All Polish collector coins feature:

- face value
- image of the Eagle established as the state emblem of the Republic of Poland
- inscription: Rzeczpospolita Polska
- year of issue



Issuing collector items is an occasion to commemorate important historic figures and anniversaries, as well as to develop the interest of the public in Polish culture, science and tradition.

Information on the issue schedule can be found at the www.nbp.pl/monety website.

Should you have any questions, please contact our consultants at the following phone numbers: +48 22 185 91 96 and +48 22 185 91 59.

Collector coins issued by NBP are sold in the NBP regional branches and at the internet shop.

On 4 April 2016 Narodowy Bank Polski will be putting into circulation silver collector coins from the series "Polish Football Clubs" – Legia Warszawa, with a face value of 5 zł.

Narodowy Bank Polski is the central bank of the State, responsible for its monetary policy and price stability. The Bank's functions are described in the Constitution of the Republic of Poland and the Act on NBP. NBP holds the exclusive right to issue the currency of the Republic of Poland. As the central bank, it does not provide accounts for the general public, accept deposits from or extend loans to individuals. It acts as a banker to the State budget and public sector entities. NBP also holds and manages the foreign exchange reserves of the State. Finally, it functions as a banker to banks, creating conditions for the operation of the Polish banking system. Narodowy Bank Polski is one of the most important research and analytical centres in the fields of economics and financial markets. For more information on NBP visit: www.nbp.pl

Narodowy Bank Polski

We protect the value of money



250th Anniversary of the Foundation of the Warsaw Mint



Collector coins

250th Anniversary of the Foundation of the Warsaw Mint

The monetary reform of 1765, carried out by King Stanisław August Poniatowski in an attempt to rescue the deteriorating economy, led to the establishment of the Warsaw Mint, built at Bielańska Street. The minting presses were first started 250 years ago – on 10 February 1766. The mint produced coins and medals made of gold, silver and copper. Their high artistic quality was ensured by the royal court medallist - Jan Filip Holzhausser.

The Partitions of Poland ended the operation of the Stanislavian Mint in 1795. It resumed its activities after a fifteen-year break in the era of the Duchy of Warsaw, producing huge amounts of coins for the needs of the ongoing Napoleonic wars.

Its coins carried the coat-of-arms of the Duchy of Warsaw and the portrait of its ruler – Frederick Augustus.

The Treaty of Vienna of 1815 closed this chapter in the history of the Warsaw Mint. Tsar Alexander I, who was formally the King of Poland, introduced a new monetary system in the Kingdom of Poland linked with the system of the Russian Empire. In 1820, due to the development of monetary circulation, a new impressive building of the mint was erected right next to the old building. After the fall of the November Uprising, in the years 1832– 1842, the Mint of the Kingdom of Poland only struck bilingual Polish-Russian coins. Later, mintage was subjected to complete Russification, and in the years 1842-1867 only Russian copper coins were minted. In 1907 the building of the Warsaw Mint was demolished and a magnificent building of the State Bank of the Russian Empire was erected in its place. The rebirth of the Polish statehood after World War I was combined with the reform and unification of the Polish monetary system. In 1924 the new headquarters of the Warsaw Mint was built at 18 Markowska Street, Entire series of circulation



Face value 5 zł

Metal: Ag 925/1000

Finish: proof, selective gilding, oxidation

Diameter: 40.00 x 40.00 mm

Weight: 28.28 g Edge: plain

Mintage: up to 35,000 pcs

Designer: Robert Kotowicz

Issuer: NBP

The coins, commissioned by NBP, were struck

by Mennica Polska S.A.

coins and test coins designed by excellent Polish medallists were produced there. The outbreak of World War II and the Nazi occupation brutally ended this good run of the Polish coin mintage – the occupiers only allowed the minting of fractional coins and in 1944 blew up the building of the mint.

After the war, the building of the mint was rebuilt, but already in 1952 a new building of the State Mint was erected at the intersection of Żelazna Street and Pereca Street, due to the great mintage demand. The currently operating Mint of Poland continues the 250 year-old traditions of the Warsaw Mint. In January 2016 the mint launched production in a new production facility in Warsaw at 3 Annopol Street.

The reverse of the coin (klippe) depicts the bust of King Stanisław August Poniatowski engraved by J. F. Holzhausser, often appearing on the coins and medals of that period. The coin also carries the image of the basic minting machine of the Stanislavian era, known as the "balancier" press. The image is complemented by the maxim *Pro fide, grege et lege*

(For the Faith, the People and the Law), which appeared on a medal praising the reinstatement of the Order of the White Eagle by the king. The obverse of the coin carries the image of the Royal Castle and the figure of Minerva, presented as the guardian of crafts, taken from the royal medal which was minted in 1766 to commemorate the monetary reform and the establishment of the Warsaw Mint. The selection of symbols and historical references, as well as the incorporation of the modern coin into the klippe perfectly emphasizes the continuity of the history of coinage in Poland.

Lech Kokociński Honorary President of the Polish Numismatic Society

On 30 March 2016 Narodowy Bank Polski is putting into circulation a silver collector coin "250th Anniversary of the Foundation of the Warsaw Mint", with a face value of 5 zł.