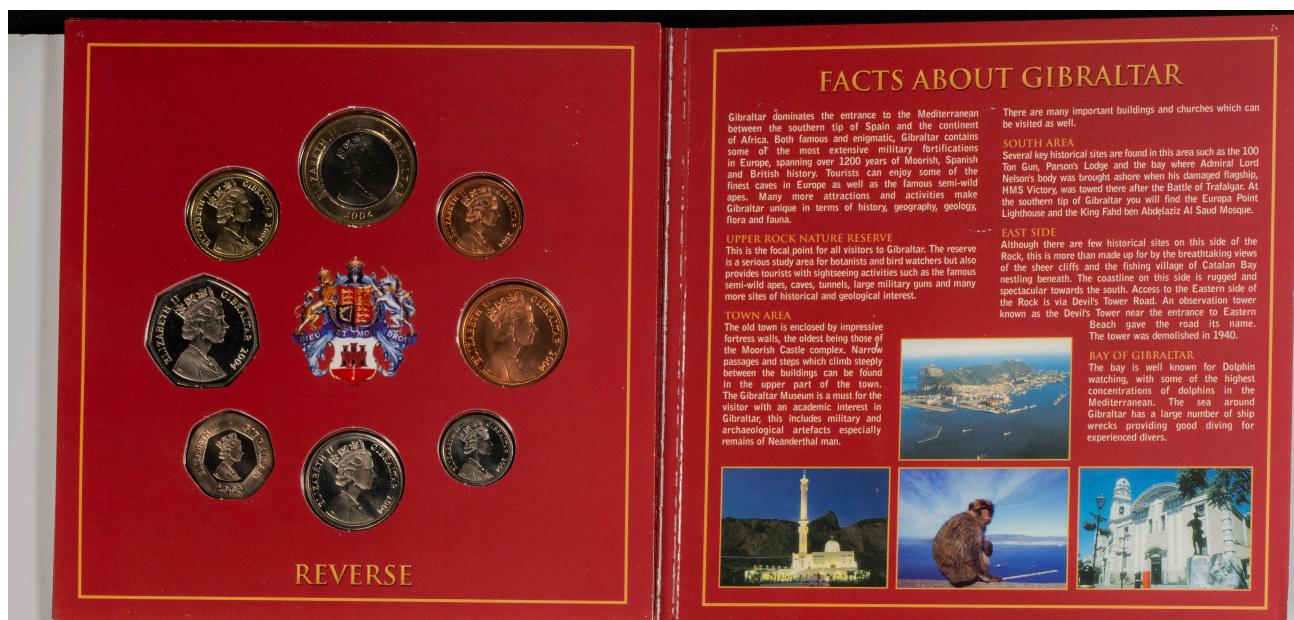


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FACTS ABOUT GIBRALTAR

Gibraltar dominates the entrance to the Mediterranean between the southern tip of Spain and the continent of Africa. Both famous and enigmatic, Gibraltar contains some of the most extensive military fortifications in Europe. It is also the home of Moorish, Spanish and British history. Tourists can enjoy some of the finest caves in Europe as well as the famous semi-wild apes. Many more attractions and activities make Gibraltar unique in terms of history, geography, geology, flora and fauna.

UPPER ROCK NATURE RESERVE
This is the focal point for all visitors to Gibraltar. The reserve is a serious study area for botanists and bird watchers but also provides a habitat for many other animals such as the famous semi-wild apes, caves, tunnels, large military guns and many more sites of historical and geological interest.

TOWN AREA
The old town is enclosed by impressive fortress walls, the oldest being those of the Moorish Castle complex. Narrow passages and steps which climb steeply between the buildings can be found in the lower part of the town. The Gibraltar Museum is a must for the visitor with an academic interest in Gibraltar, this includes military and archaeological artefacts especially remains of Neanderthal man.



There are many important buildings and churches which can be visited as well.

SOUTH AREA
Several key historical sites are found in this area such as the 100 Ton Gun, Parsons Lodge and the bay where Admiral Lord Nelson's body was brought ashore when his flagship, HMS Victory, sank after the Battle of Trafalgar. At the southern tip of Gibraltar you will find the Europa Point Lighthouse and the King Fahd ben Abdelaiz Al Saud Mosque. Beach gave the road its name. The tower was demolished in 1940.

BAY OF GIBRALTAR
The bay is well known for Dolphin watching, with some of the highest concentrations of dolphins in the Mediterranean. The sea around Gibraltar has a large number of ship wrecks providing good diving for experienced divers.



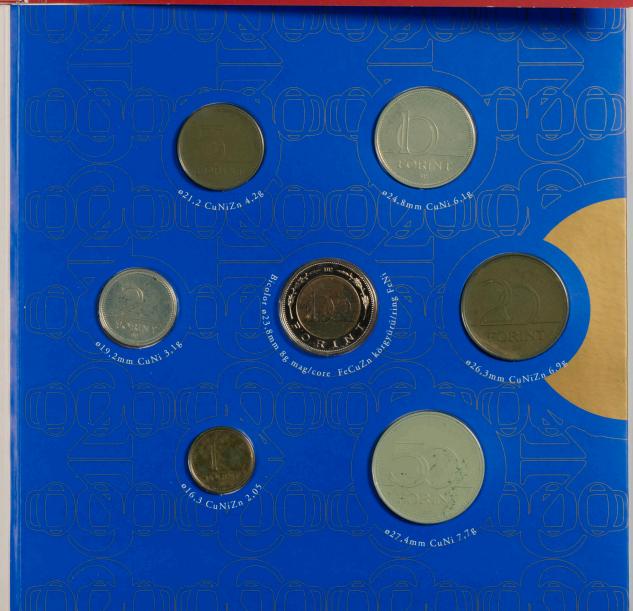
Az emberiség jéles évfordulóhoz érkezett; átléptünk időszámláink 2000. évbé, elérkeztünk a XXI. század kúszóból. A Millennium tiszteletére jelent meg a 2000. Magyar Nemzeti Bank emlékpénze, amely a 2000.

évi forgalmi sorban is helyet kapott.
Az érme – Rodin híres művét idézve – a gondolkodó emberre utal, kifejezve a világgyeremben helyét kereső ember törekvéseit, vágyait és a jövőbe vetett hitét. Nem az fontos hol vagyunk, hanem, hogy mely irányba indulunk!

Mankind has arrived to grand anniversary. We have arrived to the year 2000 and are about to enter the 21st century. The National Bank of Hungary wishes to honour this event by issuing a commemorative coin and placing it into the Coin set of 2000. The coin, reminding of Rodin's famous work, reflects on the thinking man to depict his efforts in search of his place in the universe, his desires and his faith in the future. The greatest thing in this world not so much where you stand, as in what direction you're moving.

TECHNIKAI ADATOK/TECHNICAL DATA

Nevérék/Denomination 200 Ft Minőség/Quality BU/Proof Finomság/Fineness CuNiZn
Osszszúly/Trial Weight 9,40 g Átmérő/Diameter 29,2mm Verítőtől (db)/Issue limit (pc) BU 15 000 Proof 10 000



troops and its inhabitants during the blockade. As the minting of coins had to be suspended owing to lack of certain materials, it was decided to manufacture ingots, the intrinsic value of which corresponded exactly to that which they purported to represent.

During the first 25 years of British rule the legal circulating medium included the coins of the Order of St John struck before 1798 as well as Spanish and Sicilian coins. Steps for the regularisation of the local monetary system were first taken in June 1825 when the British silver crown, half-crown, shilling and sixpence and the copper penny, half-penny and farthing were declared to be tender in Malta. The British gold sovereign and half-sovereign were introduced in 1826. As a further preparatory measure towards the establishment of British currency as the dominant circulating medium, the British copper penny, half-penny, farthing and the grain three-farthings were declared the sole legal tender copper currency in Malta in November 1827, and by the following year all copper coins formerly issued by the Order of St John were demonetised. A copper coin, called the British Grain (½ farthing), had been struck by the Royal Mint in London for exclusive use in Malta. This coin was meant to replace the Malta Grana, locally known as Grano or Habba, a denomination that had been struck by the Order. The British Grana or One Third Farthing continued to be struck in Malta until 1913.

The Knights of St John, to whom the Maltese Islands were ceded in 1530, issued and circulated their own gold, silver and copper coins until 1798 when Napoleon Bonaparte captured Malta. The French seized the gold, silver and precious stones from the Conventual Church of St John and other places dependent on the Order of St John. The gold was melted at the Malta Mint, cast into ingots and carried away to Egypt for the payment of troops. Part of the seized silver was also converted into silver coins. After the Maltese rose in revolt against the French, more gold and silver were seized from the Order's Monte di Pietà in order to subsidize the

Knights of St John. In May 1972 the Maltese decimal currency came into being. The Malta pound, which was renamed Maltese lira (Lm) in 1983, is divided into 100 cents and 1 cent into 10 mils. In November 1972, the first series of the Malta Numismatic Gold and Silver Sets were issued. These coins and those of subsequent issues are legal tender.

