Nickel
- 1916 MacNeil Quarter Dollar Obverse Galvano
- 1916 MacNeil Quarter Dollar Reverse Galvano
- 1936 Obverse Galvano Long Island Half Dollar
- 1936 Reverse Galvano Long Island Half Dollar

UNIQUE 1936 COMMEMORATIVE HALF DOLLAR PLASTER & GALVANOS SURFACE AFTER 88 YEARS

The reverse plaster showing the Dutch sailing ship is in superb condition. The Medalllic Art Company applied a silver matte finish.



UNIQUE 1936 COMMEMORATIVE HALF DOLLAR PLASTER & GALVANOS SURFACE AFTER 88 YEARS

Engraved on the plaster is:
"Master Model as before Second Mould - Type #2"



UNIQUE 1936 COMMEMORATIVE HALF DOLLAR PLASTER & GALVANOS SURFACE AFTER 88 YEARS

The obverse and reverse galvanos are virtually "as produced" and are in superb original condition. The Medallion Art Company applied an antique silver matte finish to each galvano.



UNIQUE 1936 COMMEMORATIVE HALF DOLLAR PLASTER & GALVANOS SURFACE AFTER 88 YEARS



UNIQUE 1936 COMMEMORATIVE HALF DOLLAR PLASTER & GALVANOS SURFACE AFTER 88 YEARS

The galvanos were mounted to hardwood plaques by the Medallion Art Company in 1936.



UNIQUE 1936 COMMEMORATIVE HALF DOLLAR PLASTER & GALVANOS SURFACE AFTER 88 YEARS

The back of the obverse galvano clearly shows the incuse design since an antique silver matte finish was applied to preserve it.



UNIQUE 1936 COMMEMORATIVE HALF DOLLAR PLASTER & GALVANOS SURFACE AFTER 88 YEARS

The back of the reverse galvano clearly shows the incuse design since an antique silver matte finish was applied to preserve it.



UNIQUE 1936 COMMEMORATIVE HALF DOLLAR PLASTER & GALVANOS SURFACE AFTER 88 YEARS

The obverse and reverse galvanos are featured on the USPatterns website (uspatterns.com) in the Design Sketches, Models & Galvanos section.

uspatterns.com



1936 Galvano of the Obverse of the Long Island Tercentenary U.S. Commemorative Half Dollar
by Mike Byers
May 24, 2024

uspatterns.com



1936 Galvano of the Reverse of the Long Island Tercentenary U.S. Commemorative Half Dollar
by Mike Byers
May 24, 2024

UNIQUE 1936 COMMEMORATIVE HALF DOLLAR PLASTER & GALVANOS SURFACE AFTER 88 YEARS

Four Long Island Half Dollar Commemoratives were attached to the hardwood plaques by the Medallic Art Company in 1936. They were carefully removed, examined and weighed. These coins were struck by the Philadelphia Mint, are die struck both sides, have reeding, and weigh 12.5 grams. It appears that these four coins have the same antique silver matte finish as the galvanos.

Long Island Half Dollar Commemorative Obverse (from obverse galvano plaque)



UNIQUE 1936 COMMEMORATIVE HALF DOLLAR PLASTER & GALVANOS SURFACE AFTER 88 YEARS

Long Island Half Dollar Commemorative Reverse (from obverse galvano plaque)



UNIQUE 1936 COMMEMORATIVE HALF DOLLAR PLASTER & GALVANOS SURFACE AFTER 88 YEARS

Long Island Half Dollar Commemorative Obverse (from reverse galvano plaque)



UNIQUE 1936 COMMEMORATIVE HALF DOLLAR PLASTER & GALVANOS SURFACE AFTER 88 YEARS

Long Island Half Dollar Commemorative Reverse (from reverse galvano plaque)



UNIQUE 1936 COMMEMORATIVE HALF DOLLAR PLASTER & GALVANOS SURFACE AFTER 88 YEARS

A nut was welded to the back of each coin, which accounts for the extra gram in the weight.



UNIQUE 1936 COMMEMORATIVE HALF DOLLAR PLASTER & GALVANOS SURFACE AFTER 88 YEARS



UNIQUE 1936 COMMEMORATIVE HALF DOLLAR PLASTER & GALVANOS SURFACE AFTER 88 YEARS

Accompanied with the galvanos and plaster are two full page newspaper articles in the Brooklyn Daily Eagle and the Long Island Sunday Press from April 1936.

BROOKLYN DAILY EAGLE, NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 15, 1936

Forest Hills Sculptor Works Night and Day To Complete Coin Design for Tercentenary

One-and-One-Eighth-Inch Design Harder to Make Than One That Will Stretch 109 Feet, Says Artist

By EVELYN MARSH

A one-and-one-eighth inch design is harder to make than one that will stretch 109 feet, says Howard Weinman, the Forest Hills sculptor who will design the 1936 Long Island Tercentenary commemorative half dollar.

Looking more like an athletic physician than an artist, in his white coat, the six-foot, husky young sculptor is working day and night on the new coin.

His studio at 324 Greenway South, Forest Hills, which he shares with his father, the noted sculptor, Adolphe Alexander Weinman, is filled with sketches, sculptor's sketches, in clay and plaster.

A Year's Work

An ordinary coin requires at least a year for planning and execution. Weinman has a few months to draw his designs, submit his casts, have them approved by the Tercentenary committee, tested at the mint, revised, the dies made and the coins circulated.

Early in the morning he is at the studio, working in front of the north-facing glassed side. In the

Colonial Governor To Greet Lehman

Rufus King, Colonial Governor of New York Province, will greet Governor Lehman when the Brooklyn-to-Montauk caravan stops at Jamaica during the Long Island Tercentenary observance early in June.

At a meeting last night of the Jamaica Committee for the Tercentenary, held at the Y. M. C. A., it was decided that a pageant in Colonial costume be enacted in King Park, Jamaica, where the Rufus King home stands. A Jamaica citizen will play the role of Governor King. Governor Lehman will accompany the caravan in person.

The date of the caravan has not been settled. Thomas F. Malone is chairman of the Jamaica committee. Mrs. J. Sheldon Poedick, vice chairman, will arrange the pageant.



Howard Weinman at his easel, upon which stands a partly finished tentative design for the Tercentenary coin.



A Sample of Weinman's Work

afternoon, he may be poring over original documents on the early history of Long Island. Night finds him back at the studio, peering through his glasses at circular designs. "A few hours looking at round pieces can ruin a fellow, too," he says, smiling wryly.

Sketches in Clay

"The coinmaker has many problems. First of all, there is the problem of design. It must look well raised. I could draw any number of pretty fancies on paper, but raise them, and they just don't do. That's why I make my sketches in

clay, so that I think in raised surfaces.

"Then, the design must be definite and striking. It must tell the whole story at a glance. It must be simple enough to be minted with but one strike. Medals can be struck and re-struck until the design stands out; a coin for general circulation has to go into the machine once and come out perfect. And the design must be such that it will wear well, survive constant handling.

"Add to that the restrictions of a one-inch or so space, a circular form, essential printing, and you've just begun your worries. You see, there's the little item of subject matter.

"Records of Colonial life about 1636 are singularly barren. Men seemed to live in those days, not write."

He pointed to a 19-inch cast of two heads, one of a Dutch colonist, the other of an Indian. "I thought that would tell my story pretty well, but I'm having difficulty finding an authentic picture of a Dutchman who lived on Long Island 300 years

ago. Just any Dutchman won't do. A coin is too important to have a fictional design."

No Variation Allowed

Weinman first makes his clay models. Then he picks a few likely designs and makes plaster medallions about 18 inches in diameter. The medallion is reduced to 8 inches, and finally to coin size. All the time the design doesn't vary by a hair's breadth. At least, that's the idea.

There is a tradition of distinguished achievement in the Weinman family. The father is past president of the National Sculpture Society, winner of the Fine Arts Medal of the American Institute of Architects, designer of the 50 and 10 cent silver coins now in circulation, and creator of many famous pieces of sculpture.

Father and son designed the pediment on the Archives Building and the reliefs on the new Supreme Court Building in Washington. For the last seven years Howard Weinman has worked with his father. Before that he was apprenticed to Ezra Winter, the murals painter.

"I didn't begin my artistic work very early," said Weinman implicitly. "The earliest record of my painting is at the age of 5. Those were some pictures! I made models and dra-

ings all through my childhood, but nothing very exciting happened to me."

The young sculptor skipped modestly over autobiography. He mentioned a hazy period at Stuyvesant High School, a first prize in life-drawing at the Grand Central Art School, where he studied for several years, and undefined prizes at the National Academy of Design. Married? "Sure. Two years ago. Elisabeth does medical research at the Rockefeller Institute."

Howard Weinman impresses one with his good-nature and easy temper. But there's nothing mild about his feeling on the function of art. "So-called modern mural painters and sculptors are all wrong, I think, when they try to express modern themes by portraying the most sordid, depressing elements in our civilization. They are fine cartoonists, and I don't mean that in any derogatory sense, but their message should be made in a small compass, not sprawled over a 60-foot wall.

"True art is no the portrayal of the various floors of a tenement house on a huge scale. True art should rather show things as they should be, leave the campaigning to the writers. Art should be an inspiration, whether it's the facade of a building you are looking at, or the obverse side of a 50-cent piece."

LONG ISLAND SUNDAY PRESS, APRIL 19, 1936.

NG PAVING START

Sculptor Needs Two More Months To Complete Tercentenary Coin

Weeks of Research Became Part of Background

By DOROTHY SMITH

Two months to go—two months of good solid work for Howard Weinman before the design for the Tercentenary half-dollar will be completed.

When you hold the slender silver disk in your hand, you'll see on the upper surface the head of a long-haired, bearded Dutchman and the head of an Indian, both in profile.

Turn it over and you'll see a three-masted sailing vessel of the type that brought the first Dutch colonists to Long Island.

Unless you're different from the ordinary run of mortals, you won't think of the long weeks of painstaking work, the endless search for authentic records, drawings, engravings and whatnot, that went into the making of that coin you will buy for exactly \$1.18.

With the patience of a father unraveling the mysteries of the universe for a curious child, Weinman explains just how one goes about designing a commemorative coin, and what stages the work passes through.

Many Figures

We all under the great north window of his light-flooded studio at 234 Greenway south, Forest Hills. All around us are figures, panels in relief, medallions, all sorts of sculptor's tools and sketches in plaster and clay.

He talks quietly, this tall young man who is so absorbed in his work, with expressive gestures of his strong artist's hands. He moves quietly about the room, looking for this sketch and that, so that his father, who stands at an easel across the studio, will not be disturbed.

Adolph Weinman, a courtly gentleman with a white beard, who grows the bravest display of daffodils on Greenway south, is one of the most distinguished of American sculptors.

His chisel has carved out dozens of public monuments, facades on government buildings, and, what are more familiar sights to you, the half-dollar and the dime in your pocket.

But back to the Indian and the Dutchman. Both heads are idealized, for Weinman wants them to epitomize the nobility of character that he believes were inherent in each.

The Red man is a stern, proud fellow, with a nose and chin that mean business. There aren't any trimmings of fancy feathers and beads—just the face of one of nature's

Indian Mistreated

Doesn't believe the Indians given a fair deal in the



Howard Weinman, who was chosen by the Tercentenary Committee to design the commemorative half-dollar, working in his studio on a preliminary sculptor's sketch in clay.

literature of 300 years ago.

"Take the records of David Petersen De Vries, for instance," he says. "They were obviously written for home consumption, and they make the Indian out to be a lot worse than he really was."

The Dutchman looks as though he had the vision, the determination and the strength that colonists in a wilderness needed.

The two heads were Weinman's first idea for the coin, and after trying out several variations, he went back to his original conception. One that he worked out showed full-length figures of two men, flanked by two children.

"You can see that these figures would be too squat," he said, rummaging around for a five-inch sketch in plaster. "A drawing would never have showed that."

On an easel in the studio there is a preliminary model in clay, about 19 inches in diameter, of the two heads that will be used.

"Very rough, of course," says the sculptor.

"Not so rough," we think, "if they can reveal that much character delineation."

Symbolic Ship

The ship that will appear on the reverse side of the coin is something that would just naturally have to be included in anything symbolic of the history of Long Island, Weinman believes.

Finding out just what sort of vessels were in use in 1636 wasn't exactly an easy job. Most of the pictures in existence show types that he thinks were too elaborate to have been used by the men from Holland, who settled in America.

He consulted the New York Historical Society, the American Netherlands Association and the Netherlands Consulate. He was finally directed to Dr. J. A. Barnouw, professor of Dutch language and literature at Columbia, who showed him a collection of engravings. Now he's waiting for word from the Mariners' Museum at Newport News.

The first stage of the design

silvered over, to show just what the effect would be. It must now be enlarged to nine inches, and then to 19 inches. In these successive enlargements, while nothing of the original is lost, the detail becomes more evident.

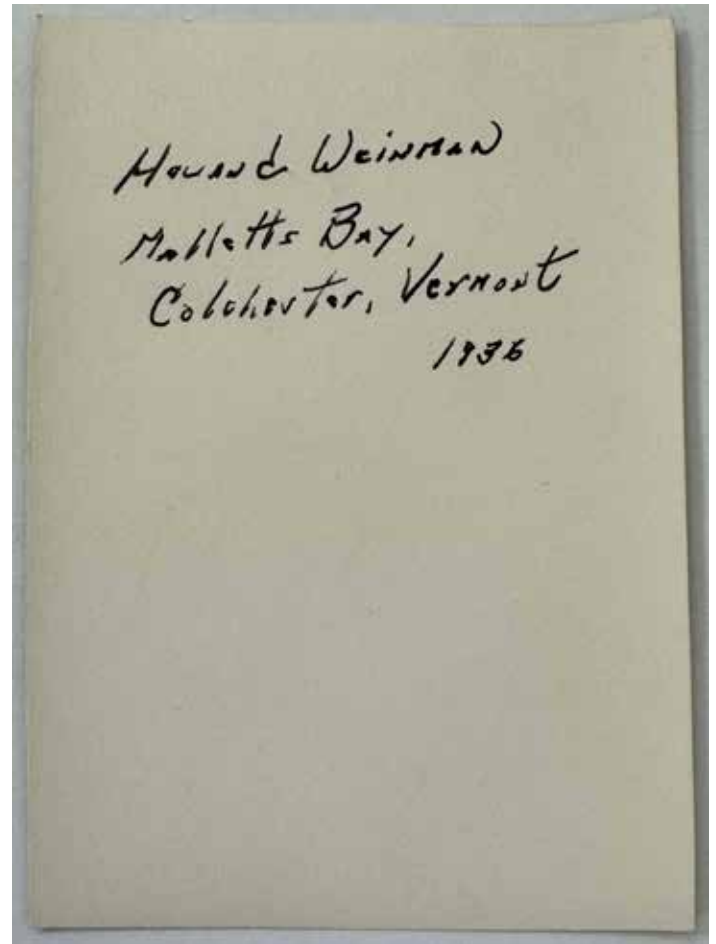
The design, after approval by the Tercentenary Committee, the Treasury Department and the Federal Art Commission, will be cast and reduced in size until it becomes the size of the half dollar. Then it will be minted.

There would be a great deal more work attached to designing a coin for general circulation, for then its wearing qualities would have to be considered. Weinman would expect to take at least six months on such a job.

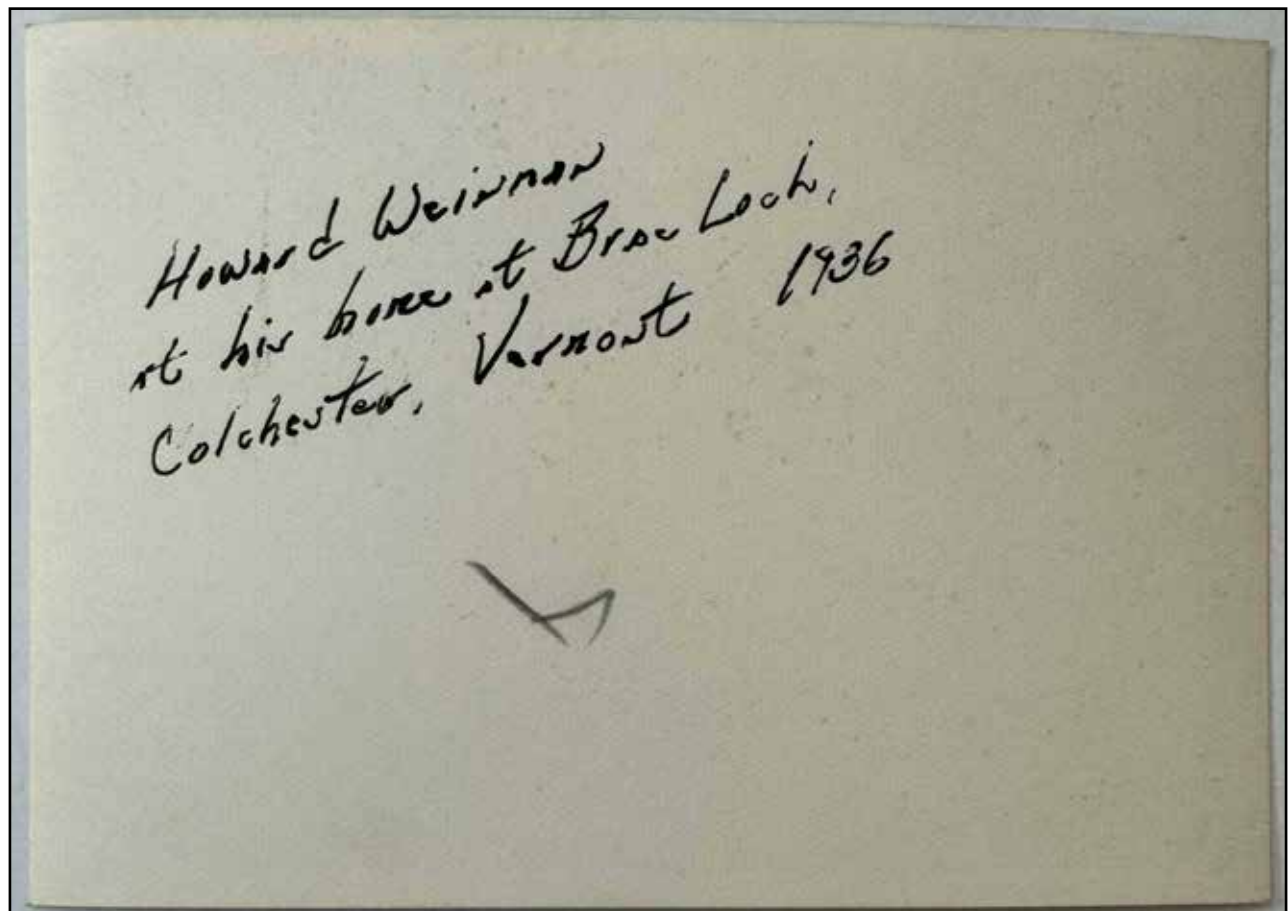
During the last few years he has been working with his father on the pediment on the Archives Building, the reliefs on the new Supreme Court Building and the Federal Post Office Building in Washington.

UNIQUE 1936 COMMEMORATIVE HALF DOLLAR PLASTER & GALVANOS SURFACE AFTER 88 YEARS

Also included are two original sepia tone photographs of Howard Weinman at his home in Colchester, VT sculpting his plasters for his U.S. Half Dollar. One features him outside near the ocean and the other depicts him in his studio.



UNIQUE 1936 COMMEMORATIVE HALF DOLLAR PLASTER & GALVANOS SURFACE AFTER 88 YEARS



UNIQUE 1936 COMMEMORATIVE HALF DOLLAR PLASTER & GALVANOS SURFACE AFTER 88 YEARS

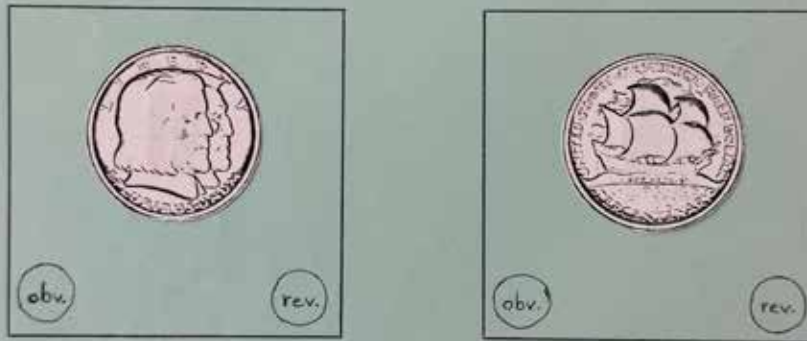
This letter from the Estate of Howard Kenneth Weinman describes the special presentation by The Medalllic Art Company for the galvanos and coins on the hardwood plaques.

FROM THE ESTATE OF HOWARD KENNETH WEINMAN

The Obverse and Reverse Galvanos bearing the design of the Long Island Tercentenary Coin of 1936.

Obverse Galvano, silver plated, and mounted on 16"x16" hardwood (mahogany). Mounted at the lower left corner, a Long Island Commemorative Coin with obverse design. Mounted at the lower right corner, a Long Island Commemorative Coin with reverse design.

Reverse Galvano, silver plated, and mounted on 16"x16" hardwood (mahogany), with duplicate mountings of Long Island Commemorative Coins at corners.



The silver-plated galvanos themselves measure ten inches in diameter and were mounted to the hardwood plaques by the Medalllic Art Company.

The four Long Island Commemorative Coins mounted at the lower corners appear to be uncirculated in grade, although there is some pitting on each coin (more noticeable on the obverses of the coins).

EARLY SILVER DOLLARS
TARGET FOR FAKES **p. 31**

BASEBALL MEDAL OFFERS
HISTORIC INSIGHT **p. 32**

LINCOLN, WHEAT REVERSE
CENTS IN ROLLS **p. 34**

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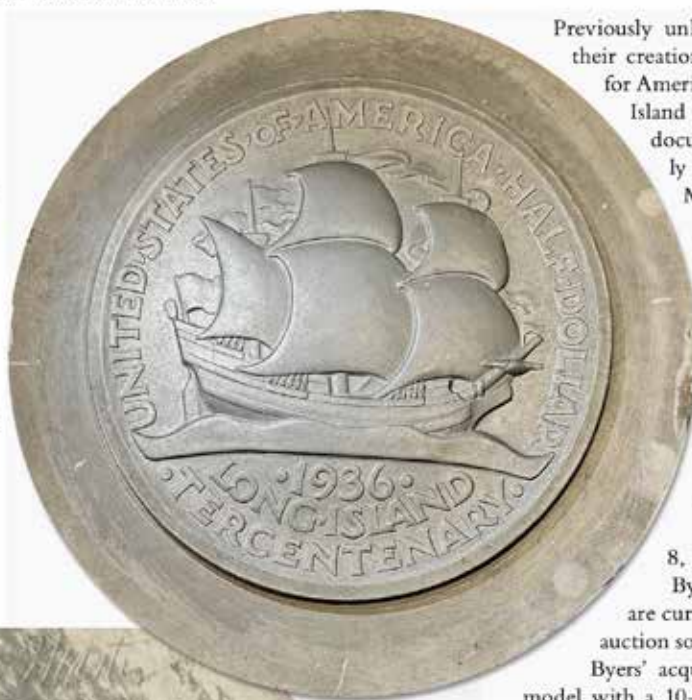
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Discovery of sculptor's 1930s work

Professional coin dealer-collector obtains galvanos, plasters and corroborating papers

by **Paul Gilkes**, Coin World Senior Editor

14-inch reverse plaster for Howard Weinman's 1936 Long Island Tercentenary half dollar is now known to the numismatic market, after being held in the American sculptor's family's numismatic collection for the past 88 years. Etched into the plaster mold's border are details identifying what the model is. Images provided by Mike Byers, Mike Byers Inc.



Previously unknown to the numismatic community since their creation 88 years ago, a plaster model and galvanos for American sculptor Howard K. Weinman's 1936 Long Island Tercentenary half dollar along with associated documentation have been acquired from his family by professional numismatist Mike Byers from Mike Byers Inc., in Las Vegas, Nevada.

Howard Weinman — one of the sons of noted sculptor Adolph A. Weinman, who designed the Winged Liberty Head dime and Walking Liberty half dollar — died at age 75 in Milton, Vermont, on March 1, 1976, and the plaster model and galvanos were held by the family since then. Howard Weinman's brother, Adolph's other son, Robert, was a renowned medallic sculptor in his own right.

Robert Weinman died Sept. 7, 2003, at age 88.

Adolph Weinman passed away at 81 on Aug. 8, 1952, in Port Chester, New York.

Byers says the models and supportive materials are currently not for sale, but may be placed for public auction sometime during calendar year 2025.

Byers' acquisition comprises a 14-inch diameter plaster model with a 10-inch inner diameter of the 1936 commemorative half dollar's reverse, 10-inch obverse and reverse galvanos of Weinman's commemorative half dollar designs, documentation from Weinman's estate detailing the models, as well as contemporary 1936

Long Island plasters on page 39



IN THE NEWS

- **CCAC** considers 2026 dollar designs **p. 5**
- **2024** Proof dollars offered in September **p. 6**
- **SPINK** sells low serial no. Charles III notes **p. 16**
- **BATMAN** logo on silver coin made for Niue **p. 18**

PLUS:

**COIN VALUES
SPOTLIGHT
GOODACRE
PRESENTATION
SACAGAWEA
DOLLAR p. 20**

UNIQUE 1936 COMMEMORATIVE HALF DOLLAR PLASTER & GALVANOS SURFACE AFTER 88 YEARS



The 10-inch obverse and reverse galvanos for the 1936 commemorative half dollar are mounted on 16-inch by 16-inch mahogany plaques, each of which also carries examples of the 90-percent silver half dollars struck at the Philadelphia Mint.

Long Island plasters from page 1 newspaper clippings from the Long Island Sunday Press and Brooklyn Daily Eagle.

Also included are two sepia-toned photographs depicting Howard Weinman in 1935 working on the half dollar preparations at his Colchester, Vermont home.

Plaster models are made during the design process as part of preparing the necessary tooling and dies for producing the actual coins. The plaster models may be either positive or negative images, illustrating details in relief as they will actually appear on a struck coin, or sunken and in reverse, for adjustments to be made before creating another plaster model.

Medallic Art Company had applied a silver matte finish to the surface of the reverse plaster model.

According to Byers, "In numismatic and medallic work, a



A single nut was used to mount each of the commemorative silver half dollars to the wooden plaques.

galvano is always one-sided and made by placing a bas-relief mold or pattern (of plaster, plastic or metal) in an electrolytic tank containing an electrolyte solution. Galvanos can be made positive or negative (provided the pattern is the opposite: a positive pattern makes a negative galvano). In the numismatic and medallic field, negative galvanos are the form of pattern making of a bas-relief to be converted into a die. Galvano casts are often mounted on wood and become a very desirable wall hanging."

The galvanos Byers secured from Howard Weinman's fami-



Images illustrate the backs of the obverse and reverse galvanos for the half dollar.

ly are silver-plated and mounted on 16-inch by 16-inch mahogany plaques, with struck commemorative half dollars mounted below left and right of the respective galvano to illustrate the actual coin designs as intended.

The obverse galvano features Weinman's adopted design depicting a male Dutch settler in a conjoined portrait with an Algonquin brave. The galvano of the reverse depicts the medal's adopted reverse illustrating a Dutch sailing vessel.

Byers explains that in numismatic writer Don Taxay's reference, *An Illustrated History of U.S. Commemorative Coinage*, the author published an image of one of Weinman's early obverse renditions for the commemorative half dollar, de-

picting IN GOD WE TRUST instead of the E PLURIBUS UNUM that appears on the obverse of the adopted design.

Both the reverse galvano and reverse plaster that Byers secured bear the adopted design, but are missing IN GOD WE TRUST, which was added beneath the sailing vessel at a later date.

In Anthony Swiatek and Walter Breen's reference *The Encyclopedia of United States Silver & Gold*

Commemorative Coins, the researchers noted that before the Philadelphia Mint executed production of 100,000 of the 1936 Long Island Tercentenary half dollars, the eighth chief engraver of the United States Mint, John R. Sinnock, added IN GOD WE TRUST below the sailing vessel on the reverse.

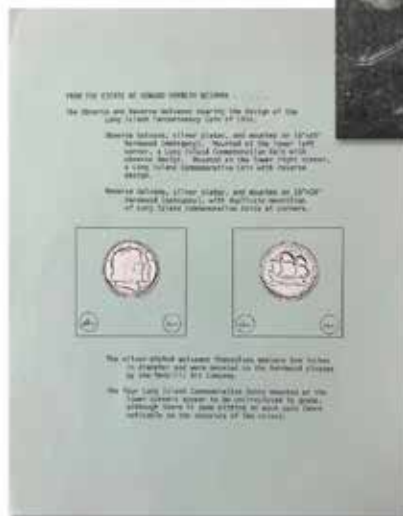
Additional information can be found online on Byers' website at <https://minterrornews.com/long-island.html> or on the website of USpatterns.com. ©



The April 19, 1936, "Long Island Sunday Press" shows Howard Weinman at work on the half dollar.



Images illustrate two of the 1936 Long Island Tercentenary half dollars that were mounted on the mahogany plaques with the galvanos.



A letter provided by Howard K. Newman's estate outlines the composition of the galvano displays.

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BUFFALO NICKEL BRONZE GALVANO BY JAMES FRASER SELLS FOR RECORD PRICE OF \$180,000 IN AUCTION

by Mike Byers (mikebyers.com)

Stack's Bowers sold this Bronze Galvano of James Earle Fraser's Buffalo Nickel Reverse on March 26, 2024 for a record price of \$180,000 (Lot 4046).



BUFFALO NICKEL BRONZE GALVANO BY JAMES FRASER SELLS FOR RECORD PRICE OF \$180,000 IN AUCTION

It is now featured on the USPatterns website (uspatterns.com) in the Design Sketches, Models & Galvanos section.

uspatterns.com

1913 Bronze Galvano of Buffalo Nickel Reverse by James Earle Fraser
by Mike Byers
May 16, 2024

This is the first galvano of either the obverse or reverse of James Fraser's design for his famous 1913 Buffalo Nickel.



The design on this galvano is very similar to the final version that the U.S. Mint chose for the Type I Buffalo Nickels that were struck in 1913. In this design, the bison's forelegs are on higher ground than the back legs, which differs from the adopted design. This galvano is considered unique.

In medallic work, a galvano is always one-sided and made by placing a bas-relief mold or pattern (of plaster, plastic or metal) in an electrolytic tank containing an electrolyte solution. Galvanos can be made positive or negative (provided the pattern is the opposite: a positive pattern makes a negative galvano). In the numismatic and medallic field negative galvanos are the form of pattern making of a bas-relief to be converted into a die. Galvano casts are often mounted on wood and become a very desirable wall hanging.

Sold for \$180,000 in Stacks-Bowers 03/24 sale.

Photo courtesy of Stacks-Bowers.

1916 MacNEIL QUARTER DOLLAR OBVERSE & REVERSE GALVANOS



The 1916 MacNeil Quarter Dollar obverse and reverse galvanos are featured on the USPatterns website in the *Design Sketches, Models & Galvanos* section.



uspatterns.com



1916 MacNeil Quarter Dollar Obverse Model

The following casting was the subject of a recent article in the June 14, 2004 edition of Coin World by Paul Gilkes. According to uspatterns.com member Roger Burdette, who is doing extensive research on early 20th century patterns, this casting or galvano was prepared circa July 1916 by Herman MacNeil.

It was found along with a reverse casting by an anonymous collector at a garage sale. It is believed struck in bronze and is possibly nickel plated.

Differences between this and the other model which appears in Cline's Standing Liberty Quarter book include the motto "In God We Trust" on the ribbon and no olive branch in Liberty's hand.

Additional information can be found in Stacks 5/08 and StacksBowers 11/12 and 3/13 sales.

Photo courtesy of a private collection.

uspatterns.com



1916 MacNeil Quarter Reverse Model

The following casting was the subject of a recent article in the June 14, 2004 edition of Coin World by Paul Gilkes. According to uspatterns.com member Roger Burdette, who is doing extensive research on early 20th century patterns, this casting or galvano was prepared circa February 1917 by Herman MacNeil.

It was found along with a obverse casting by an anonymous collector at a garage sale. It is believed struck in bronze and is possibly nickel plated.

Differences between this and the regular type II reverse are in the arrangement of the stars. This model shows 2 stars in the left field and one star in the right field instead of under the eagle as on the regular issue.

Additional information can be found in Stacks 5/08 and StacksBowers 8/12 ANA sales.

Photo courtesy of a private collection.

1877 HALF DOLLAR REVERSE GALVANO

The reverse galvano for the central portion of the 1877 half dollar J1512-3/P1676-7 is featured on the USPatterns website in the *Design Sketches, Models & Galvanos* section.

uspatterns.com



J1512/P1676 Reverse Galvano

The following is a reverse galvano for the central portion of the 1877 half dollar J1512-3/P1676-7. It was offered in Stacks 3/94 sale and has not been seen since.

Photo is a scan from the Stacks catalog.



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**UNIQUE CHARLES A. LINDBERGH
14-INCH BRONZE OBVERSE GALVANO
FOR THE 1928 CONGRESSIONAL GOLD MEDAL
BY LAURA GARDIN FRASER**

by Mike Byers



UNIQUE CHARLES A. LINDBERGH 14-INCH BRONZE OBVERSE GALVANO FOR THE 1928 CONGRESSIONAL GOLD MEDAL BY LAURA GARDIN FRASER

This is a unique bronze galvano of the obverse for the Charles A. Lindbergh Congressional Gold Medal that was designed and sculpted by Laura Gardin Fraser. This was from the estate of Laura Gardin Fraser.

In medallic work, a galvano is always one-sided and made by placing a bas-relief mold or pattern (of plaster, plastic or metal) in an

electrolytic tank containing an electrolyte solution. Galvanos can be made positive or negative (provided the pattern is the opposite: a positive pattern makes a negative galvano). In the numismatic and medallic field negative galvanos are the form of pattern making of a bas-relief to be converted into a die. Galvano casts are often mounted on wood and become a very desirable wall hanging.

The 1928 Charles A. Lindbergh Congressional Gold Medal



UNIQUE CHARLES A. LINDBERGH 14-INCH BRONZE OBVERSE GALVANO FOR THE 1928 CONGRESSIONAL GOLD MEDAL BY LAURA GARDIN FRASER

After extensively researching auction records from the largest coin auction houses and contacting several world renowned numismatists including USPatterns.com, it appears that this is the only Laura Gardin Fraser galvano in private hands. A few of her galvanos exist in museums including the Syracuse University Art Museum and the National Cowboy & Western Heritage Museum in Oklahoma.

A galvano featuring James Earle Fraser's 1913 Buffalo Nickel reverse design set a world-record price realizing \$180,000 in a Stack's Bowers auction on March 26, 2024 lot #4046. Although there are several James Earle Fraser galvanos known, this one is iconic. The Laura Gardin Fraser galvano featured in this listing is the only one known in private hands.

Laura Gardin Fraser was a noted American Sculptor and was the first woman to design a U.S. commemorative coin. She was the winner of the design competition for

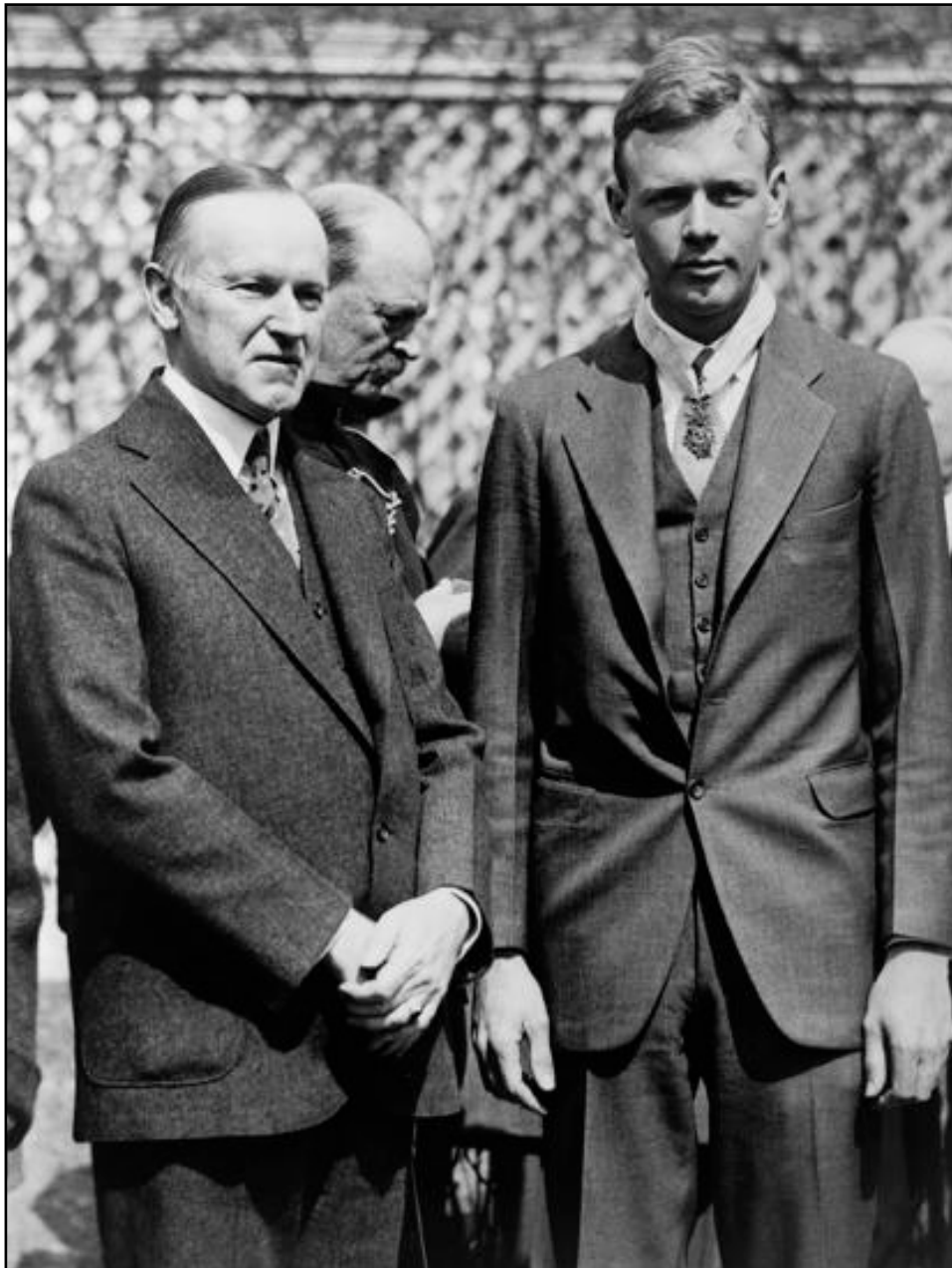
the 1932 Washington Quarter by the U.S. Commission of Fine Arts. This design was issued as the 1999 George Washington Commemorative Gold Five-Dollar coin, and her obverse design was used for the circulating quarter starting in 2022.

Her officially adopted designs include the 1921 Alabama Half Dollar, the 1922 Grant Gold Dollar and Half Dollar, and the 1925 Vancouver Half Dollar. Additionally, she co-designed the 1926 Oregon Trail Half Dollar with her husband, sculptor James Earle Fraser.

The Congressional Gold Medal is our country's highest honor recognizing and appreciating the achievements and contributions by individuals or institutions. The U.S. Mint struck this medal in gold which was presented to Lindbergh. The Smithsonian Institute has one example in gilt bronze. Bronze versions were struck by the U.S. Mint for sale to collectors.

UNIQUE CHARLES A. LINDBERGH 14-INCH BRONZE OBVERSE GALVANO FOR THE 1928 CONGRESSIONAL GOLD MEDAL BY LAURA GARDIN FRASER

The Congressional Gold Medal was authorized by Congress on May 4, 1928 and was presented to Col. Charles A. Lindbergh by President Calvin Coolidge at The White House on August 15, 1930. This medal was to commemorate him for the first non-stop transatlantic flight between New York and Paris on May 20-21, 1927.



UNIQUE CHARLES A. LINDBERGH 14-INCH BRONZE OBVERSE GALVANO FOR THE 1928 CONGRESSIONAL GOLD MEDAL BY LAURA GARDIN FRASER

This unique bronze galvano truly belongs in a museum or private collection of Laura Gardin Fraser coin and medal designs. This would be the centerpiece in a collection dedicated to Charles Lindbergh or Congressional Gold Medals.



**UNIQUE CHARLES A. LINDBERGH 14-INCH BRONZE OBERSE GALVANO
FOR THE 1928 CONGRESSIONAL GOLD MEDAL BY LAURA GARDIN FRASER**



**UNIQUE CHARLES A. LINDBERGH 14-INCH BRONZE OBTVERSE GALVANO
FOR THE 1928 CONGRESSIONAL GOLD MEDAL BY LAURA GARDIN FRASER**



UNIQUE CHARLES A. LINDBERGH 14-INCH BRONZE OBTVERSE GALVANO FOR THE 1928 CONGRESSIONAL GOLD MEDAL BY LAURA GARDIN FRASER

This BRONZE GALVANO was previously from a Museum/Gallery that acquired it directly from the Fraser Estate. Also in their collection were the original plasters of Laura Gardin Fraser's 1932 Quarter design.



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- Presidential Dollar Off-Metals -

by Saul Teichman of USPatterns.com



Editor's Note: Saul Teichman is one of the top numismatic researchers. He has concluded that there are only four known Presidential Dollars that were struck either on wrong U.S. planchets or struck on other U.S. coins.

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

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.

On Nickel Planchet

1) 2007 Washington - Weinberg, Byers, Saul Teichman - PCGS MS66



On Nickel Planchet

2) 2008 John Quincy Adams - sold on eBay for \$16,100, Nick Brown, StacksBowers 3/13 (10K reserve, not sold), StacksBowers 8/13 ANA at \$8,813 - PCGS MS67 1692658



On Dime Planchet

1) 2007 Monroe - sold on eBay July 2011 at \$11,200, Weinberg - PCGS MS65



On Struck Nickel

1) 2007 Washington - GreatCollection.com 9/12 online auction at \$14,410,
Byers-Heritage 1/16 FUN at \$17,625 - PCGS MS64 26001199



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.

Welcome to The Society of U.S. Pattern Collectors!

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

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

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

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

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

USPatterns.com

- United States Mule Mint Errors -

by Saul Teichman of USPatterns.com

Editor's Note: Saul Teichman is one of the top numismatic researchers. Here is his research on the known U.S. Mule Mint Errors.

A mule occurs when a coin is produced with mismatched dies. In some countries, the Mints use dies for different denominations with the same dimensions. In these instances, mules have been known to exist and are not that rare.

An example would be a New Zealand/Bahama mule where thousands were struck and they are worth \$50 each. The obverse of a Bahama 5 Cent piece was muled with the reverse of a New Zealand 2 Cent piece.

On the other end of the spectrum are the extremely rare mules including a few from the United States. An example would be a mule with a Sacagawea Dollar reverse and a State Quarter obverse.

1993-D Cent/Dime on a cent planchet

1) Heritage 1/10 FUN - PCGS MS65 50051509



1995 Cent/Dime on a dime planchet

1) Heritage 1/10 FUN - NGC MS64 1615815-001



1999 Cent/Dime on a cent planchet

1) Heritage 4/06 - PCGS MS66 RED 5764796



2000-D Sac Dollar/South Carolina Quarter Reverse on a sac dollar planchet

1) Heritage 12/22, Heritage 8/24 ANA - PCGS MS64 44222112



2014 Sac Mule with Presidential Reverse

1) Heritage 4/21 - NGC AU58 5922335-001



2001-D Cent/Dime on a cent planchet

1) Heritage 6/21 - PCGS MS66 RED 41520315



2001-D Cent/Dime on a cent planchet

2) Heritage 2/22, Heritage 9/24 - PCGS MS65 RED 43726720



2001-D Cent/Dime on a cent planchet

3) Heritage 8/22 - PCGS MS65 RED 43715374



2001-D Cent/Dime on a cent planchet

4) Heritage 1/24 FUN - PCGS MS66 RED 43727886



Two-Tailed Dime

1) Heritage 7/21, StacksBowers 3/24 - PCGS MS64 21017811



Two-Tailed Quarter

1) ANR 6/06, Heritage 8/06 - NGC MS66 1773800-001





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- Mint Errors Mistaken For Patterns -

by Saul Teichman of USPatterns.com

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

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

Items are listed by year.



P3007

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

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

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

USPatterns.com - Mint Errors Mistaken For Patterns



P34

This famous piece is a 1795 draped bust silver dollar from dies not known to be used on any regular issue silver pieces. It is struck on a 96 grain copper planchet (per PCGS) with the diameter of a Large Cent, and is from dramatically rotated dies.

The piece is unique and is ex Woodward 4/1863, Parmelee (New York Coin & Stamp 6/1890), Woodside (New York Coin & Stamp 4/1892), Woodin-1914 ANS, Newcomer, Boyd, Kosoff 7/1951 Numismatic Gallery Monthly, Kosoff 5/1955, Hydeman-Kosoff 3/1961, Stacks 5/1975, private collection, Lustig, Byers, private collection. It is graded PCGSAU55.

Various explanations for the coin's existence have been proposed. Adams and Woodin listed it as AW18 and called it a die trial piece. Judd listed it as a mint error. (Now under review.) Stack's called it a "setup trial piece to insure (sic) the striking distance between the obverse and reverse dies" in their 5/75 sale. (Saul Teichman disagrees because it is not as thick as a dollar planchet. He also notes that the Mint was able to create full size dollar planchets in copper for the 2 1794 dollars J18/P27 and J19/P28, and that all other die trials of this year are full-sized as well). Andy Lustig argues that it is either a die trial on an undersized planchet, a die trial on a full size copper planchet that was later cut down for use as a large cent planchet, or (most likely) a mint sport that could have been struck anytime from 1795 to 1863.

Photo courtesy of PCGS.

1795 Eagle on Large Cent Planchet

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

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J49/P50

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

Only 2 are confirmed:

1) Heritage 9/08 sale - NGCG6, illustrated above courtesy of Andy Lustig.

2) McCoy (Woodward 5/1864), Cohen (Cogan 10/1875), Roberts, unknown intermediaries, H Chapman 6/6/1898, V. Brand (journal id #18625), Armin Brand, consigned to FCC Boyd on 7/19/40 returned, consigned to Stacks on 7/8/41 who placed it in their August 1941 Opezzo sale, Farouk, Judd, Sloss, Mocatta-79 ANA as MS63 withdrawn, Mocatta-StacksBowers 8/22 - PCGS VF details, tooled, illustrated below courtesy of StacksBowers.



This coin clearly matches the Judd plate in the *Illustrated History of U.S. Coins*.

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1851 \$20 on Cent

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

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

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

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

Photos courtesy of David Camire & Ed Fuhrman.

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J229A/P273A - 2 Headed Muling

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

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

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

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

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

Photo courtesy of Superior.

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AW249

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

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

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

Photo courtesy of Mike Byers.

USPatterns.com - Mint Errors Mistaken For Patterns



P3188

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

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

Photo courtesy of Mike Byers.

USPatterns.com - Mint Errors Mistaken For Patterns



J268/P316

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

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

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

USPatterns.com - Mint Errors Mistaken For Patterns



J281/P332

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

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

- 1) Bluestone 9/42, Taylor-NN61st 6/70, Bass-HWBRF, B/M 5/99, Heritage 4/02, Simpson-Heritage 2/21 - PCGS63, illustrated above. This has the first one in date roughly centered between Liberty's neck and the dentils.
- 2) Leidman 9/71, Bass, HWBRF-Heritage 5/23 - PCGS63, this and the next have the first one in date closer to Liberty's neck.
- 3) Woodside, Woodin, Newcomer, Farouk, RARCOA 4/72, RARCOA 1/73, Stacks 8/76 ANA, unknown intermediates, LegendAuctions 1/28/2018, GreatCollections.com 2/12/23, GreatCollections.com 8/6/23 - PCGS61, lacquered

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

Photo courtesy of Heritage.

USPatterns.com - Mint Errors Mistaken For Patterns



Indian Cents on Nickel Planchets

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

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

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



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

Date	Pollock	Judd	Additional Comments
1865	P473, P475	J404, J406	Judd reports one on 3 cent planchet, probably ex Bluestone 10/37
1869	P745-P746	J669-J670	AW826, Taxay reports 2 pieces on 3 cent nickel planchets
1871	P1177	J1042A	Pollock lists one on 68.25 grain planchet.
1872	P1321, P1323	J1180, J1182	Judd reports one on 3 cent nickel planchet ex Gable, Olsen, Lohr, and another at 49 grains (Colombian 5 cent?) also ex Gable, Olsen sales
1873	P1398	J1257	ex Gable, Olsen sales - 49 grains (Colombian 5 cent?)
1874	P1491	J1346A	ex Stacks 1/87, Heritage 7/22, weight not known
1876	P1597	J1451	believed to be struck on Venezuelan 1 cent planchets
1877	P1648-P1649	J1495-J1496	Struck on Venezuelan 1 cent planchets (36.5 grain) as illustrated above and/or Dominican Republic 5 centavo planchets (32.4 grains)
1879	P1776	J1583	see Elder 12/16/1908 lot 972, Lohr FPL, Federal Brand 10/61, & 1/62. One is on 49 grain Colombian 5 cent planchet
1881	P1868	J1664	AW1657, on 3 cent nickel planchet, 2 examples are illustrated above, one of these likely ex Elder 12/16/1908 lot 975
1884	P1932	J1723A	Probably struck on either a Haitian 5 or Nicaraguan 5 cent planchet
1888	N/A	N/A	Probably struck on Colombian 5 centavo planchet. Apparently ex S.H. & H. Chapman 1905 Morris sale lot 397, later Heritage 8/2021, Heritage 3/24



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

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

USPatterns.com - Mint Errors Mistaken For Patterns



Indian Cents on Dime Planchets

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

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

The following examples are known or reported:

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

Photo courtesy of Heritage.

USPatterns.com - Mint Errors Mistaken For Patterns



Cents on Quarter Eagle Planchets

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

The following dates are known:

1900 with at least 3 known.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

1911 which is untraced today.

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

1927 which is untraced today.

USPatterns.com - Mint Errors Mistaken For Patterns



Two Cent Pieces on Cent Planchets

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

1864 Large Motto

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

1865

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

1866

- 1) Kagin's 77 ANA, Schornstein, HIM 7/83 - UNC full date
- 2) Heritage 1/22 - NGC64BN partial date

1869 - Reported by Taxay

1871 - Reported by Taxay

No date - Byers

Photo courtesy of Heritage.

USPatterns.com - Mint Errors Mistaken For Patterns



Two Cent on Shield Nickel Planchets

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

The following dates are reported:

1870 - per Taxay

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

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

1872 - Reported by Taxay and Judd

Photo courtesy of American Numismatic Rarities.

USPatterns.com - Mint Errors Mistaken For Patterns



Shield Nickels on Cent Planchets

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

The following dates are recorded:

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

1) Fewsmith (Haseltine 10/1870 lot 1364), Seavey Descriptive Catalog (1873) #1048, Parmelee (1890) part of lot 165, unknown intermediates, Federal Coin 8/1960 lot 2442 as Unc, Schornstein, Lighterman - NGC64BN

2) Sanford (E. Cogan 1874 lot 80 where described as “struck on a smaller planchet and been circulated”) to Herbert, much later to Federal Coin 5/1959 lot 2196 as XF?, Superior 9/98 lot 854, Jim O’donnell, Superior 2/2001, Mike Byers, Heritage 4/10 (not sold), Heritage 8/10 (not sold) - PCGSXF45, illustrated above.

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

1867 with rays which could be confused with J572/P648. A single gem UNC example is known ex Fewsmith (Haseltine 10/1870 lot 1372), Seavey Descriptive Catalog (1873) #1056, Parmelee (1890) part of lot 175, much later Weinberg Summer 1979 FPL and is presently owned by Saul Teichman. It also was sold in the pattern section of the listed sales.

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

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

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

1) Zabriskie (H Chapman June 1909 lot 312) to Jenkins (H. Chapman 7/22 Jenkins sale lot 1011), Olsen (Mehl 11/44), Farouk, unknown intermediates, Weinberg-Heritage 5/22 - NGC64RB

2) ANS Inventory #0000.999.55686, corroded, 2.969 grams - verification pending

1876 reported by member Fred Weinberg as ex Bolt - PCGSAU50BN.

1882 with 3 confirmed as follows:

1) Heritage 9/02 at \$2,070, Weinberg, Byers, Als Coins, Heritage 1/07 (not sold) as NCS AU details, cleaned, Heritage 4/14 (now retuned) - PCGSAU55.

2) Xan Chamberlain - NGC65BN 1770620-002

3) Woloch-Heritage 7/22 - NGC64BN 2126467-003

One of these last 2 is ex Elder 2/25/09 lot 37, Elder 11/37 (a Chicago collector) lot 1189.

Photo courtesy of Mike Byers.

USPatterns.com - Mint Errors Mistaken For Patterns



J542/P607

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

We can account for the following examples:

- 1) Parmelee-NY Coin & Stamp 6/1890, Reed-Durham Museum - ICG62
- 2) Heritage 8/99 ANA as PCGS66, Simpson-Heritage 11/20 - PCGS67
- 3) Stacks 8/76 ANA, Fairfield-B/R 10/77, Byers-Heritage 4/15 as NGC66, StacksBowers 5/16 - PCGS66, illustrated above
- 4) Merkin 3/68
- 5) MTB in 1974, T.R. Walsh, per Pollock, possibly the same as #2 or #4

The Mike Byers coin has been authenticated and certified by NGC as a MINT ERROR. It was struck on a 3 Cent Nickel planchet and graded Mint State 66 as shown here.

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



Photos courtesy of Mike Byers.

USPatterns.com - Mint Errors Mistaken For Patterns



J1260A/P1401

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

Photo courtesy of PCGS.

USPatterns.com - Mint Errors Mistaken For Patterns



J1758/P1971

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

Examples are listed as follows:

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

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

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



This piece is 86.9% copper and 13.1% nickel.

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

Photos courtesy of Rich Schemmer and Heritage.

USPatterns.com - Mint Errors Mistaken For Patterns



P2028

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

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

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

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

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

Photo courtesy of Mike Byers.

USPatterns.com - Mint Errors Mistaken For Patterns



1920 5 Cent on Copper Planchet

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

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



Photo courtesy of Mike Byers.

USPatterns.com - Mint Errors Mistaken For Patterns



1920 Quarter on Nickel Planchet

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

Photo courtesy of Heritage.

USPatterns.com - Mint Errors Mistaken For Patterns



P2078

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

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

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

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

Photo courtesy of Heritage.

USPatterns.com - Mint Errors Mistaken For Patterns



1970S Half Dollar in Aluminum

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

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

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

Photo courtesy of Mike Byers.

USPatterns.com - Mint Errors Mistaken For Patterns



1999 Connecticut Quarter on Brass Coated Planchet

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

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

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

Photo courtesy of Heritage

USPatterns.com - Mint Errors Mistaken For Patterns

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

REEDING - Some of these have incomplete reeding.

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

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

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

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

USPatterns.com - Mint Errors Mistaken For Patterns



1999 Delaware Quarter on Brass Coated Planchet



1999 Georgia Quarter on Brass Coated Planchet

Photos courtesy of Heritage and Mike Byers.

USPatterns.com - Mint Errors Mistaken For Patterns



1999 New Jersey Quarter on Brass Coated Planchet



1999 Pennsylvania Quarter on Brass Coated Planchet

Photos courtesy of Mike Byers and Heritage.

USPatterns.com - Mint Errors Mistaken For Patterns



1999 SBA Dollar on Brass Coated Planchet

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

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

Photo courtesy of Mike Byers

USPatterns.com - Mint Errors Mistaken For Patterns

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

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

UNDERWEIGHT - varying from 7.3 grams to 7.6 grams.

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

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

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

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

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

REEDING - Some of these have incomplete reeding.

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

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

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

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

USPatterns.com - Mint Errors Mistaken For Patterns



2000 Massachusetts Quarter on Brass Coated Planchet

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

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

Photo courtesy of Heritage

USPatterns.com - Mint Errors Mistaken For Patterns



Die Adjustment Strikes

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

Photo courtesy of Mike Byers

USPatterns.com - Mint Errors Mistaken For Patterns

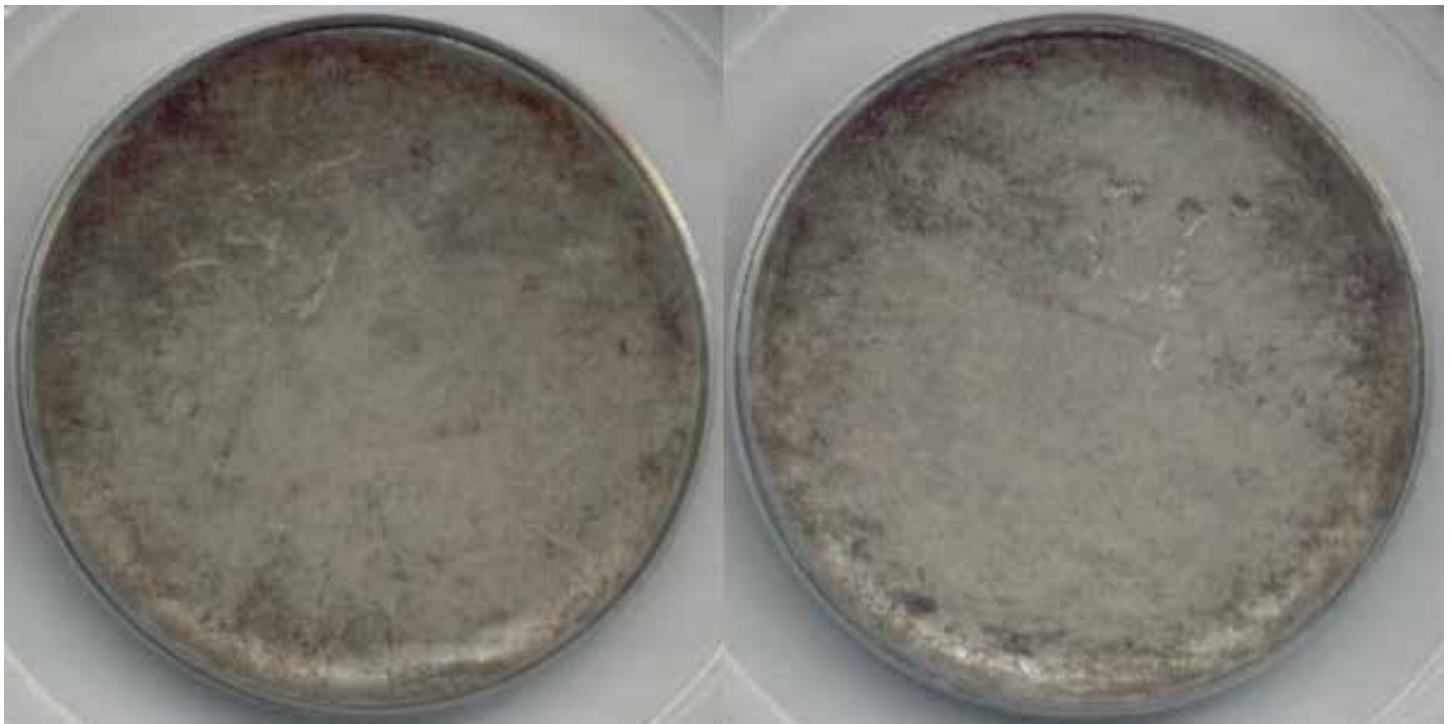


These die trials often show different degrees of striking quality as can be seen in the 2 peace dollar trials above.

Photos courtesy of Mike Byers

USPatterns.com - Mint Errors Mistaken For Patterns

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



Photos courtesy of Mike Byers

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Fr. 2084-H \$20 1996 Federal Reserve Note
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MINT ERROR COIN CHRONICLES: OFF-CENTER STRIKES

BY NGC

When the dies don't strike a planchet in the right spot, the resulting error is hard to miss.



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

Ordinarily at a mint, a blank planchet is seated correctly in the collar when the dies strike it to create a coin. However, if the planchet is not restricted by the collar and part of it falls outside the upper and lower dies, then an Off-Center Strike occurs.

MINT ERROR COIN CHRONICLES: OFF-CENTER STRIKES

An example is this 1974-D Eisenhower Dollar graded NGC Mint Error MS 66, which was

struck 10% off center. (It is part of a [Heritage Auctions sale in June 2024](#).)



MINT ERROR COIN CHRONICLES: OFF-CENTER STRIKES

The initial round shape of the planchet can become substantially elongated during an Off-Center Strike. Such is the case with this Great Britain

6 Pence graded NGC Mint Error MS 63, which was struck 60% off center. (This coin is also part of a [Heritage sale in June 2024](#).)



MINT ERROR COIN CHRONICLES: OFF-CENTER STRIKES

Off-Center Strikes may be paired with other mint errors, often including one involving a multiple strike. This Great Britain Half Penny graded NGC

Mint Error MS 65 RB was double struck, and both strikes were off center. (It realized \$432 at a [Heritage sale in February 2023](#).)



MINT ERROR COIN CHRONICLES: OFF-CENTER STRIKES

Other NGC-certified coins sold through Heritage Auctions with an Off-Center Strike error include:

- a Standing Liberty Quarter Struck 35% Off Center graded NGC Mint Error MS 65 FH that realized \$33,600 in July 2022
- a Seated Liberty Quarter Double Struck with the Second Strike Off Center graded NGC Mint Error MS 62 that realized \$31,200 in August 2020
- a New Orleans Mint Morgan Dollar Struck 30% Off Center graded NGC Mint Error AU 53 that realized \$10,200 in November 2022
- an 1866 Rays Shield Nickel Struck 30% Off Center graded NGC Mint Error MS 66 that realized \$8,408 in July 2023
- a Cuba 20 Centavos Struck 20% Off Center graded NGC Mint Error MS 65 that realized \$4,080 in May 2021
- a 1961 Jefferson Nickel Struck 30% Off Center graded NGC Mint Error PF 66 that realized \$4,025 in August 2008
- an 1853-O Arrows and Rays Quarter Struck 10% Off Center graded NGC Mint Error VG 8 that realized \$3,120 in February 2022
- a 2000-P Sacagawea Dollar Struck 50% Off Center graded NGC MS 66 that realized \$3,120 in April 2021
- a Jefferson Nickel Struck 35% Off Center graded NGC PF 67 Ultra Cameo that realized \$1,560 in August 2020
- a Venezuela 1896 12.5 Centimos Struck 50% Off Center graded NGC Mint Error MS 62 that realized \$1,080 in September 2018



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PCGS CoinFacts includes comprehensive information on nearly 30,000 U.S. coins. It offers everything from basic, startup information for new collectors, to a wealth of detailed information the seasoned collector, buyer or seller can't afford to be without.

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The real “business end” of PCGS CoinFacts begins with the individual coin pages, which are loaded with photos and information. To view the essential features of PCGS CoinFacts, you can click on them one at a time, or go straight to a particular feature of interest.

GreatCollections Sets a World-Record Price For a Buffalo Nickel

by GreatCollections (greatcollections.com)

This 1918/7-D Buffalo Nickel was authenticated and certified by PCGS MS 65+ with a CAC green sticker. This recently sold in a [GreatCollections auction](#) setting a world-record price for a Buffalo Nickel. The final bid was \$511,875.00 including the buyer's fee.



GreatCollections Sets a World-Record Price For a Buffalo Nickel



GreatCollections Sets a World-Record Price For a Buffalo Nickel



GreatCollections Sets a World-Record Price For a Buffalo Nickel

Editor's Note: The next highest price for a Buffalo Nickel was a private sale of a Unique GOLD Buffalo Nickel that was sold by [Mike Byers Inc](#) for \$400,000 to the [JDG Trust](#), owner of several #1 ranked PCGS registry sets of Buffalo Nickels.



GreatCollections Sets a World-Record Price For a Buffalo Nickel

Recently, this Gold Buffalo Nickel crossed to PCGS:



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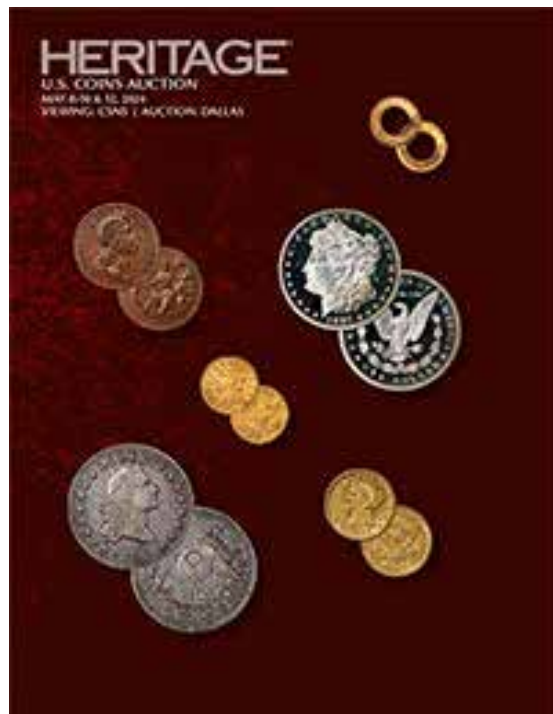
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PRICES REALIZED FOR MINT ERRORS IN THE MAY 2024 CENTRAL STATES HERITAGE AUCTION



The following mint errors sold in the May 2024 CSNS US Coins Signature® Auction #1374.

Images Courtesy of Heritage Auctions, HA.com

1973-S \$1 Clad Eisenhower Dollar -- Struck Through Silver Layer, Mated Pair -- PR65 NGC
\$13,200.00



PRICES REALIZED FOR MINT ERRORS IN THE MAY 2024 CENTRAL STATES HERITAGE AUCTION

1971-S \$1 Silver Eisenhower Dollar -- Double Struck, Both Sides Off Center -- PR68 Ultra Cameo NGC
\$13,800.00



Undated Eisenhower Dollar -- Double Struck, Both Strikes Off Center -- PR66 Cameo NGC
\$10,800.00

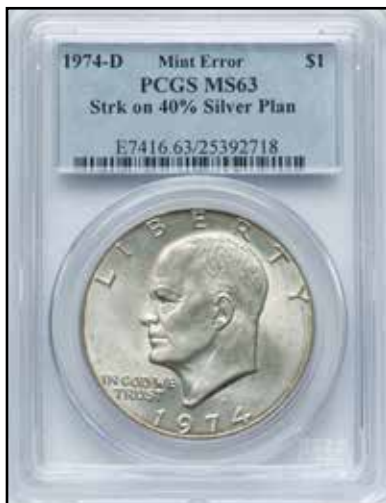


1944 1C Struck on a Zinc-Coated Steel Planchet MS64 PCGS
\$108,000.00



PRICES REALIZED FOR MINT ERRORS IN THE MAY 2024 CENTRAL STATES HERITAGE AUCTION

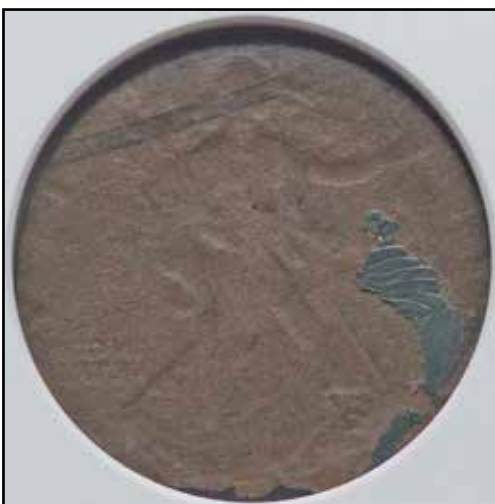
1974-D \$1 -- Struck on 40% Silver Planchet -- MS63 PCGS
\$11,100.00



Undated (1857) DT\$20 Reverse Double Eagle Die Trial, Judd-A1857-7, Pollock-3149, R.7, MS62 PCGS
\$7,200.00



(1986-S) \$1 Silver Eagle -- Die Setup Piece, Obverse Image on Sandpaper Disc -- NGC
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Cent
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AU58 NGC
Realized \$10,800



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



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



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



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



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



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



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

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SENSATIONAL 1852 GOLD RING DOLLAR

by Steve Contursi



In 1852, the United States experienced a series of remarkable events and developments, reflecting

the nation's burgeoning spirit of innovation and progress.

SENSATIONAL 1852 GOLD RING DOLLAR

This year marked the establishment of the Studebaker Brothers Wagon Company, an enterprise that would significantly influence the American automotive industry. Founded on February 16, the company initially specialized in manufacturing wagons, buggies, carriages, and harnesses, becoming one of the world's largest producers of wagons. Its evolution into an automobile manufacturer underscores the adaptability and forward-thinking approach of American industry during this era.

Moreover, 1852 was a year of substantial contribution to the medical field with the formation of Mount Sinai Hospital in New York City. Established by nine men representing various Hebrew charitable organizations, Mount Sinai Hospital emerged as a premier medical institution, epitomizing the commitment to healthcare and community service in the United States.

The educational and fraternal landscape of America also saw

significant developments with the founding of Phi Kappa Psi at Jefferson College in Canonsburg, Pennsylvania, and Phi Mu at Wesleyan College. These fraternities have since played integral roles in the American collegiate system, fostering brotherhood, scholarship, and service.

Another notable event was the publication of Harriet Beecher Stowe's *Uncle Tom's Cabin* in Boston. This influential novel played a crucial role in shaping public opinion and is recognized as a landmark in American literature.

Additionally, the testing of the first American experimental steam fire engine in 1852 marked a leap in firefighting technology, demonstrating the nation's progress in public safety and technical ingenuity. These events collectively underscore the dynamic and transformative nature of 1852 in American history, highlighting a period of industrial prowess, cultural expression, and educational advancement.

SENSATIONAL 1852 Gold Ring Dollar



SENSATIONAL 1852 GOLD RING DOLLAR



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SPECTACULAR MORGAN DOLLAR PATTERN STRUCK IN COPPER

by Steve Contursi



In 1878, a series of significant events unfolded that would influence various aspects of society and technological development.

SPECTACULAR MORGAN DOLLAR PATTERN STRUCK IN COPPER

One of the most notable technological advancements was the patenting of the phonograph by Thomas Edison on February 19, marking a pivotal moment in the history of sound recording and reproduction. This invention laid the groundwork for future developments in audio technology, demonstrating Edison's genius and foresight in recognizing the potential of sound recording.

Additionally, the world's first telephone exchange began commercial operation in New Haven, Connecticut, on January 28. This development was crucial in the evolution of communication technology, facilitating more efficient and direct communication between individuals and businesses and contributing significantly to the modern telecommunications landscape.

The year also saw the introduction of the Bland–Allison Act on February 23, leading to the first minting of the Morgan dollar, which highlights an important moment in U.S. monetary history. Furthermore, significant educational and cultural advancements occurred with the creation of Mississippi State University on February 28 and the founding of the University of California, Hastings College of the Law on March 26, expanding educational opportunities and contributing to the intellectual growth of the nation.

These events, among others in 1878, reflect a period of significant technological, cultural, and educational advancement in the United States, laying the groundwork for further developments in the years to come.

SPECTACULAR MORGAN DOLLAR PATTERN STRUCK IN COPPER



SPECTACULAR MORGAN DOLLAR PATTERN STRUCK IN COPPER



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THE 7TH PEACE DOLLAR STRUCK AT THE SAN FRANCISCO MINT

by Brian Hodge



THE 7TH PEACE DOLLAR STRUCK AT THE SAN FRANCISCO MINT



It was the Roaring 20's. The "Peace" series, heavily championed by Farran Zerbe to promote the end of World War I, would replace the Morgan design to become America's newest circulating Silver Dollar.

Within the series, there are many dates that collectors clamor over and the best coins are always ferociously in demand, if and when they become available.

This incredible 1922-S Peace Dollar was the 7th Coin Struck at the San Francisco Mint, as notated on the NGC holder –

AND we have the original letter from 1922 from government officials!

This is an amazing piece of history for the enthusiast that should be in a museum rather than your collection!

These issues are very rare to find and have been selling for princely sums when offered privately. When a major auction house has sold modern coins for six figures that were among the first struck you just know that a 1922-S Peace Dollar carries an allure all on its own!

THE 7TH PEACE DOLLAR STRUCK AT THE SAN FRANCISCO MINT



THE 7TH PEACE DOLLAR STRUCK AT THE SAN FRANCISCO MINT



THE 7TH PEACE DOLLAR STRUCK AT THE SAN FRANCISCO MINT



Treasury Dept. Letter
for 7th 1922 S \$1 Struck



OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

MINT OF THE UNITED STATES

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.

February
Twenty-third,
Nineteen Twenty-two.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

This is to certify that the accompanying
one-dollar coin was the seventh piece of the new design
(Peace Dollar) coined in the Mint of the United States
at San Francisco, California.

This piece was struck on Coining Press Number One
on the twentieth day of February, Nineteen Twenty-two,
in the presence of


Superintendent, Coining Dep't.


Superintendent of the Mint.

Encl.



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

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Rare 1902-S U.S. Philippines (USPI) Peso Double Struck Error Fantasy Coin

by John Wang, Mint Error News Consultant

Overview

In 2019 and 2020, Daniel Carr minted fantasy-date 1902-S Philippine Pesos in Brilliant Satin and Proof-like finishes with Matthew Savanich of Panhandle Numismatics and USPI collector Robert Harris. The entire issue is rare with only 64 proof-like and 140 brilliant satin examples struck, however, a notable rarity is the double struck error, of which only 2 were struck.



Photos courtesy of Matt Savanich

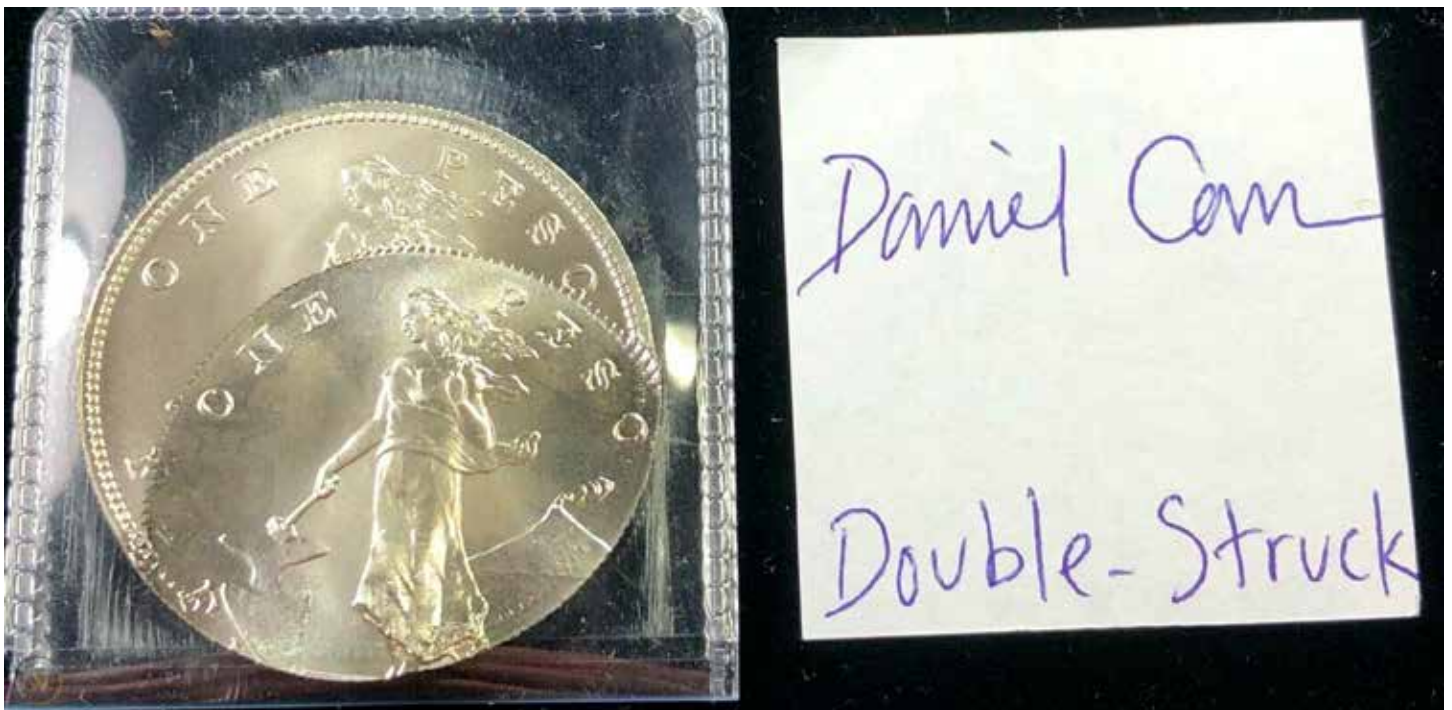
Rare 1902-S U.S. Philippines (USPI) Peso Double Struck Error Fantasy Coin

Rarity

This is documented by Matthew Savanich who wrote:

Two double-struck examples were made during the process and this is the only one available to collectors, Mr. Carr owns the other.

This piece is accompanied by a signed insert:



Photos courtesy of Matt Savanich

Rare 1902-S U.S. Philippines (USPI) Peso Double Struck Error Fantasy Coin

Archived Description

Here's the full text from Matt Savanich's sale:

Up for Consideration: 1902-S/S/S US-Philippines Peso By Daniel Carr of the Moonlight Mint This example comes with an insert that is signed by Daniel Carr. Two double-struck examples were made during the process and this is the only one available to collectors, Mr. Carr owns the other.

Features:

Satin Finish

S/S/S Mintmark designed from the 1909-S Peso variety

Straight Serif "1" designed from the 1905-S Peso variety

"2" of date designed from the 1912-S Peso

Mintage of 2 Double Struck Examples

Same specifications as host coins (90% Silver)

Gem Quality

Note: Also available to collectors is the proof-like finish (mintage of 64) and the regular satin finish (mintage of 135) are also available to purchase within our store.

Rare 1902-S U.S. Philippines (USPI) Peso Double Struck Error Fantasy Coin

USPI collector Robert Harris and myself Matthew Savanich of Panhandle Numismatics partnered with Dan Carr of the Moonlight Mint to produce the 1902-S/S/S Peso. The Peso is a modern overstrike using a Denver Mint surplus press on genuine 1903-(P), 1903-S, and 1904-S Pesos that were in the VF to low AU condition range that had been cleaned, polished, or in some other way slightly damaged. A 1903 Proof Peso was used as the design model to enhance the details for the finished overstrike product. These will be listed in a special section of the 3rd edition of the Honeycutt book of Philippines medals and tokens due to release sometime in 2020. No US/Philippine coins were ever minted in 1902, first official issues started in 1903. These can be certified only by ANACS at this time. NOTE: These are not endorsed by the U.S. Treasury or the Philippines. Defacing of U.S. coins is legal so long as the defacement is not for fraudulent purposes.

References

1. Savanich, Matthew. "1902-S US/PHILIPPINES PESO ~ DOUBLE STRUCK ~ MINTAGE OF 2 ~ DANIEL CARR". eBay / WorthPoint. <https://www.worthpoint.com/worthopedia/1902-philippines-peso-double-struck-2090150267>. Accessed April 8, 2023.
2. Carr, Daniel. "Moonlight Mint Printable Catalog Entry for "1902-S" Fantasy USA/Philippines Pesos – Production Blog". Moonlight Mint website. http://www.moonlightmint.com/blog_31.htm. Accessed April 8, 2023.

Private Mint News

Private mints and their issues have a long and illustrious history, but it is often hard to assemble, often years later without good documentation. When working with sovereign mints like the United States Mint, there is often a lot of archives and records available to research which is not available for private mints.

To address this, Private Mint News is a new online publication focusing on numismatics from by private mints. Private mint issues or creations, often in the form of tokens and medals called exnumia, is a rich and evolving area, however, research information can be thin on both classic and recent issues, especially the latter. The goal of Private Mint News is to assist in rectifying this situation by documenting and discussing issues from Private Mints of all eras.

Coverage includes private mints issuers of all eras and locations with an initial focus on the United States. Modern issuer coverage will include Daniel Carr of Moonlight Mint, Ron Lands of Gallery Mint Museum, Jared Grove of Grove Minting, Provident Metals, and other issuers. Classic issuers will include issuers of tokens, medals and coins including Civil War Tokens, So-Called Dollars, Territorial and Pioneer coins as well as Private Patterns.

privatemintnews.com

A LOOK INSIDE MIKE BYERS' NLG AWARD WINNING BOOK *World's Greatest Mint Errors*

by Mike Byers (mikebyers.com)

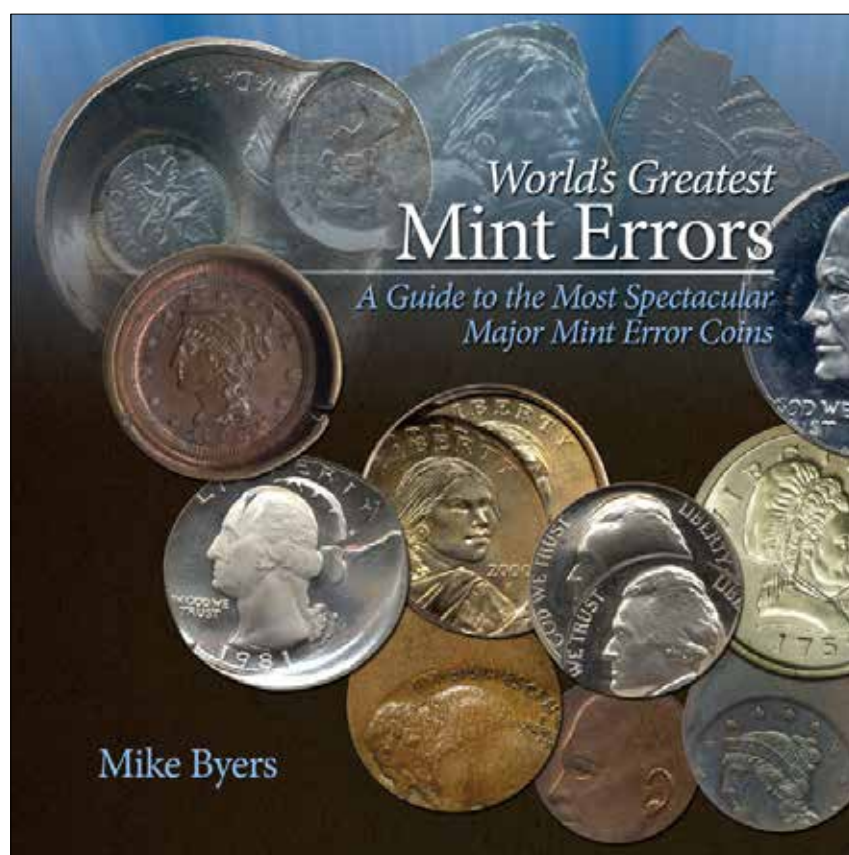


World's Greatest Mint Errors is an enjoyable resource packed full of some of the most dramatic, rare and extraordinary mint errors and die trials ever assembled in one publication.

This book combines stunning imagery with the most accurate information available to provide anyone interested in mint errors with the latest information on mint error coins from the United States and around the world. Hundreds

of spectacular mint errors are pictured. Each error coin photo is presented in full color, and enlarged to enhance the smallest details. Some of the error coins featured in this book have never been seen by the public before, and each is described in great detail as to the type of error, the assigned grade, rarity and estimated value. The release of World's Greatest Mint Errors will ignite an interest in non-collectors and advanced collectors alike. This book is a must have for every numismatic library!

A LOOK INSIDE MIKE BYERS' NLG AWARD WINNING BOOK *WORLD'S GREATEST MINT ERRORS*



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Chapter 1 Bonded Coins



Bonded coin errors are created when the feeder system that supplies blank planchets to the press jams or otherwise malfunctions. When this occurs, a struck coin is not ejected, another planchet is fed into the press on top of it and both are struck together. The malfunction of the feeder system can affect multiple planchets, creating some truly exceptional bonded coin errors with three, four or even more planchets.



Chapter 2 Broadstrikes



A broadstruck error occurs when a coin is struck in the absence of the collar. The collar forms the rim and edge of a coin and ensures that it emerges from the press with the proper shape and diameter. When the collar is absent or in an incorrect position, the coin will become distorted and expand dramatically since there is nothing to contain the extreme pressure generated by the press during striking.

Coins can be broadstruck on either Type I or Type II planchets. Many broadstruck coins are also examples of other types of mint errors. For example, many broadstruck coins are also double or triple struck, or have indents from other planchets.

1

1906-D Liberty Double Eagle

Broadstruck—NGC AU-58

Although the visual characteristics of this error are difficult to see because the coin is mounted in an NGC holder, this Double Eagle is broadstruck out of the collar. There is no reeding on the edge, and the planchet has expanded so that the coin is larger than the size of a properly struck Liberty Double Eagle.



The Mint usually devoted considerable time and effort to inspecting large-denomination coins for errors, and this is particularly true for gold coins. Very few Double Eagle errors of any kind escaped the careful scrutiny of Mint employees—a fact that confirms the rarity of this important piece.

Rarity: Unique
Value: \$40,000



Chapter 3 Brockages



Brockage errors can only be created when there are two planchets involved. One of the planchets will always be a struck coin that has not properly ejected from the press. This struck coin will find its way back between the dies and either the obverse or the reverse will be struck into a blank planchet that is subsequently fed into the collar. The image of the struck coin will be impressed into the blank planchet, the result of which will be a second struck coin with the proper image on one side and an incuse, inverted image of the previously struck coin on the other. This incuse, inverted image is a brockage.

1.

1874 Gold Dollar

Obverse Full-Mirror Brockage—PCGS MS-62

This incredible and unique Type III Gold Dollar is a first-strike mirror brockage, and it is one of the most spectacular mint errors of any kind. The error was created when a struck coin remained in the press, either loose or as an obverse die cap. A second planchet was then fed into the press and, while the reverse received a proper impression from that die, the obverse was struck with the reverse of the previously struck coin. The obverse of this error, therefore, depicts an incuse, mirror-image impression of the reverse design of the Type III Gold Dollar.

This dramatic piece is the only known full brockage on a Type III Gold Dollar. It is also one of only two brockages discovered on a United States gold coin of any denomination or type. The coin is fully Mint State with lovely prooflike surfaces.

*Rarity: Unique
Value: \$150,000*



Chapter 4

Counterbrockages



Counterbrockage errors involve a die cap and a previously struck coin. When a die cap strikes a previously struck coin, the obverse design from that struck coin will be impressed into the cap, creating an incuse, inverted image (a brockage). When a new planchet is struck by the brockage on the die cap, that side of the planchet (usually the obverse) will acquire a raised, distended image from the brockage. The impression from the brockage is known as a counterbrockage.



The size and detail in the counterbrockage image vary depending on how many planchets are struck by the brockage on the die cap. Each subsequent impression creates a counter-brockage with larger devices and poorer definition than the preceding counter-brockage. Counterbrockages are often combined with other types of errors on the same coin, die cap or mated pair.

Chapter 5

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.

1.

Undated Peace Dollar

Die Adjustment Strike, Struck 25% Off-Center—PCGS AU-50

Not only is this coin a die adjustment strike error, but it is also struck 25% off-center at approximately 12 o'clock. This coin is the farthest off-center error known from the entire 1921-1935 Peace Dollar series. Additionally, it is one of only two die adjustment strike Peace Dollars that is also struck off center. Well known in numismatic circles for decades, this piece is a famous rarity that continues to enjoy strong demand among specialized collectors.

Rarity: 2 Known
Value: \$75,000



Chapter 6 Die Caps



Die caps are caused when a struck coin adheres to the upper, or hammer die in the press. Once one side of the coin (usually the obverse) caps the die face, the other side (usually the reverse) becomes the new face of the die. When the next planchet is fed into the collar and is struck, the design of the die cap impresses itself into the planchet and creates a brockage. This process repeats itself as more planchets are struck by the cap. Each subsequent strike causes the metal around the edge of the die cap to be pushed further around the shaft of the die.

Eventually, the cap frees itself from the die, usually after assuming the shape of a bottle cap or thimble due to multiple impressions as a cap.



Chapter 7

Double and 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 is not ejected, it may receive a second, third and possibly even more strikes from the dies. Double and multiple struck coins can also be found in combination with many other types of errors and are often very dramatic.

1.

1904 Liberty Double Eagle

Double Struck—PCGS MS-63

PCGS has described this unique 1904 Double Eagle error as being double struck. Close examination with a loupe reveals the two impressions on the obverse at Liberty's portrait, the stars, date and denticles. This feature is also present on the reverse, but only at select portions of the eagle, shield and denticles. The coin rotated only slightly between strikes, so the spread is not all that wide. Had the doubling been more dramatic, this error would almost certainly have been spotted in the Mint and the coin would have been destroyed.

*Rarity: Unique
Value: \$102,500*



Chapter 8

Double Denominations



Overstrikes are coins that have been struck over a previously struck coin of a different type and/or denomination. Generally speaking, there are two different types of overstrikes. The first type is a Double Denomination that involves two denominations of coins from the same country. An example from the United States is a Lincoln Cent overstruck on a Roosevelt Dime. Such errors are known on many denominations of coins from many countries.



The other type of overstrike is an error that involves a coin overstruck on another coin from a different era or country. Overstrikes of this type can be the result of a genuine Mint error or a deliberate overstriking either for official or unofficial purposes. In ancient times, it was not uncommon to strike coins over previously struck coins with portraits of earlier rulers. In Colonial times, coins were sometimes taken from circulation and overstruck using another coin design, regardless of whether the two types were from the same country origin.

Chapter 9

Experimental Strikes



There are approximately 20 known 1999 State Quarters struck on Experimental Planchets. All five states in the 1999 series (DE, PA, CT, GA and NJ) have been discovered. These Experimental State Quarters have sold for as high as \$10,000 each, depending on which state, the coin's condition and which type of experimental composition was used. There are four known types of experimental compositions which have been discovered so far on 1999 State Quarters that vary in color and whether or not they have a copper center core. These coins were analyzed by spectroscopy (SEM-EDX) using electron microscopy and energy-dispersive x-rays to determine the alloy composition. The predominant metal is copper, followed by zinc. There are also small percentages of manganese and nickel. PCGS and NGC have both authenticated and certified these 1999 State Quarters as being struck on experimental planchets. There is only one 2000 dated State Quarter struck on an experimental planchet known, and is valued at \$25,000.

Chapter 10 Feeder Finger Strikes



After a recent tour of the U.S. Mint in 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.

1.

2000-P Sacagawea Dollar

Struck on Feeder Finger Tip—PCGS MS-65

The strike is quite nicely centered on the feeder finger tip, and there is considerable detail on both sides of the "coin." Of particular note in this regard are the date and mintmark on the obverse, both of which are clearly visible.



Feeder finger strike errors have been discovered for all denominations being produced in the modern United States Mint. Most examples, however, display far less definition of the coin's design than this Sacagawea Dollar.

Rarity: 5 Known
Value: \$10,000

Chapter 11 Fold-Over Strikes



A folded, or fold-over strike, is one of the most dramatic types of errors. It occurs when a planchet is struck while standing vertically on its edge between the dies. The pressure imparted during the striking process is so great that it causes the planchet to bend and fold over.

Fold-overs can be on-center or off-center, and they come in many different shapes. There are a few fold-overs that are also examples of other types of errors. Fold-overs are rarely encountered on planchets larger than those intended for Quarters.

1.

Undated (1999) Connecticut Statehood Quarter

Fold-Over—As Struck

This is the only fold-over error known on a Connecticut Statehood Quarter, and it is also one of only two fold-over errors discovered from the entire Statehood Quarter series.

Only the left obverse and the corresponding portion of the reverse were struck on the planchet, and portions of the words UNITED and LIBERTY are struck over the fold on the obverse.

Although fold-over errors are known for all denominations from the Cent through the Half Dollar, most examples are Cents. Quarter and Half Dollar fold-overs are particularly elusive, and they are seldom present in even the most extensive error coin collections.

*Rarity: Unique
Value: \$7,500*



Chapter 12 Gold Errors



Other than a few known U.S. Mules, major 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 \$150,000 range. Even a broadstruck U.S. Gold coin can easily sell for \$15,000 to \$40,000 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. World Gold errors are highly coveted and just as rare as their U.S. counterparts. Despite this, they are undervalued, selling for a fraction of the price.

1.

1866 Liberty Quarter Eagle

Struck on a Three-Cent Nickel Planchet—NGC MS-66

The similarity in diameter between these two coin types (17.9 millimeters and 18 millimeters, respectively) allowed this Three-Cent Nickel planchet to fit nicely into the collar in a Liberty Quarter Eagle press. The planchet did not completely fill the press, however, and the impression is drawn ever-so-slightly toward the upper-right obverse and lower-left reverse borders. All design elements from the Quarter Eagle dies are present, nonetheless, and the overall definition is quite sharp.

An important discovery piece, this wrong planchet error on an 1866 Liberty Quarter Eagle was authenticated and certified by NGC in 2007. This piece is one of only two wrong planchet errors in the entire United States gold coin series that are listed at the major third-party certification services (PCGS and NGC). The other example is an 1851 Liberty Double Eagle struck on a Cent planchet that has also been authenticated and certified by NGC.

In addition to its status as a unique error on a 19th century U.S. gold coin, this piece is significant because the 1866 is a low-mintage issues with just 3,080 business strikes produced. It is one of the leading rarities in the regular-issue Liberty Quarter Eagle series of 1840-1907.

Rarity: Unique
Value: \$250,000



Chapter 13

Hub and Die Trials



Hub and die trials are usually uniface (or struck on one side) impressions using either an obverse or reverse hub/die. These trials can be from either finished or unfinished designs. In either case, they are deliberate strikes to test the progress of a design and/or its suitability for regular-issue production.

Hub and die trials are often struck in metals other than those intended for regular-issue coinage. Softer metals such as tin and lead have often been used in the creation of hub and die trials, and there are some pieces known that were struck in cardboard or wax.

Traditionally, only pattern specialists pursued hub and die trials. Beginning in the late 1990s, however, I have seen increased demand for these pieces among error coin specialists who feel that these pieces would fit nicely into their collections due to their exotic appearance and the unusual circumstances under which they were produced.

Chapter 14 Indents

An indent error occurs when two planchets are inadvertently fed into the same collar, with one planchet partially overlapping the other. When the hammer die strikes this combination, the upper planchet is forced into the lower planchet and creates a depression in the metal that is shaped like the upper planchet.

A very rare type of indent error is one that involves planchets intended for two different denominations.

1.

1971-D Kennedy Half Dollar

Reverse Indent from a Cent Planchet—ANACS MS-62

The indent is just above center on the reverse, and it obscures much of the eagle as well as part of the legend UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. The fact that the indent is so well centered on the reverse, however, confirms this as one of the most appealing errors of this type that I ever handled.

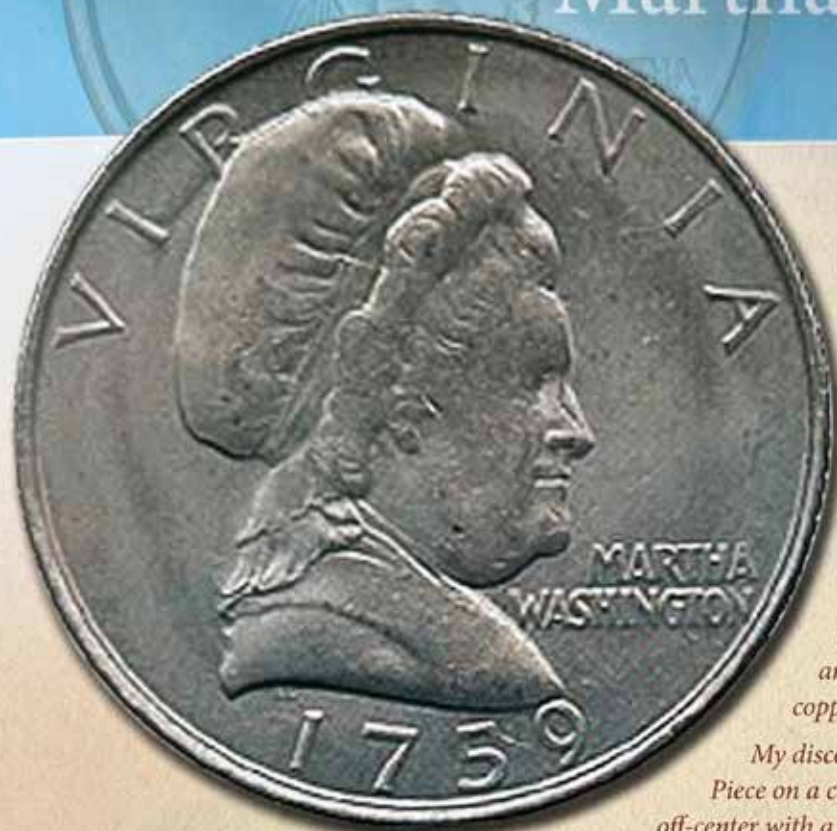
United States coins that are fully indented by smaller blank planchets are very rare errors.

*Rarity: 5 Known
Value: \$5,000*



Chapter 15

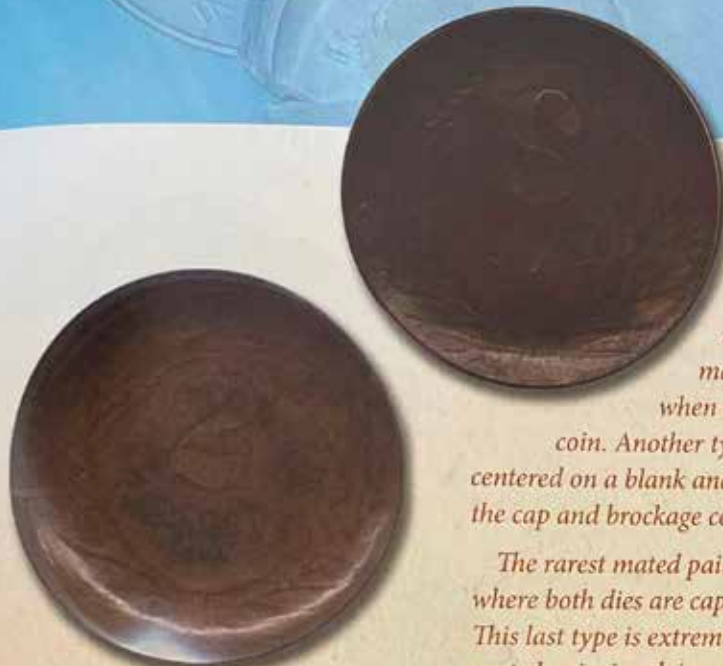
Martha Washington Test Pieces



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

My discovery of the Martha Washington Test Piece on a copper-zinc Cent planchet struck 10% off-center with a uniface reverse was a front page Coin World article on August 7th, 2000. In a response to the Martha Washington Test Piece that I discovered, the Mint announced that "the dies are available to the Mint's metal and blank vendors for testing."

Chapter 16 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 is 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 are 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 that are dated 1976, which is the Bicentennial year.



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 that was mated to a Lincoln Cent. The Lincoln Cent blank was on top of the obverse of the struck Franklin Half. This unique pair was then struck together.

Chapter 17 Mules



A mule is a coin struck with a mismatched combination of dies. In some countries, the Mints use dies of identical dimensions to strike coins of different denominations and/or for other countries. In these instances, mules have been reported for many years and are not really rare items. An example is a mule between a Bahamas 5 Cents obverse and a New Zealand 2 Cents reverse. Thousands of these errors were struck, and individual examples are worth only \$50.



Mules involving United States coins, however, are exceedingly rare and carry price tags in the thousands of dollars. One of the most famous U.S. Mint mules is the Statehood Quarter obverse/Sacagawea Dollar reverse discovered in early 2000.

Chapter 18

Off-Center Strikes



Off-center coins are one of the most common and widely recognized errors in the numismatic market. This type of error is created when a planchet is improperly fed into the press and is not seated perfectly in the collar. When the dies strike the planchet, only that part of the planchet that overlays the collar will receive a portion of the coin's design.



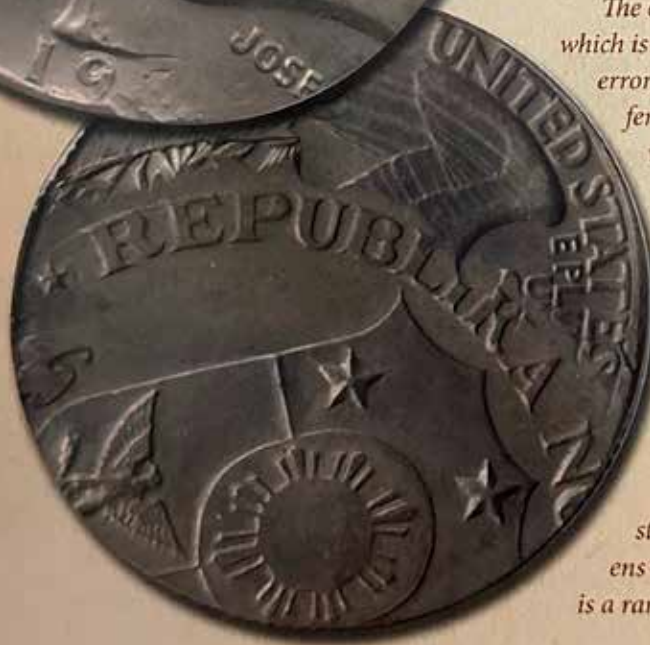
Chapter 19 Overstrikes



Overstrikes are coins that have been struck over a struck coin. Generally speaking, there are two major types of overstrikes. The first type would be a double denomination (a Lincoln Cent struck over a struck Dime). Although these are overstrikes, they are referred to as double denominations and are known on many denominations of coins from many countries.

The other main type of overstrike is a coin which is struck (either deliberately or as a mint error) on a previously struck coin from a different era and country. In ancient times, it was not uncommon to strike coins over previously struck coins with portraits of earlier Kings. In Colonial times, coins circulating were sometimes struck using other coins that were in circulation, regardless of whether they were from the country striking the coin or from a different country.

A rare example of an overstrike is a 1915 Panama Half Commemorative which was struck in Proof over a cut down St. Gaudens \$20 gold piece. The example on this page is a rare overstrike from Panama.



Chapter 20 Partial Collars



Partial collar errors occur when there is a malfunction in the press that causes the collar to be in an incorrect position at the time of striking. The collar is a critical component of the modern minting process because it ensures a uniform shape and diameter to all coins being struck during a given press run. If a planchet is not properly seated in the collar, it will receive only partial reeding around the edge when it is struck by the dies.

The anvil die, which is usually the reverse, is recessed in the collar. After the coin is struck, the anvil die raises upward to eject the coin from the collar. Around the turn of the 21st century, the United States Mint installed new machinery which allows either the obverse or reverse die to be installed in the anvil position in the press.

Chapter 21 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.

1.

Undated Proof Eisenhower Dollar

Double Struck on an Aluminum Planchet—PCGS Proof-64 Cameo

2 grams. This proof Eisenhower Dollar was struck at the San Francisco Mint in the 1970s on an aluminum planchet that weighs only 2 grams. The coin is also double struck with a few degrees rotation between impressions. Both strikes are well centered and, while the peripheral devices are largely off the planchet, the central devices are fully intact. Additionally, both Eisenhower's portrait on the obverse and the reverse eagle exhibit an overlay of mint frost that contrasts nicely with a mirrored finish in the fields.

There are only a few Mint errors in the entire U.S. coinage family that involve aluminum planchets. This Eisenhower Dollar is one of the most spectacular errors attributed to the modern U.S. Mint.

Rarity: 2 Known
Value: \$30,000



Chapter 22 Proof Pattern Errors



Proof mint errors on U.S. patterns are even rarer than on modern U.S. coinage. Proof coins are struck twice by technicians who hand feed the blanks into special presses. They are produced, examined, and packaged using extreme quality control. Mint errors on patterns are rare since the mintages are considerably less than on modern coinage. The only proof pattern mint error that is occasionally found are double strikes with a slight rotation between the strikes. Broadstrikes, off-centers and off-metals are extremely rare. These mint errors are sought after by both collectors of patterns and mint errors.

1.

Pattern 1846 Liberty Half Eagle, Judd-110a

*Unique—Overstruck on a Pattern 1846 Liberty Quarter Eagle—
NGC MS-65*

A unique and famous pattern, this piece is actually a copper die trial striking of the 1846 Liberty Quarter Eagle with the reverse overstruck by an obverse die for the 1846 Liberty Half Eagle.

This coin is the only pattern of any denomination struck in the United States Mint during the decade from 1840 through 1849. It has a long and distinguished pedigree in the numismatic market, and was described in the catalog for the 1952 ANA Convention sale as follows:

The obverse of an 1846 half eagle struck upon the reverse of an 1846 quarter eagle. A clear and intentional overstrike, and not the combination of two obverse dies. The reverse (obverse of the quarter eagle) shows plainly the effect of the half eagle impression. The planchet is somewhat irregular due to the lack of a collar during the second operation...Assuredly a Mint product...The first we have seen or heard of.

Ex: 1952 ANA Sale (New Netherlands, 8/1952), lot 4478.

**Rarity: Unique
Value: \$100,000**



Chapter 23

Proof Planchet Errors



This type of error has only occurred on modern coinage. The Philadelphia Mint prepares the proof planchets which are then sent to San Francisco or West Point for striking. When few proof planchets accidentally mix in with the regular blanks, they can be struck by regular dies. Several 1999 Susan B. Anthony dollars have shown up that are either broadstruck or off-center on proof planchets, but struck by regular dies. These coins have extreme proof-like fields and a pitted appearance on the unstruck portion of the blank. These are the characteristics that distinguish this rare and unusual type of mint error.

1. **1999-P Susan B. Anthony Dollar** *Struck 35% Off-Center on a Proof Planchet—NGC MS-65*

This error occurred when a few proof planchets were inadvertently mixed with regular planchets intended for the production of business strike 1999-P Anthony Dollars. One of these planchets was then struck 35% off-center at 4 o'clock.

I know of only four 1999-P Anthony Dollars that are struck off center on proof planchets.

Rarity: 4 Known
Value: \$7,500



Chapter 24 Spectacular Errors

A spectacular error can be anything. Many factors have to come together for a mint error to be truly spectacular. An example is a Susan B Anthony dollar struck on a Sacagawea dollar brass planchet or a Sacagawea dollar struck on a Susan B Anthony dollar clad planchet. Some other examples include coins that are struck and bonded together, coins struck on feeder fingers and coins struck over tokens or foreign coins.

1.

1884-CC Morgan Silver Dollar

Split Planchet—PCGS MS-64

This 1884-CC Silver Dollar is struck on a planchet that was not properly produced and included impurities in the alloy. The stress of striking caused the planchet to split in half nearly horizontally through the center of the coin. Amazingly, this error survived intact and both halves of the planchet still fit snugly together.

One of the most dramatic Morgan Dollar errors known, this "Broken CC" is also significant because it is a product of the Carson City Mint. Due both to its association with the Old West and the unique double mintmark of its coins, the Carson City Mint is one of the most romanticized and popular coinage facilities in U.S. history.

*Rarity: Unique
Value: \$50,000*



Chapter 25

Fragments & Scraps



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 on both sides and are very rare on type coins.



Chapter 26

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 Susan B Anthony and Sacagawea Dollars of 1999 and 2000. There are eight known 1999 Susan B Anthony Dollars struck on the brass planchet or the 2000 Sacagawea Dollar, and four known 2000 Sacagawea Dollars struck on a clad planchet for the 1999 Susan B Anthony Dollar.

Chapter 27

Two-Headed & Two-Tailed Errors



As their name implies, "two-headed" and "two-tailed" coins are errors that are struck with two obverse or two reverse dies, respectively. As of 2007, PCGS, NGC and ANACS have authenticated and certified approximately 50 genuine errors of this type. Only four of these coins were struck in the United States Mint: three Quarters and one Dime.

Chapter 28

Uniface Strikes



Uniface coins are the result of two blank planchets entering the press at the same time. During striking, one of the planchet obstructs the other and prevents it from receiving an impression from one of the dies.

There are many different variations of uniface errors.

In addition to coins with a completely blank obverse or reverse, I have seen some uniface errors on off-center coins. There are also mated pairs involving a uniface error, as well as uniface errors struck from a capped die.

Chapter 29

Wrong Planchet and Off-Metal Errors



Wrong planchet errors occur when a correctly made blank for one denomination is accidentally fed into a press for another denomination. An example would be a Jefferson Nickel struck on a Dime planchet. Wrong planchet errors have the weight of the planchet and not that specified for the coin whose design is depicted on both sides.

Off-metal errors are very similar to wrong planchet errors, although in this case the coin is struck on a metal not intended for the production regular-issue coinage. An example is a Statehood Quarter struck on an experimental planchet.

One special type of wrong planchet error is a coin struck on a planchet from a previous or later year's production involving a change in metallic composition. Wrong planchet errors of this type are known as transitional errors, the most famous of which is the 1943 "Copper" Cent struck on a bronze planchet leftover from Cent production in 1942. Normal 1943 Cents are struck zinc-plated steel because of a shortage of copper during World War II.

1.

Undated Walking Liberty Half Dollar

Struck on a Steel Cent Planchet—PCGS MS-64

This Walking Liberty Half Dollar is struck on a planchet intended for a 1943 Steel Cent. The planchet was almost perfectly centered in the press, and the error exhibits sharp definition to the center of Liberty's portrait on the obverse and the reverse eagle.

Wrong planchet errors involving Walking Liberty Half Dollar dies are extremely rare irrespective of the planchet on which the error is struck. Approximately five examples are known that are struck on Quarter planchets, but examples struck on smaller-denomination planchets such as those intended for Cents and Nickels exist in far fewer numbers.

Ex: Fred Weinberg.

Rarity: Unique
Value: \$200,000



Chapter 30

Missing Edge Lettering



In 2007, the U.S. Mint began striking a new series of Dollar coins to commemorate the presidents of the United States. These coins feature a lettered edge that includes the date, mintmark and the mottoes IN GOD WE TRUST and E PLURIBUS UNUM. They are the first U.S. coins produced with lettered edges since the end of the Indian Eagle and Saint-Gaudens Double Eagle series in 1933.

The introduction of this series has allowed the discovery of a new type of error on U.S. coins. Some of the Presidential Dollars inadvertently left the Mint without the edge lettering. Since the mintmark position is on the edge, it is normally impossible to tell whether the error in question is attributable to the Philadelphia or Denver Mint. Missing edge lettering errors on 2007 George Washington Presidential Dollars, however, are attributable to issuing Mint by still looking at the edges. Those pieces struck in the Denver Mint have no copper core visible because they were rinsed in a solution that coated the edge. The copper core is visible on the edge of Philadelphia Mint examples.



Appendix I U.S. Coin Weights and Specifications

Denomination	Issue Date	W./Grs	Tolerance in Grains	Die (mm)	Thick (mm)	S.G.	Composition
Half Cent	1793-1795	104		23.5		8.92	Pure Copper
	1796-1857	84		23.5		8.92	Pure Copper
Large Cent	1793-1795	208		26-28		8.92	Pure Copper
	1796-1857	168		29		8.92	Pure Copper
Small Cent	1856-1864	72	2	19.3	2.2	8.92	88 Cu, 12 Ni
	1864-1942	48	2	19.05	2.2	8.84	95 Cu, 5 tin/zinc
	1943	42.5	2	19.05	1.575	7.8	Zinc coated steel
	1944-1946	48	2	19.05	1.575	8.86	70 Cu, 30 zinc
	1947-1962	48	2	19.05	1.575	8.84	95 Cu, 5 tin/zinc
	1963-1982	48	2	19.05	1.575	8.86	95 Cu, 5 zinc
	1982-Date	38.58		19.05	1.575	7.17	Copper Plated Zinc
Two Cent	1864-1873	96		23		8.84	Cu, 5 tin/zinc
3¢ Nickel	1865-1889	30		17.9		8.92	75 Cu, 25 Ni
3¢ Silver	1851-1853	12.375		14		10.11	75 Ag, 25 Cu
	1854-1873	11.52		14		10.34	90 Ag, 10 Cu
Five Cent	1866-1883	77.16	3	20.5	1.981	8.92	75 Cu, 25 Ni
	1883-1942	77.16		21.21	1.989	8.92	75 Cu, 25 Ni
	1942-1945	77.16	3	21.21	1.981	9.32	35 Ag, 56 Cu, 9 Mg
	1946-Date	77.16	3	21.21	1.981	8.92	74 Cu, 25 Ni
Half Dime	1794-1805	20.8		16.5	.7	10.32	90 Ag, 10 Cu
	1829-1837	20.8		15.5		10.32	90 Ag, 10 Cu
	1829-1837 ?	20		15.5		10.34	90 Ag, 10 Cu
	1853-1873	19.2		15.5		10.34	90 Ag, 10 Cu
Dime	1796-1828	41.6		18.8		10.32	89.2 Ag, 10.8 Cu
	1828-1837	41.6		17.9		10.32	90 Ag, 10 Cu
	1837-1853	41.25	1.5	17.9	1.346	10.34	90 Ag, 10 Cu
	1853-1873	38.4	1.5	17.9	1.346	10.34	90 Ag, 10 Cu
	1873-1964	38.58	1.5	17.9		10.34	90 Ag, 10 Cu
	1965-Date	35		17.9		8.92	75 Cu, 25 Ni on Cu core
	1976 (40%)	88.74	3	24.26		9.53	80 Cu, 20 Ag on 20 Ag, 80 Cu core
Twenty Cent	1875-1878	77.16		22.5		10.34	90 Ag, 10 Cu
Quarter	1796-1828	104		27		10.32	89 Ag, 11 Cu
	1831-1839	104		24.3			90 Ag, 10 Cu
	1837-1853	103.12	3	24.26		10.34	90 Ag, 10 Cu
	1853-1873	96	3	24.26		10.34	90 Ag, 10 Cu
	1873-1964	96.45	3	24.26	1.701	10.34	90 Ag, 10 Cu
	1965-Date	87.5	3	24.26	1.701	8.95	75 Cu, 25 Ni on Cu
	1976 (40%)	88.74	3	24.26		9.53	80 Cu, 20 Ag on 20 Ag, 80 Cu core

Appendix II

The Minting Process

The following photographs were taken by a group of error coin dealers on a tour of the Philadelphia Mint's facilities. They illustrate different stages of the minting process during which major mint errors can occur.



Figure 1: These rolled strips will eventually be punched into blank planchets for Quarters.



Figure 2: Cent planchets being fed into the feeder mechanism prior to striking.

Appendix III

Historic Price Appreciation for Select Mint Errors

From 1975 through 1978, I mailed out more than 25 fixed price lists of major mint errors. When I look back at these price lists, I am amazed at how inexpensive these coins were in the mid-1970s compared to the value in the numismatic market of the early 21st century. In order to provide you with a sense of how much the error coin market has grown during this time period, I have provided a brief list of coins taken from my first fixed price list, the prices that they were offered at in 1975 and their value in the 2009 market.



1849 Coronet Cent—

Struck 50% Off Center

1975 Value: \$600

2009 Value: \$15,000

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7. We reserve the right to deny or cancel any listing at any time.
8. All listing are subject to prior sale.

Scanning Specifications

1. Scan both the obverse and reverse of the entire holder.
2. Scan with a resolution of at least 300 dpi.
3. Save the picture in jpeg format (jpg).

Information Requirements

In addition to e-mailing a photo of your item, please include the following information:

1. Name, Address & Phone Number
2. E-Mail Address
3. Asking Price

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

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

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Mint Error News Price Guide

- Updated June 2024 -

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

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

Proof Errors (Updated June 2024)



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

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

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

Mint Error News Price Guide

Broadstrikes (Updated June 2024)



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

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

Mint Error News Price Guide

Partial Collars (Updated June 2024)



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

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

Mint Error News Price Guide

Uniface Strikes (Updated June 2024)



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

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

Mint Error News Price Guide

Bonded Coins

(Updated June 2024)



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

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

Mint Error News Price Guide

Struck Fragments

(Updated June 2024)



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

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

Mint Error News Price Guide

Mated Pairs (Updated June 2024)



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

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

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

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

Mint Error News Price Guide

Transitional Errors (Updated June 2024)



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

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

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

Mint Error News Price Guide

U.S. Gold Errors (Updated June 2024)



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

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

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

Mint Error News Price Guide

Indents (Updated June 2024)



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

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

Mint Error News Price Guide

Die Caps (Updated June 2024)



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

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

Mint Error News Price Guide

Die Adjustment Strikes (Updated June 2024)



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

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

Mint Error News Price Guide

Double Denominations (Updated June 2024)



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

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

Mint Error News Price Guide

Brockages (Updated June 2024)



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

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

Mint Error News Price Guide

Double & Multiple Strikes (Updated June 2024)



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

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

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

Mint Error News Price Guide

Off-Center Strikes (Updated June 2024)



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

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

Mint Error News Price Guide

Off-Metals (Updated June 2024)



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

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

Mint Error News Price Guide

Off-Metals (Updated June 2024)

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

Mint Error News Price Guide

Counterbrockages

(Updated June 2024)



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

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

Mint Error News Price Guide

Fold-Over Strikes (Updated June 2024)



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

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

Mint Error News Price Guide

Martha Washington Test Pieces (Updated June 2024)



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

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

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

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

minterronews.com



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



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1896-O \$1 NGC SP 63

\$275,000

Specimen. Likely intended as a Branch Mint Proof. If you weren't looking at the 'O' on the back of the coin you'd call it Proof!





MINSHULL TRADING

1892-O 50¢ NGC SP 66★

\$107,500

SPECIMEN STRIKE. The Finest of 3 Known! Likely struck as a commemorative beginning of the Barber series! SP66★! For many years this coin has been touted as a “Branch Mint Proof” or at least something “very special” from the likes of Walter Breen, David Hall and the catalogers and auctioneers who have placed it on the market in the past. Clearly, consensus has been that this coin IS the Branch Mint Proof it has been proclaimed to be, but since mint records were so sparse in those days there is no existing documentation as to exactly why it was prepared. Of course, a few very plausible conclusions can be made. It’s 1892. It’s the first year of the Barber design and the inauguration of it at the New Orleans Mint, who would have had no reason not to show their prowess in creating a coin of this magnitude.



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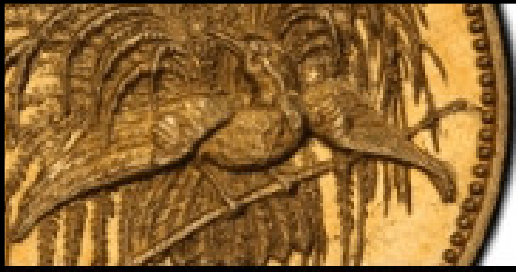


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Ron Guth, Numismatic Expert

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

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

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

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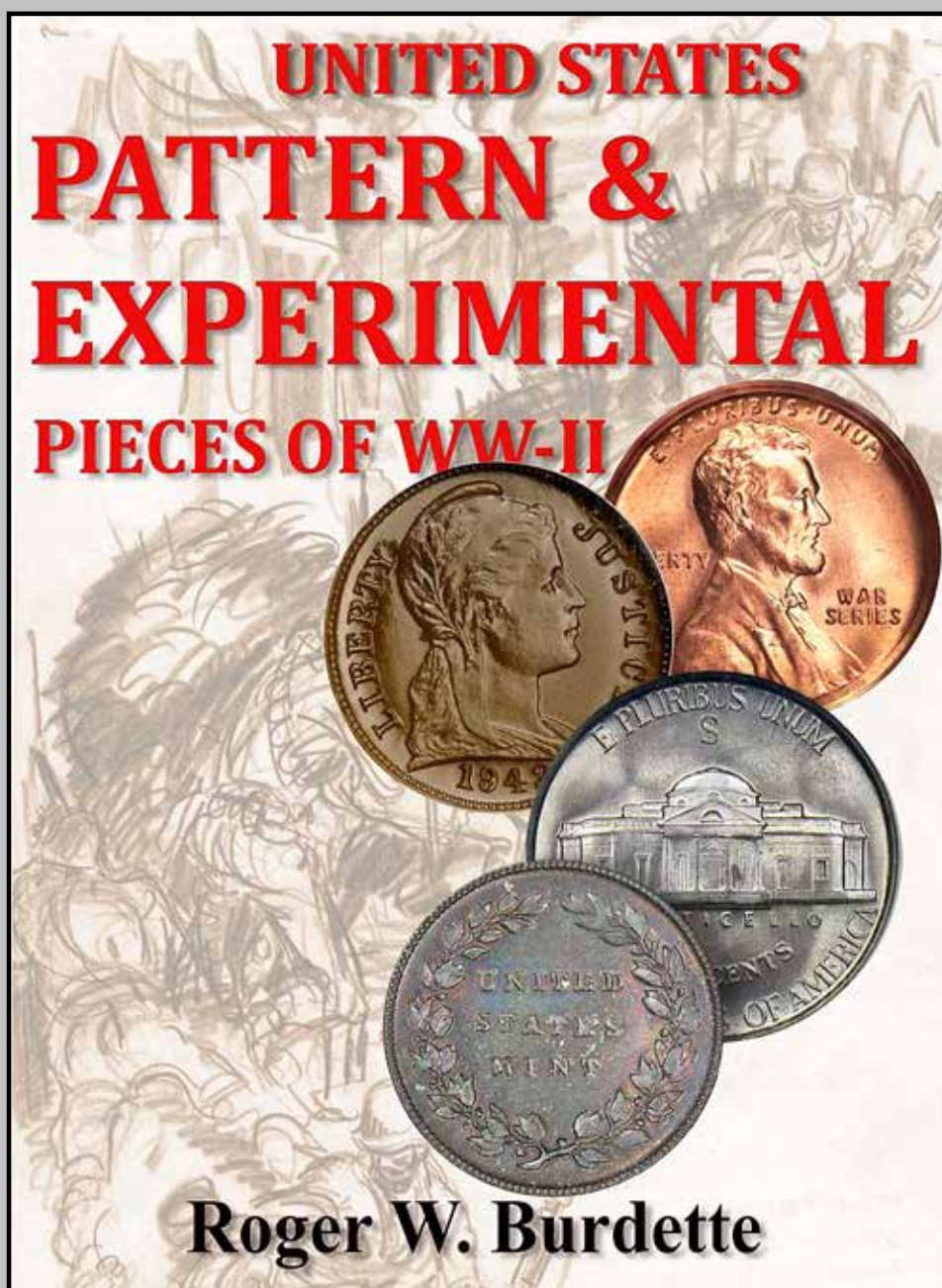
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Numismatic Literary Guild 2013 Best US Coin Book!



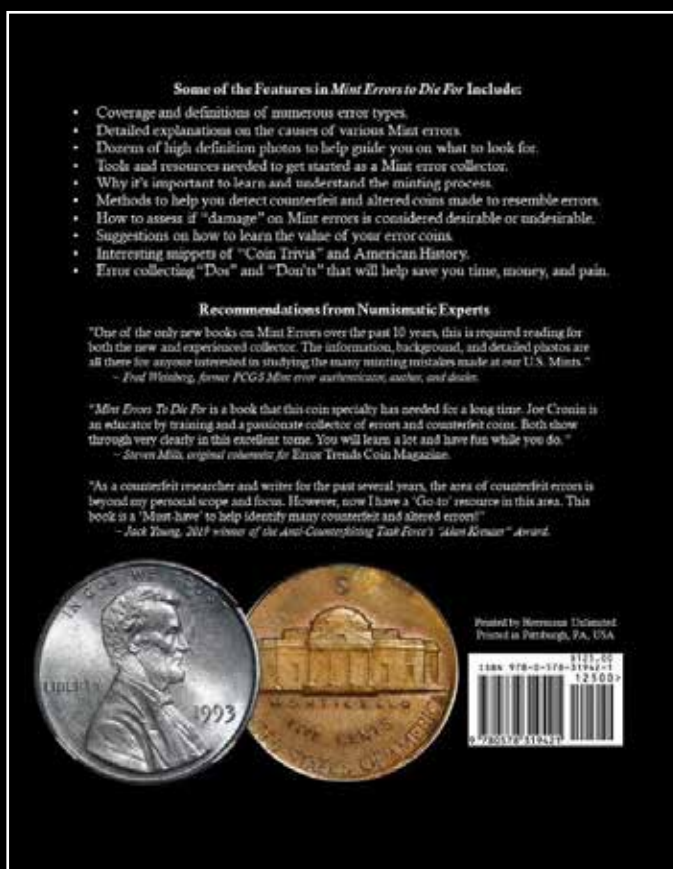
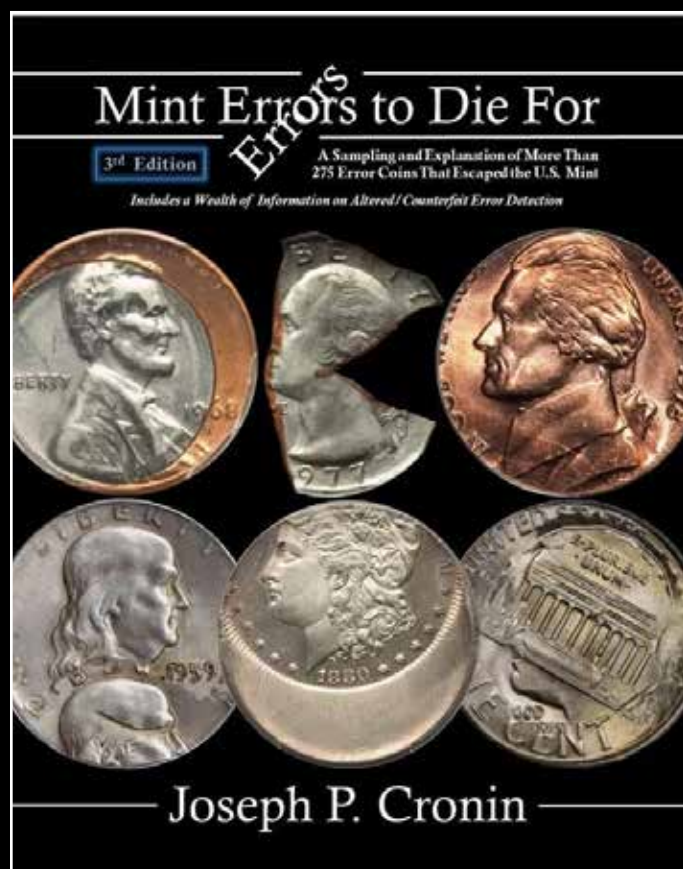
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An Exciting New Mint Error Book:

Mint Errors to Die For

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



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

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- Detailed explanations on the causes of various Mint errors.
- Dozens of high definition photos to help guide you on what to look for.
- Tools and resources needed to get started as a Mint error collector.
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Non-gold Coins Struck on Gold Planchets



1913 photos PCGS® used by permission at PCGS.com/
CoinFacts; NGC label photo courtesy of MikeByers.com



Coin Trivia: Though the 1913 Buffalo nickel is on a \$5 gold Half Eagle planchet, Mint errors on \$2.5 gold planchets include: Indian Head Cents: (3) 1900, 1905, 1906, and 1907. Lincoln Cents: 1911, 1915, and 1927

1913 (Type 2) Buffalo Nickel:

Struck on a \$5 Gold Half Eagle Planchet

Though there are nine known cents (six Indian Heads and three Lincolns) struck on gold Quarter Eagle (\$2.5) planchets, this is the only known Buffalo nickel struck on a gold planchet of any type; in this case, it's likely a \$5 gold Half Eagle planchet. (Some speculate it was made intentionally as were the five known 1913 Liberty nickels). Sadly someone cut into the rim on the reverse at 8 o'clock (see photo below) likely to prove it's just another plated novelty coin. Now even if you're 99.9% sure your suspect coin is a fake, don't ever, ever do that! As a result, PCGS gave it a "Genuine/AU Details" grade. It's no surprise that the psychological impact of PCGS' grade adversely affected its initial selling price: \$78,000 at Heritage Auctions in January of 2021 – a heck of a lot less than what many experts expected despite the damage.

In an interesting twist, Las Vegas rare coin dealer Mike Byers reacquired the coin and advocated it shouldn't have been given a "Genuine" label as there are a few other high-profile straight-graded coins/patterns with post-Mint alterations. NGC agreed and straight-graded it at AU-53; he later sold the coin privately for \$400,000! (Source: MikeByers.com/6324417-001.html)



What the Planchet Was Intended to Become

Below is a 1913 Indian Head \$5 gold Half Eagle, which is likely what the planchet for the featured 1913 Buffalo nickel was supposed to become. Seeing that U.S. Mint control of gold and silver planchets was so tight even back then, it is unknown if this is a true error or a Mint-assisted coin. (Photos courtesy of PCGS®
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Saul Teichman's Want List

I am looking for the following off-metal errors:

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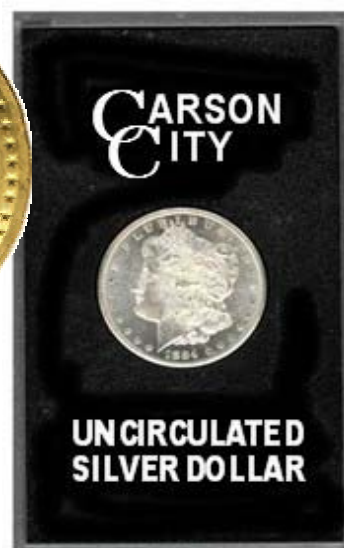


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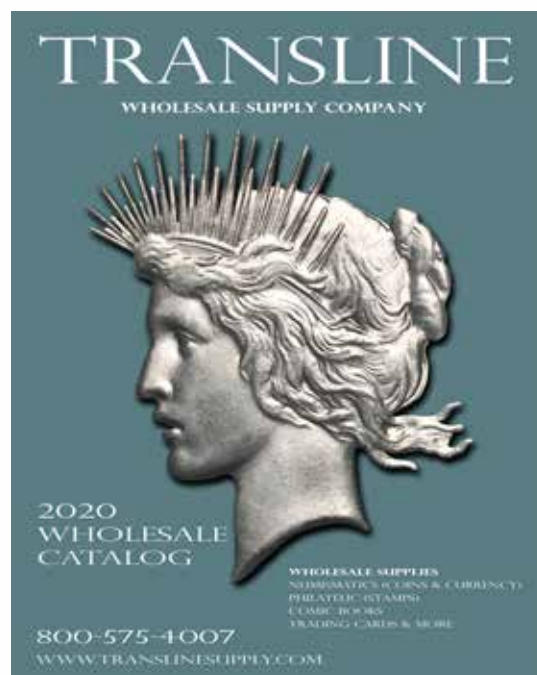
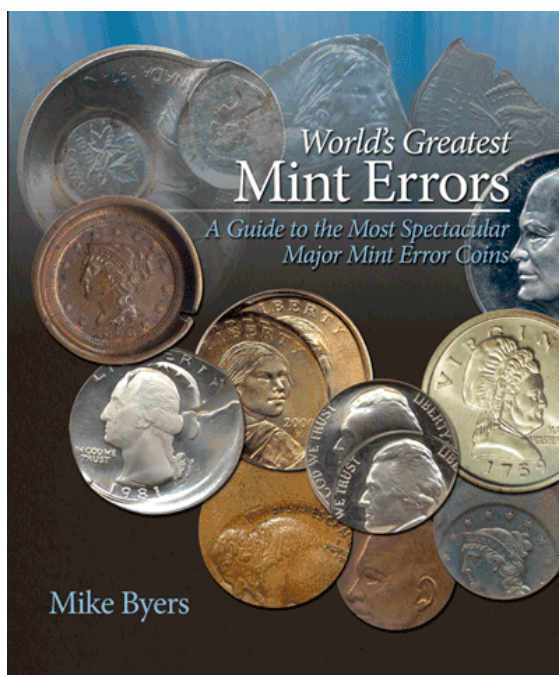


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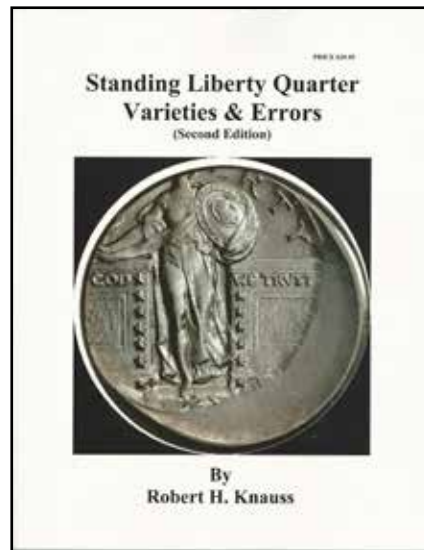
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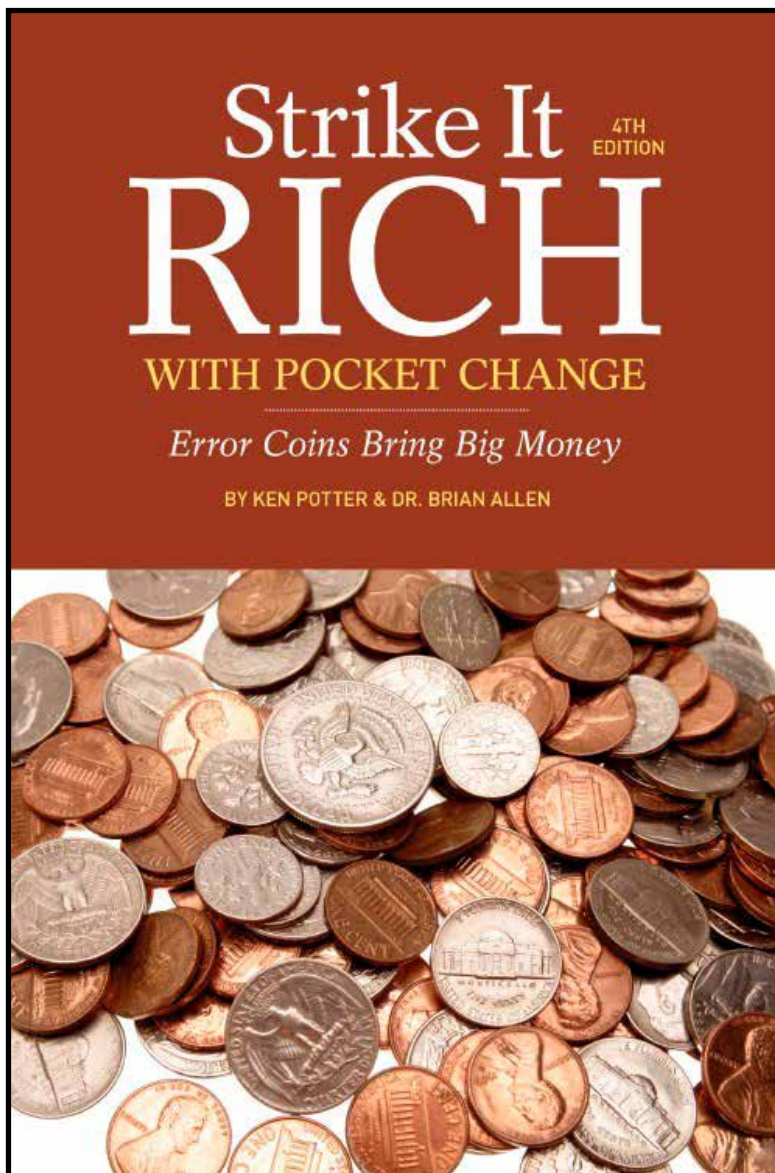
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What Are Galvanos?

In medallic work, a galvano is always one-sided and made by placing a bas-relief mold or pattern (of plaster, plastic or metal) in an electrolytic tank containing an electrolyte solution.

Galvanos can be made positive or negative (provided the pattern is the opposite: a positive pattern makes a negative galvano). In the numismatic and medallic field negative galvanos are the form of pattern making of a bas-relief to be converted into a die. Galvano casts are often mounted on wood and become a very desirable wall hanging.

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**NLG Award Winner:
Best World Coin Book**

Mike Byers was born in the coin business attending coin shows since he was six years old. When he was seventeen, he issued his first coin catalog. He has been a Market-Maker in U.S. Gold Coins and a dealer in major mint errors. In 1987 he offered limited partnerships and rare coin funds. He has written articles for The Coin Dealer Newsletter and has been featured on the front page of Coin World numerous times with his numismatic rarities. Mike Byers is a contributing author on mint errors for CoinWeek. He also assisted with the mint error section of Coin Facts on the PCGS website. You can visit Mike Byers and view his rarities at the ANA, Central States, FUN show and the Long Beach Coin Expo.

Mike Byers has been a professional numismatist for forty years. He is one of the largest dealers handling U.S. Gold Coins, Patterns and Rarities certified by PCGS and NGC. He has handled major coin collections and attends every major coin convention. Mike Byers carries an extensive inventory as well as solicits want lists and is always looking to purchase fresh inventory and collections.

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

Mike Byers is a life member of ANA since 1985, a charter member of NGC and a featured dealer/member of PCGS. He is also a life member of the Central States Numismatic Society and the Florida United Numismatists. He is a member of CDN Exchange (BYRS).



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