

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 schedule of issue can be found at the [nbp.pl/schedule-of-issue](https://nbp.pl/schedule-of-issue) website.

Should you have any questions, please contact our consultants at the following phone number: +48 22 185 17 05.

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

On 26 July 2024, Narodowy Bank Polski will be putting into circulation a collector note “80th Anniversary of the Outbreak of the Warsaw Uprising”, with a face value of 20 zloty.

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Narodowy Bank Polski

*We protect the value of Polish money*



NARODOWY  
BANK POLSKI

## 160<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of the Death of Romuald Traugutt



Collector coins

# 160<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of the Death of Romuald Traugutt

On 23 July 2024, Narodowy Bank Polski is putting into circulation a gold coin with a face value of 200 złoty and a silver coin with a face value of 10 złoty – “160<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of the Death of Romuald Traugutt”.

Romuald Traugutt (1826-1864) is one of the most recognisable heroes of the January Uprising, a symbol of struggle to the very end, of nobility and martyrdom.

The first thirty-six years of Traugutt's life did not foreshadow his extraordinary story. The future leader of the insurrection came from a family of landed gentry of modest means settled in the Grodno region. After completing gymnasium in Świsłocz, he intended to become an engineer, but when this proved impossible, he joined the Tsarist army. In its ranks, he took part in the intervention against the Hungarian uprising and in the Crimean War. Personal experiences and progressive visual impairment influenced his decision to leave the Tsarist army and settle near Kobryń.

The former lieutenant-colonel of the Tsarist army initially kept his distance from the uprising that broke out in January 1863. Not without misgivings, persuaded by his neighbours, he stood at the head of an insurgent unit. “As a Pole, I judged that it was my duty not to save myself where others sacrificed everything,” he later explained his decision. He fought bravely and with some success, but in view of the enemy's superiority and having exhausted the possibilities of combat, he disbanded the unit, and himself, sick and exhausted, hid at the writer Eliza Orzeszkowa's place. He then left for Warsaw, and later, under the assumed name of Michał Czarnecki, he went on a mission to France.

On 17 October 1863, Traugutt became the leader of the insurrection. Unlike the two previous dictators, Ludwik Mieroslawski and Marian Langiewicz, he headed the struggle in strict secrecy, directly contacting only a few individuals. He concentrated all his energy on financial matters, rebuilding the insurgent armed force and seeking help from Western European countries.

Despite dedication and desperate struggle, the uprising had no chance of victory. Traugutt, however, remained steadfast until the end. He was arrested by the Russians at his conspiratorial headquarters, in his Warsaw flat



at 3 Smolna Street. He offered no resistance and only uttered the words: “So there it is ...”.

He was imprisoned in the 10th Pavilion of the Warsaw Citadel and, despite a brutal interrogation, did not denounce anyone. He was hanged on 5 August 1864, together with four members of the National Government. The execution was watched by 30,000 people. The crowd, kneeling, sang the supplication: ‘Holy God, Holy Mighty One’.

Traugutt's indomitable attitude and martyrdom gave birth to the legend of the last dictator of the January Uprising. Another prisoner of the Warsaw Citadel, Józef Piłsudski, considered himself Traugutt's ideological heir.

The reverse of the silver coin features an image of Romuald Traugutt and his words spoken during the investigation by the Russians at the Warsaw Citadel.

Face value: 200 zł  
Metal: Au 900/1000  
Finish: **proof**  
Diameter: 27.00 mm  
Weight: 15.50 g  
Edge (side): **plain**  
Mintage: up to 1,200 pcs

Designer:  
Dobrochna Surajewska

Face value: 10 zł  
Metal: Ag 999/1000  
Finish: **proof, high relief**  
Diameter: 32.00 mm  
Weight: 31.10 g  
Edge (side): **plain**  
Mintage: up to 10,000 pcs

Designer:  
Paulina Kotowicz

Issuer: Narodowy Bank Polski  
The coins, commissioned by Narodowy Bank Polski, were struck by Mennica Polska SA



On the obverse of the silver coin, a figure of a woman holding twigs with oak leaves and hawthorn stems with thorns – symbols of strength, perseverance and suffering – is presented as an allegory of freedom. Next to her image there is the coat of arms of Poland, Lithuania and Ruthenia from the January Uprising.

The reverse of the gold coin depicts the image of Romuald Traugutt. The obverse bears the regular elements: the face value, the image of the Eagle established as the state emblem of the Republic of Poland and the year of issue.

*Wojciech Kalwat*