

# Las Vegas COIN JOURNAL

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## Collecting Paper Money

By Sergio Sanchez

I have been given the pleasure to write an article regarding collecting paper money by the nice folks of CK Shows.

This is a very broad subject so I will like to keep it to the basics for beginners.

There are many different ways to collect paper money. There are World Notes, US Notes, Large Size and Small Size to name just a few. I will focus this article on collecting US Large Size Paper Money.

Collectors first get motivated by the many interesting and beautiful designs this area has to offer.



We begin with Demand Notes; the first Federal Paper Money issued and only issued in \$5.00, \$10.00 and \$20.00 denominations. It was issued between August 1861 and April 1862 during the **American Civil War**. **These were issued to help fund the Civil War.**

Because of the distinctive and interesting green ink on their reverse or back, the Demand Notes were nicknamed back then “greenbacks”. Still today some refer to it with this term. These notes were hand signed so that adds some extra curiosity and distinction to these notes.

From there we go to Legal Tenders starting from 1862 -1923, for the Large Size Notes. Many different designs and denominations are found. I highly recommend for any beginner buying *The Friedberg Book, Paper Money of the United States*, a must for all dealers and collectors.

You will be able to see all the colorful designs and types of notes that that this area has to offer and will enable you to make some decisions of what area you may journey on.

We come up with Compound Interest Treasury Notes, Compound Interest and Interest Bearing Notes to name a few. We refer to these as the

**middle of the book notes**. They are very scarce. Finding them in high grade is nearly impossible as they were issued with the intent to cash them in with interest, so in reality there are very few left outstanding.

There are also Silver Certificates, issued between 1878 and 1923, again for the Large Size Notes. These **notes were backed up by Silver** deposited in the US Treasury, from and Act passed by Congress on 28 February 1878. This area is composed of many interesting notes.

Probably the most popular, the Educational Series, issued in denominations of \$1.00, \$2.00 and \$5.00. The “Chief”, with the only Native American, on U.S. Paper Money among many other fascinating designs.

Treasury Notes issued from 1890 until 1891 in denominations of \$1, \$2, \$5, \$10, \$20, \$50, \$100, \$500 and \$1000, A very short lived series but an excessively expensive one when it comes to the \$100, \$500, and \$1000 denominations. The \$1000 also referred to as the “Grand Watermelon” because of the size of the zeros on the reverse. The Thousands have traded in multiple mil-

lions of dollars. This series has lots of history as it includes many military generals from the Civil War. All 1890 \$100 treasury notes have a large brown treasury seal and 1891 \$100 small red seal. The red serial number will always end with a star symbol. The first admiral of the U.S. Navy, David Glasgow Farragut, is featured on the bill.

Federal Reserve Bank Notes were issued 1915-18. These notes were referred to as National Currency. These differ from Federal Reserve Notes. Large size Federal Reserve Bank Notes were first issued in 1915 in denominations of \$5, \$10, and \$20. Additional denominations of \$1, \$2, and \$50 were issued in 1918. They were issued with the idea to start winding down the National Bank Notes that were issued by over 14,000 Charter banks.





Federal Reserve Notes, Series 1914 FRN were issued in the following denominations \$5, \$10, \$20, \$50, and \$100. They were printed first with a red seal and serial numbers then continued with a blue seal and blue serial numbers. The series 1918 notes were issued in \$500, \$1,000, \$5,000, and \$10,000 denominations. The latter two denominations exist only in institutional collections.



The Gold Certificates was used from 1863 to 1922 for Large Size. **Each certificate gave its holder title to a corresponding amount of gold coin** at the statutory rate of \$20.67 per troy ounce. In 1933 the practice of redeeming these notes for gold coins was ended by the U.S. government and until 1964 it was actually illegal to possess these notes.

As you can see the list goes on and on. What's important is to collect what you like in the in the highest grade you can afford, staying away from problem notes unless excessively rare, and enjoy the hobby to the fullest.

As far as the financial rewards it will come with time.



*Sergio Sanchez is the current president of Professional Currency Dealer Association PCDA, consultant for Paper Money Guaranty (PMG) and founded Sanchez Currency. He has published several articles appearing in Currency Dealer Newsletter, participated in television interviews and panels at currency & coin shows. He compiled pricing of rare and high grade for the Whitman Encyclopedia of US Paper Money, Guide Book of United States Paper Money by Arthur Friedberg, Whitman Official Red Book of United States Paper Money and Bank Note Reporter. Sergio is one of only four individuals to broker a sale of a US Bank Note for over a million dollars. Visit [SergioSanchez.com](http://SergioSanchez.com)*

# VAM Rarity Ratings

By C. Logan McKechnie

What has become known as VAM collecting is based on the work of Leroy Van Allen and A. George Mallis, authors of the Comprehensive Catalog and Encyclopedia of Morgan & Peace Dollars. That volume is commonly referred to as “the Big VAM book.”

When Van Allen and Mallis discovered or confirmed a new die pairing, they gave the coin a rarity rating. Van Allen continues to this day to decide on accepting or declining discoveries and gives rarity ratings to those coins listed in his annual supplements to the Encyclopedia.

According to the Big VAM book, a rarity rating of R8 is for a variety expected to be unique or nearly so, R7 is extremely rare (few tens), and R6 is very rare (several hundred extant). The assessment then would be that R7 means there is a likelihood that there are dozens of examples out there, between 20 and 200 as a ballpark.

For the VAM collector, among the most sought-after varieties in the Morgan series are the ones designated with a R7 rarity rating. The R7 coins which were rated at the time of discovery are generally considered an elite subset. However, original rarity estimates don't always pan out in reality once people start hunting for and actually locating the coins.

The following are some R7 coins and some personal opinions:

## 1878-CC VAM-7A

Experience by graders like John Roberts of ANACS suggests that this is a variety that was among those put into



R8  
R7  
R6  
R5  
R4  
R3  
R2  
R1

circulation and were not part of any uncirculated bag hoards. As a first year coin, a few may have been put back by those who could afford to not use a whole dollar in the latter half of the 19th century, which would not be many folks. The CC branch mint would not have been the choice for major collectors; most numismatist at the time collected Philadelphia issues and then only proofs when possible. The ones saved would be like the typical state quarter saved out of pocket change, likely minimally worn and probably not handled properly by the saver and future owners.

What Roberts has seen are that these are locatable to a degree. Overwhelmingly, they are cleaned and in low grades. There are certainly more lower grade ones that are either unattributable or just not worth sending in



1878-CC VAM-7A for grading and attribution. Same goes for other problem examples. Roberts estimates that there are a couple hundred cleaned and damaged coins, maybe 50-

100 problem-free VF or lower circulated coins, 20-30 higher grade coins, and fewer than 10 uncirculated examples.

### 1878-S Long Nocks

They are all quite rare and nearly impossible in uncirculated grades. Some are high R6 while others are R7/R8. All are R8 in uncirculated grades.

### 1879-S PAF Reverses

The are apparently extremely elusive and the Van Allen/Mallis 'guess' rarity ratings are most likely correct.

### 1880 VAM-19A with Pitting

ANACS has attributed only one. There may be quite a number out there but people aren't looking for them that much. But that is an unsubstantiated guess.

### 1880 VAM-43

This is the VAM-32A clashed reverse paired with a fresh obverse. It appears to be available in most collectible grades and is an R5 coin at best.

### 1881-O VAM-27

This is truly difficult to locate for many. However, I got to search a bag of 1881-O coins in 2008 and located 7 examples. Still, probably less than 100 have been found problem-free. This obverse feature is not one that would have disturbed the coiner and probably wasn't even noticed. So the dies likely saw their full production run. Many could have faced the melts. But with the number found thusfar, the coin probably tops out at a low R6.



1881-O VAM-27

### 1884-O Overlapped Reeding VAMs

While I discovered these coins and am somewhat prejudice, they do not appear to be extreme rarities.

### 1886 VAM-20

The date repunching on this coin is subtle, even more so than the 1896-O VAM-19, which is an R5 coin. Half of the coins that have been attributed



1886 VAM-20

are problem coins. This suggests the coins were from bags. The subtlety also means the dies were likely used for an entire production run. If a single bag escaped the melts, we are looking at hundreds of these at least out there. I hope this pans out to be a dozen or so really, but that is not expert John Roberts' expectation as more and more examples are found. The coin still seems to be a major rarity in uncirculated.

### 1888-O VAM-7A

These are rare. They appear to always come in low circulated grades. Correct me if I am wrong. I have seen a couple but I have cherry picked only a single one, and I have been looking for them since the VAM was identified. This VAM is not one from the Treasury bags or any other hoard. These were used in commerce. A lot of them were probably retired in private melts over the decades. This is likely a true R7 rarity.



1888-O VAM-7A

## 1889 VAM-23A

Like the one above, this probably was among those, when found, that was quite undesirable and thrown in the melt bucket for bullion recovery.



1889 VAM-23A

Note that collectors hated clashed die varieties in the past. Even in the 1970s and in some markets much later, they were sold at discounts rather than premiums. This would have been rendered extremely undesirable by most collectors and dealers for most of its existence. To top that off, the clashing extreme would have been a poor quality product from the Mint and the coiner likely stopped production with the dies immediately when it was noticed. Some of the struck ones by the press may have been recycled as well. While there was a MS63 identified this year, the coin remains a major rarity.

## 1889 VAM-28A

The pitting is light and probably went unnoticed. Likely a heavily melted date but there are still bags and bags around. They seem to be huddled around AU and low MS, mainly AU. Tough, but not a major rarity. With the publishing of the Hit List 40, people begin looking for the coin in earnest. It is an R6 to high R6 coin.

## 1889-O VAM-1A2

A second clash and on eroded dies means it likely was not produced in great numbers. Hundreds of the VAM-1A were found prior to the VAM-1A2 discovery. It is impossible to assess how many of them are the doubled clash sub-variety. Nonetheless, uncirculated are

extremely rare for the VAM-1A, meaning they were not likely in any uncirculated bag hoards. The jury's still out on this one, but it is likely quite rare and probably an R7.

## 1889-O VAM-20

With clashed dies, you just never know how many might have been made. Usually, you can go by the extent of the clash and the erosion level of the die. Heavily clashed dies may have meant an abbreviated production as the dies were pulled early. Eroded dies on observed specimens often suggest the clash occurred late in the production use of the dies. Think this one has neither and is not likely to be a true R7 rarity. They are tough still. But tough to locate might mean tough to identify, particularly from images in internet sales, or regionally limited in supply. If most are in an area where the serious VAM hunters are not, that can upset the perception. Might be a bag of them out there. Who knows? I suspect at least hundreds, though apparently not in uncirculated.

## 1890-O VAM-4A/4B

The varieties do indicate very late die production and likely low numbers out of the gate. That this is an R7 is not a surprise.

## 1891-O VAM-1A2/1A3 and VAM-3A2

Late production clashes that are all expected to turn out to be extremely rare. R7 is the expectation.

## 1892-O VAM-4A

Not sure why a clashed die discovery like this was regarded by Van Allen as a likely R7. Seems to be very much the case though.



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## 1898-O VAM-20

This is one that Van Allen wasn't even sure was a repunched date upon discovery and was a probationary tentative listing. Turns out it is and it is extremely rare. This is one I have been looking for since the discovery. I've checked thousands upon thousands of this date and come up empty. Even bought a few 1898-Os online where I figured it was just toning (and it was) but I had to know for sure. This will likely be a stellar R7 rarity.

## 1900-O/CC VAM-7A

What's there to say about this one? Nearly every VAMmer has looked for this one. No one is loading up on them. This is an R7.

## 1900-S VAM-12A

Too new to assess. Promising though.

The 1882-O/S early die states are not listed separately with rarity estimates. We do know that they are rare. The VAM-4 EDS is, by far, the rarest. VAM-3 EDS is the most common and the only one that would be R6 rather than R8. You just never know, however, if there isn't a roll or a bag of 1882-O Morgans out there with one of these very subtle and hard-to-detect features.

So even if Van Allen's rarity guess is off on some coins, he appears to be right more often than he is wrong. His R7 coins are truly worth collecting. [Written with a tip of the hat and a lot of help from John Roberts.]

*C. Logan McKechnie added over 200 silver dollar varieties and revisions to the VAM list and is the publisher of VAMView Annual Price Guide. [VamsandMore.com](http://VamsandMore.com).* ●

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# World Fairs

## Displaying the Good Side of Humankind: Inventive, Creative and Frivolous

By Cindy Mohon

**Question:** What does a World Fair have to do with Numismatics or any type of coin and medal collecting?

**Answers:** A whole bunch of fun, history lessons, a glimpse of the scrapbook of commerce, industry, culture and recreation, legal tender coins, so-called dollars, medals and exotic souvenirs.

World Fairs were a natural progression from national fairs and regional



fairs. The rapid progress of technology and industry spurred the development of international expositions. The first international exposition was 1851 London "Universal Exposition" also known as "The Crystal Palace" (a major and ground-breaking architectural marvel

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made of cast iron supports and glass panes which covered the exposition 20 acres of exhibits). Eighteen more events were produced in various parts of the world from 1851 to the turn of the century and the events are still being hosted to date.

Let me introduce you to a cornucopia of wonder!

If you enjoy the colorful history of ART, COMMERCE, RECREATION, CULTURE and you celebrate HISTORY—this is a sideline you should consider. In order to satisfy the urge to collect a lot of fun-oriented collectors (and dealers) turn attention to a specific series or a related exnumia/memorabilia series. That explains how I started collecting World Fair coins, advertising literature, books, photos, medals and souvenirs. What fun, wildly interesting and diverse collection it makes!

This is a BIG topic and my article has to be short so I have included some internet sites for those of you who want more information.

North American numismatists tend to get involved in collecting World's Fair items from U.S. Expositions where U.S. commemorative coins were authorized in conjunction with the event. I am only going to highlight four of the most popular with exnumia/memorabilia collectors although U.S. Legal Tender coins were struck for all but of the following: 1892/93 Chicago World's Columbian, 1904 St. Louis Louisiana Purchase Exposition, 1905 Portland Lewis & Clark, 1915 S.F. Pan-Pacific, 1926 Philadelphia Sesqui-Centennial, and 1935 San Diego California-Pacific. All Expositions have wondrous items to celebrate and, once hooked, I promise you'll widen your scope to amazing material from many other locations and events.

## Columbian Exposition:

The theme was 400<sup>th</sup> anniversary of Columbus' Discovery of America and the location was 556 acres along the south shore of Chicago's Lake Michigan shore; officially dedicated on Columbus Day 1892, but construction delays pushed the opening to May 1, 1893. Attendance was 25,000,000+ visitors. Other statistics of note: @65,000 exhibits from 47 different countries; Pledge of Allegiance recited for the first time; entire exposition grounds lit by electricity powered incandescent bulbs; Westinghouse AC generator displayed, Edison's "moving" pictures and his Pillar of Light introduced; *Midway Plaisance* (a recreational area) featured the giant wheel [264 ft. high] named after its designer, George Ferris; the zipper fastener was presented—only a few of features displayed.

This exposition provides a plethora of fascinating collectible coins, medals, badges, ceramics, advertising cards, souvenirs, photos (including 3-D views seen by using the handheld Scope viewers) and literature—to list only a few categories.

## St. Louis World's Fair:

Officially called the Louisiana Purchase International Exposition, the event was dedicated on May 1, 1903 and was open from April 30, 1904 to December 1, 1904. The theme was the 100th anniversary of the Louisiana Territory from France in 1804. Attendance was in excess of 40,000,000 visitors. Primary architectural feature was the Festival Hall which had a dome larger than Rome's St. Peters. Festival Hall was also called the Cascades because descending pools and cascades graced the approach to its doors. A lot of the medals from the Expo feature a view of this building. The

Ferris Wheel from the Columbian Exposition was set up on the grounds, but failed to enchant the visitors. It was dynamited on grounds at the close of the Fair. A huge floral clock was landscaped on the grounds; and an immense aviary proved very popular. Notable features: 1) Food introductions including: Hot Dogs, Ice Cream Cones, Iced Tea and the not new but well-remembered Heinz pickles. 2) Events and Exhibits included: First great air race, ruby glassware introduced, first long distance telephone call and synthetic fabric was introduced.

Always popular, this event has less in quantity than the Columbian Expo but offers Teddy Roosevelt memorabilia, range of medals, admission badges, pin backs, ceramics, photos, postcards (including the new fad called 'hold-to-light'), posters, pickle pins, clothing items and commercial/exhibit literature.

### San Francisco Pan-Pacific 1915:

Officially named the Panama-Pacific International Exposition and celebrating the opening of the Panama Canal, the event was open from February 20, 1915 to December 4, 1915. The



starring architectural feature was The Tower of Jewels which featured 100,000 multifaceted pieces of glass in five hues (soft yellow, amethyst, red, aquamarine and clear) each hung with a small reflecting mirror on the tiers of

the building. The 45 story building was featured at night by something called the Scintillator (apparently something like colored filters on spotlights) which caused it to shimmer and sparkle against the night sky. An amusement zone was called the "Joy Zone" and featured a "recreation of the canal with headphones for each traveler reciting the details of the canal's construction and features. Exotic fishes were displayed in glass tanks in the Hawaiian building starting a new trend of keeping fish as pets. Among other introductions: 1) Self-serve restaurants soon called cafeterias, 2) Liberty Bell was exhibited, 3) Different states built replicas of landmark structures such as The Hermitage, Independence Hall and Mount Vernon, 4) A daily exhibit of aerial stunt flying which resulted in the death of one pilot who crashed into the bay.

This event was more push-the-boundaries modernistic in its buildings, landscaping, official memorabilia/exhibits than earlier Expositions. Art, artisan work and the official memorabilia tended to be more Beau Arts than in earlier eras. Collectibles include memorabilia that echoes the popular exhibits including items reflecting the famous "End of The Trail" painting exhibited in the Art Building, some of the crystals taken from the Tower of Lights, postcards, silk printed handkerchiefs, leather admission passports, all things on topic of Panama Canal, photos, books and pennants.

### New York World's Fair 1939:

Unfortunately, no Legal Tender coins were struck for this Exposition but the impact of the exhibits and events at this World's Fair warrants recognition. This event ended up with three themes:

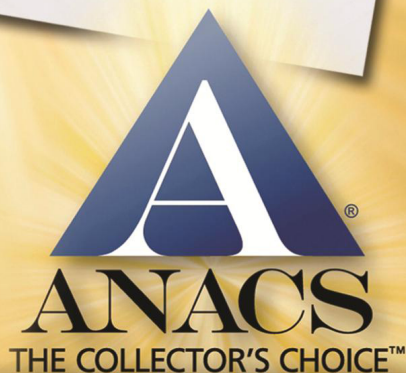
- 1) 150<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of George

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Washington's inauguration; 2) Building a World For Tomorrow (1939) and 3) For Peace and Freedom (1940). The last theme was the result of war breaking out in Europe. It opened on April 30, 1939 and closed on October 27, 1940. The grounds were located in what is now called Flushing Meadows but was earlier called the Corona



Dumps. Attendance was 45,000,000 visitors. The Futurama, an elaborate presentation of the future view of motorways and cloverleaf overpasses, was popular with visitors and averaged over 25,000 visitors every day. Memorable features included the structures designed by Henry Dreyfus that were the Expo's symbols: The Trylon, a largely decorative structure that was 65 stories in height and the Perisphere which was a globe in which was constructed a futuristic city named Democracy. A new concept for an Exposition organization was introduced where the commercial corporations housed their exhibits in their own separate pavilions. Some of the corporations present were: General Motors (which presented the vision of the future of the nation's highways in the Futurama); Chrysler (which displayed a giant rocket ship for space travel), Du Pont (which presented many things but also displayed nylon hosiery—which soon translated into material for parachutes in the war) and Crossley who presented economy mileage cars. Other exciting inventions were either presented as improved or newly devised including: air conditioning, stereophonic sound, President Franklin Roosevelt was seen in a regularly scheduled telecast at the dedication of the Fair and Kodak introduced brilliant Kodachrome slides.

Art Deco was the artistic and decorating flavor of choice at the time; and the architecture, exhibits and product of the Expo reflected this modernistic approach. The collectibles we have available today reflect the themes, style and mode of this extraordinary Expo. Since we now live in much of the future that the exhibits portrayed, perhaps we tend to view them as somewhat *Ho Hum*, after all, we ride the Futurama every day! However, if we just take a trip back in time to 1939—how wondrous it all is!

Images make a great backstory to your so-called dollars and medals collection. You might assemble models of the 1939 Trylon and Perisphere, folding photo albums of exhibits with an enclosed vinyl record, medals, advertising, postcards, ceramics with Expo views fired in decals, lucky Indian encased cents, programs, maps, posters and more.

Be aware that I have dramatically abbreviated both the information about the Fairs and the description of items of interest from each event. This is in-



tended to encourage you to make the first step on a journey that is both the challenge and the reward.

Go forth and learn about the history, culture, inventions, recreational interests, creative architecture and landscaping. Visit the Great Expositions of the Past. You won't be able to resist a few souvenirs of your own.

## Bibliography and Internet Sites:

*Official Price Guide to World's Fair Memorabilia* First Edition by Richard Friz published 1989 by House of Collectibles in New York. (This is a great resource with detailed information about 135 years of World Fairs). My thanks to the author.

*Meet Me in St. Louis The Exonomia of the 1904 World's Fair* by Kurt Krueger printed 1979 by ProVision Inc. Iola WI.

*Columbian World's Fair Collectibles Chicago (1892-1893)* by Howard M. Rossen and Jolin M. Kaduck published 1976 by Wallace-Homestead Books, Des Moines, Iowa.

[ExpoMuseum/World's Fair History](#) ; [A Brief History of World's Fairs - Photo Essays - TIME](#); [World's fair - Wikipedia](#), the free encyclopedia; [History Files - The World's Columbian Exhibition](#); [Missouri Digital Heritage : Louisiana Purchase Exposition: The 1904 St. Louis World's Fair](#)



Cindy Mohon founded P&M Rare Coins in 1986. In the late 90's, she and Gloria Peters authored *The Complete Guide to Shield and Liberty Head Nickels*. This was the most advanced reference book published at that time on nickels and the 1913 Liberty Head nickel. Mohon has had numismatic articles published in *Coin World*, *The Centinel* and *Winning Ways*. Her article "Great Earthquake of 1906...the Granite Lady" won an award from Central States Numismatic Association. ●

# So-Called Dollars from the Pacific Coast Expositions:

**New Book** *By Jeff Shevlin and William Hyder*



**Sample page of the book with new previously unpublished information regarding the official medal from the California Midwinter Exposition.**

Bill Hyder and Jeff Shevlin are working on their next book related to So-Called Dollars, "So-Called Dollars from the Pacific Coast Expositions". The book is expected to be published later this year.

After the incredible success of their first book "Discover the World of Charbneau So-Called Dollars" which was awarded the Numismatic Literary Guild Award for, "Best Token and Medal Book, 2012", Bill Hyder and Jeff are hard at work on their second book "So-



Called Dollars from the Pacific Coast Expositions”. The book will cover all of the So-Called Dollars associated with expositions held on the west coast. There are dozens of new medals that will be included in the book that were not previously listed. This book is a collaborative effort and Jeff said “We are seeking help from the So-Called Dollar collecting community so, if you are aware of unlisted medals please share your knowledge and participate in the “Discussion Page” or use the “Contact Us” page at the web site for So-Called Dollar collectors [So-CalledDollar.com](http://So-CalledDollar.com)

Research continues and drafts of the first few chapters are on-line for viewing at the web site. The first chapter covers the 1894 California Midwin-

ter Exposition and the second chapter covers the 1905 Lewis & Clark Exposition. Additional chapters on the 1909 Alaskan-Yukon-Pacific Exposition and the 1915 Panama Pacific International Exposition are nearly complete and will be posted at the web site soon. The other expositions included are the 1915-16 Panama California Exposition, the 1939-40 Golden Gate International Exposition and the book will conclude with the 1962 Seattle World’s Fair.

Each of the seven chapters starts out with in depth story about the exposition, the major attractions, exciting events and activities that occurred there. Following the stories of the expositions in each chapter is a reference component identifying all the different varieties of historical So-Called Dollars struck at that exposition. There are dozens of new and previously undocumented medals, die combinations and metallic compositions that have never been published before.

### Collectors Collaborate

*If you are a collector of the series and are aware of any So-Called Dollars that are currently not in the standard reference, Bill and Jeff are eager to hear from you. The So-Called Dollar collector’s web site [So-CalledDollar.com](http://So-CalledDollar.com) is serving as the central repository for all the new information being gathered for the publication. In addition to photos and articles related to So-Called Dollars the web site hosts a discussion group with hundreds of topics related to the fascinating hobby of So-Called Dollars and thousands of posts from starting collectors through advanced numismatists. Last year the web site averaged over 250,000 unique visitors which is incredible for a specialized series such as this on historical US medals. It is a great site for collectors to collaborate and communicate with each other sharing information and photos related to So-Called Dollars.*

*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-CalledDollar.com](http://So-CalledDollar.com)*

# DEALER DIRECTORY

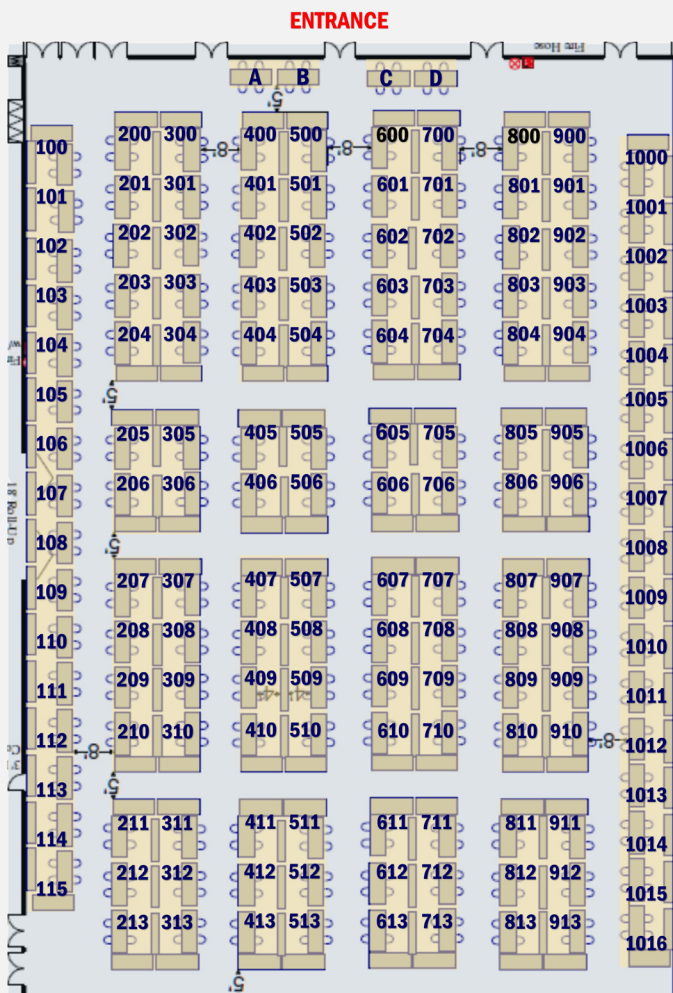
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## BOURSE MAP



# SCHEDULE OF EVENTS

## Thursday March 19

- 12:00 noon Dealer Registration and Exhibitor Set-up
- 12:00 noon Visiting Dealer Admission
- 7:00pm Show Closes to Dealers

## Friday March 20

- 9:00am Dealer Entry
- 10:00am Open to Public
- 10:00am - 4:00pm Young Numismatist Activities
- 6:00pm Show Closes to Public
- 6:30pm Show Closes to Dealers

## Saturday March 21

- 9:00am Dealer Entry
- 10:00am Open to Public
- 10:30am **Coin Collecting: Starting Your Numismatic Adventure - Walt Ostromecki**
- 12:00 noon **Counterfeit Seminar - Michael Faraone**
- 2:00pm **Silver Dollar Seminar and Panel - John Highfill, C. Logan McKechnie, Jeff Oxman, Mark Witkower**
- 6:00pm Show Closes to Public
- 6:30pm Show Closes to Dealers

## Sunday March 22

- 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

## Learn from Industry Experts



**John Highfill**

**Mike Faraone**

**C Logan McKechnie**

**Jeff Oxman**

**Mark Witkower**

**Walt Ostromecki**

**Don't Miss This!**

## Saturday Seminars

**10:30am**

**Coin Collecting**

**12 Noon Counterfeits**

**2pm Silver Dollars**



**Visit [CKShows.com](http://CKShows.com) for Future Seminars, Hotel, Schedule, Activities, Exhibits & More**

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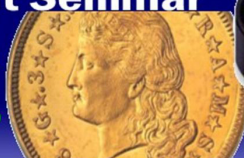


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## Counterfeit Seminar

**Michael Faraone  
Saturday March 21  
Starts 12 Noon  
Riviera Hotel & Casino  
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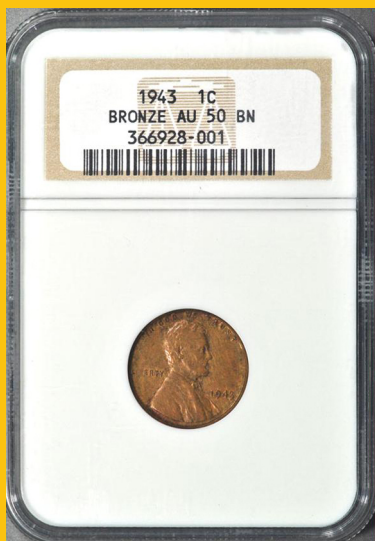
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# The Rare 1943 Bronze Cent

## Exhibited in 2015 Vegas Show

By Don Ketterling

The ubiquitous Lincoln Cent is, by far, the longest running series in all of American numismatics and most likely that of all the world. Due to the overall huge mintages over the last 105 years-plus, Abraham Lincoln's image has been reproduced far more than any person-age in the history of human-kind, with



that of Jesus Christ an extremely distant second.

The composition of bronze which began in 1864 with the Indian Cent continued through 1942 without change. However, due to metals shortages as a result of World War II, copper was needed for the war effort. Hence, in 1943 cents were made of zinc-coated

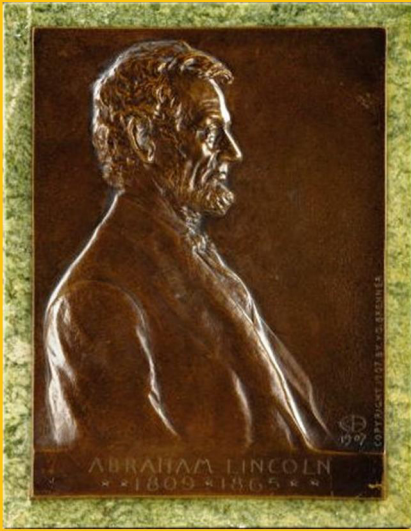
steel and copper was diverted to ammunition manufacturing. The idea was short-lived since the shiny “silver-looking” coins were confused with dimes. Also, when the thin layer of zinc wore off, the coins turned black and often rusted. The Steel Cent of 1943 remains a unique, one-year issue in the history of American Numismatics.

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**“Henry Ford once offered a brand-new automobile to anyone who could produce a genuine ‘43 copper and an entire generation grew up reading the backs of comic books where unimaginable sums were offered for this rarity.”**

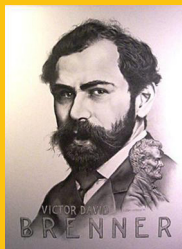
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All of this unwittingly created one of the classic modern rarities among U.S. coins. With the creation of over one



**Bronze created and copyrighted 1907 by Victor David Brenner (1871-1924) which became the prototype for the Lincoln Cent produced beginning in 1909 and continuing to the present day. This plaque was also exhibited at the Pan-Pacific Exposition in San Francisco in 1915.**

billion cents at all three mints in 1943, a few bronze blanks from 1942 remained in the hopper and several were struck dated 1943 in bronze. Nearly 700 million cents were struck at the main mint in Philadelphia and today, according to the population reports of the two major grading services, 12 bronze cents are known. Only one is known from the Denver mint and another half-dozen escaped scrutiny at the San Francisco



mint. Nearly all saw their way in to the channels of commerce before sharp-eyed collectors plucked them out of pocket-change, one by one. Baby-Boomer collectors searched countless rolls of pennies hoping to find the holy-grail of American cents. It is said that Henry Ford once offered a brand-new automobile to anyone who could produce a genuine '43 copper and an entire generation grew up reading the backs of comic books where unimaginable sums were offered for this rarity.

Few can say that they have owned one of the most famous rarities in all of coinage and here is a rare opportunity to possess a coin that seems to break pricing records every time it appears in the marketplace.

*Don Ketterling has been involved in the rare coin business as a collector and professional since 1950's. Ketterling bought and sold hundreds of millions of dollars of rare coins for collectors, dealers, major marketing firms and investors, throughout his varied career. He served as President and CEO at Superior Galleries and Director of Numismatics for Goldline International. He has been a full time Numismatist since 1977, is current vice-chairman of ICTA, 25 year member of the Professional Numismatists Guild, life member of the American Numismatic Association and the National Silver Dollar Roundtable. Ketterling has published numerous articles and has instructed at the ANA Summer Seminars.*

**Don't miss this unusual opportunity to view the rare 1943 Bronze Cent, certified by NGC AU 50 Brown. It is valued at \$250,000 and proudly offered by The Argent Group, Bourse Sponsor at tables #400 and #500.**



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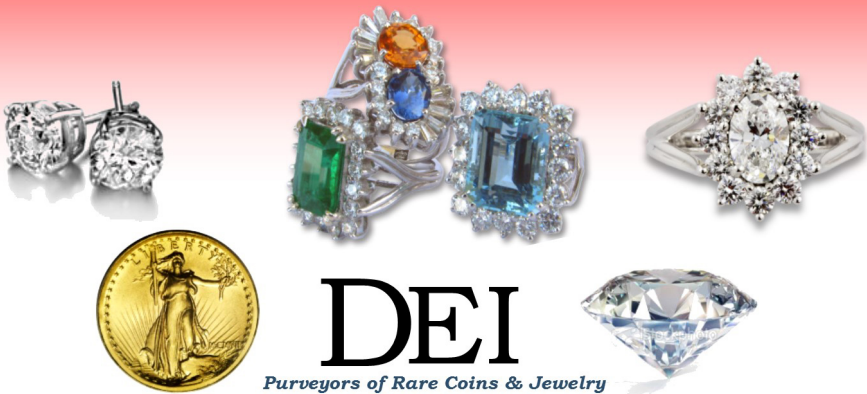
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