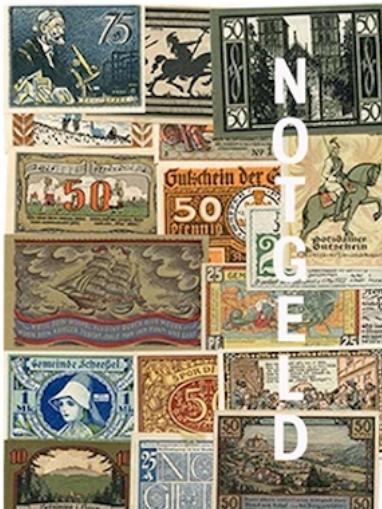


PIECES OF AMERICANA
FIRST COINS OF THE UNITED STATES

In 1792, three years after becoming the first President of the United States, George Washington signed into law *An act establishing a mint, and regulating the Coins of the United States*—better known as the Coinage Act. This piece of legislation established the dollar as the unit of currency in the newly-minted nation. Per the Act, the dollar was pegged to the Spanish silver dollar—the 8 reales, or “pieces of eight” that had long circulated in the region.

PIECES OF AMERICANA
FIRST COIN OF THE UNITED STATES

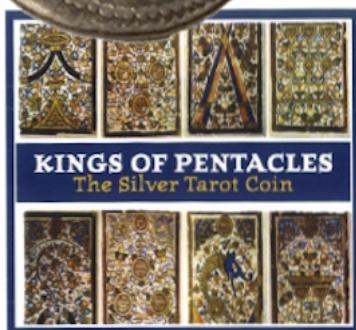


CELEBRATING HISTORY THROUGH THE STORY OF COINS

GENUINE PIECES OF THE ERA. TAKE HOME A PIECE OF HISTORY!

From The Macedonian Kingdom
300 BCE
A Silver Drachm Album

COINS OF ALEXANDER the GREAT



No.

1

VOLUME 1

February 2020

SOME GREAT LUSTER COIN COMPANY

For Coins, Currency, and History Enthusiast

Catalogue

WELCOME TO SOME GREAT LUSTER COIN COMPANY

VISIT SOMEGRATELUSTERCOINCO.COM



Some Great Luster Coin Co.
Celebrating History Through The Story of Coins

3 • Welcome!

FEATURES

Historical and Ancient, World Coins, World Banknotes

Ancient Romans, NGC Certified Coins, Shipwrecked Treasures, Emergency Currency, Wood Cased Collections , Deluxe Mini-Albums, History Folios

February is Coming For You Lovebirds!
The St. Valentine Coin

Inscribed plaque from "20
Coins From 20 Centuries"
Collection.

page 14



page 6



4 ■ A GREAT STORY FOLLOWS EVERY COIN

THE VALUE IS IN THE HISTORY

Take a wide look at what SGL has to offer in this section combining multiple categories. All collectibles come with supplemental items that provide their story letting us know what makes each and every one unique.

8 ■ THE HOUSE OF CONSTANTINE

Take a look at our expanding and unique selection of Ancient Roman Coins. Each one is certified by NGC (Numismatic Guaranty Corporation). Featuring "The House Of Constantine". A Selection of NGC certified coins depicting Constantine the Great, members of his family, as well as other major influences in his life.



5 Coins from
"The House
Of
Constantine"
Collection

page 8

page 8



10 ■ The Admiral Gardner

This copper "X cash" coin was on the bottom of the English Channel for almost 200 years. It was part of the cargo on the Admiral Gardner, an East India Company ship bound for Madras that sunk during a storm in 1809. Find out how it went down through the Captain's own words following the wreck.

page 10

somegreatlustercoinco.com

SGL Coins 2

Welcome! Mini-Albums, History Folios, Thematic Sets

Welcome! We are so glad you are here! Let us start by asking a question. How would you explain that connection you feel towards an item? A penny you see on the floor for instance. Is it indifference because, after all, it is just a penny? Or it could be that the penny was the first coin you added to a collection, and that makes it particularly meaningful in your eyes. Maybe, it is super special to you because it was gifted to you by a loved one, your father for instance who had it given to him by his father? Cherish? Appreciate? Love? Laid out in this context it is difficult to answer because you do not know what story it belongs to. To answer confidently, it would be useful to know a little background of the coin. It would be important for us to make a well informed answer and useful to know what we believe is the true value - its HISTORY!

Okay, it's a super basic example, but it is something every collector already knows and appreciates. That what makes an item meaningful is the history behind it and the story it tells. It provides meaning in an otherwise inanimate object and is what makes you feel something unexplainable, a connection to that special keepsake everyone has and holds so close to their heart. So, it is important to keep it with something that lets people know what makes it unique. Here not only will you find coins and currency, but also included are simple supplemental pieces, an info booklet for instance, yet are invaluable as they provide the context to what makes each and every one special. Along your visit you will find great educational resources and tools to further your knowledge of Ancient History, Coins, and Collecting. Welcome to Some Great Luster Coin Company!



A truly remarkable collection of 20 silver and bronze coins, one from each century of the first 2,000 years of the Common Era. Each authentic coin is a prime representative of the culture and civilization from which it came. Each coin is protected in an archival capsule and displayed in a custom-made cherry hardwood case. Included is an engraved plaque detailing the origins of each coin. An astounding collection of worldly coins summarizing the entire history of coinage for mankind neatly displayed in a single box. This is one that any true coin enthusiast needs to have in their collection.

Metal: Silver and Bronze

1501g(3.31lb)|14.25x7.25x1.75.....\$450



Silver drachm of King Azes II of Bactria, identified by historians as having sent one of the three magi, or wise men, to pay homage to the baby Jesus.

Metal: Silver

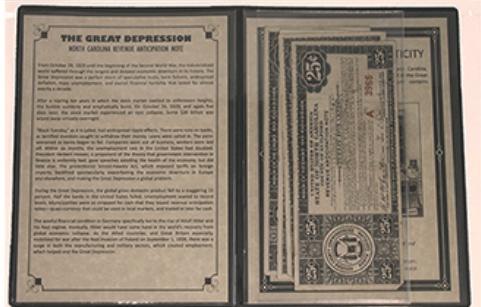
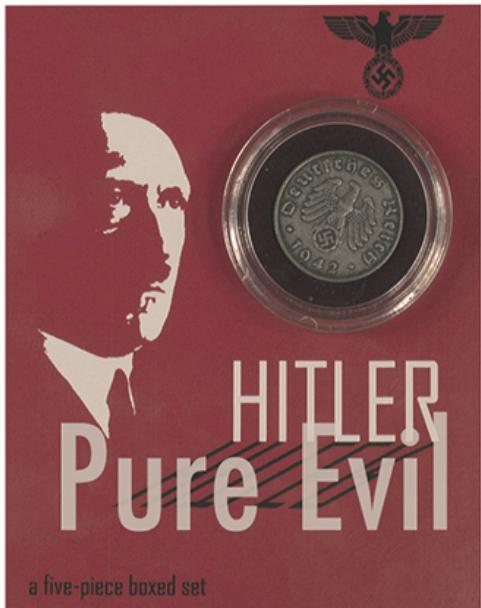
85.1 g | 11 x 7.5 x 0.1 \$40



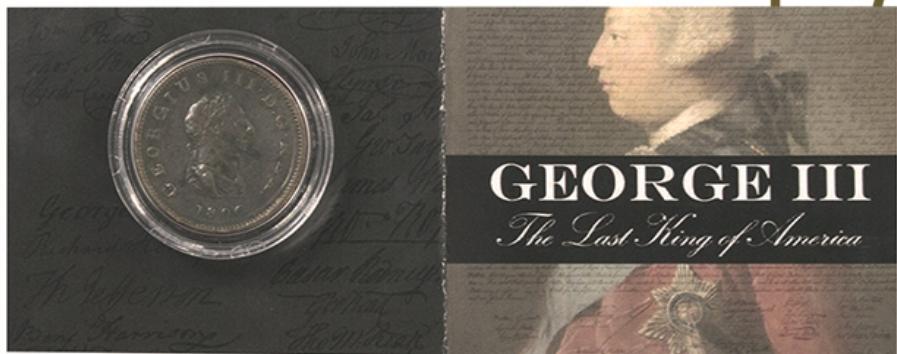
This coin was minted in Hungary from the late 1400's until the early 1600's. The Madonna and Child motif was introduced during the reign of King Matthias Corvinus (1458-1490). They are the first coins of Hungary to portray these images.

Metal: Silver

170.1 g | 4.25 x 4.25 x 1.5.....\$350

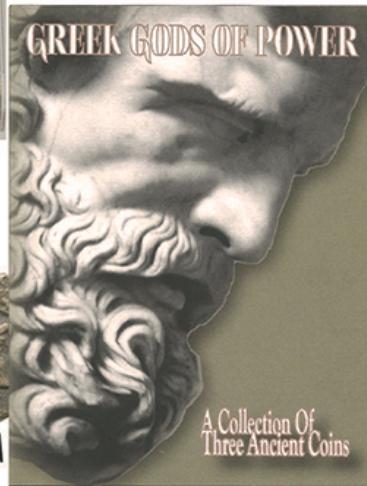


Some Great Luster Coin Company

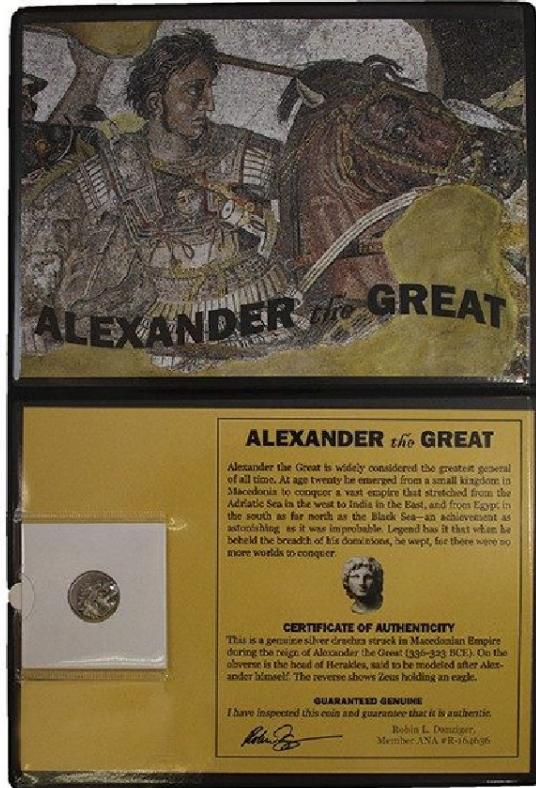


Behind Every Coin...

Is
A Great
Story.



Mini-Albums, History Folios, Thematic Sets



ALEXANDER the GREAT

Alexander the Great is widely considered the greatest general of all time. At age twenty he emerged from a small kingdom in Macedonia to conquer a vast empire that stretched from the Adriatic Sea in the west to India in the East, and from Egypt in the south as far north as the Black Sea—an achievement as astonishing as it was improbable. Legend has it that when he beheld the breadth of his dominions, he wept, for there were no more worlds to conquer.

CERTIFICATE OF AUTHENTICITY

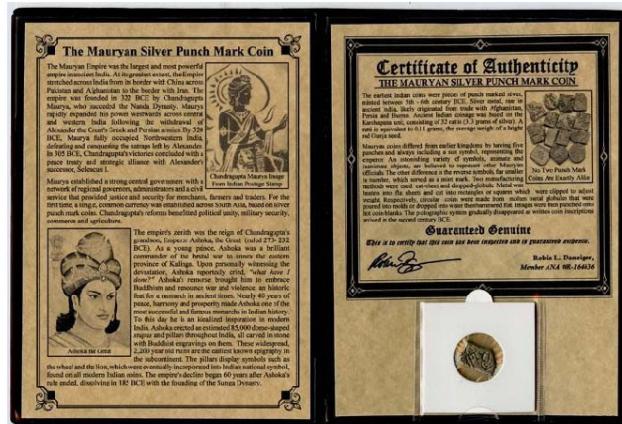
This is a genuine silver coin struck in Macedonian Empire during the reign of Alexander the Great (356-323 BCE). On the obverse is the head of Hercules, said to be modeled after Alexander himself. The reverse shows Zeus holding an eagle.

GUARANTEED GENUINE

I have inspected this coin and guarantee that it is authentic.
Robin L. Donziger,
Member ANA #R-164636

Alexander the Great is widely considered the greatest general of all time. At age twenty he emerged from a small kingdom in Macedonia to conquer a vast empire that stretched from the Adriatic Sea in the west to India in the East, and from Egypt in the south as far north as the Black Sea—an achievement as astonishing as it was improbable. Legend has it that when he beheld the breadth of his dominions, he wept, for there were no more worlds to conquer.

95.9g | 11 x 7.5 x 0.1.....\$160



The Mauryan Silver Punch Mark Coin

The Mauryan Empire was the largest and most powerful known Indian state in ancient South Asia, stretching across India from the border with China to Pakistan and Afghanistan to the border with Iran. The empire was founded by Chandragupta Maurya, who overthrew the Nanda Dynasty. Maurya ruling from Pataliputra (modern Patna) had men and women follow him during withdrawal of the army. In 305 BC, Chandragupta Maurya fully occupied Northeastern India, defeating and conquering the states left by Alexander the Great. He formed an alliance with Seleucus Nicator, another Greek general who had been defeated by Alexander the Great.

Maurya established a strong central government with a network of regional governors, administrators and civil service. He also encouraged trade between farmers and traders. For the first time a single, common currency was established across South Asia, based on silver punch-marked coins. These coins became the standard for the entire region.

The empire zenith was under the reign of Chandragupta II (273-232 BCE). As a young prince, Ashoka was a brilliant general who had been sent to the northern province of Kalinga. Upon personally witnessing the devastation, Ashoka reportedly cried "What have I done?" and renounced violence. He promoted Buddhism and renounced war and violence as historic principles. He also built many temples, monasteries, parks, harbors, and irrigation systems. To this day he is an idealized inspiration in modern India. Ashoka erected numerous pillars, all carved inscribed with Buddhist engravings on them. These widespread, tall stone pillars are still standing today and can be found in all modern Indian cities. The empire's decline began 60 years after Ashoka's death, dissolved in 185 BCE with the founding of the Sunga Dynasty.

Certificate of Authenticity THE MAURYAN SILVER PUNCH MARK COIN

The earliest Indian coins were punch marked silver, mainly levied by the Mauryan Empire. They were mostly organized trade made with Afghanistan, Persia, and Central Asia. The Mauryan Empire was the first to introduce coinage in India. The Mauryan Empire was the largest and most powerful known Indian state in ancient South Asia, stretching across India from the border with China to Pakistan and Afghanistan to the border with Iran. The empire was founded by Chandragupta Maurya, who overthrew the Nanda Dynasty. Maurya ruling from Pataliputra (modern Patna) had men and women follow him during withdrawal of the army. In 305 BC, Chandragupta Maurya fully occupied Northeastern India, defeating and conquering the states left by Alexander the Great. He formed an alliance with Seleucus Nicator, another Greek general who had been defeated by Alexander the Great.

Mauryan coins differed from earlier ingots by being the first to be minted using a stamping or casting process. An interesting variety of symbols, including the elephant, the conch shell, the wheel, the lotus, the Dharmachakra, and the tree, were used on the obverse and reverse sides of the coin. The obverse side of the coin usually showed the ruler's name and date of issue. The reverse side often showed a deity or a symbol of the ruler's reign. The reverse side of the coin often showed a deity or a symbol of the ruler's reign. The reverse side of the coin often showed a deity or a symbol of the ruler's reign.

No two Mauryan Silver Punch Mark Coins are exactly alike.

Guaranteed Genuine

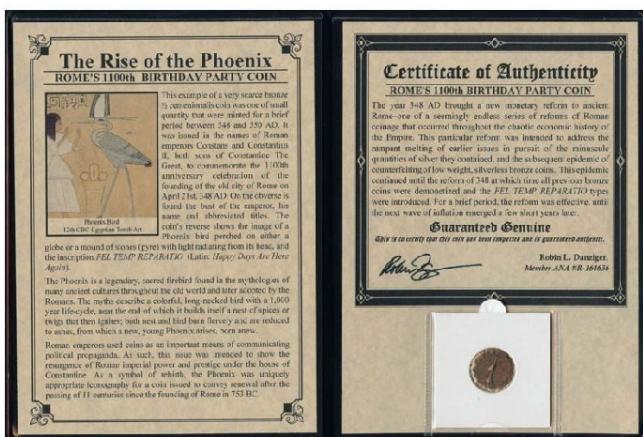
(This is to certify that this coin is guaranteed authentic)

Robin L. Donziger,
Member ANA #R-164636

Among the oldest collectible coins, these punch-marked silver pieces were struck in India during the Mauryan Empire in the fifth and sixth centuries BCE.

Metal: Silver

86 g | 11 x 7.5 x 0.1.....\$28



The Rise of the Phoenix

ROME'S 1100th BIRTHDAY PARTY COIN

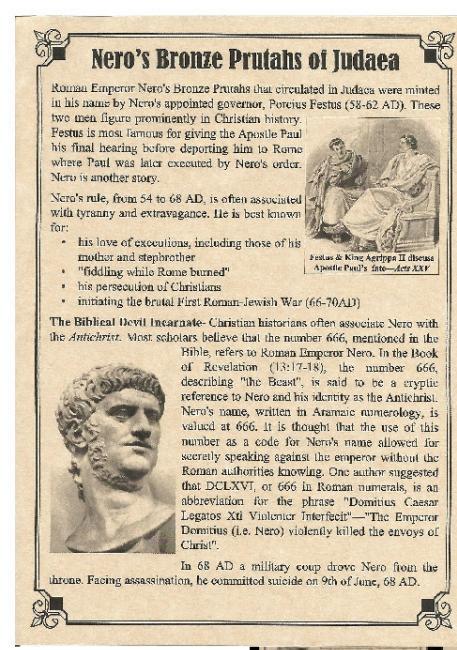
This extremely rare bronze coin is one of only a few known to exist. It was minted for a brief period between 345 and 350 AD. It was issued in the names of Roman emperors Constantius II, both sons of Constantine the Great, to commemorate the 1100th anniversary of the founding of the old city of Rome on April 21st, 348 AD! On the obverse is found the bust of the emperor, his name and the date. On the reverse, the coin's reverse shows an image of a Phoenix bird perched on either a globe or a mound of coins (30g) with light radiating from its head, and the inscription FEL TEMP REPARATIO (Latin: Happy Days Are Here Again).

The Phoenix is a legendary, sacred firebird found in the mythologies of many ancient cultures throughout the old world and is mentioned by the Roman poet Ovid in his Metamorphoses. It is said that every 500 year life-cycle, near the end of which it builds itself a nest of spurs or twigs that then ignites with nest and bird burn. Once it is reduced to ashes, fresh phoenix feathers arise from the ashes.

Roman emperors used coins as an important means of communicating political propaganda. As such, this issue was intended to show the resurgence of Roman imperial power and prestige under the house of Constantine. As a symbol of rebirth, the Phoenix was uniquely appropriate to accompany a coin issued to convey renewal after the passing of the Roman empire since the founding of Rome in 753 BC.

A very scarce bronze 1/2 Centenionalis coin minted for a brief period, to commemorate the 1100th anniversary celebration of the founding of the old city of Rome. Issued in the names of Constantius II and Constans, the coins depict the phoenix bird.

84 g | 11 x 7.5 x 0.1\$40



Nero's Bronze Prutahs of Judaea

Roman Emperor Nero's Bronze Prutahs that circulated in Judaea were minted in his name by Nero's appointed governor, Porcius Festus (58-62 AD). These two coins are prominently in Christian history. Festus is most famous for giving the Apostle Paul his final hearing before deporting him to Rome where Paul was later executed by Nero's order.

Nero's rule, from 54 to 68 AD, is often associated with tyranny and extravagance. He is best known for:

- His love of executions, including those of his mother and stepbrother
- "Fiddling while Rome burned"
- His persecution of Christians
- Initiating the brutal First Roman-Jewish War (66-70AD)

The Biblical Devil Incarnate- Christian historians often associate Nero with the Antichrist. Most scholars believe that the number 666, mentioned in the Book of Revelation (13:17-18), the number 666, describing "The Beast", is said to be a cryptic reference to Nero and his identity as the Antichrist. Nero's name, written in Aramaic numerology, is valued at 666. It is thought that the use of this number as a code for Nero's name allowed for secretly speaking against the emperor without the Roman authorities knowing. One author suggested that DCLXVI, or 666 in Roman numerals, is an abbreviation for the phrase "Dominus Caesar Legatus Xu Violentus Interfici" —"The Emperor Domitius (i.e. Nero) violently killed the envoys of Christ".

In 68 AD a military coup drove Nero from the throne. Facing assassination, he committed suicide on 9th of June, 68 AD.

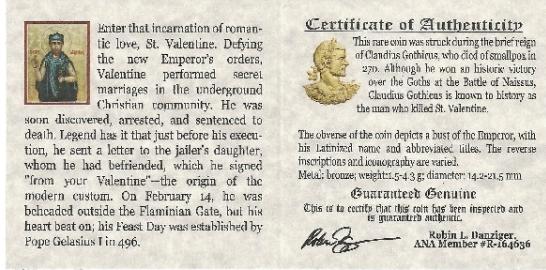
Nero Roman Emperor Nero's Bronze Prutah of Judea Coin Album, Story Booklet And Certificate included. 20mm VG

85g | 11x7.5x0.1\$45



Many are the tales of St. Valentine, the third-century priest martyred on February 14—what we now know as Valentine's Day. Records from that period of Roman history, the so-called Age of Chaos, are spotty, but this is what has been handed down to us. In the year 268 CE, Caesar Marcus Aurelius Claudius Gothicus, known as Claudius Gothicus, assumed the Roman throne. Desperate for fresh army recruits, he decreed that young men remain unmarried; hoping that without the frivolous distraction of courtship, more of them would become soldiers. Enter that incarnation of romantic love, St. Valentine. Defying the new Emperor's orders, Valentine performed secret marriages in the underground Christian community. He was soon discovered, arrested, and sentenced to death. Legend has it that just before his execution, he sent a letter to the jailer's daughter, whom he had befriended, which he signed "from your Valentine"—the origin of the modern custom. On February 14, he was beheaded outside the Flaminian Gate, but his heart beat on; his Feast Day was established by Pope Gelasius I in 496. This rare coin was struck during the brief reign of Claudius Gothicus, who died of smallpox in 270. Although he won an historic victory over the Goths at the Battle of Naissus, Claudius Gothicus is known to history as the man who killed St. Valentine. The obverse of the coin depicts a bust of the Emperor, with his Latinized name and abbreviated titles. The reverse inscriptions and iconography are varied. All coins in each set are protected in an archival capsule and beautifully displayed in mahogany -like box. The box set includes a card, certificate of authenticity , and a black embossed gift box.

*Included With The Coin Is The Story Book And Certificate of Authenticity



Many are the tales of St. Valentine, the third-century priest martyred on February 14—what we now know as Valentine's Day. This coin is from the reign of the brutal Roman Emperor Claudius II, who had St. Valentine beheaded.



**Image for illustration purpose,
Coin grade and reverses in set may vary.**

Metal: bronze; w eight: 1.5-4.3 g; diameter: 14.2-21.5 mm Data: Box measures: 3.87" X 3.87" X1.25"\$49.99

An In-Depth EVALUATION



ROMAN EMPIRE

Commodus, AD 177-192
AR Denarius

2068676-227



Ch VF
Strike 4/5
Surface 5/5
Fine Style



Ch XF
Strike: 4_{/5}
Surface: 5_{/5}
Fine Style



Grade

The amount (or absence) of circulation wear is expressed using a familiar adjectival scale.

Strike

The strength, evenness and centering of strike, as well as die state and planchet quality, are assessed using a five-point scale.

Surface

The visible effects of circulation, burial and recovery are evaluated using a five-point scale.

Style

The Fine Style designation is awarded to coins of superior visual impact based on the quality of their style and composition.



What exactly do they look for when certifying ancient coins?

Learn All About it!

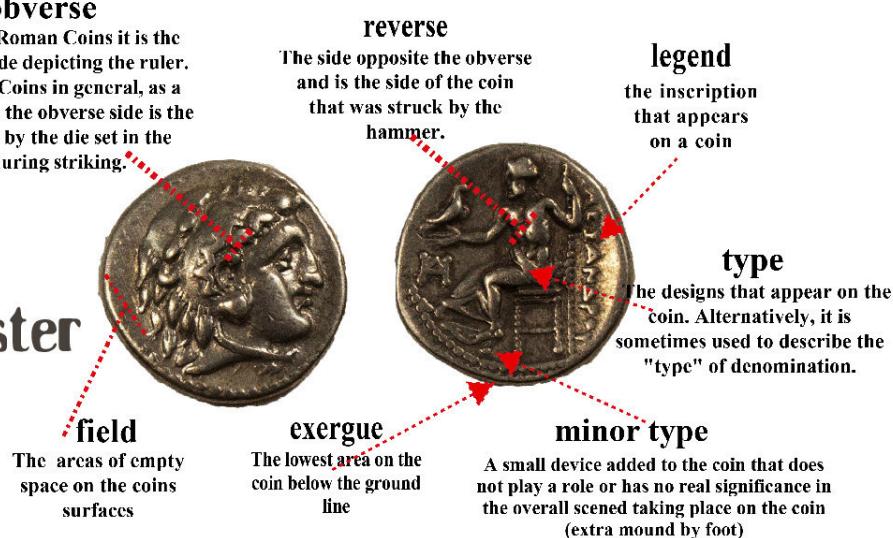
Visit:
Somegreatlustercoinco.com

A Guide To Roman Coin Terminology...



Some Great Luster

Quick Tip:



Knowing The terminology is an important aspect to focus on when breaking into any new discipline and collecting Ancient Coins is no exception. The study and collection of these coins is wide and varied, but as a new collector having a large numismatic vocabulary will go a long way when looking to buy in the ancient coin market and can potentially save you a lot of money from making uninformed purchases.



Our dedicated page for Constantine The Great. Includes a remarkable collection of NGC certified coins of the emperor and influential members of his family and life.

VISIT:

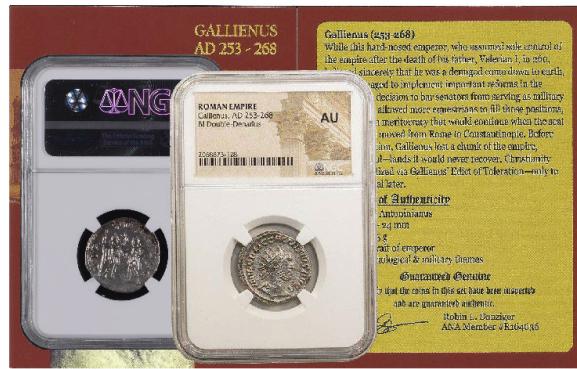
The House of Constantine



Antoninianus of Valerian I (AD 253-260) (LG) Low Grad

Roman Silver BI Double-Denarius,
AD 253-260,
Obverse: Portrait of emperor. Reverse: various pagan deities reflecting contemporary political, military, and religious themes

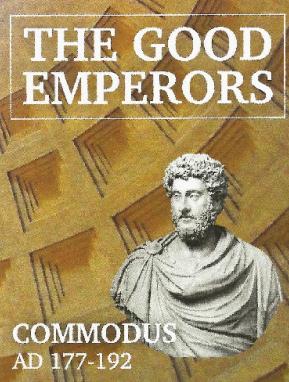
4.82 g | 3.4 x 2.4 x 0.4.....\$41



Antoninianus of Gallienus (AD 253-268) NGC(Medium grade)

Roman Silver Denarius, (AU) About Uncirculated AD 253-268,
Obverse: Portrait of emperor
Reverse: Various pagan deities reflecting contemporary political, military, and religious themes

44.85 g | 3.4 x 2.4 x 0.4.....\$70



COMMODUS AD 177-192

The son of the enlightened Marcus Aurelius, Commodus had more in common with the emperor Caligula. Believing himself a genuine deity, he filled Rome with statues of himself in godly poses, and altered the names of the twelve months to correspond with his twelve official names. When he tried to rechristen Rome as Commodiana, however, the prefect Laetus had him strangled to death in the bathtub.

COMMODUS AD 177

Certification of Authenticity

This is a genuine ancient Roman silver denarius struck during the reign of Commodus. The obverse is a portrait of the Emperor. The various reverses feature mythological and military themes.

16.5-18 mm, 2.5-3.0 g

Guaranteed Genuine

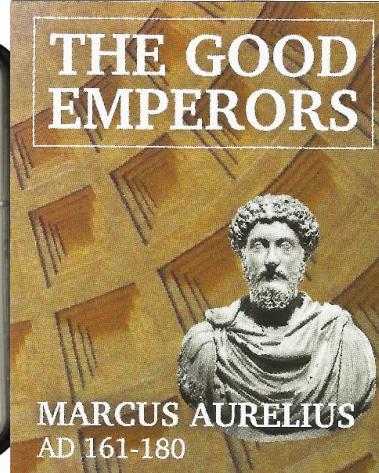
I certify that this coin has been inspected and is guaranteed authentic.

Robin L. Danziger
ANA Member #R164636

NGC Certified Roman Silver

The son of the enlightened Marcus Aurelius, Commodus had more in common with the emperor Caligula. Believing himself a genuine deity, he filled Rome with statues of himself in godly poses, and altered the names of the twelve months to correspond with his twelve official names. When he tried to rechristen Rome as Commodiana, however, the prefect Laetus had him strangled to death in the bathtub

44.2 g | 3.4 x 2.4 x 0.4.....\$140



MARCUS AURELIUS AD 161-180

Marcus Aurelius was one of the most brilliant rulers the Western world has ever produced. His natural genius was cultivated at a young age by the emperor Hadrian, who ensured that the boy was given the best education possible. As Emperor, Marcus Aurelius aimed to expand the Empire north of the Danube. This ambition was thwarted by an *actus Dei*—the Antonine Plague, thought to be smallpox, which wiped out a third of the population of the country, including Marcus himself. He is best known for his *Meditations*, regarded as a masterpiece of Stoic reasoning.

Certification of Authenticity

This is a genuine ancient Roman silver denarius struck during the reign of Marcus Aurelius. The obverse is a portrait of the Emperor. The various reverses feature mythological and military themes.

17.5-18.5 mm, 3.0-3.8 g

Guaranteed Genuine

I certify that this coin has been inspected and is guaranteed authentic.

Robin L. Danziger
ANA Member #R164636

Marcus Aurelius was one of the most brilliant rulers the Western world has ever produced. His natural genius was cultivated at a young age by the emperor Hadrian, who ensured that the boy was given the best education possible. As Emperor, Marcus Aurelius aimed to expand the Empire north of the Danube. This ambition was thwarted by an *actus Dei*—the Antonine Plague, thought to be smallpox, which wiped out a third of the population of the country, including Marcus himself. He is best known for his *Meditations*, regarded as a masterpiece of Stoic reasoning.

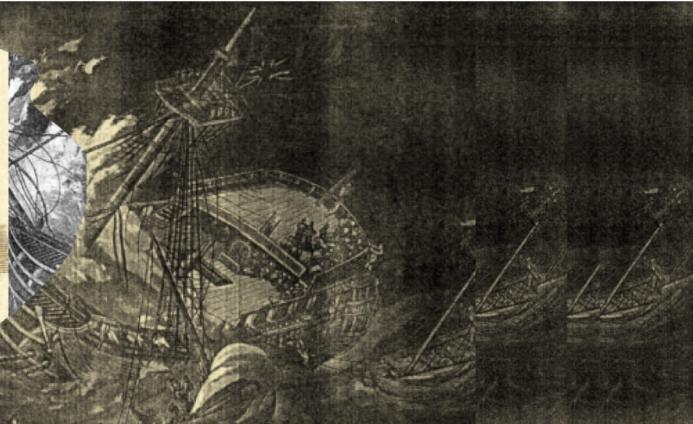
Roman Silver Denarius of Marcus Aurelius (AD 161-180)
NGC(F) - (VF) - (XF)

44.3 g | 3.4 x 2.4 x 0.4.....\$130, \$150, \$166

MARCUS AURELIUS AD 161

SHIPWRECKED TREASURE

Coin from the Admiral Gardner
and The East India Company



**Captain William Eastfield to William Ramsey,
Esq., India House Ramsey,**

Deal, 26th January 1809

SIR, IT IS WITH EXTREME REGRET THAT I HAVE TO CONFIRM THE INTELLIGENCE OF THE HONOURABLE COMPANY'S AGENT HERE, AS TO THE LOSS OF THE ADMIRAL GARDNER ON THE GOODWIN SANDS, YESTERDAY MORNING; THE PAINFUL CIRCUMSTANCES ATTENDING WHICH I HERE BEG LEAVE TO STATE.

WE SAILED OUT OF THE DOWNS ON THE 24TH, WITH THE CARNATIC AND THE BRITANNIA, THE WIND FROM THE EASTWARD. ON GETTING A LITTLE TO THE WESTWARD OF THE SOUTH FORELAND, THE WIND DREW TO THE SOUTH-EAST, AND ABOUT DUSK FELL CALM: IT BEING FLOOD TIDE, LET GO THE ANCHOR IN FOURTEEN FATHOM WATER. AT 7PM, WHILE GIVING THE SHIP CABLE, THE WIND SPRUNG UP FROM THE WEST-NORTH-WEST. THE PEOPLE WERE SENT UP TO HAND SAILS IMMEDIATELY, BUT THE WIND INCREASING VIOLENTLY, THEY COULD NOT EFFECT IT. THE PEOPLE CONTINUED ON THE YARD UNTIL 10PM: THE PILOT THEN FEELING THE LEAD, CALLED OUT THE ANCHOR WAS COMING HOME; THE PEOPLE WERE CONSEQUENTLY CALLED OFF THE YARDS TO GIVE THE SHIP CABLE, AND WHEN I WAS BELOW SEEING A LITTLE MORE SERVICE CLAPPED ON, A LITTLE BEFORE ELEVEN I HEARD THE PILOT EXCLAIM "CUT AWAY THE SHEET, THE SHIP'S ON SHORE."

ON COMING UPON DECK, I INQUIRED OF THE PILOT WHAT WATER WE HAD, AND HE SAID FIVE FATHOMS: I OBSERVED IT WAS ODD THAT HE HAD NOT STRUCK BEFORE, BUT REPEATED HIS ORDERS TO CUT THE SHEET AWAY, UNDER THE IDEA THAT THE DEPTH OF WATER WAS TRUE; AND THINKING IT IMPOSSIBLE TO SAVE THE SHIP ANY OTHER WAY, AS I WAS AWARE, IF IT WAS SO, THAT WE WERE NEAR THE EDGE OF THE GOODWIN.

THE WEATHER HAD COME ON SO THICK, WITH RAIN, THAT WE HAD NOT SEEN THE LIGHTS OF THE SOUTH FORELAND SINCE THE WIND CAME FROM THE WESTWARD. THE PILOT WENT FORWARD TO SEE THE SHEET CUT AWAY, AND IN ASSISTING TO DO IT UNFORTUNATELY HAD TWO OF HIS FINGERS CUT OFF, AFTER WHICH WE WAS OBLIGED TO BE LAID ON HIS BED, AND WAS IMMEDIATELY DELIRIOUS. I IMMEDIATELY TOOK A CAST OF THE LEAD MYSELF, AND FOUND TO MY ASTONISHMENT FOURTEEN FATHOMS WATER. THE SHIP BROUGHT UPS, AND WE ENDEAVOURED AGAIN TO HAND THE SAILS, WHICH WAS PARTLY ACCOMPLISHED. I INTENDED, AS THE TIDE MADE TO WINDWARD, TO CUT AND PUT HER HEAD TO THE NORTHWARD, BUT WAS INDUCED TO HOLD ON AS LONG AS I COULD, TO GET IN THE REMAINING SAIL AND CLEAR AWAY THE SPARE ANCHOR (HAVING LOST THE BEST BOWER IN THE GULLS THE PRECEDING NIGHT) AND WE WERE EMPLOYED BENDING THE CABLE AND CLEARING THE ANCHOR, WHEN WE FIRST BROUGHT UP; BUT FROM THE PEOPLE BEING CALLED OFF, AND ALL EMPLOYED ON OTHER DUTIES, WE HAD NOT COMPLETED IT.

THE PEOPLE WERE BY THIS TIME ABSOLUTELY WORN DOWN WITH FATIGUE. THE SHIP STILL HELD ON, AND I WAS IN HOPES WOULD CONTINUE SO. AT HALF PAST TWO, ON THE WEATHER SIDE SLACKENING THE SAILS THEN NOT ALL IN, I THOUGHT IT ADVISABLE TO GIVE THE SHIP MORE CABLE, WHICH WE WERE EFFECTING, WHEN

THE SMALL BOWER PARTED, BROKE ALL THE STOPPERS ON THE SHEET, AND IT RUN OUT TO THE CLENCH. ON THE TIDE MAKING, SHE BROUGHT THE WIND ON THE STARBOARD BOW, AND I WAS AFRAID TO CUT, AS I COULD NOT GET HER TO CAST ANY OTHER WAY THAN TO THE SOUTHWARD, AND JUDGING WE WERE NEAR THE GOODWIN, WAS AFRAID, BEFORE I COULD GET HER WORE ROUND, THAT SHE WOULD BE ON IT. UNDER THESE CIRCUMSTANCES, ALL I COULD HOPE FOR WAS THAT SHE WOULD HOLD FAST, WHICH SHE DID UNTIL HALF PAST SIX, WHEN HAVING LEFT THE DECK TO SEE HOW THE CABLE WAS IN THE HAWSE, THE CHIEF MATE SENT DOWN TO SAY THE ANCHOR WAS COMING HOME, AND THAT WE HAD ONLY TEN FATHOMS WATER. THE PEOPLE WERE PREVIOUSLY STATIONED AT THE FORE STAY SAIL AND TOPMAST STAY SAIL HALYARDS, AND THE CARPENTERS READY TO CUT AWAY THE MIZEN MAST, THE SHROUDS ALSO BRACED FOR CASTING, AND I GAVE IMMEDIATE ORDERS TO CUT THE CABLE, WHEN, ON PUTTING MY HEAD UP THE LADDER, THE QUARTERMASTER CALLED OUT SEVEN FATHOMS, AND IN ONE MINUTE AFTERWARDS WE HAD BUT FIVE, AND I SAW THE BREAKERS UNDER OUR LEE.

SEEING IT IMPOSSIBLE TO SAVE THE SHIP, I ORDERED THE MAIN AND MIZEN MASTS TO BE CUT AWAY. IN THE ACT OF DOING IT THE SHIP STRUCK, AND THE SEA MADE A FAIR BREACH OVER US. AT DAYLIGHT I HAD THE MISFORTUNE OF WITNESSING HER ON THE SOUTH SAND HEADS. MYSELF, OFFICERS AND CREW, REMAINED BY THE VESSEL UNTIL THIRTY-FIVE MINUTES PAST THREE PM, WHEN TO THE GALLANT EXERTIONS OF THE DEAL MEN, AT THE RISK OF THEIR LIVES, WE WERE BROUGHT OFF, WITH THE LOSS OF ONLY ONE MAN: THE SHIP THEN FULL OF WATER TO THE UPPER DECK.

AS I AM NOT VERY WELL, I TRUST THE HONOURABLE COURT WILL EXCUSE ANY INCORRECTNESS IN THIS STATEMENT, AND REMAIN,
Sir,
YOUR MOST OBEDIENT SERVANT
W EASTFIELD

[Source: British Library Oriental & India Collection]

INTERESTING PARTICULARS OF THE

LOSS

OF THE

Admiral Gardner & Britannia,

OUTWARD-BOUND INDIAMEN,

AND OF

THE APOLLO,

A LARGE BRIG, WHICH, WITH OTHER VESSELS, WERE WRECKED

ON THE GOODWINS,

January 24, 1809,

INCLUDING

Goodwins, Jan. 24, 1809 ... Also the loss of the Russian ship St. Peter, etc. — Ship ADMIRAL GARDNER

PARTICULARS

OF THE

LOSS

OF THE

Admiral Gardner and Britannia,

Two Outward Bound East Indiamen,

AND THE BRIG,

APOLLO.

THE first notice which was received of this melancholy disaster, were by the two following letters, dated January 25th, 1809; the one from Dover and the other from Deal.

"It is with much concern that I inform you that the Admiral Gardner and Britannia, East India ships, outward bound, in bearing up for the Downs, early this morning, in the tremendous gale, got on shore on the South Sand Head, and it is much feared that both of them will be lost. Of the crews nothing certain is known here; but report says that the whole of one of them are lost, and the crew of the other is to be seen on the mast, but owing to the heavy sea, the Deal boats could not go alongside to rescue them.—Five, P.M. One of our boatmen is just come down from the South Foreland, and he says that at 3 o'clock he saw some boats go alongside the ship where the men were seen, and bring them off; but he could see no men on board the other ship, which was nearly under water. Wind N. and now moderate.

2

the Admiral Gardner & Britannia ... and of the Apollo ... wrecked on the Goodwins, Jan. 24, 1809 ... Also the loss of the Russian ship St. Peter

THE LOSS OF THE

"Last night and this morning it blew a very heavy gale, from S.W. to W.N.W. and day-light presented to our view a most distressing scene; three vessels on the Goodwin Sands, with only their fore-masts standing, and a very heavy surf breaking over them. Vice-Admiral Campbell sent two gun-brigs and a cutter to anchor as near as possible, to render them every assistance in their power. The vessels are a large brig, the Admiral Gardner and the Britannia, outward bound East Indiamen, the crews of which it is feared are lost. Great credit is due to the boatmen of this place, Broadstairs, and Ramsgate for their exertions, in endeavouring to save the lives of their crews; they succeeded in getting to the Indiamen, and some of them are now (4, P.M.) coming on shore with part of the crews, both of which are said to be saved, except seven of the Britannia's, and three of the Admiral Gardner's men; some of the cargoes may probably be saved, but the vessels must inevitably be lost."

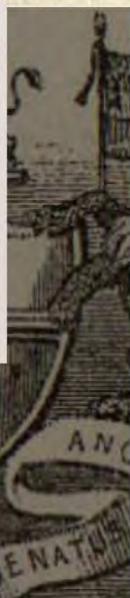
Much anxiety was entertained in consequence of this imperfect information, which was considerably increased the next day by the following account:

"The Britannia and Admiral Gardner remain in the same situation as yesterday. The brig that was on the Goodwin Sands, is the Apollo, Captain Reddall, from London to Coracoa. She drove on the Sand early yesterday morning. At 10, A.M. the Captain and ten men took to the long-boat, which soon after upset, and all perished. One man refused to venture in the boat, and remained in the rigging in that perilous situation till ten this morning, when he was taken from the wreck, and brought on shore by some of the Deal boats, and is in a fair way of recovery."

The Admiral Gardner was not insured, the Britannia, we understand, for about 7,000*l*. They both had on board a very valuable cargo, particularly the latter, which, with the loss of the vessel was estimated at 100,000*l*. The total loss of both



SEAL OF THE EAST INDIA COMPANY R



TREASURE COINS FINALLY FOUND.

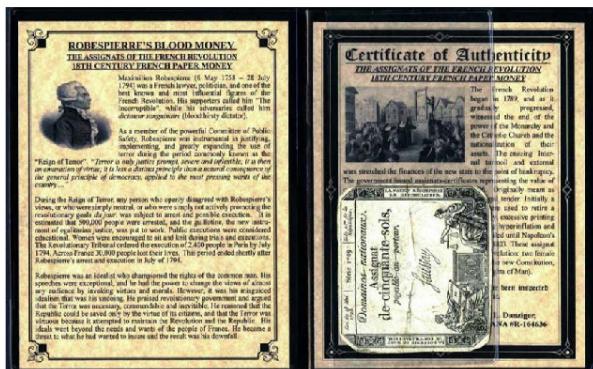
The treasure was found in 1984 accidentally by passing fisherman. Unfortunately, there was much more than what could be salvaged, but recovered some including a sealed barrel containing around 28,000 pieces. This East India Company "10-cash" coin is one of them.

About this "10-CASH" Coin:

- This "10-cash" coin bears the East India Company's iconic logo on the obverse and the denomination on the reverse.
- Struck in Birmingham, England.
- Was one of the first in the world to be minted by the steam-powered coin press.
- It spent 175 years under the sea.
- Specifications: High grade examples average: 4.6 grams; 25.6 mm diameter. Lower grade coins will vary.

Paper Money, Bank Notes, Bonds, Emergency Currency, and Other Financial Documents

A great way for hobbyist to learn about financial history We believe that the coins history is what gives it value and meaning and so it is important to keep it with something that lets people know what makes it unique. Here not only will you find coins, but also included with each piece are supplemental pieces that provide the history and what makes each coin special.



Backed by confiscated church property, these assignats were issued by the revolutionary government of France in the first seven years after the revolution (1789-1796), a period that encompassed the "Reign of Terror" of Robespierre and is associated with the guillotine.

86g | 11 x 7.5 x 0.1\$32



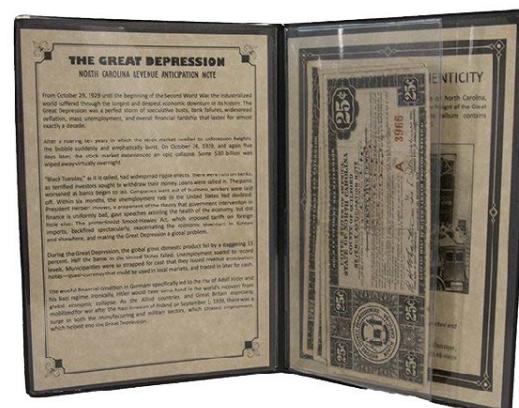
Spain: Railroad and Mine of Burgos, Bond, Ferrocarril y Minas de Burgos. Capital 7,500,500 Pesetas. Blue trim on gold. Dated 5 Feb 1920.

35x23.....\$15



Blue on multicolor underprint. Uncut sheet of 30 notes of Ukraine. Obverse: Bohdan Khmelnytsky at Center, Reverse: Lliynska Church in Subotiv.

5Hryven, 2011\$130.



Great Depression Album: North Carolina Revenue Anticipation Notes-This album features revenue anticipation notes in four denominations: 25 cents, 50 cents, \$1 and \$5.

89g|11x7.5x0.1.....\$27





Some Great Luster Coin Co.
Celebrating History Through The Story of Coins

20 COINS FROM 20 CENTURIES

Genuine Silver and Bronze Coins



The history of coins can be traced back to its beginning in the 7th century B.C. when the first coins were made in Lydia and Ionia, now western Turkey, from electrum—a naturally occurring alloy of gold and silver. These lumps of stamped metal qualified as coins because they were made of a rare material, had a fixed weight and were approved by the authorities of the time. It can be argued that the rapid advance of civilization as we know it could not have been possible without the invention of coins that were an acceptable medium of exchange for the trade of goods and services between far flung groups of people across the globe.

It's hard for most people to avoid an emotional response to handling ancient relics that are hundreds, or even thousands of years old. Owning and collecting coins over the centuries has allowed not only academics and historians, but also ordinary folks to personally own these amazing keys to history. In many cases coins are the only evidence we have of ancient civilizations and cultures that have seemingly evaporated from the historical record. Even today, with all the technology we possess to study the past, important historical discoveries are still being made by studying ancient coins that have survived the ravages of the centuries.

This is an exquisite collection of 20 different genuine silver and bronze coins, one each from the first Twenty Centuries Anno Domini. The coins span 2000 years of history, representing diverse cultures and ancient, lost civilizations from around the world. Each coin is protected in an archival capsule and beautifully displayed in a deluxe custom-made cherry hardwood case. The case features a rich, forest green velour-like interior and an engraved plaque inscribed with a list of the coins. The deluxe case and a certificate of authenticity come packaged in an attractive black embossed gift box.

20 CENTURIES A.D. COIN COLLECTION

Century

1. Indo-Scythian Azes II Bronze Drachm
2. India Western Satraps Silver Dramma
3. Elymais Bronze
4. Roman Constantine I Bronze Commem.
5. Kidarites Red Huns Bronze Stater
6. Maitrakas of Valabhi Silver Dramma
7. Byzantine Bronze 40 Nummi
8. China T'ang Bronze Cash
9. Indo-Sassanian Silver Gadhya Paisa
10. India Chola Bronze Massa

Century

11. Ghaznavid Silver Dirham Fraction
12. Ceylon Kandy Kings Bronze Massa
13. Qarluqids Bronze Jitals
14. India Sultans of Delhi Billon
15. China Ming Bronze Cash
16. Hungary Silver Denar
17. Safavid Silver Abbasi Fraction
18. Dutch East India Co. Copper Duit
19. Cambodia Bronze 1/2 Fuang
20. Russia Czar Colonial Silver 50 Pennia



*Typical Assemblage and Grades May Vary Slightly

Behind Every Coin Is A Great Story

Celebrating History Through The Story Of Coins

Collecting has always been a big part of my life since the time my father introduced me to the hobby around 8 when he showed me his old stamp collection for the first time. It was the first subject matter of any sort I remember being immediately interested and completely curious to learn more of. My dad was born in Viet Nam and was a navy officer in the Vietnam war. He said pretty much that everyone lost everything when the emergency evacuation forced everyone to leave immediately without the time needed to properly gather their personal belongings as the announcement came that they had lost the war and now were in danger of being taken into custody. Fortunately, he was on a US Navy cruiser doing some training of some sort when the announcement came and would be taken back to the states with them safely.

But somehow throughout it all, the fighting, moving around he spoke off, even an immediate evacuation of the homeland and people losing everything, somehow he managed to bring back to the states safely, his old stamp album he had when he was younger! He has one single picture of him when he was around 9 years old and nothing of the family I never met or even my grand mom when she was younger raising him. What he does have is the does have that double sided stamp album with each individual stamp inside, painstakingly wrapped in plastic to prevent any damage. "Painstakingly" was appropriate if you saw the way he wrapped these stamps. Yes, we collectors can get pretty emotionally attached to these inanimate objects almost to the point of absurdity. I always envisioned him in a Vietnamese jungle running through bullets while holding the stamp collection like a running back trying to make it to safety for the stamps sake.

And it all made an impact on me as I it would to any boy who learned something fascinating his Dad went through and so when we went to the stamp and coin shop and I got my first own stamp album when I was 9, you could imagine how serious and determined I was to take on collecting. So, all of this brings me to this point. Through all the years of collecting, whether it was collecting stamps or rocks as a kid, or coins today, the one thing that connects them all, and the reason I stay interested and keep collecting, for me, has always been the history. Yes, I went through a

short lived rock phase, but the different stories that came with each individual piece within a collection is what gave me value and I assume it is the same for many collectors out there today. That the history of a coin plays a significant factor driving continued interest in the hobby.

Which is more valuable: a copper cent from 1793 or a copper cent from 1973? I mean you can not even use the old one to purchase anything today. It is literally worthless! There is no easy answer to this as what one person constitutes as "valuable" can be much different for everyone. Discussing it economically as its worth as medium for exchange or the fact that money these days, and ancient forms of money too, in and of itself actually carries no value at all, than an answer to this topic can quickly become super complex. So I will keep it under the context of numismatics and personal collecting. I am sure you get whereby am going with this, which is that as a collector, I feel a 1793 copper cent is more "valuable" to us all and that is history. A story that you cannot put a price on. Well, for the most part.

Yes, good ol' American History. The class everyone believed was the most pointless class at school. Yet, it always seemed to me that coin shops didn't really care too much about the history so much as the coin dealer cared about answering another question to whether the customer's 1992 penny they found is valuable. It's not, by the way. I know because I was the guy asking the question rather than doing a little bit of research instead. And for the record, the coin you have that looks like it was ran over by a semi truck is probably not a mint error either. The truth is that valuable modern coins found in your present day change are few and far between.

We have all heard about the guy who sold a 1992 cent for \$20,000 and then we proceeded to immediately check the change in our pocket. For the record it has been estimated that 250,000 1992 Lincoln cents with the infamous close "AM" error were minted, which makes them much easier to find than the 1969S for instance, but considering that 9 Billion, yes billion, Lincoln Cents were made for just that year alone, I have not done the math, but I am confident in saying it is still a long shot. If you don't know what these are don't worry it is very unlikely you will find one, but

just in case 1992 Cent and 1969S info. As a kid the coin dealer by my neighborhood always told me in response to

these inquiries "If you want to know how valuable those coins you have are, then all you have to do is add them up."

But that wouldn't be too effective around here because for one, many of the coins at our store are hundreds and even thousands of years old and are valued much differently today than when they were used centuries ago. Also, let us not forget the new motto, "it's the history that holds the value!"

So along with a new coin to leave with, we try to enrich the collecting experience by adding a little more with it and we do it by just providing something it already has. Yes, you guessed it, it's history, or it's unique story. We will provide, any background information, and really anything relevant or pertaining to a coin and its past and present. Armed with this knowledge allows one to connect with the ancient past in a way that is more real than anything out of a history book. Learning that your coin was made on the other side of the planet, that the depiction of the person with a hooked nose on your ancient coin is actually of the supposedly young and beautiful Cleopatra, or that it is amazingly over 2000 years old AND now sitting on the palm of your hand as the owner? There is nothing on the planet that provides such first hand insight into the lives and cultures of those from the ancient past then through the coins of the era and which survived through it all up until present day.

The average individual today is lucky enough to have opportunities to own some of these coins to take home. That they are all not unreachable or only touchable by museums or the select few as many ancient artifacts are today is a true blessing for the average collector or anyone interested in coins and artifacts of the ancient past.. So, that leads us back to where we believe the true value lies. In it's HISTORY!

You Are invited to explore the store and learn the history on specific coin you add to your collection and the stories that make each one unique. With creative ways and different mediums from Audio, informational pamphlets and booklets, to high quality interactive graphics and designs, enjoy the stories and learning the history about just how a coin 2,000 years old from across the planet, ended up in your collection and that its unbelievable story has now become apart of yours! ♣



Some Great Luster Coin Co.
Celebrating History Through The Story Of Coins



Country: Hungary
 Coin Type:
 Denar Depicting The Madonna and Child
 Base Metal:
 SILVER



"Maddonnenmunzen"

Known as "Maddonnenmunzen", to differentiate them from earlier medieval Hungarian "Shield Coins", the new design heralded the beginning of the Renaissance in Hungary. Unlike earlier European medieval coins, this coin type was one of the first to feature a full date, although it is commonly obscured or off the flan due to the crude manufacturing methods. When visible, some show dates below the Madonna, while others (before 1570) are dated above the Coat of Arms. This is considered to be one of the most revered coins of its time. Few survived the passage of the centuries.

This coin was minted in Hungary from the late 1400's until the early 1600's. Although constantly at war with the Ottoman Empire, Hungary was prosperous and maintained good silver coinage throughout the period. The Madonna and Child motif was introduced during the reign of King Matthias Corvinus (1458–1490). They are the first coins of Hungary to portray these images. This religious design would become the signature design for Hungary's coins for several centuries – both a sign of piety and an act of defiance toward the enemy Ottoman Turks. The complex Coat of Arms saw continuous change over several centuries. Finally, the Hapsburg King Rudolph (1576–1608) combined the many variations into a single Coat of Arms.

The silver Hungarian denar coins features an image of the baby Jesus in the arms of the Madonna, the Patron Saint of Hungary, on the obverse, with the legend "*Patrona Hungarie*" surrounding. On the reverse is the Royal Coat of Arms.

Details:

Obverse: Madonna and baby Jesus
 Reverse: Royal coat of arms
 Weight: 0.5–0.6 grams
 Diameter: 15–16 mm
 Box measures: 3.87" X 3.87" X 1.25"
 Order Code: MADONNA-CHILDBOX



Late Medieval Hungarian Silver Denar Showing Mary, The Patron Saint Of Hungary, with baby Jesus.

All coins in each set are protected in an archival capsule and beautifully displayed in a mahogany-like box. The box set is accompanied with a story card, certificate of authenticity, and a black embossed gift box.

Coin type and grade may vary somewhat from image



WHO WAS THE REAL LIFE DRACULA?
A Collection of Two Silver Coins

THE HOUSE OF ROMANOV
THE RISE & FALL OF THE HOUSE OF ROMANOV

PIECES OF AMERICANA
FIRST COINS OF THE UNITED STATES
In 1792, three years after becoming the first President of the United States, George Washington signed a law An Act for establishing a mint, and for regulating the Coins of the United States—better known as the Coinage Act of 1792. This act established the dollar as the unit of currency in the newly-minted nation. Per the Act, the dollar was to be subdivided into eight "dimes"—the 8 reales, or "pieces of eight" that had long circulated in the region.

CELEBRATING HISTORY THROUGH THE STORY OF COINS

From the Macedonian Kingdom 300 BCE
A Silver Drachm Album

ALEXANDER the GREAT

PIECES OF AMERICANA
FIRST COIN OF THE UNITED STATES

HITLER Pure Evil
a five-piece boxed set

THE RENAISSANCE COLLECTION

GOLDEM OF PRAGUE

ADmiral GARDNER'S SHIPWRECKED TREASURE

GEORGE III
The Last King of America

GREEK GODS OF POWER

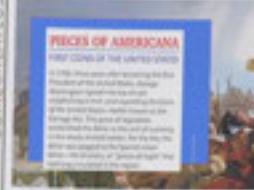
SGL

IMAGE OF THE ADMIRAL GARDNER AND THE BRITANNIA EAST INDIA MEN ON THE GOODWIN SANDS, 24 JAN 1809, FROM A CONTEMPORARY PAMPHLET, AUTHOR UNKNOWN, LONDON, PUBLISHED BY THOMAS TEGG, FEB 11TH 1809.

long circulated in the region.

CELEBRATING HISTORY THROUGH THE STORY OF COIN

SOMECREATUSTCOINCO.COM



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Behind Every Coin...

Is
A Great Story.



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