

No.

1

VOLUME 1

JANUARY 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!

What Is That You Feel For A Collectible? Learn
What Our Store Is About. Soak Up The History as
You Explore Our packaged Collections!

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 7



page 6

THE VALUE IS IN THE HISTORY

4 ▪ A GREAT STORY FOLLOWS EVERY COIN

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.

5

NGC CERTIFIED COINAGE Featuring

■ 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 5

6

Shipwrecked Treasures Featuring

■ "X Cash" Coin

This copper "X cash" coin was on the bottom of the English Channel for
almost 200 years. It was part of the cargo of the Admiral Gardner, an East
India Company ship bound for Madras that sunk during a storm in 1809.



Welcome! Mini-Albums, History Folios, Thematic Sets

Welcome, I'm 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 spec



20 CENTURIES A.D. COIN COLLECTION

Country	Period	Denomination
I. Indo-Syrian Area II. Roman Denarii	3rd century BC - 1st century AD	1. Grecian Silver Drachm
III. Roman Empire	1st century BC - 1st century AD	2. Egyptian Bronze
IV. Roman Empire	1st century BC - 1st century AD	3. Indian Copper Drachm
V. Indian Copper Drachm	1st century BC - 1st century AD	4. Indian Gold Stater
VI. Indian Gold Stater	1st century BC - 1st century AD	5. Indian Gold Stater
VII. Indian Gold Stater	1st century BC - 1st century AD	6. Indian Gold Stater
VIII. Indian Gold Stater	1st century BC - 1st century AD	7. Indian Gold Stater
IX. Indian Gold Stater	1st century BC - 1st century AD	8. Indian Gold Stater
X. Indian Gold Stater	1st century BC - 1st century AD	9. Indian Gold Stater
XI. Indian Gold Stater	1st century BC - 1st century AD	10. Indian Gold Stater
XII. Indian Gold Stater	1st century BC - 1st century AD	11. Grecian Silver Drachm
XIII. Indian Gold Stater	1st century BC - 1st century AD	12. Grecian Silver Drachm
XIV. Indian Gold Stater	1st century BC - 1st century AD	13. Grecian Silver Drachm
XV. Indian Gold Stater	1st century BC - 1st century AD	14. Grecian Silver Drachm
XVI. Indian Gold Stater	1st century BC - 1st century AD	15. Grecian Bronze Drachm
XVII. Indian Gold Stater	1st century BC - 1st century AD	16. Grecian Bronze Drachm
XVIII. Indian Gold Stater	1st century BC - 1st century AD	17. Grecian Bronze Drachm
XIX. Indian Gold Stater	1st century BC - 1st century AD	18. Grecian Bronze Drachm
XX. Indian Gold Stater	1st century BC - 1st century AD	19. Grecian Bronze Drachm
XXI. Indian Gold Stater	1st century BC - 1st century AD	20. Roman Gold Solidus

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 coinage history of mankind neatly 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 \$350



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



Love and Death on February 14th The St. Valentine Coin

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 a historic victory over the Goths in 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 em bossed gift box.

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



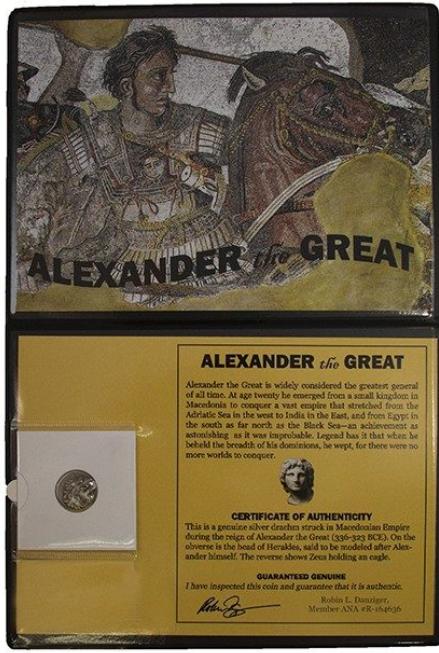
Many are the tales of St. Valentine, the third-century priest martyred on February 14—what we now know as Valentine's Day. This coin is from the reign of the brutal Roman Emperor Claudius II, who had St. Valentine beheaded.



**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 m m Data: Box measures: 3.87" X 3.87" X1.25"\$32,500

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 drachm minted in Macedonia Empire during the reign of Philip II (359-336 BCE). On the obverse is the head of Heraclitus, 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. Doniger,
Member ANA #R-164936

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 empire in ancient India. At its greatest extent, the Empire included modern-day parts of India, Pakistan, and Afghanistan as the center of the Indus River valley. The Mauryans, who succeeded the Nanda Dynasty, Maurya made a series of military conquests that extended from the Indus River in the west to the Ganges River in the east, and western India (including the withdrawal of Ashoka) to the eastern coast of the Indian subcontinent. In 321 BCE, Maurya fully conquered Northeast India, giving him control over the Indus River valley, the Ganges River, and the entire Indian subcontinent. This coin may be unique, as it is one of the few known pieces to feature a portrait of Chandragupta Maurya.

Maurya established a strong central government with a network of regional governors, administrators, and a civil service. He also built a large army, navy, and treasury. For the first time, a single, uniform currency was established across the entire Indian subcontinent.

The reverse side is the reign of Chandragupta's grandson, Emperor Ashoka, the great ruler (273-232 BCE). Ashoka was a very successful ruler, but he is best known for his reign in ancient times. Nearly 40 years of his reign, Ashoka converted to Buddhism and became one of the most successful and famous emperors in Indian history. He is best known for his policies of non-violence and his efforts to spread Buddhism throughout the world and his reign, which is the reason why the pillars display symbols such as the wheel and the lotus, which are Buddhist symbols. The emperor's reign began 60 years after Ashoka's birth, according to the 18th century Indian historian Hemachandra.

Certificate of Authenticity

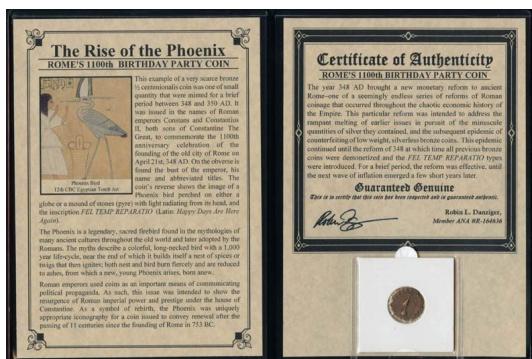
THE MAURYAN SILVER PUNCH MARK COIN

The ancient Indian empire was made of several distinct states, each with its own ruler. The Mauryan Empire was the largest and most powerful empire in ancient India. It was a highly organized state with a sophisticated administrative system. The capital of the Mauryan Empire was Pataliputra, located in modern-day Bihar, India. The Empire covered most of the Indian subcontinent, extending from the Indus River in the west to the Ganges River in the east. The Empire was divided into four provinces, each with its own ruler. The four provinces were: Kanchanapuri, covering 27 states (57 districts), a large area of land; Kanyakumari, covering 10 states (22 districts); Kanchanapuri, covering 27 states (57 districts); and Kanyakumari, covering 10 states (22 districts).

Maurya coins differ from earlier kings by having the date of the reign on the reverse side. As a result, many of the symbols and designs on the reverse side, such as the wheel and the lotus, which are Buddhist symbols, were copied or adapted from earlier coins. The reverse side of the coin features a portrait of Chandragupta Maurya, the first ruler of the Mauryan Empire. The coin is a punch-marked silver coin, which means it was struck by hand using a punch. The coin is a punch-marked silver coin, which means it was struck by hand using a punch.

Guaranteed Genuine

*Robin L. Doniger
Member ANA #R-164936*



The Rise of the Phoenix

ROME'S 1100th BIRTHDAY PARTY COIN

This example of a very rare bronze coin (1 centenionalis) was minted during the reign of Constantius II (337-361 AD). It was minted to commemorate the 1100th anniversary of the founding of Rome. The reverse of the coin depicts a Phoenix rising from its ashes. The Phoenix is a mythical bird that is reborn from the ashes of its predecessor. The coin's reverse shows the image of a Phoenix rising from its ashes, with light radiating from its head, and the inscription FEL TEMP REPARATIO (Latin: Happy Days Are Here Again).

The Phoenix is a mythical creature, sacred bird mentioned in the mythology of many ancient cultures, including Greek and Roman mythology. The Phoenix is described as a new, colorful, long-necked bird with a 1-year life-cycle, near the end of which it builds itself a nest of spices or dragon's blood, and then sets fire to its nest. The flames burn until it is reduced to ashes, from which a new, young Phoenix arises, born anew.

Roman emperors used coins as an important means of communicating political and social messages. The reverse of this coin shows the resurgence of Roman imperial power and prestige under the house of Constantine. The coin is a bronze coin, which is a type of coin with a slightly irregular shape or profile, often used for coinage.

The coin is a bronze coin, which is a type of coin with a slightly irregular shape or profile, often used for coinage.

Certificate of Authenticity

ROME'S 1100th BIRTHDAY PARTY COIN

The year 168 AD brought a new, costly, and elaborate reform in ancient Roman coinage. It was a major step forward in the evolution of Roman coinage that occurred throughout the chaotic economic history of the Roman Empire. The reform was a response to the rapid and rampant melting of earlier issues in part of the immense quantities of silver they contained, and the subsequent epidemic of inflation that followed. The new coinage was introduced and continued until the reform of 348 at which time all previous bronze coins were demonetized and the FEL TEMP REPARATIO types were replaced. For a period of time, the new coinage was effective until the next wave of inflation emerged a few short years later.

SUPERIOR GRADE

Obverse is a copy of the coin that has been engraved and is guaranteed authentic.

Robin L. Doniger
Member ANA #R-164936

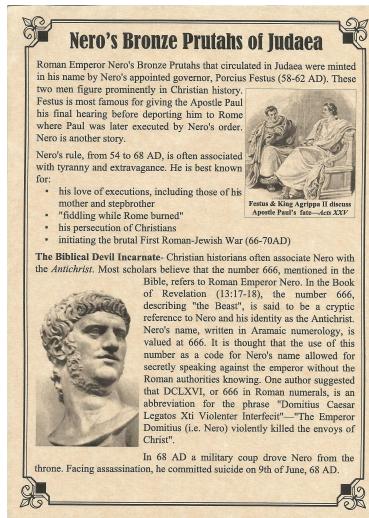
A very scarce bronze 1/2 Centenionalis coin minted for a brief period, to commemorate the 1100th anniversary celebration of the founding of the old city of Rome. Issued in the names of Constantius II and Constans, the coins depict the phoenix bird.

84 g | 11 x 7.5 x 0.1\$40

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



Nero's Bronze Prutah of Judea

Roman Emperor Nero's Bronze Prutahs that circulated in Judea were minted in his name by Nero's appointed governor, Porcius Festus (\$8-62 AD). These two items figure prominently in Christian history. Nero is most famous for giving the Apostle Paul his final sentence before deporting him to Rome where Paul was later executed by Nero's order. Nero is another story.

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

Many people associate Nero with the Antichrist. Most scholars believe that the number 666 mentioned in the

Bible refers to Roman Emperor Nero. 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 secret communication between the emperor and the Roman authorities knowing that no one suggested that DCLXVI, or 666 in Roman numerals, is an abbreviation for the phrase "Dominus Caesar Legatos XII Violenter Interfecit"—"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

mint).....\$16,730

A Guide To Roman Coin Terminology...

obverse

Usually, for Roman Coins it is the face side or side depicting the ruler.

For Ancient Coins in general, as a rule of thumb, the obverse side is the side formed by the die set in the anvil during striking.



reverse

The side opposite the obverse and is the side of the coin that was struck by the hammer.



legend

the inscription that appears on a coin

type

The designs that appear on the coin. Alternatively, it is sometimes used to describe the "type" of denomination.

field

The areas of empty space on the coins surfaces

exergue

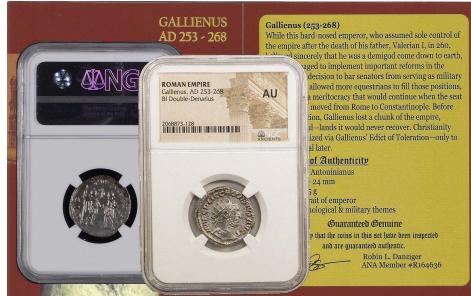
The lowest area on the coin below the ground line

minor type

A small device added to the coin that does not play a role or has no real significance in the overall scene taking place on the coin (extra mound by foot)



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



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

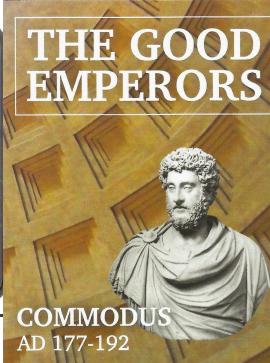
Roman Silver BI Double-Denarius, AD 253-260,
Obverse: Portrait of emperor. Reverse: various pagan deities reflecting contemporary political, military, and religious themes

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

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 rooms with statues of himself in gaudy 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 bath-tub. He is the emperor portrayed in the Academy Award-winning film *Gladiator*.

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.

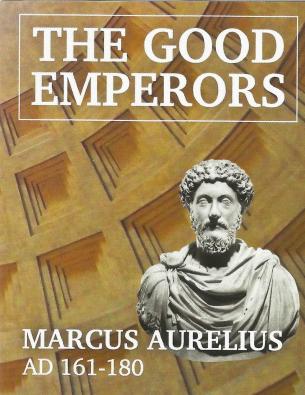
16.5-18 mm, 2.5-3.0 g

Guaranteed Genuine

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

Robin L. Danziger
ANA Member # R164636

near front bottom.....\$84



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.

17.5-19.5 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.....

MARCUS AURELIUS AD 161

\$98, \$118, \$132

THE HOUSE OF CONSTANTINE

ROMAN EMPIRE
House of Constantine
AE4 (Bi Nummus)
Constantine I, AD 337-350

2070179-200



VF

ROMAN EMPIRE
House of Constantine
AE4 (Bi Nummus)
Constantius II, AD 316-326

4530417-009

VF

ROMAN EMPIRE
House of Constantine
AE3 (Bi Nummus)
CrISPUS, AD 316-326
Issued as Caesar

2069647-059

VF

ROMAN EMPIRE
House of Constantine
AE3 (Bi Nummus)
Constantine I, AD 307-337

2069651-013

VF



A COLLECTION OF FIVE COINS



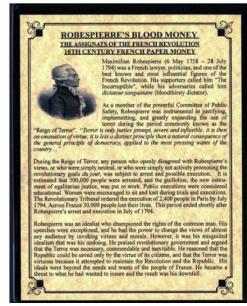
VF

Click To Enter The House of
Constantine



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.

86 g | 11 x 7.5 x 0.1\$32



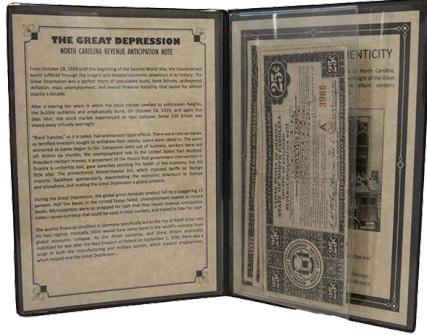
Blue on multicolor underprint. Uncut sheet of 30 notes of Ukraine. Obverse: Bohdan Khmelnytsky at Center, Reverse: Liynska Church in Subotiv.

5Hryven, 2011\$130.



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



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

PAPER CURRENCY



\$10 small-size silver certificate, special yellow seal, Series 1934A \$60-\$300

WELCOME!

Some Great Luster Coin Company

Behind Every Coin Is A Great Story Celebrating History Through The Story Of Coins

Coin collectors, history buffs welcome! Or perhaps you are just someone with curiosity of the ancient past, coins and currency, and would love to learn some fascinating facts! As collectors, we pay homage to the history every time we add a coin to our collection. We believe that the history of an item is its most valuable asset. Along with the fascinating stories that come along with a coin's history is what gives it value and meaning and gives a collector a great way to connect with their collection in a much more real and meaningful way.

There are few things that provides such first hand insight into the lives and cultures of those from the ancient past than through the coins and currency used during that era. Like mini time capsules carrying images, they act as a snapshot forever capturing the ideas and beliefs of the cultures from which they came.

These items that were right in the mix of things, exchanging hands by the common

man in everyday commerce, somehow managing to survive thousands of years until today, the writing and all, and thereby proving us with firsthand insight into their culture, a direct connection to the ancient past.

So, imagine learning that the plain, old coin is a Roman Denarius from 200BC, a common coin, but also the backbone of all Roman coinage forever inspiring all European coins from then on, or that your other coin is actually not a coin at all, but rather a bronze weight used in the Early Roman Republic? How about discovering that the depiction of the person with a hooked nose on another coin is actually of the supposedly young and beautiful Cleopatra, that it is amazingly 2000 years old from Nola, an infamous Ancient Rome mint city located on the other side of the planet, AND now sitting on the palm of your hand as the owner?

One can see how knowing a little bit of history can make something a bit more

meaningful than it was without knowing it.

But it seems as though coin shops did not prioritize or place any emphasis on that aspect of collecting if at all. Besides providing a short impromptu speech or a small synopsis of a items purchase page, you would leave with a coin and a receipt, throw it in your album, and never learn anymore of it.

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, its HISTORY.

You will leave knowing its unique story while also having something real to go along with your coin and provided for you to conveniently draw upon when with your collection. A keepsake for your coin, it may be in the form of a story booklet outlining its history, or a mini album with a collection of items that supplement the coin's story. There are many ways to provide the history or story which makes the item unique and all will add to the value of your collecting experience than just leaving with the item itself. The fact is being 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.

So, welcome! You're are invited to explore the store and enjoy your time as you learn about the histories of potential additions to your collection and while listening to the stories that make each and every one unique. Through different mediums from audio, educational pamphlets and story booklets, to high quality interactive graphics and designs, enjoy the stories and learning the history about just how a coin thousands of years old from across the globe ended up in your collection and the fact that its unbelievable story has now become a part of yours!

~ SG Luster Coin Co.



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

SOCIAL

Instagram: [instagram.com/somegreatlustercoinco/](https://www.instagram.com/somegreatlustercoinco/)

Facebook: [facebook.com/somegreatlustercoinco](https://www.facebook.com/somegreatlustercoinco)

CONTACT

Website: somegreatlustercoinco.com

GENERAL QUESTIONS?

Email: info@somegreatlustercoinco.com

Phone 714.727.7572

somegreatlustercoinco©



In A Rush or Know What You Want? Flip Through the Catalogue Below
For a More Submersive And Enjoyable Collecting Experience Explore The Store!



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 Ottomans. 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

SOME GREAT LUSTER COIN COMPANY

Welcome

Some Great Luster Coin Company

SGL Product Guide

Behind Every Coin Is A Great Story
Celebrating History Through The Story Of Coins

Coin collectors, history buffs welcome! Or perhaps you are just someone with curiosity of the ancient past, culture and customs and want to learn more fascinating facts! As collectors, we pay homage to the history every time we add a coin to our collection. We believe that the history of an item is its most valuable asset. The stories and legends associated with a coin's history is what gives it value and meaning and gives a collector a great way to connect with their collection in a much more real and meaningful way.

There are a few things that provides such first hand insight into the lives and cultures of those from the ancient past them through the coins and currency used during that era. Like many times capsules carrying images that act as a visual shot forever capturing the ideas and beliefs of the cultures from which they came.

These items that were right in the mix of things, exchanging hands by the common man in everyday commerce, somehow managing to survive thousands of years until today, the writing and all, and thereby proving us to find more insight into their culture, a direct connection to the ancient past.

So, imagine learning that the plain, old coin is a Roman Denarius from 200BC, a common coin, but also the backbone of all Roman currency, including all European coins from then on. And yet another coin is actually not a coin at all rather a bronze weight used in the Early Roman Republic? How about discovering that the depicted on the unsightly person who hooked nose you see on this ancient coin is actually one of the supposedly young and beautiful Cleopatra, that it is amazingly 2000 years old from the most infamous Ancient Rome city located on the other side of the planet, AND now sitting on the palm of your hand as the owner?

These items can see how knowing a little bit of history can make something a bit more meaningful than it was without knowing it.

But it seems as though coin shops did not prioritize or place any emphasis on that aspect of collecting at all. Besides providing a short synopsis about or a small synopsis of a items purchase page, you would leave with a coin and a receipt, throw it in your album, and never learn anymore of it.

So, along with a new coin to leave with, try to why to stretch the collecting experience by adding a little more with it and we do it by just adding something it already has. Yes, you guessed it, it's HISTORY.

You will leave knowing it's unique story while also having something real to go along with your coin and provided for you to look back upon when with your collection. A keepsake for your coin, maybe in the form of a story booklet outlining its history or a mini book with a collection of items that surround the coin's story. There are many ways to provide the history or story which makes the item unique and all will add to the value of your collection and the thrill just looking at the item itself. The fact is being 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.

SOG Welcome! You are invited to explore the site and enjoy your time as you learn about the historical and potential additions to your collection while listening to the stories that make each and everyone one unique. Through different media's from Audio, educational pamphlets to story books, high quality interactive graphics, and designs, enjoy the stories and learning the history about just how a coin thousands of years old from across the globe ended up in your collection and the fact that its unbelievable story has now become apart of yours! - SG Luster Coin Co.

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Product guide, December 2019

SGL

DECEMBER 2019

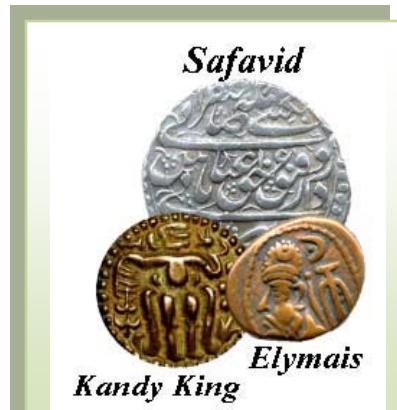
2

20 CENTURIES A.D.

20 Silver and Bronze Coin Collection



Order code: CENTURY20CNBOX-G



Coin types and grade may vary somewhat from image

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.

TYPICAL ASSEMBLAGE OF COINS-LIST WILL VARY

1st	Indo- Scythian Azes II Bronze Drachm	11th	Ghaznavid Silver Dirham Fraction
2nd	India Western Satraps Silver Dramma	12th	Ceylon Kandy Kings Bronze Massa
3rd	Elymais Bronze	13th	Qarughids Bronze Jitals
4th	Roman Constantine I Bronze Commem.	14th	India Sultans of Delhi Billon
5th	Kidarites Red Huns Bronze	15th	China Ming Bronze Cash
6th	Maitrakas of Valabhi Silver Dramma	16th	Hungary Silver Denar
7th	Byzantine Bronze 40 Nummi	17th	Safavid Silver Abbasi Fraction
8th	China T'ang Bronze Cash	18th	Dutch East India Co. Copper Duit
9th	Indo-Sassanian Silver Gadhya Paisa	19th	Cambodia Bronze 1/2 Fuang
10th	India Chola Bronze Massa	20th	Russia Czar Colonial Silver 50 Pennia

Each coin is protected in an archival capsule and beautifully displayed in a deluxe case.

Each collection comes with a certificate of authenticity, and a plaque inscribed with a list of the coins. The box set is packaged in an attractive black gift box.

Box measures approximately: 13 ^{25/32"} x 6 ^{11/16"} x 1 ^{3/8"}

