

# Las Vegas COIN JOURNAL

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Produced by CK Shows 888-330-5188



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## *Double Mint Sets*

**1942-1958**

*By Leo Frese*

If you have ever ordered Government issued Mint Sets, you may not be aware that this seemingly common action is a direct result of events from the 1930's that led to the creation of these popular collectibles. As coin collecting became more and more popular, dealers began to order BU rolls of coins from the Treasury Department for their inventory. Since their cost was only face value plus the cost of shipping, they found a very inexpensive source for their store stock. However, when the Treasury Department announced in 1939 they were no longer in the business of supplying coin dealers with their inventory, everything was about to change, and dealers were going to have to find a new way of obtaining their newer inventory.

Along with their announcement, the Treasury said that all orders for coinage would be limited to 2 coins of each denomination from each mint. Dealers no longer had any interest in buying coins in such small quantity, especially since you were limited to one complete set per person! However, collectors



began to see this as a very convenient way to plug in the holes in their albums each year.

Consequently, over the ensuing years the number of sets ordered from the Treasury grew. In those early years the coins were placed in paper tubes, cents-nickels and dimes in one tube, and quarters and half dollars in another tube. The tubes were stapled shut, a letter detailing the order was typed up, any refund of overpayment was returned in the form of postage stamps (just imagine, a government refund!), and the sets were placed in small canvas bags and sealed shut before being sent Registered Mail to the collector. Originally sets were issued in the hundreds. However, in 1946 the Treasury ran an announcement in *The Numismatist* that

you could order the sets. **The number of sales spiked as several thousand sets were ordered and the Treasury ran out of canvas bags and had to use tobacco pouches to mail the remaining sets.**

This spike in orders demanded that the Treasury find a new way to issue the sets. No longer could the gentleman who assembled the sets tube and staple all those rolls, type thousands of letters, bag and seal every bag, and type up mailing cards for every set. Oh, and don't forget that postage refund! Beginning the next year, 1947, all sets were placed in the now familiar cardboard holders with a paper overlay. That first year of Double Mint Sets, as we know them today, had about 5000 sets issued. Below is an updated chart of estimated mintages and survival:

Date	Issuance	Survival
1942	300	1
1943	300	1
1944	400	1
1945	500	1
1946	3000	1
1947	5000	500-700
1948	6000	600-900
1949	5200	500-600
1950	<b>No Mint Sets were issued as Proof Sets were reinstated for the first time since 1942 and the Treasury announced there would be no Mint Sets as a result of inadequate manpower.</b>	
1951	8654	500-800
1952	11,500	700-1000
1953	15,538	1000-1200
1954	25,600	2500-3000
1955	49,660	6000-7500
1956	45,475	5000-6000
1957	32,324	2500-3500
1958	50,314	4500-6000

This updated chart shows the survival being quite different than I had originally thought. After interviewing a number of the dealers who have broken up sets over the years it is clear that the survival rate is substantially less than I first estimated.

**You may wonder why is the survival rate so low? There are a number of reasons for this. On the sets from 1942-1946, which were issued in sealed canvas bags, the uniqueness of these sets is because every collector who received their bags cut them open to put the coins in their sets/albums.**

The only known surviving bags came out of a safe deposit box in Waterloo, Iowa in 2013 from the estate of a gentleman who bought them directly from the Treasury. It may be possible for a few more of these sets to turn up, but our two-year tour of the sets across the country at every major show and dozens of smaller ones has yet to find anyone who has ever seen them! As for the later sets, the vast majority of these sets were broken up over the years and many of the boards and envelopes

destroyed during what I refer to as "The Three Waves of Destruction". These waves occurred in 1979-80, 1983-85, and 2011-2016.

The first wave came as a result of silver prices soaring to over \$50 an ounce in January of 1980. This price made the "melt value" of silver coins exceed the value of the individual sets and thousands of sets were broken up and melted down.

The second wave came when, in 1983, the late Dallas coin dealer, **Jack Ehrmantrout, published a book on Franklin Half Dollars. His epic work brought market awareness to Full Bell Line halves and their relative rarity.** The demand for these coins went crazy. Hundreds of dealers across the country began pulling FBL coins from the double mint sets and often taking the remaining coins to sell as BU rolls. One dealer interviewed, who worked closely with Jack, indicated that he and Jack broke up thousands of sets in just a few months. And they were just 2 of the scores of dealers across the country doing the same thing.

The third wave, which is still ongoing, is a result of the huge premiums being paid for high grade and/or beautifully toned coins from these sets when they are certified by one of the grading services. However, today some dealers actually replace the removed coins hoping the unsuspecting buyer will never know the difference. It is a direct result of this deception, that a new company has been created to protect the collector and assure him/her that their sets are truly original.

Original Set Verification, LLC (OSV) was



formed to ensure the originality of all sets offered in the marketplace. Working together with ANACS, a grading firm known for their conservative grading and strong collector appeal, a program was developed to verify and grade these sets.

All sets submitted to OSV are checked for originality of coins, holders, and envelopes. The coins are then submitted to ANACS who grades and encapsulates the coins in a sonically sealed holder about the size of the GSA dollar holders. Although the coins are individually graded they are also given a Composite Grade for each of the mint boards. For example, a 1954 set may have a Philadelphia set grading 65.35, a Denver set grading 66.20, and a San Francisco set grading 64.30. This composite grade is based on a trademarked formula that takes into account not only the individual grades of each coin, but also the valuation difference of a Red cent versus a Brown cent, a Full Step nickel versus a non Full Step, a Full Bell Line half vs. a coin without FBL, etc.

OSV will mark the individual P, D, and S sets which they deem truly original with an OSV hologram sticker. The accompanying envelopes and cardboard holders will also be sealed and marked with an OSV sticker. Should the set be one with lovely toning above the norm for that year it will receive a special OSV Starburst hologram.

ANACS will also be featuring a Registry Program on their site for those seeking to build the finest known sets in the marketplace.

As of this writing, almost 1100 sets have been submitted to OSV and ANACS for verification and grading. It is important to note that OSV has no input on the individual grading of coins and ANACS has no input on the determination of originality. Neither ANACS nor OSV are in the business of buying or selling any of these sets.

***For more information, or a form to submit your own sets, please visit the OSV website [OSV.Expert](#)***

*Leo Frese has pursued coin collecting since childhood and credits significant numismatic mentors for igniting his passion in his formative years. He gained over 40 years experience in the industry, including 26 years with Heritage Auctions Inc., the world's largest collectibles auctioneer. Frese has been featured in a number of numismatic publications and is a consultant, speaker and numismatic specialist. ●*

# Early \$10 Gold 1795-1804

By Neil Berman and Silvano DiGenova

***Editor's Note:*** *This article appeared in November 2005 issue of the Coin Dealer Newsletter. Although there have likely been changes to Dannruether's study of certified population figures, it underscores the fact that the early \$10 gold series is, indeed, very rare.*

For rare coin collectors seeking both challenge and reward, Early United States Gold coins dated 1795 to 1804 are an ideal choice of specialty. Early Gold coin mintages are remarkably small and the survival rates in all grades are low, making these beautiful coins not only challenging to collect, but also potentially highly rewarding as an investment. Sophisticated collectors often become interested in early Gold coins because these coins are fascinating artifacts from our nation's infancy, and tangible pieces of history, attesting to the development of our nation's system of money.

While collectors have long known that all early United States Gold coins are rare, recent

analysis by noted authority John Dannruether indicates that these coins are even rarer than was originally thought. The mintage figures in Mr. Dannruether's yet unpublished study differ in some instances from the mintage figures in "A Guide Book Of United States Coins," by R.S. Yeoman. When published, Mr. Dannruether's study rates to become a standard reference on the topic.

The basis of the population figures in this article is the combined number reported certified by the Professional Coin Grading Service (PCGS) and Numismatic Guaranty Corporation (NGC). However, in the opinion of the authors, actual populations may be as much as 20% different than published figures in some cases, taking into consideration multiple submissions of the same coin(s). In several cases we have made some estimates where we feel the published information does not give as accurate a perspective on the true population. **This is due to the services**



**not recognizing certain varieties in the beginning of the population reports and then adding them later.** Also in the case of the 1803, besides the population report variety changes, it is with near certainty that virtually all the Large Star reverse Tens certified are actually the Large Star with 14 Star reverse. Following is a date-by-date analysis of early Eagles to use as an aid in making informed buying decisions in this challenging and rewarding series.

### **Eagles 1795-1804**

Eagles are the largest denomination struck of early Gold, and the second denomination of Gold coins manufactured at the new Mint. The first Eagles were struck at the Philadelphia Mint on September 22nd, 1795.

All early Eagles are thirty-three millimeters in diameter, weight 270 grains of .9167 fine Gold alloyed with .0833 Copper and Silver, have a reeded edge and were designed by Robert Scot, except where otherwise mentioned. In those cases, the reverse may have been engraved by John Gardner. They come in two types, with both the Small Eagle reverse and with a Large Eagle reverse. A total of 132,500 plus were minted between the two types, with 3,213 examples certified in all grades, a total survival rate of two percent for the entire series, of which 1,550 graded Uncirculated. There are only twenty-five Gem Uncirculated coins reported of all dates, or less than two hundredths of one percent.

The Small Eagle reverse was made with four major varieties, those being the 1795 13 Leaves and 9 Leaves, the 1796 with 11 Leaves and the 1797. There is just a total mintage of somewhere between 13,344 and 15,251 coins, of which 524 reported certified in all grades, which is a survival rate of nearly four percent, with 154 graded Uncirculated by both grading services. I would be surprised if there really are that many coins in such a high grade, as widely known coins of this value and subjectivity are frequently regraded and often the tags are not returned. **We believe a 20% or more over statement by the population reports is certainly possible.** The Large Eagle reverse comes in eleven date/variety combinations, with a total mintage of approximately one hundred nineteen thousand, and a total of 2,689



examples reported certified in all grades, of which over 1,102 are called Uncirculated. There are also the Proofs of 1804 with a Plain 4 that were struck thirty years after the date on the coin. As stated before, we certainly feel the population data is considerably overstated. Also worth noting that unlike series such as Morgan Dollars or \$20 Saint Gaudens, the majority of the known coins have been graded with the likelihood of undiscovered boards next to nil.

### **Draped Bust Small Eagle**

#### **Type 1795-1797**

**1795 Small Eagle 13 Leaves:** With a mintage estimated at just over five thousand from two pairs of dies, this is the most "common" of the Small Eagle Type by a factor of more than two over the next "common" date 1796. With 327 graded we have a relatively large survival rate, probably because this was the first year of the Type and many must have been saved as souvenirs, accounting for the availability in most grades. The grading services have graded 105 as Uncirculated and four as MS65 or better. Certainly duplication exists. Being the first year Type and the most available of the Type, this is always sought after and fully priced within the series. Scarce in Circulated grades, rare in Mint State.

**1795 Small Eagle 9 Leaves:** With an estimated mintage of only five hundred coins, this is the rarest date of the Type. There are 21 examples reported certified in all grades, which is undoubtedly many of the same coins being resubmitted to the grading service. I doubt there are even the fifteen that Dannreuther seems to think survived. Twelve examples are reported certified in Uncirculated, also likely to be overstated. The population shows four coins in MS63. We are aware of only two with the possibility of three. The 9 Leaf \$10 in all grades is far undervalued relative to the 1795 13 Leaf and most of the series. Very rare in all grades, extremely rare in Mint State.

**1796 Small Eagle 11 Leaves:** With a mintage of just over 4,100, including 125 examples reported certified in all grades makes this the second most "common" date of the Type. The certified mintages match Dannreuther's estimates. PCGS and NGC have reported 25 Uncirculated survivors. Under-rated relative to the 1795 13 Leaf. Rare in all grades, very rare in Mint State.

**1797 Small Eagle:** With a mintage of 3,650, there are only 51 certified in all grades and just 12 in Uncirculated grades. Of the Uncirculated coins, none appear to be higher than MS62. Undervalued in all grades. Rare in all grades, exceedingly rare in Mint condition.

### **Draped Bust Large or Heraldic Eagle 1797-1804**

**1797 Large Eagle:** With a mintage of almost eleven thousand in three die variations, the 1797 is the fourth most "common" date of the Type. There are 305 certified in all grades of which 71 are reported to be Uncirculated. Scarce and very popular as it is the first year of the new type as a result it tends to be more fully priced than the 1803 or very underrated 1800 both of greater rarity when evaluated by year and variety. Scarce in all grades, rare in Mint State.

#### **1798/7 9X4 Stars**

**Obverse:** Overdate with nine Stars to the left of Liberty and four to the right. With the obverse of 1795, reverse by John Gardner, and an estimated mintage of nine-hundred coins, of which 61 are certified

in all grades, only ten of those are Uncirculated. Very rare in all grades. Exceedingly rare in Mint State. Undervalued relative to its rarity, especially in Mint State.

**1798/7 7X6 Stars Obverse:** Overdate with seven Stars to the left of Liberty and six to the right. With the obverse of 1795, reverse by John Gardener, and an estimated mintage of only eight hundred forty-two. Since there are only 11 coins certified in all grades, Akers calls this the rarest date of the Type, and the certified numbers bear him out. Only four Uncirculated coins make this the second rarest in the series and the rarest of the major 'Red Book' varieties: In general, undervalued, however, always fairly expensive and only necessary to the advanced collector.

**1799 Small Stars Obverse:** This variety is from seven pairs of dies with an estimated mintage of 7,500. As both services did not designate this variety from the beginning, the population figures do not illustrate an accurate picture. We know that 939 total 1799 have been graded, of which 407 are Uncirculated. In examining several criteria including the following, approximately 1/3 of the 1799 \$10 were Small Stars from the time NGC started making the designation. Also examining Jeff Garrett and John Dannreuther's book on auction records, 36% are Small Stars and 64% Large Stars. It is this ratio that was used to approximate the



population report. The proportion of Uncirculated was 30% and therefore we approximated 122 Small Stars in Uncirculated. The 1799 Small Stars, although nearly twice as rare as the Large Stars is still the third most common of all early Tens but at little or no premium over the 1799 Large Stars or 1801, it still presents a very good value and is relatively rare in Mint State.

**1799 Large Stars:** With a mintage of at least 30,000 from two pairs of dies, this date is the second most "common" date. We estimate 600 or so in all grades and 285 in Uncirculated, clearly making it the second most common after the 1801. There are eight Gems reported with five or more not designated as Large or Small Stars, probably 2/3 are Large Stars or more. The most of any date of the Type, the 1799 is more popular than the 1801 because of the 18th century date. Since all early Tens are scarce in all grades, the 1799 is a popular Type coin for the collector. Scarce in Mint State and rare in Gem. Available in Circulated grades.

**1800:** With a stated mintage of 6,000 from one pair of dies, it has only 198 examples certified in all grades and just 77 in Mint State. Very rare and underrated in all grades. Generally, sells for less than the 1797 although far rarer. MS63 and better specimens should trade for far more.

**1801:** With a mintage of about 44,500, the 1801 has the largest mintage of the Type, and in fact, the early \$10 series. Seven hundred sixty-seven examples certified, of which 358 were graded Uncirculated, which while not very likely does illustrate that this is the most 'common' of the Type. Available readily in all grades except Gem, which of course barely exist. Very popular as the Type coin for the series. Rarer than the 1799 in high grades of MS64 and up.

**1803 Small Stars Reverse:** The 1803 Small Star reverse has a mintage of 10,800 of which we estimate 249 are certified in all grades and 97 in Mint State grades. Far scarcer than either 1799 and the 1801, this date and variety should carry a considerable premium to those especially in Uncirculated grades.

**1803 13 Large Stars Reverse:** With a total estimated mintage of only 1,200 from four pairs of dies, we estimate only about four coins are graded in all grades (or less) only one Mint State coin can actually be identified through the last ten years of auctions. This is the rarest of the varieties listed here. Not well

known in the marketplace, this coin is highly sought after by several specialists. Hard to determine an accurate current value, however, what is certain is that we would pay far in excess of any current price guide!

**1803 14 Large Star**

**Reverse:** The extra star in the clouds, with a total estimated mintage of only 3,000 coins, we estimate 67 of the total 319 1803 graded in all varieties are the 14 Star Reverse. This variety was first identified by Harry Bass and, although rare, many more Large Star Reverses are actually the 14 Star as the Small Star is easily worn away or obscured by bag marks. Very popular and rare. Probably priced accurately in today's market.

**1804:** All are the Crosslet 4 variety with Small Stars, like the 1803, except the handful of Proofs that were struck in 1834 or 1835, depending on who you ask. All three of the known Proofs have a Plain 4 with Medium Stars, according to Dannreuther. A total mintage of 3,700 business strikes of the Crosslet 4 variety, with only 89 examples surviving certified in all grades. There are 37 certified Uncirculated specimens, but no Gems. Very scarce last year of issue. Also popular because of the profound numismatic



year of 1804. Additionally, this is notoriously State have much of the facial and hair detail missing. Very rare in Mint State, especially well struck. Rare in Circulated grades as well as generally undervalued.

*Tangible Investments founder and president Silvano DiGenova is an authority on the rare coin market, grading, authenticity, and appraisals. In 1986, he co-founded PCGS and was assigned the task of developing the first grading set. With its completion, Silvano had created "the standard by which certified grading was established"--the standard still used by most coin experts to this day. Years later, Silvano became CEO of Superior Galleries of Beverly Hills. This merger put Silvano at the head of what was then the largest rare coin auction house in California. In 2005, Silvano sold Superior Galleries and restarted Tangible Investments in Laguna Beach, CA. 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. Visit [GoCoins.com](http://GoCoins.com)*

# So-Called Dollars

Provocative Medals for the Vegas Lifestyle

By Jeff Shevlin

It is amazing how many So-Called Dollars, historical U.S. medals struck 100 years ago, are now considered risqué. As they say, what happens in Vegas, stays in Vegas. Here are some So-Called Dollars that are apropos to the Vegas Lifestyle.

This medal was struck in 1904 for the Atlantic City, New Jersey 50th Anniversary.

This well executed medal features a beautiful woman with a smile on her face as wave's crash behind her. It is HK 651 and was struck in gold-plated bronze.

**1904 Atlantic City – HK 651**



So-Called Dollars are historical U.S medals struck to commemorate an event, person or place. They are cataloged in the book "So-Called Dollars" by Hibler & Kappen which was reprinted in 2008.

One of my favorite medals is the official U.S. Mint medal from the 1876 centennial Exposition. Engraved by William Barber it features Miss Liberty, representing the United States, rising up to be recognized as becoming more internationally significant.

She is wearing a flowing gown with her right breast exposed.

It reminds me of the 1916 Standing Liberty Quarter which was modified in 1917 to cover the exposed breast. It is HK 20-22 and was struck in silver, bronze and gold-plated.

The Crystal Palace So-Called Dollar struck in 1854 features a full figured female

standing and opening the gates to Industry & Science. This breezy design may be considered indecent with today's standards. It is struck in white metal.

**1854 Crystal Palace – HK 8**

Another similar design struck for the Columbian Exposition held in Chicago in 1893 depicts a lady with a daring exposure, perhaps encouraging people to attend the Exposition.

Approximately 27,500,000 people did decide to attend this fantastic event that propelled Chicago into becoming a great metropolis. Struck in aluminum and bronze it is HK 240-240A



**1903**

**Columbian Exposition Medal – HK 240**

The female angel with wings on HK 294-295 struck in 1901 would be considered decent today. Perhaps this is where St. Gaudens got his inspiration for his Gold Double Eagle first released six years later in 1907.

Not previously recognized as the official medal for the 1901-1902 South Carolina Inter-State and West Indian Exposition, I am certain it is the Official U.S. Mint medal. When I was researching So-Called Dollars to include in the 2017 Mega Red Book, I discovered an “M” mark which is George Morgan’s signature indicating that he made it. There are literally dozens of other immodest So-Called Dollars featuring bawdy designs, but many are also provocative without being considered smutty.

**1901 South Carolina Expo Official U.S. Mint Medal – HK 294**

The female depicted on this next design is standing with her foot on a shield and a small eagle as a crown on top of her head. She looks like a cross between Wonder Woman and an Amazon Queen, one of the woman warriors from Greek mythology.



**1903 Columbian Exposition Medal**

– HK 173



Medallic art in action struck in 1913 for the Portola Festival held in San Francisco, HK 397 indiscreetly depicts a dancing female smoking a cigar. Those were wild times in the bay area, perhaps even more sizzling than on the Vegas Strip today.

**1913 Portola Festival – HK 397**

If your idea of a good time involves spending hours in the aisles at a coin show, you'll have a blast at the Las Vegas Numismatic Society Coin & Currency Show. Be sure to stop by the So-Called Dollar table and check out these indiscreet historical medals, and thousands of others offered for sale and all available for your viewing pleasure.

*Jeff Shevlin is author of Discover the World of Charbneau So-Called Dollars and So-Called Dollars from the Pacific Coast Expositions, with co-author William D. Hyder. He has written numerous articles and developed dozens of award winning competitive exhibits. Jeff Shevlin served as Executive Director of the American Numismatic Association, Director of Special Projects for Medallic Art Company and the General Chairman for the 2011 National Money Show. Shevlin cataloged the "Bill Weber So-Called Dollar Auction" for Holabird-Kagin Americana which received the Numismatic Literary Guild (NLG) 2009 Award of Extraordinary Merit for the Best Auction Catalog - Exonumia. Visit So-*

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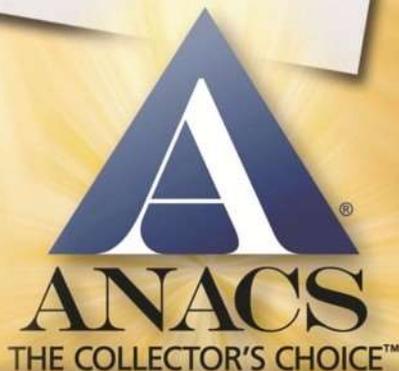


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# Old Abe

## The War Eagle

By Cindy Mohon

In 1861 tensions between the North and the South had reached the point that it became obvious to the citizenry of the United States that war was inevitable. In December 1860 and spring of 1861 seven southern states (South Carolina, Mississippi, Florida, Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana and Texas) had declared their secession from the United States. By February 1861 the Confederate States of America is formed with Jefferson Davis as president. Early A.M on April 12, 1861 confederates open fire upon Fort Sumter in Charleston, South Carolina. The Civil War begins.

About one month later in May 1861 a young eaglet is captured by a young Ojibwe named Chief Sky from a nest near Flambeau River. He takes the hatchling as a pet; and later trades the eagle to a farmer named Daniel McCann for a bag of corn. At that time no one could have conceived of the incredible life this eagle would live.

### The Famous 8th Regiment Mascot Eau Claire Eagles Company C

McCann's farm was located in Chippewa County in Wisconsin. McCann traveled to Eau Claire where Captain John E. Perkins was assembling a company of volunteers (later known as the Eau Claire Badgers Company C 8th Regiment) to serve in the war. McCann offered the young eagle to the volunteers as an ideal mascot for \$2.50. There are differing accounts of how the money was raised; but the transaction was finalized. The young bird was named Old Abe in honor of President Lincoln. Old Abe was festooned with red, white and blue ribbons with rosette as they ceremoniously swore the bird into military service. The name of the unit was changed to the Eau Claire Eagles.

Old Abe was described by the Chicago Tribune as "a majestic bird, well trained and docile, permitting people to pat his regal head and smooth down his feathers without resistance." Old Abe got quite a bit of media coverage during his term of service; and became a hero to the North—who referred to him as a "War Eagle" and a villain to the South who called him a "Villainous Buzzard." One story which was later labeled as "exaggerated by his brother soldiers" was an account of Old Abe soaring over the front lines during the heat of battle. Old Abe was consistently described as excited during battle and would often display his wings and scream defiance toward enemy lines. During one battle a stray bullet severed his tether and he flew down the line about 50



feet before he was safely returned to his special perch. It was after this battle that the newspaper painted the verbal image of a regal war eagle monitoring the battle from the air.

Old Abe served with his human brothers for four years. He was always there to encourage his company if compatriots; and to remind them of their motivations in risking their lives. He lost some friends that had become dear to him: Captain Perkins in Farmington, Miss. In May 1862. He lost more than one of his eagle

bearers and caretakers. Since the soldiers were proud, protective and very fond of Old Abe they were a big part of the eagle's daily life.

It is estimated that Old Abe traveled at least 14,000 miles with the regiment. He was toured through Chicago in June 1864 when he and 214 of his soldiers were on furlough. They and Old Abe were honored with flags, bells of the city and a national salute. When the vets and the eagle arrived in Eau Claire they were celebrated with festivities and a great feast. It was reported that the various generals with whom Old Abe had served would lift their hats to honor him whenever they were passing with his view.

After the furlough, Old Abe and his soldiers returned to duty; and, on 8/13/1864, Old Abe served at his last military battle. Major General Mower defeated Forest's troops at Hurricane Creek, Miss.

The veterans of Eau Claire Eagles Company C decided it would be appropriate to give Old Abe to the state of Wisconsin. Old Abe was honored as a "War Relic", as special "Eagle Department" was created with quarters for the bird and a caretaker.

The handsome bird was much in demand for personal appearances at special events as he was a nationally known celebrity. Old Abe made an appearance at the Philadelphia 1876 Centennial Exposition and many other events.

Old Abe gave the alarm when a fire started in the Wisconsin Capitol Building one night. His alert saved the building but he had inhaled smoke into his lungs. About a month later, despite extensive medical care, he died while his caretaker held him in his arms. He was stuffed and displayed in the rotunda of the Capitol building. Later he was moved to the G.A.R. Memorial Hall, the State Historical Society of Wisconsin and back to the Capitol Building in 1903. A fire demolished the building in 1904 and Old Abe's remains were destroyed.

Medals have been minted in honor of Old Abe, decals for windows, artwork, military patches and many other collectibles often found at coin shows. Old Abe is the living example of the symbolic eagles on the United States currency

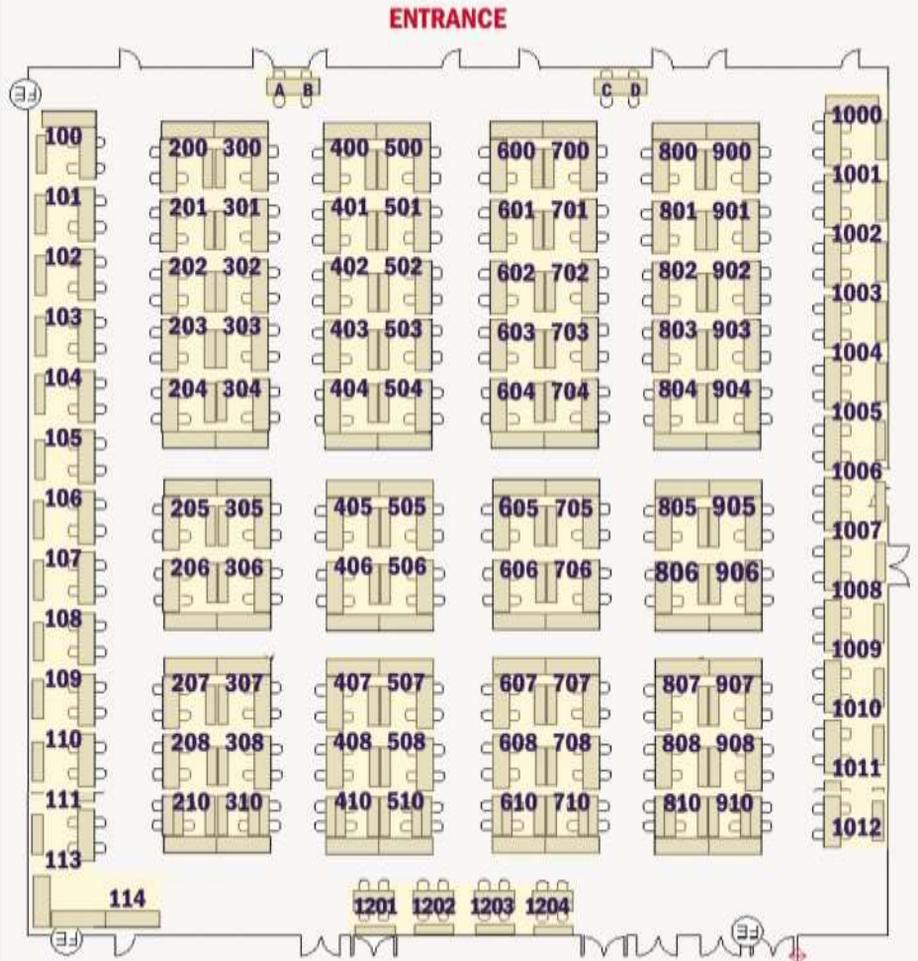
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# BOURSE MAP



# SCHEDULE OF EVENTS

## Wednesday September 21

5:00pm Security Room Opens

## Thursday September 22

12:00 noon Security Room Closes 12:00

noon Dealer Registration and

Exhibitor Set-up

12:00 noon Visiting Dealer Admission 5:00-

7:00pm Private Auction

7:00pm Show Closes to Dealers

## Friday September 23

9:00am Dealer Entry

10:00am Open to Public

10:00am-6pm **Conquistadors! New Spain Project** – Nevada Civil War History Association and Adrian Empire

4:00pm **Not If But When The Stock Market Crashes** – Silvano DiGenova

6:00pm Show Closes to Public 6:30pm

Show Closes to Dealers

## Saturday September 24

9:00am Dealer Entry

10:00am Open to Public

10:00am-6pm **Conquistadors! New Spain Project** – Nevada Civil War History Association and Adrian Empire

11:00am **So-Called Dollars** – Jeff Shevlin

1:00pm **Silver Dollar Seminar** – John Highfill and Jeff Oxman

3:00am-6pm **4<sup>th</sup> California Infantry** – Nevada Civil War History Association

5:00pm NGC & PMG Submission Center Closes

6:00pm Show Closes to Public 6:30pm Show Closes to Dealers

## Sunday September 25

9:00am Dealer Entry 10:00am Open to Public

1:30pm ANACS Submission Center Closes

3:00pm Show Closes to Public

7:00pm Show Closes to Dealers

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