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 59 and +48 22 185 13 03.

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

On 9 June 2022, Narodowy Bank Polski will be putting into circulation a collector coin "100th Anniversary of the Return of a Part of Upper Silesia to Poland", with a face value of 10 złoty.

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 Polish money



Discover Poland

Moszna Castle



On 23 May 2022, Narodowy Bank Polski is putting into circulation a commemorative coin of the series "Discover Poland" – "Moszna Castle", with a face value of 5 złoty.

The Castle in Moszna in Upper Silesia is a residence located approximately 30 km from Opole. This extraordinary building, erected in the 17th century by Prussian families, is famous for its amazing fairy-tale architecture with 365 rooms, as well as 99 towers and turrets.

The first mention of the town of Moszna appeared in *Księga henrykowska* [Book of Henryków], in the part dated around 1310.

The architecturally fanciful, eclectic palace – with an orangery full of exotic plants adjacent to the residence – is surrounded by a vast, 200-hectare landscape park with centuries-old oak trees entered in the register of natural monuments.

For many years, the castle's ownership changed frequently, and it was repeatedly rebuilt in various architectural styles. It ultimately came into the hands of one of the wealthiest dynasties in this part of Europe – the von Tiele-Winckler family, which became responsible for its final appearance, interior decoration style, and undeniable charm. The residence, which was expanded on a grand scale following a fire in 1896, obtained a stylistically diverse structure, which now surprises visitors with its wealth of ornamentation and sculptures.

The main body of the castle and the interior layouts were designed by Berlin-based architects, including Wilhelm Kimbel, a well-known specialist in modern interiors. The building's owner, Franz Hubert von Tiele-Winckler, also repeatedly modified the designs. The west wing of the palace was added in order to provide comfortable accommodation to Wilhelm II, the Emperor of Germany and the King of Prussia,



Face value: 5 zł

Metal: ring MN25, core CuAl6Ni2

Finish: standard
Diameter: 24.00 mm

Weight: 6.54 g

Edge (side): irregularly milled, with

the inscription "NBP", repeated eight times, every second one inverted by 180 degrees,

separated by stars

Mintage: up to 1,000,000 pcs

Obverse designer: Dobrochna Surajewska

Reverse designer: Paweł Pietras

Issuer: NBP

The coins, commissioned by NBP, were struck by Mennica Polska S.A.

who used to participate in hunts organized at von Tiele-Winckler's estate. The owner and architects decided that the so-called Lord's Room, executed in an eclectic architectural style, would be the most prominent place in the castle.

A chapel with excellent acoustics was built right next to it. Within it, a stained-glass window from 1900, executed by the workshop of M. Luthi from Munich, has been preserved to this day.

During World War II, the Red Army stationed at the castle, causing considerable damage to its interior. A large part of the palace furnishings were destroyed, and most of the works of art stored there, which mainly included paintings and sculptures, were looted. After the war, the furniture and appliances were stolen, and only the permanently affixed elements of the interior decor remained. The building did not fall into ruin, however, and served as the seat of various institutions, including a sanatorium.

Currently, the palace and park complex serves as a conference and hotel centre, while chamber music concerts are held at the chapel, and art exhibitions are organized at the gallery. The oldest trees in the oak alley leading to the castle are 300 years old. In the park there is a pond with an island and a Chinesestyle bridge. Near the castle there is a cemetery with the tombs of people from the family of its previous owners. In the buildings of the former farm estate, there is a now stud farm facility that is globally renowned for breeding noble half-blood horses.

The reverse side of the 5 zł coin from the series "Discover Poland" – "Moszna Castle" shows the main body of the castle with towers, along with visible details of the facade.