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 1 December 2022, Narodowy Bank Polski will be putting into circulation a gold coin with a face value of 500 złoty and a silver coin with a face value of 50 złoty of the series "Treasures of Stanisław August" – Augustus II the Strong.

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**

## The Former Benedictine Monastery on Święty Krzyż Mount



## Discover Poland – The Former Benedictine Monastery on Święty Krzyż Mount

On 24 November 2022, Narodowy Bank Polski is putting into circulation a commemorative coin of the series "Discover Poland" – "The Former Benedictine Monastery on Święty Krzyż Mount", with a face value of 5 złoty.

Situated in the eastern part of the Łysogóry Mountains, the highest range of the Świetokrzyskie Mountains, the former Benedictine monastery on Święty Krzyż (literally Holy Cross) Mount, thanks to its historical and religious value, is a monument of particular significance for Polish culture and national heritage. Benedictine tradition, as recorded by Polish chronicler Jan Długosz, attributes the foundation of the abbey to Boleslaus the Brave in 1006. Contemporary historians postpone the date of the monastery's foundation to the first half of the 12th century, during the reign of Prince Boleslaus the Wrymouth. At the beginning of the 14th century, the relics of the Holy Cross were donated to the abbey, making this place the most important and oldest sanctuary on Polish soil, as well as a pilgrimage destination for both Polish rulers and common people.

For centuries, the Święty Krzyż Abbey has promoted spiritual and intellectual culture, priding itself on one of the most magnificent libraries in Poland. It was in a 15th-century codex kept here that the famous Kazania Świętokrzyskie [The Holy Cross Sermons], the oldest relic of Polish writing, was discovered.



Face value: 5 zł

Alloy: ring MN25, core CuAl6Ni2

Finish: standard Diameter: 24.00 mm

Weight: **6.54** g

Edge (side): irregularly milled; on the edge: 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.

The Benedictines of Święty Krzyż Mount led a lively pastoral activity, developed education and were involved in herbal medicine. The glorious history of the abbey was interrupted by its dissolution in 1819. The priceless collections and equipment were taken away and looted, and the monastery buildings began to fall into ruin. Another blow to the abbey was the establishment of a strict regime prison within its walls by Russia, one of the partitioning powers. It survived until the Second Republic of Poland. In 1936, the Oblate Missionaries of Mary Immaculate arrived at Święty Krzyż and undertook the effort to rebuild the church and the monastery premises. The work was interrupted by the outbreak of the Second World

War. The monastery was bombed and the German occupiers set up a prisonerof-war camp in the prison buildings. After the war, the work of reconstruction was restarted.

Today, the Sanctuary of the Relics of the Holy Cross attracts almost 300,000 pilgrims and tourists annually. In addition to pastoral activities, its walls host scientific symposia, concerts, occasional exhibitions and meetings. In 2017, the site was awarded the honourable title of 'Monument of History'.