

CENTRAL BANK OF ARMENIA



COLLECTOR COINS
OF THE REPUBLIC OF ARMENIA

2018



EXPLORÉ



C E N T R A L B A N K O F A R M E N I A



COLLECTOR COINS OF THE REPUBLIC OF ARMENIA 2018



Y E R E V A N 2019



Arthur Javadyan

Governor
of the Central Bank of Armenia

Dear reader,

This annual journal “Collector Coins of the Republic of Armenia 2018” presents the collector coins issued by the Central Bank of Armenia in 2018. These coins are reflecting anniversaries and landmark events during the year.

This year saw many events of great importance to Armenia.

We celebrated the 25th anniversary of introducing the national currency of the Republic of Armenia, the Dram. Dram was put into circulation on November 22, 1993. Since 1994, the Central Bank of Armenia has issued more

than 300 types of gold and silver collector coins dedicated to prominent people of Armenia and important events – historical and contemporary. In 2018 a new series of Armenian banknotes was issued, with best accomplishments in security printing technologies of today embedded in them. On November 22, 2018, in celebration of the 25th anniversary of the Dram, the Central Bank of Armenia put a silver collector coin “25 Years of National Currency” into circulation.

We had another important event to celebrate in 2018: the centenary of founding the First Republic of Armenia, which symbolizes how strenuous was the path to building a statehood of Armenia.

Proclaiming the First Republic of Armenia on May 28, 1918 was preceded by the heroic battles of Sardarapat, Bash Aparan and Gharakilisa, which let the people of Armenia regain their statehood several hundred years later. To mark the restoring and consolidation of an independent statehood, the Central Bank of Armenia issued silver coins dedicated to the centenary of the First

Republic of Armenia and Sardarapat heroic battle during the year.

Year 2018 marked a special event – the 2800th anniversary of founding the 12th capital of Armenia. On this occasion, the Central Bank of Armenia issued the collector coin “Yerevan – 2800”.

This year too, the Central Bank of Armenia could not miss the tradition of featuring worldwide sporting events, and a beautiful collector coin dedicated to the 2018 FIFA World Cup in Russia was issued as a result.

In 2018, the series of exquisite collector coins “Armenian Carpet” and “Pottery of the World” were added with new issues. In a short time, these issues have attracted widespread interest from general public and collectors, which is attributable to high aesthetic taste of the coins and the mastery of introducing Armenian applied arts.

Undoubtedly, these coins not only complement the rich heritage of the Republic of Armenia issuances, but also serve as guidelines for the development of numismatics in the world.

Suren Simonyan

Head of Currency Issue
Coordination Center



COLLECTOR COINS 2018

Year 2018 stood out with the variety of jubilee issuances of coins.

The series of collector coins under the theme “Armenian Statehood” was supplemented with the silver coin “Centenary of the First Republic of Armenia”. This collector coin dedicated to the 100th anniversary of restored Armenian

statehood was minted in the Lithuanian Mint, using an interesting combination of graphic and artistic elements. With this issuance, the Central Bank of Armenia introduced the state symbols of the first and third republics of Armenia, which were accomplished using high relief and pad-printing methods.

The issuance of the collector coin “25 Years of National Currency” came as an important addition to the thematic series “Armenian Currency”, reflecting the history of the national currency. The collector coin incorporates elements reminiscent of security features of notes and is made using modern mintage technologies.

The thematic series “History of Armenia” had two more beautiful collector coins in 2018 dedicated to the 2800th anniversary of the founding of Yerevan and the centenary of Sardarapat heroic battle. These coins stand out by multilayer solutions to engraving and saturation of images.

We had a distinctive year in a sense that the collector coins came in depicting unique examples of Armenian and world-class applied arts. The series of coins “Armenian Carpet” was issued as 10 types of gilded and 10 types of silver collector coins, which represent carpet ornaments on both obverse and reverse of the coins made with the use of a pad-printing technology. These collector coins not only feature the gems of carpet weaving, but may also serve as a beautiful and

valuable gift for many national and family occasions.

This year saw another interesting series. The series “Pottery of the World” incorporates 5 types of silver collector coins representing unique examples of Armenian, Russian, Greek, Iranian and Chinese ceramics. The reverse of the coins has miniature ceramic inserts that resemble real clay vessels in their uplifted and colorful appearance. The collector coins are square in shape and placed in convex capsules.

The silver collector coin “Hovhannes Zardaryan-100” was a beautiful addition to the series dedicated to prominent Armenian people in the field of art and science. This coin discernably combines the pad-printed multicolored obverse with the relief-minted depictions on the reverse.

Along with issuances featuring Armenia’s rich history and culture, the Central Bank of Armenia turned to a major international sports event of 2018, the FIFA tournament. This silver collector coin was minted at Geiger Edelmetalle GmbH, a German mint, and has been widely praised by football fans and coin collectors.

Centenary of the First Republic of Armenia

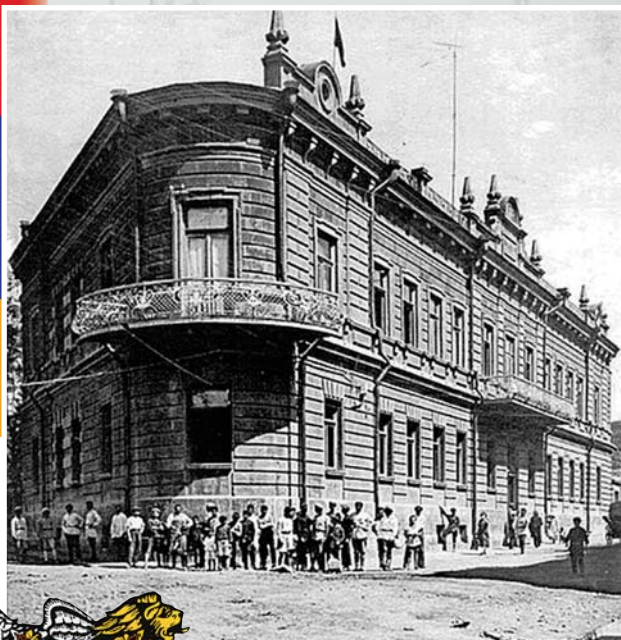
Theme: Armenian Statehood / History of Statehood



Obverse: the coats of arms of the first Republic of Armenia and
the third Republic of Armenia.

Reverse: the image of the government building of the first Republic of Armenia.

Designed by Lusine Lalayan.
Minted in the Lithuanian mint.



The first Republic of Armenia was proclaimed on 28 May, 1918.

The proclamation of the Republic was preceded by heroic battles in Sardarapat, Bash-Aparan and Gharakilisa owing to which after a centuries-long break the Armenian statehood was restored.

On 26 May, 2018 the Transcaucasian Seim was abolished, and on 28 May the Armenian National Council announced itself a supreme and the only power of the Armenian provinces. A few days later it published the communication by which the independence of the Armenian state was proclaimed and the Armenian Democratic Republic was founded.

Face value	5000 dram
Metal/fineness	silver 925 ⁰
Weight	168,1 g
Diameter	63,0 mm
Quality	proof
Edge	even, numbered
Quantity	300 pcs

Despite the socio-economic hardships the country was facing that time, the authorities of the newly independent republic embarked on a vast range of activities for the state-building. That included creation of state symbols – the coat of arms and the flag of the republic, issuance of Armenian banknotes and stamps, establishment of scientific and educational and charitable institutions.

Unfavorable economic conditions, thousands of Armenia refugees who survived the Armenian Genocide, general starvation, blockade of transportation ways and aggressive policy of the neighboring countries deprived the republic authorities of the possibility to create a stable state.

The first Republic of Armenia held out till 2 December, 1920, and irrespective of the short life the role of this Republic in the recreation of the Armenian statehood is invaluable.

25 Years of National Currency

Theme: Armenian Statehood / Armenian Currency



Obverse: the coat of arms of the Republic of Armenia against the background of the notes' security features.

Reverse: the graphical sign of Armenian dram and inscription "25 YEARS" in Armenian against the background of the notes' security features.

Designed by Vardan Vardanyan.
Minted in the Lithuanian Mint.



Face value	5000 dram
Metal/fineness	silver 925 ^o
Weight	168,1 g
Diameter	63,0 mm
Quality	proof
Edge	even, numbered
Quantity	300 pcs

The national currency of the Republic of Armenia, Dram, is one of the symbols of the independent statehood.

Dram was introduced on November 22, 1993. Since that time the Central Bank of Armenia has been issuing the banknotes and later on circulation and commemorative coins, as well investment coins which are of great interest among collectors.

Starting from 1994 the Central Bank of Armenia has issued more than 300 gold and silver collector coins dedicated to birth

anniversaries of prominent people of Armenia, as well as historical episodes and landmark events taking place nowadays.

The new series of Armenian banknotes produced with the use of the best achievements of the modern

security printing technologies has been dedicated to the 25th anniversary of introduction of the national currency.

Regular and consentient work to improve the quality of banknotes and coins of Armenia has



been repeatedly praised at prestigious international contests.



Yerevan-2800

Theme: Armenian History



Obverse: the symbolic images of the city of Yerevan – the coat of arms, the city plan and a relief ornament in the form of the tree of life at the building of Yerevan Municipality.

Reverse: a fragment from A. Harutiunyan's monumental sculpture "King Argishti and the city founders" at the building of "Erebuni" Historical and Archeological Museum-Reserve.

Designed by Vardan Vardanyan.
Minted in the Lithuanian Mint.



Yerevan is the 12th capital of historical Armenia.

The territory of Yerevan has been inhabited since the ancient times. In 782 BC, during the flourishing of the Urartian kingdom, King Argishti I founded the Erebuni fortress - Yerevan of our days. The evidence of that historical fact is the cuneiform record of King Argishti, “a stone passport” that confirms the age of the city.

The architectural monuments of different periods, remnants of material culture and bibliographical references testify to the ongoing existence of life in the city. Yerevan had repeatedly been subjected to attacks by foreign invaders, but had resisted and remained standing.

May 28, 1918 is the date on which the first Republic of Armenia was proclaimed, with Yerevan as the capital city of the Armenian state.

Face value	5000 dram
Metal/fineness	silver 925 ⁰
Weight	168,1 g
Diameter	63,0 mm
Quality	proof
Edge	ribbed
Quantity	700 pcs

The construction of new Yerevan based on the Alexander Tamanyan’s project commenced in 1924. The city is notable for its unique architectural solutions. According to great architect, all the avenues of Yerevan are conceived to lead their view to the historical Mount Ararat.

Nowadays, Yerevan is presented to the world as one of the symbols of Armenian statehood and national identity.



Centenary of Sardarapat Battle

Theme: Armenian History



Obverse: a bell tower of the memorial to the Sardarapat heroic battle against the background of the battle map.

Reverse: a sculptural image of an eagle from the path of the memorial to the Sardarapat heroic battle.

Designed by Haroutiun Samuelian.
Minted in the Lithuanian Mint.



Face value	1000 dram
Metal/fineness	silver 925 ^o
Weight	33,6 g
Diameter	40,0 mm
Quality	proof
Edge	ribbed
Quantity	500 pcs

The heroic battle of Sardarapat took place in 21-29 May, 1918. The victory over the Turkish army that had invaded Eastern Armenia was achieved due to the heroic struggle of regular Armenian military units under a skilled leadership of Armenian commanders (Tovmas Nazarbekyan, Movses Silikyan, Aram Manukyan, Daniel and Poghos Bek-Pirumyans, and others) and voluntary military forces.

The battle of Sardarapat revealed Armenian military traditions in a best way. Representatives of all strata of the Armenian society – village inhabitants, intellectuals, clergymen and craftsmen – took part in the battle.

The battle of Sardarapat is one of the remarkable pages in the history of the Armenians' struggle for independence. The victory secured the deliverance of a part of Eastern Armenia from the Turkish

invasion, and this was an opportunity to restore the Armenian statehood. On May 28, 1918, after a long-year time interval, Armenia was proclaimed an independent statehood that gave birth to the Republic of Armenia.

In 1968, in commemoration of the victory in the Sardarapat battle, a memorial was erected on the battlefield (architect - R. Israelyan).



2018 FIFA World Cup

Theme: Sport



Obverse: the coat of arms of the Republic of Armenia.

Reverse: the map of the host-cities and the image of the ball.

Designed by MDM (Münzhandelsgesellschaft Deutsche Münze).

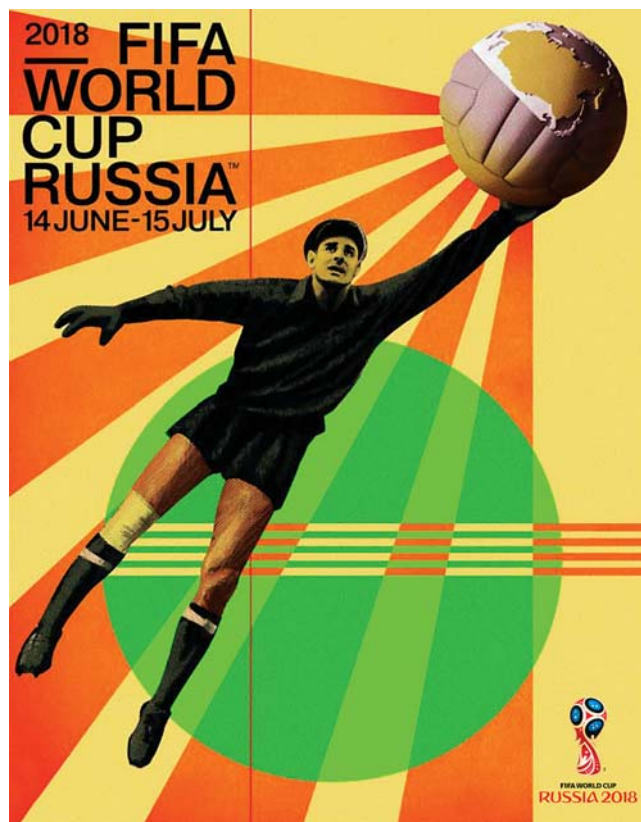
Minted in the Geiger Edelmetalle GmbH, Germany.



Face value	100 dram
Metal/fineness	silver 925 ^o
Weight	20,0 g
Diameter	38,6 mm
Quality	proof
Edge	ribbed
Quantity	up to 5000 pcs

The collector coin is dedicated to 2018 FIFA World Cup hosted by the Russian Federation.

FIFA tournaments have repeatedly attracted attention of issuers of notes and coins worldwide. Collector coins often feature international football events and are of great interest among football fans and coin collectors. The collector coin “2018 FIFA World Cup” complements the series of silver collector coins of the Republic of Armenia dedicated to the FIFA World Cups of 1998 (France), 2006 (Germany) and 2014 (Brazil).



Hovhannes Zardaryan

Theme: Celebrities / Fine Arts



Obverse: a painting "Spring" by H. Zardaryan.
Reverse: a fragment from the painting "Aspiration" by H. Zardaryan.

Designed by Vardan Vardanyan.
Minted in the Lithuanian Mint.



Face value	100 dram
Metal/fineness	silver 925 ⁰
Weight	28,28 g
Size	28,0 x 40,0 mm
Quality	BU
Edge	even
Quantity	500 pcs

COLLECTOR COINS 2018

Hovhannes Zardaryan (1918-1992) is an Armenian painter, People's Artist of the Soviet Armenia.

He was born in Kars, Western Armenia. He studied at the Tiflis Fine Arts Academy, later in the Yerevan Fine Arts and Industry College, and in 1937-1941 at the Leningrad Fine Arts Academy.

Zardaryan's works are versatile and varied by content. The historic portraits of this artist ("The First Path", "The Musicologist Komitas") are strikingly patriotic. His works constituting symbolism and allegory ("Spring" and "Aspiration", among them) are expressing the idea of national revival and belief in the future. The series of paintings and graphic works under the title "Exodus" is one of the best examples that realism may come in with abstract solutions.



Zardaryan's works have been repeatedly shown at prestigious international exhibitions. These are maintained at the National Gallery of Armenia, the Tretyakov State Gallery in Moscow, in other famous museums and private collections.

CENTRAL BANK OF ARMENIA

Pottery of the World

Theme: Nature / Environment



Obverse: the coat of arms of the Republic of Armenia and national ornaments.

Designed by Haroutiun Samuelian.
Minted in the Mint of Poland.



Face value	1000 dram
Metal/fineness	silver 925 ⁰
Weight	31,1 g
Size	40,0 x 40,0 mm
Quality	proof
Edge	ribbed
Quantity	up to 1500 pcs

Armenian pottery

The ancient clay objects found in the Armenian Highland refer to the 7th millennium BC. With gradual improvements in the potter's craft ceramics acquired variety of forms and ornaments, thus giving rise to terracotta and colored ceramics. In the Middle Ages Dvin and Ani, the capitals of Armenia, were major centers of Armenian pottery. Here, the Armenian artisans made belt-garnished crockery and glazed faience.

From the 15th century, a settlement Kyutahia (Kutina) in historical Armenia was famous for production of Armenian ceramics. The Armenian ceramists in Kyutahia greatly contributed to the development of pottery in the region. Their works

decorated many churches and buildings, were exported to European countries.

An earlier 18th century clay censer, with depiction of a cross and the Armenian scripture dedicated to the Holy Mother of God, is one example of the Armenian pottery from Kyutahia.

The clay censer is preserved in the Cincinnati Art Museum (Ohio, USA).

Reverse: the clay censer against the Armenian ornament.

Quantity up to 2000 pcs.

Russian Pottery

The Imperial Porcelain Factory established in St. Petersburg by the decree of Empress Elizabeth I in 1744 is a large center of Russian ceramics production. A team led by Russian scientist D. Vinogradov, came up with their own porcelain formula, using the local clay features.

The gilded vessel used for bottle cooling is a sample of Russian porcelain, made by sculptor Pimenov's design in early 19th century. The vessel has a colorful coating and over-glazed polychrome finish, illustrating the views of St. Petersburg. Count Guriev



donated the vessel to Emperor Alexander I to mark the victory over the Napoleon Bonaparte's troops, and later the name "Guriev" was labelled to it.

The vessel is preserved in the Imperial Porcelain Factory Museum (State Hermitage Department, Russia).

Reverse: the bottle cooling vessel against the Russian ornament.

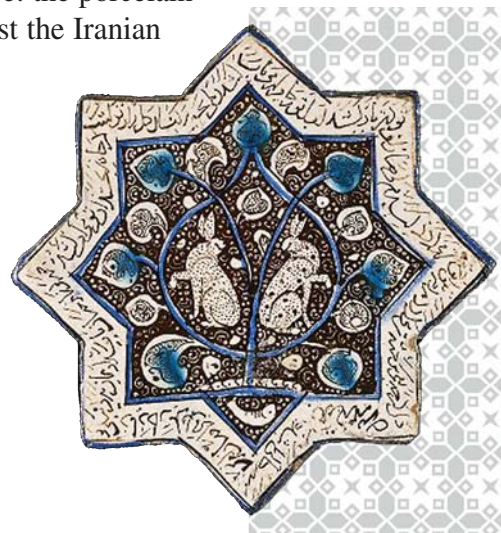
Iranian Pottery

The art of Iranian pottery contains the best traditions of Iranian sculpture, painting and architecture. Kashan is one of the centers of production of Iranian pottery. This settlement became known for innovative methods in the creation of pottery. Kashan is famous for having developed a special formula for double clay baking, which allowed Kashan to maintain the originality of the art of glazing. Ceramic slabs made of this type were widely spread in the 13th-14th centuries.

A 13th century porcelain slab is one sample of Iranian pottery: it represents an octagonal star specific to Iranian culture, with pictures of the tree of life and speckled rabbits in the center. The edges of the slab carry Persian inscriptions taken from the epic poem "Shahnameh".

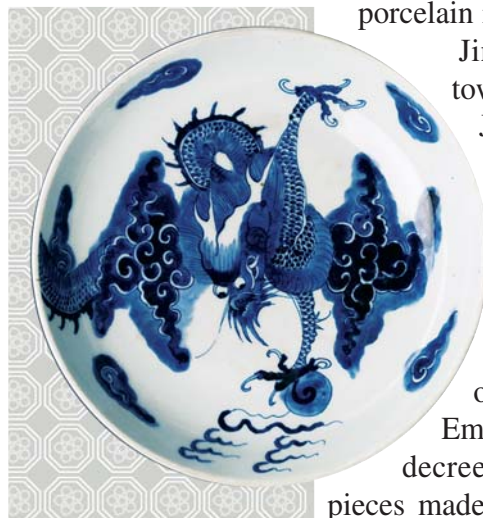
The Iranian porcelain slab is preserved in the British Museum (London, Great Britain).

Reverse: the porcelain slab against the Iranian ornament.



Chinese Pottery

The history of development of Chinese ceramics and its rich culture illustrate the centuries-old origin of pottery. The forms and colors of ancient clay objects created by Chinese craftsmen gradually took more elegant forms and delicate tints. Subsequently, due to improvements in clay processing technologies the porcelain emerged in China and marked the beginning of production of porcelain items.



Jingdezhen, a town in China's Jiangxi Province, is known as the "Porcelain Capital" as it was built on a clay soil.

Emperor Jingde decreed all the pieces made for court to be marked "made in the Jingde period" and subsequently the city changed its name to Jingdezhen.

The plate made during the reign of Dynasty Qin is an example of Jingdechian porcelain, painted with cobalt on a white background and over-glazed transparent layer depicting the dragon.

The porcelain plate is preserved in the Xinjiang Museum (Henan Province, China).

Reverse: the porcelain plate against the Chinese ornament.

Greek Pottery

Pottery holds a special place in the ancient Greek decorative and applied art. It is characterized by the diversity of clay vessels and the harmony of the graphic and vivid elements.

In the ancient world, Attica was one of the most important centers of Greek pottery. Starting from the 6th century BC, the craftsmen in Athens were busy perfecting the ancient Corinthian methods of producing pottery, creating unique pieces of Attic ceramics. The yellowish tones of Corinthian ceramics were gradually replaced by red colors, making the blackish images more daring and expressive.

Nowadays, thousands of copies of Greek decorated vessels are kept in the world museums and private collections. A 6th century BC scythe, which is unique by illustration, is one of the examples of ancient Greek pottery. The process of making ceramics is trimmed around the vessel.

The Greek pot is preserved in one of the Harvard's Art Museums (Massachusetts, USA).

Reverse: the clay scythe against the Greek ornament.



Հայկական գորգ

Theme: Armenian Culture / Literature, Art



Obverse: the coat of arms of the Republic of Armenia and an ornament of Floral-Cross Carpet, 15th century, Vaspurakan region

Designed by Anna Khachatryan and Vardan Vardanyan

Minted in the Lithuanian Mint

The carpets are colorful and inimitable documents denoting the identity of the Armenian people, the reflection of our ancestors' historic memory, artistic and family traditions. The rich and diverse nature of Armenia gave the carpets wool and dyes of high quality, while the Armenian history coming across many millennia sanctified an inexhaustible system of symbols and ornamental patterns.



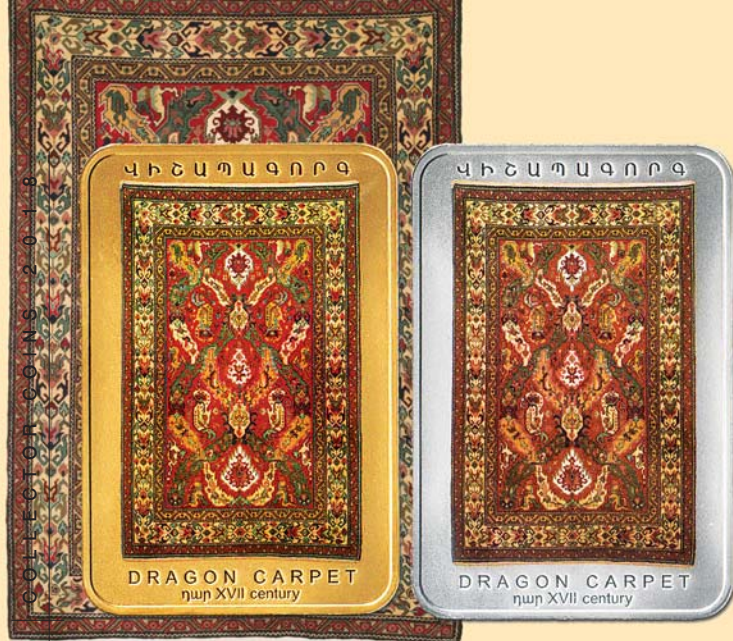
Separate elements of carpet images are found in the medieval Armenian stone carving art and miniature painting: many Armenian manuscripts are decorated with stylized dragon and cross patterns, floral crosses, star and diamond-shaped and other compositions, which are typical to the regions where these manuscripts have been created. In late Middle Ages, other historical cultural sources also provide insight into carpet weaving, in particular, the traditions of embellishing the

Face value	1000 dram
Metal/fineness	gilded silver 925 ^o / silver 925 ^o
Weight	33,6 g
Size	32,5 x 48,0 mm
Quality	proof
Edge	even
Quantity	up to 250 pcs per type

khachkars' edges are referred to the carpet patterns. The ornaments and designs used in Armenian carpets are well-known in other areas of Armenian applied arts such as architecture, fine needlework, national costume, etc.

Armenian carpets are kept in the museums of many countries of the world and in private collections.

The series comprises
 “Dragon Carpet”, “Altar-Cross Carpet”,
 “Bee-Nest Carpet”, “Eagle Carpet”,
 “Medallion Carpet”, “Altar Carpet”,
 “Proshaberd Carpet”, “Sun Carpet”,
 “Vorotan Carpet”, “Life Tree Carpet”
 collector coins.



Dragon Carpet

The key image in the composition for dragon carpets is a stylized and geometric sign of a dragon. The mythological image of dragon consists of S-shaped symmetric patterns. The pairs of dragons differ from one another by dark and light colors. Between the pairs of the dragons is the tree of life decorated with hooked tips. The floral patterns are united by bands forming the angles.

The border of this carpet is decorated with the chains of floral and geometric patterns.

The Dragon Carpet woven in the 17th century in Artsakh region is kept in the History Museum of Armenia (HMA collection N 11699-10).

Reverse: the Dragon Carpet, the 17th century, Artsakh region.

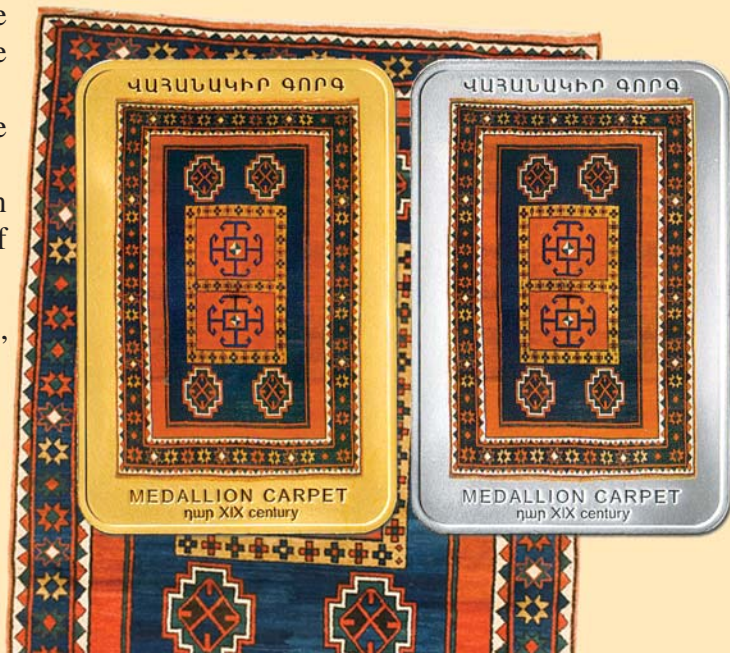
Medallion Carpet

The medallion carpets are extraordinary in the art of Armenian carpet-weaving thanks to their great popularity, antique nature and coming in countless variations. Among the compositional patterns typical for the carpets ornamented in geometrical style one can see hooked, heraldic, polyhedral and other types of the medallions.

The artistic expression of this carpet includes a clay-colored palette against a blue background. The main ornaments are the central medallions encircled in the cross-shaped chain, which are added with a pair of medallions from above and below. The edge of the carpet is notable for the colorful shades of the star-ornamented images.

The Medallion Carpet woven in the 19th century in Tavush region is kept in the History Museum of Armenia (HMA collection N11).

Reverse: the Medallion Carpet, 19th century, Tavush region.





Vorotan Carpet

The name of this carpet comes from Vorotan village in Syunik region, one of the carpet-weaving centers in Armenia.

Three compositions with dragon-shaped signs are arranged along the entire carpet. The field of this carpet fills up with small hooked patterns. The edge of the carpet formed by arrow-shaped ram patterns emphasizes the mythological meaning of the central design.

The carpet is woven in saturated colors typical for the Armenian ancient and medieval applied arts.

The Vorotan Carpet woven in the middle of the 19th century in Syunik region is kept in the History Museum of Armenia (HMA collection N 9009).

Reverse: the Vorotan Carpet, 19th century, Syunik region.

Bee-Nest Carpet

The borders of the carpet are decorated with big stylized bee images. The composition of the carpet includes the central medallion to symbolize the life and fertility.

The field of the carpet represents a large selection of small patterns. Through the inexhaustible imagination of the female carpet weaver, colorful horsemen, people, birds and animals impart the carpet a festive mood. The ornaments of the carpet express the richness of festive life and the advanced level of apiculture in Armenia.

The Bee-Nest Carpet woven in late 19th century in Artsakh region is kept in the History Museum of Armenia (HMA collection N 7738).

Reverse: the Bee-Nest Carpet, the late 19th century, Artsakh region.





Eagle Carpet

The name of this carpet comes also from Jraberd village, one of the carpet-weaving centers in Artsakh.

The central large medallion is cross-shaped and interlaced with the other patterns by oblique bands. This radiating medallion is flanked by wide arches that end in eagle heads with hooked shoots. As a supplementary ornamental band there comes a row of colorful curved tongues. Inside the arches are semi-medallions with cross-shaped images.

In terms of its compositional features, this carpet design shows that its primary influence is from cross-stones.

The Eagle Carpet of Jraberd type woven in late 19th century in Artsakh region is kept in the History Museum of Armenia (HMA collection N 9023).

Reverse: the Jraberd Eagle Carpet, the late 19th century, Artsakh region.

Altar Carpet

The oldest types of Armenian carpets, including the altar carpets, have greatly influenced the world carpet art.

This carpet is remarkable for its splendid color treatment: the dark altar on the light yellow background is a wonderful canvas for interior ornamental motifs. The medallion of the carpet is harmonious and large, emphasizing its connection with architectural sources. In the center of the altar-shaped medallion there is a cross pattern encircled with round, star and hooked signs. The edges of the carpet are decorated with small medallions. The border of the carpet is rich with geometrical small patterns, which are similar to carved ornaments on the cross-stones in style.

The Altar Carpet woven in the 19th century in Shirak region is kept in the History Museum of Armenia (HMA collection N 11494).

Reverse: the Altar Carpet, the 19th century, Shirak region.



Altar-Cross Carpet

This carpet features an interlacement of basic and secondary ornamental patterns. The central medallion is placed in a monumental cross of architectural style. Wings decorated with chains of hooks growing from the cross make this carpet related to the similar group of the carpets.

In many versions of altar-cross carpets, the influence of the Christian art is observable: the medallion has a form of the layout of a cruciform central-domed church, whereas stylized arrow-like shoots divide the altars into eagle-shaped arches from above and below.

The Altar-Cross Carpet woven in late 19th century in Syunik region is kept in the History Museum of Armenia (HMA collection N 10549).

Reverse: the Altar-Cross Carpet, the late 19th century, Syunik region.



Life Tree Carpet

This carpet is characterized with the richness of versions, which are mainly represented in the form of the medallions' regular row covering the entire carpet.

The carpet field consists of ornamental combination of skew bands. In the center of the carpet are diamond-shaped medallions with the tree of life inside which is decorated with buds and stylized fruit. The wall-shaped crenellated border consists of cross-like small patterns. A row of animal-shaped buds stretches to the center.

The ornamental band has a chain-shaped, ringed structure typical to cross-stones.

The Life Tree Carpet woven in late 19th century in Artsakh region is kept in the History Museum of Armenia (HMA collection № N 11601-2).

Reverse: the Life Tree Carpet, the late 19th century, Artsakh region.



Sun Carpet

The carpet field is decorated with a row of cross-shaped medallions. The central radiating image is distinguished from the octagonal medallions made of the floral ornaments symbolizing the worship of the sun. The dark background makes patterns of the birds and flowers brighter and more vivid. A rich selection of small ornaments originating from one another and a deep, saturated color structure characterize this carpet.

The gorgeous patterns of decoration of the carpet point to the inexhaustible imagination of the carpet maker.

The Sun Carpet woven in 18th-19th centuries in Artsakh region is kept in the History Museum of Armenia (HMA collection N 9952).

Reverse: the Sun Carpet, the 18th-19th centuries, Artsakh region.

Proshaberd Carpet

The name of this carpet comes from Proshaberd fortress in Syunik region, one of the carpet-weaving centers in Armenia.

The composition of the carpet consists of three polyhedral medallions, which are notable for a saturated color palette. The cross-like ornaments in the center of the medallions are linked with the radiating patterns found on eagle carpets.

The artistic expression on this carpet includes a clay-colored palette and a rhythmic composition of small patterns on the ornamental band the elements of which are made in line with the traditions of pottery art.

The Proshaberd Carpet woven in late 19th century in Vayots Dzor region is kept in the History Museum of Armenia (HMA collection N 10693).

Reverse: the Proshaberd Carpet, the late 19th century, Vayots Dzor region.



Collector coins of the Republic of Armenia by series and years of issue

(1994 - 2018)

ARMENIAN STATEHOOD

History of Statehood

Artsakh	(silver, 1994)
National Assembly Building	(silver, 1995)
Artashesian Kingdom	(silver, 1995)
Arshakuni Kingdom	(silver, 1995)
Bagratuni Kingdom	(silver, 1995)
Kingdom of Cilicia	(silver, 1995)
10 th Anniversary of the Republic of Armenia (1991-2001)	(silver, 2001)
15 th Anniversary of the Republic of Armenia (1991-2006)	(silver, 2006)
20 th Anniversary of the Republic of Armenia (1991-2011)	(silver, 2011)
25 th Anniversary of the Republic of Armenia (1991-2016)	(silver, 2016)
25 th Anniversary of the Republic of Armenia/rus. (1991-2016)	(silver, 2016)
Centenary of the first Republic of Armenia (1918-2018)	(silver, 2018)

Armed Forces of Armenia

Armed Forces of Armenia	(gold / silver, 2005)
15 th Anniversary of Formation of Armenian Army	(gold, 2007)
15 th Anniversary of Liberation of Shushi	(gold, 2007)
20 th Anniversary of Formation of Armenian Army	(gold, 2012)
20 th Anniversary of Liberation of Shushi	(gold, 2012)
25 th Anniversary of Formation of Armenian Army	(gold / silver, 2017)
25 th Anniversary of Liberation of Shushi	(gold, 2017)

Armenian Commanders

Marshal Baghramyan-100	(silver, 1997)
Garegin Nzhdeh	(gilded / silver, 2001)
Marshal Babajanyan-100	(silver, 2006)
Andranik Ozanyan-150	(silver, 2015)
Vardan Mamikonian-1625	(gold, 2016)
Vardan Mamikonian	(gold, 2016)

Armenian Currency

Spindle	(silver, 1994)
5 Years of National Currency	(silver, 1998)
15 Years of National Currency	(silver, 2008)
20 Years of National Currency	(silver, 2013)
25 Years of National Currency	(silver, 2018)

ARMENIA AND INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY

UN-50	(silver, 1995)
Armenia-Diaspora Forum	(silver, 1999)
New Millennium	(silver, 2000)
Armenia - a Member of European Council	(silver, 2001)
International Polar Year	(silver, 2006)
200 th Anniversary of Establishment of the Mekhitarist Congregation in Vienna	(silver, 2011)
Collective Security Treaty and the Treaty Organization	(silver, 2012)
Eurasian Economic Union	(silver, 2015)
300 th Anniversary of Establishment of the Mekhitarist Congregation in Venice	(silver, 2017)
CST-25 and CSTO-15	(silver, 2017)
Anniversary of Membership of the Republic of Armenia to the IMF/WB	(silver, 2017)

CELEBRITIES

Literature

Pushkin-200	(silver, 1999)
William Saroyan-100	(gold, 2008)
Khachatur Abovyan-200	(gold, 2009)
Raffi-175	(gold, 2010)
Vahan Terian-125	(gold, 2010)
Misag Metsarents-125	(gold, 2011)
Hovhannes Shiraz -100	(gold, 2014)

Fine Arts

Arshille Gorky-100	(gold, 2004)
Martiros Sarian-125	(gold, 2005)
Hakob Gyurjian-125	(gold, 2006)
Jean Garzou-100	(gold, 2007)
Vardges Sureniants-150	(silver, 2010)
Toros Roslin-800	(gold, 2011)
Stepan Aghajanian-150	(silver, 2013)
Ara Beqaryan-100	(silver, 2013)
Eduard Isabekyan-100	(silver, 2014)
Panos Terlemezian-150	(silver, 2015)
Arshak Fetvadjian-150	(silver, 2016)
Alexander Bazhbeuk-Melikian-125	(silver, 2016)
Hovhannes Aivazovsky-200	(gold, 2017)
Hovhannes Zardaryan-100	(silver, 2018)

Music

Aram Khachatryan-100	(gold / silver, 2002)
Sayat-Nova-300	(gold, 2012)

Science

Anania Shirakatsi-1400	(silver, 2004)
Artem Mikoyan-100	(silver, 2005)
Viktor Hambartsumian-100	(silver, 2008)
Movses Khorenatsi-1600	(silver, 2010)
Leo-150	(silver, 2010)
Hovsep Orbeli-125	(silver, 2012)
Benjamin Margaryan-100	(silver, 2013)
Voskan Yerevantsi-400	(silver, 2014)

Cinema, Theatre, Circus

Leonid Yengibarov-75	(silver, 2010)
Vahram Papazyan-125	(gold, 2013)
Hamo Beknazaryan-125	(silver, 2017)

Sport

Tigran Petrosyan-70	(silver, 1999)
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Social and Political Figures

Alexander Mantashian-175	(gold, 2017)
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ARCHITECTURAL MONUMENTS

Sardarapat	(silver, 1994)
David of Sasoun	(silver, 1994)
Garni	(silver, 1994)
Holy Etchmiadzin	(gold/silver, 1998)
Ani	(gold/silver, 1998)

Haghpat	(silver, 1998)
Aghtamar	(gold/silver, 1999)
Monastery of Gandzasar	(silver, 2004)
Armenian Monasteries and Churches	
Mother Cathedral of Holy Etchmiadzin,	
Noravank, Gndevank, Sanahin,	
Goshavank, Kecharis	(silver, 2012)

ARMENIAN CULTURE

Science, Education

50 th Anniversary of Establishment of Matenadaran	(silver, 2007)
825 th Anniversary of "The Codex" written by Mkhitar Gosh	(silver, 2009)
725 th Anniversary of Gladzor University	(silver, 2009)
200 th Anniversary of Foundation of Lazarev Institute	(silver, 2015)

Literature, Art

1600 th Anniversary of the Armenian Alphabet	(gold, 2002)
1000 th Anniversary of the Poem "Book of Lamentations"	(silver, 2002)
Sahak A Partev	(silver, 2005)
King Vramshapouh	(silver, 2005)
Komitas	(gold, 2006)
Hovhannes Aivazovsky	(silver, 2006)
75 th Anniversary of Establishment of the Opera and Ballet Theatre	(silver, 2008)
Jazz	(silver, 2010)
Teodor Axentowicz	(silver, 2010)

Sergei Parajanov	(silver, 2012)
500 th Anniversary of Armenian Book Printing	(silver, 2012)
Letters of the Armenian Alphabet, 39 types	(gold/silver, 2013)
Armenian carpet	
Dragon Carpet, Sun Carpet, Eagle Carpet,	
Altar Carpet, Altar-Cross Carpet, Bee-Nest Carpet,	
Life Tree Carpet, Medallion Carpet, Vorotan Carpet,	
Proshaberd Carpet	(gilded silver/silver, 2018)

Mythology

Goddess Anahit	(gold, 1997)
Haik Nahapet	(gold, 2007)

Religion

Noah Descending from Ararat	(gold, 1999)
Armenian Patriarchs of the 20 th Century	(gold, 2008)
St Sargis the Commander	(gold, 2009)
Gospel Scenes in Armenian Miniatures	
Annunciation, Adoration of Magi,	
Entry into Jerusalem, Ascension	(silver, 2010)
Cross-stones of Armenia	
Etchmiadzin, Gndevank, Goshavank,	
Kecharis, Sanahin, Noravank	(silver, 2011)
Noah's Ark (7,77 / 15,55 / 31,1 g)	(silver, 2012)
Treasures of Etchmiadzin	
Holy Lance	(silver, 2016)
The Right Hand of Saint Gregory	
the Illuminator	(silver, 2016)
Cauldron for Holy Chrism	(silver, 2016)
Holy Relics of Etchmiadzin	
Khotakerats Sourb Nshan	(silver, 2016)

Cross with the Relics of Saint John the Baptist	(silver, 2016)
Cross with the Relics of Saint George	(silver, 2016)
Noah's Ark (1 / 7,78 / 15,55 / 31,1 g)	(gold, 2017)

ARMENIAN HISTORY

10 th Year of the Earthquake	(silver, 1998)
Tigran the Great	(gold, 1999)
Tigran the Great	(gold, 2003)
110 th Anniversary of the State Bank	(silver, 2003)
10 th Anniversary of the Court of Cassation	(gold, 2008)
Ani-1050	(gold, 2011)
Artashat-2200	(gold, 2011)
The Centenary of the Armenian Genocide	(silver, 2015)
The 20 th Anniversary of the Constitutional Court of the Republic of Armenia	(silver, 2015)
Yerevan-2800	(silver, 2018)
Centenary of Sardarapat Battle	(silver, 2018)

NATURE

Flora

Apricot	(silver, 1994)
Armenian Grape	(silver, 2007)
Beauty of Flowers	
Galanthus Artjuschenkoae, Tanacetum Zangezuricum,	
Sorbus Hajastana, Crocus Adamii	(silver, 2010-2011)
Pomegranate	(gold, 2011)
The Oldest Trees of the World	
Skhtorashen Platanus, Hundred Horse Chesnut,	
Angel Oak, General Sherman Tree	(silver, 2014)

Fauna

Caucasian Otter	(silver/CuNi, 1997)
Armenian Gull	(silver/CuNi, 1998)
Wild World of Caucasus	
Wide-Eared Hedgehog	
Trans-Caucasian Grey Bear	
Caucasian Forest Cat	
Mediterranean Tortoise	
Fore-Asian Leopard	
Wide-nosed Duck	
Trout	
Armenian Viper	
Bezoar	
Armenian Moufflon	
Caucasian Owl	
Toad Agama	(silver, 2006-2008)

Environment

Labyrinths of the World	
Boston Labyrinth	(silver, 2016)
Vaals Labyrinth	(silver, 2016)
Barcelona Labyrinth	(silver, 2017)
Mazone Labyrinth	(silver, 2017)
Pottery of the World	
Armenian Pottery, Russian Pottery, Greek Pottery,	
Chinese Pottery, Iranian Pottery	(silver, 2018)

Sport

32 nd Chess Olympiad	(silver 1996, «LIALOOSIN»)
32 nd Chess Olympiad	(silver/CuNi 1996, «ROYAL MINT»)

18 th Winter Olympic Games	(silver, 1998)
1998 Football World Cup	(silver, 1998)
First Pan-Armenian Games	(silver, 1999)
2006 Football World Cup	(silver, 2004)
37 th Chess Olympiad	(gold, 2006)
Kings of Football	
Pele, Eusebio, Lev Yashin,	
Franz Beckenbauer, Zbigniew Boniek	(silver, 2008-2009)
Mario Kempes, Yohan Cruyff	
Michel Platini	(silver, 2010-2011)
Art of Fighting	
Judo, Wushu, Karate, Kokh	(silver, 2011-2012)
2014 Football World Championship	(silver, 2014)
2018 Football World Championship	(silver, 2018)

Other

The Signs of Zodiac	
Aries, Taurus, Gemini, Cancer, Leo,	
Virgo, Libra, Scorpio, Sagittarius, Capricorn,	
Aquarius, Pisces	(silver, 2007-2008)
The Signs of Zodiac	
Libra, Scorpio, Sagittarius, Capricorn,	
Aquarius, Pisces, Aries, Taurus, Gemini,	
Cancer, Leo, Virgo	(gold, 2008-2009)

Armenian Collector Coins Issue Program 2019

Hovhannes Tumanyan-150

Face value	10 000 dram
Metal/fineness	gold 900°
Weight	8,6 g
Diameter	22,0 mm
Quality	proof
Edge	ribbed
Quantity	500 pcs

Komitas-150

Face value	1000 dram
Metal/fineness	silver 925°
Weight	33,6 g
Diameter	40,0 mm
Quality	proof
Edge	ribbed
Quantity	500 pcs

Vartan Mahokian-150

Face value	100 dram
Metal/fineness	silver 925°
Weight	28,28 g
Size	28,0 x 40,0 mm
Quality	BU
Edge	even
Quantity	500 pcs

Centenary of Foundation of History Museum of Armenia

Face value	1000 dram
Metal and alloy	silver 925°
Weight	33,6 g
Diameter	40,0 mm
Quality	proof
Edge	ribbed
Quantity	500 pcs

Admiral Isakov-125

Face value	1000 dram
Metal/fineness	silver 925°
Weight	33,6 g
Diameter	40,0 mm
Quality	proof
Edge	ribbed
Quantity	500 pcs

Galouste Gyulbenkian-150

Face value	10 000 dram
Metal/fineness	gold 900°
Weight	8,6 g
Diameter	22,0 mm
Quality	proof
Edge	ribbed
Quantity	1000 pcs

Centenary of Foundation of Yerevan State University

Face value	1000 dram
Metal/fineness	silver 925°
Weight	33,6 g
Diameter	40,0 mm
Quality	proof
Edge	ribbed
Quantity	500 pcs

5 Years of Eurasian Economic Union

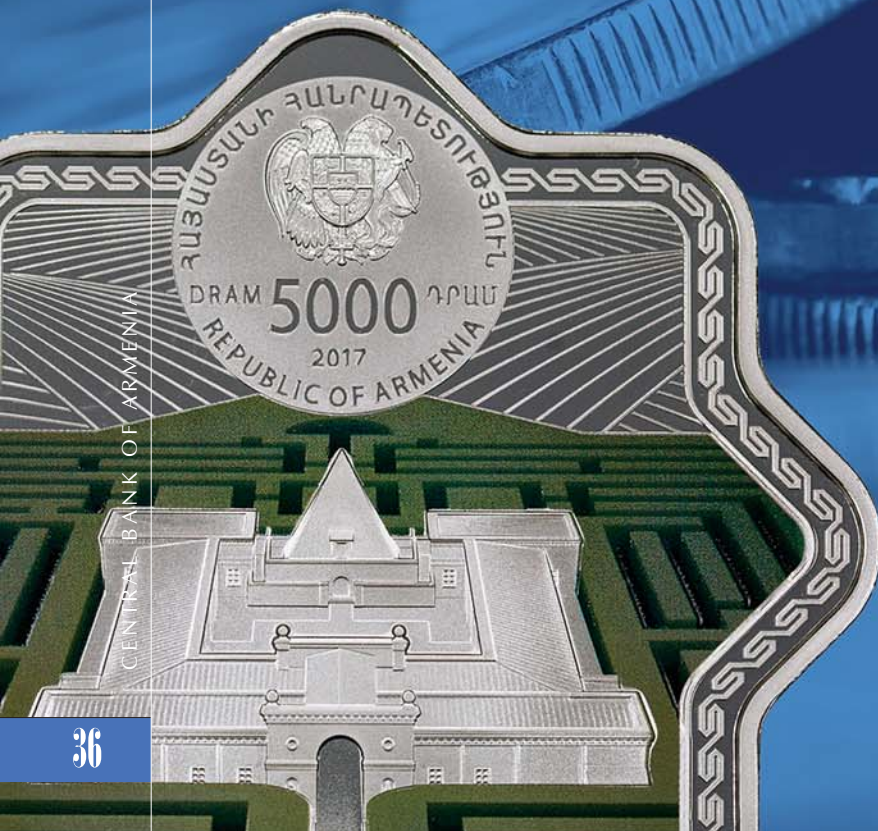
Face value	1000 dram
Metal/fineness	silver 925°
Weight	33,6 g
Diameter	38,61 mm
Quality	proof
Edge	ribbed
Quantity	500 pcs

Year of Caucasian Leopard

Face value	1000 dram
Metal/fineness	silver 925°
Weight	33,6 g
Diameter	40,0 mm
Quality	proof
Edge	ribbed
Quantity	700 pcs

Mints

In 2018 the Central Bank of Armenia sustained cooperation with the Mints of Poland and Lithuania. The series of the silver collector coins “Pottery of the World” was struck at the Mint of Poland, while the other collector coins were struck at the Lithuanian Mint.



Lithuanian Mint



The Lithuanian Mint was established on 10 December, 1990, in Vilnius. Initially the mint struck only the circulating coins. Since 1993 the Lithuanian Mint commenced production of collector coins. The Lithuanian Mint cooperates with other countries' central banks which do not have their own mint (Armenia, Kyrgyzstan, Belarus, Latvia, Estonia, etc.). The Lithuanian Mint has been cooperating with the Central

Bank of Armenia since 2001. Numerous collector coins were struck by the Lithuanian Mint, including the collector coins specified under the coin issue programs for 2014-2018, respectively. These are "Centenary of the Armenian Genocide", "Labyrinths of the World", "25 Years of National Currency", "Armenian Carpet", and so on.

Mint of Poland



The Central Bank of Armenia has been cooperating with the Mint of Poland since 1993, the date on which the Bank took a decision to issue the first circulating coins of the Republic of Armenia. In 2018, collector coins of the "Pottery of the World"

series were minted by the Mint of Poland.



Internal contest - 2018

In 2018 the Central Bank of Armenia organized an internal contest for collector coins in the categories “Best Silver Collector Coin of the Year” and “Best Series of Collector Coins of the Year”. At the Contest were presented all collector coins issued by the Bank during 2018. In the category “Best Silver Collector Coin of the Year” the CBA employers gave preference to the coin “Yerevan-2800”; in the category “Best Silver Collector Coins Series of the Year” the series “Armenian Carpet” was the choice.



The designer of the collector coin “Yerevan-2800” is Vardan Vardanyan

VARDAN VARDANYAN is an architect by profession. He is known as a designer of the Republic of Armenia stamps and collector coins. Of his works, the stamp “Europe” in 2009 was recognized the best in the contest of works by 50 European postal operators. The collector coin dedicated to the 500th anniversary of Armenian book printing was recognized the best at the 10th international competition held in Vicenza, Italy, in 2013.



The designers of the “Armenian Carpet” series of coins are Anna Khachatryan and Vardan Vardanyan.

ANNA KHACHATRYAN is an employee of the Central Bank of Armenia, a specialist in issuing notes and coins, a candidate of psychological sciences.

She authored a number of scientific works on national signs and symbols. She is the co-compiler of the book “Notes and Coins of the Republic of Armenia” and the annual journal “Collector Coins of the Republic of Armenia”.

The CBA in 2018 initiated issuance of “Yerevan-2800” gold and silver commemorative medals as part of the arrangements for celebration of 2800 years of foundation of the capital of Armenia, Yerevan.

YEREVAN-2800



Obverse: the coat of arms of the city of Yerevan with an inscription notifying 2800th anniversary of foundation of the city.

Reverse: a fragment from A. Harutiunyan's monumental sculpture “King Argishti and the city founders” at the building of “Erebuni” Historical and Archeological Museum-Reserve against the fragment from H. Rukhkyan's “Erebuni forever” painting. Along the rim – a fragment from translated to Armenian cuneiform inscription about the foundation of Erebuni fortress.

Designed by Aram Urutyan.
Minted in the Lithuanian Mint.

Obverse: the coat of arms of the city of Yerevan and “2800” standing for anniversary of foundation of the city.

Reverse: a plan of Erebuni citadel and “782 BC” – the year of foundation of Yerevan.

Designed by Vahe Muradyan.
Minted in the Mint of Poland.

Metal/fineness	gold 999,9 ⁰
Weight	10,0 g
Diameter	26,0 mm
Quality	proof
Edge	ribbed
Quantity	110 pcs

Metal/fineness	silver 925 ⁰
Weight	17,5 g
Diameter	32,0 mm
Quality	proof
Edge	ribbed
Quantity	1000 pcs

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CENTRAL BANK OF ARMENIA

COLLECTOR COINS

OF THE REPUBLIC OF ARMENIA

2018

ՀՀ Կենտրոնական բանկի հանրագրք

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