

16 kwietnia 2025 roku
Narodowy Bank Polski wprowadza
do obiegu złotą monetę
o nominale 500 zł
„Tysiąclecie koronacji
Bolesława Chrobrego”.

Nominat: 500 zł
Metal: Au 999,9/1000
Stempel: lustrzany, bursztyn
Wymiary: 40,00 × 40,00 mm
Masa: 62,20 g
Brzeg (bok): gładki
Nakład: do 1 025 szt.

Projektantka: Urszula Walerzak
Emitent: NBP

Na zlecenie NBP monety wyprodukowała
Mennica Polska SA

On 16 April 2025,
Narodowy Bank Polski
is putting into circulation
a gold coin “1000th Anniversary
of the Coronation
of Boleslaus the Brave”,
with a face value of 500 złoty.

Face value: 500 zł
Metal: Au 999,9/1000
Finish: proof, amber
Dimensions: 40.00 × 40.00 mm
Weight: 62.20 g
Edge (side): plain
Mintage: up to 1025 pcs

Designer: Urszula Walerzak
Issuer: Narodowy Bank Polski

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



25 kwietnia 2025 roku
Narodowy Bank Polski
planuje wprowadzenie
do obiegu srebrnej
monety kolekcjonerskiej
o nominale 10 zł
„45. rocznica powstania
NSZZ »Solidarność«”.



On 25 April 2025,
Narodowy Bank Polski
will be putting
into circulation
a silver collector coin
“45th Anniversary
of the ‘Solidarity’
Trade Union”, with
a face value of 10 złoty.

Emisja wartości kolekcjonerskich stanowi okazję
do upamiętniania ważnych historycznych rocznic i postaci
oraz do rozwijania zainteresowań polską kulturą, nauką
i tradycją.

Sprzedaż wartości kolekcjonerskich emitowanych
przez NBP jest prowadzona w oddziałach okręgowych NBP
oraz przez sklep internetowy NBP.



Zapraszamy do zapoznania się
z planem emisji na stronie:

nbp.pl/plany-emisyjne



Na Państwa dodatkowe pytania
odpowiedzą nasi konsultanci
pod numerem telefonu:

+48 22 185 17 05

Na każdej polskiej monecie kolekcjonerskiej znajdują się:

- ♦ nominat
- ♦ wizerunek orła ustalony dla godła Rzeczypospolitej Polskiej
- ♦ napis: Rzeczpospolita Polska
- ♦ rok emisji

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.

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

Information on the schedule
of issue can be found
on the website:

nbp.pl/schedule-of-issue

Should you have any
questions, please contact
our consultants at the
following phone number:

+48 22 185 17 05

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

Dbamy o wartość polskiego pieniądza



NARODOWY
BANK POLSKI



Tysiąclecie koronacji
Bolesława Chrobrego

1000th Anniversary
of the Coronation
of Boleslaus
the Brave



Monety kolekcjonerskie

Koronacja Bolesława Chrobrego w 1025 r. była jednym z najdonioślejszych wydarzeń pośród podobnych, w które obfitowało panowanie tego władcy. Dzięki jego aktywności doszło bowiem w 1000 r. do utworzenia Arcybiskupstwa Gnieźnieńskiego, co wówczas oznaczało emancypację i wzmocnienie siły państwa, nie tylko zaś miało religijną doniosłość. Wydarzenie to było możliwe dzięki objęciu opieką przez władcę polskiego misji biskupa praskiego Wojciecha Sławnikowica – późniejszego patrona Polski, św. Wojciecha – do pogańskich Prusów, a następnie wykupieniu ciała męczennika za złoto – według legendy – równe jego wadze. Duże znaczenie w całej sprawie miały bliski sojusz, a nawet przyjaźń władcy polskiego z cesarzem Ottonem III, które utorowały drogę do późniejszej koronacji Bolesława Chrobrego.

Około 1000 r. Bolesław rozkazał wybić monetę znaną jako denar Princes Polonie, na której po raz pierwszy pojawiła się łacińska nazwa kraju, czym manifestował istnienie organizmu politycznego równego znaczeniem innym państwom ugruntowanego chrześcijaństwa. Postępy chrystianizacji, wiążące się z ustanowieniem arcybiskupstwa,

stanowiły ochronę dla mieszkańców przed sprzedawaniem ich jako niewolników.

Wygrane przez Bolesława Chrobrego ciężkie i długie wojny z władcą Niemiec Henrykiem II dały kształtującą się społeczności świadomość sukcesu i etos zwycięzców, co miało później znaczenie w trudnych czasach.

Uwieńczenie świętego panowania Bolesława Chrobrego koronacją wniosło do pamięci historycznej powstającej polskiej wspólnoty przeświadczenie, że jest ona równa przodującym narodom chrześcijańskiej Europy. Przez stulecia pamięć

o tym wydarzeniu umacniała morale polskiej społeczności, a w okresie rozbiorów podtrzymywała idee niepodległości i podmiotowości kolejnych pokoleń Polaków.

Wizerunki Bolesława Chrobrego użyte w obecnej emisji monet kolekcjonerskich pochodzą z XVIII i XIX w. Są one efektem kreatywnej wyobraźni artystów i dokumentują zainteresowanie osobą pierwszego polskiego króla.

prof. Andrzej Pleszczyński

Na rewersie monety został przedstawiony wizerunek Bolesława Chrobrego według XVIII-wiecznego medalu autorstwa medaliera Jana Filipa Holzhaeussera, a poniżej – wizerunek awersu denara Princes Polonie, na który został nałożony element bursztynowy.

The reverse of the coin depicts an image of Boleslaus the Brave according to an 18th-century medal by medal artist Jan Filip Holzhaeusser, and below it – an image of the obverse of a Princes Polonie denarius, with a superimposed amber element.



Na awersie – poza stałymi elementami: napisem „Rzeczpospolita Polska”, rokiem emisji, nominałem oraz wizerunkiem orła ustalonym dla godła Rzeczypospolitej Polskiej – został zaprezentowany stylizowany grot włóczni św. Maurycego oraz rewers denara Princes Polonie.

The obverse – apart from the regular elements such as the inscription: Rzeczpospolita Polska, year of issue, face value and the image of the Eagle established as the state emblem of the Republic of Poland – also bears a stylised tip of the Lance of Saint Maurice and the reverse of a Princes Polonie denarius.



The coronation of Boleslaus the Brave in 1025 was one of the most momentous events in a string of other similar ones that the ruler's reign abounded in. It was the duke's activity that led to the foundation of the Archbishopric of Gniezno in 1000, which was then equivalent to the emancipation and strengthening of the power of the state, besides the mere religious significance of the event. This was possible thanks to the Polish ruler's support for the mission to pagan Prussians led by the bishop of Prague Wojciech Sławnikowic, later to become Saint Adalbert, the patron saint of Poland, and then buying the martyr's body back in exchange for an amount of gold – as legend has it – equal to its weight. Of great importance to the whole affair was the close alliance or even friendship between the Polish ruler and Holy Roman Emperor Otto III, which opened the way to the subsequent coronation of Boleslaus the Brave.

Around 1000 Boleslaus ordered the mintage of a coin known as the Princes Polonie denarius, on which the Latin name of the country appeared for the first time, thus manifesting the existence of a political organism of importance equal to other countries of established Christianity.

The advance of Christianisation, along with the foundation of the archbishopric, provided the inhabitants protection against being traded as slaves.

The hard and prolonged wars with King of Germany Henry II, won by Boleslaus the Brave, had given the newly forming community a sense of success and the winner ethos, which later on proved to be of significance in difficult times.

The coronation of Boleslaus the Brave coping his excellent reign infused the historical memory of the emerging Polish community with the belief that they were on a par with the leading nations of Christian Europe. Over the centuries, the memory of this event strengthened the morale of the Polish community, and during the partitions period it kept alive the ideas of independence and empowerment in the subsequent generations of Poles.

The images of Boleslaus the Brave used in the current issue of collector coins originate from the 18th and 19th century. Having arisen from the creative imagination of artists, they bear evidence to the interest in the figure of the first Polish king.

Prof. Andrzej Pleszczyński

1000th Anniversary of the Coronation of Boleslaus the Brave

The coronation of Boleslaus the Brave in 1025 was one of the most momentous events in a string of other similar ones that the ruler's reign abounded in. It was the duke's activity that led to the foundation of the Archbishopric of Gniezno in 1000, which was then equivalent to the emancipation and strengthening of the power of the state, besides the mere religious significance of the event. This was possible thanks to the Polish ruler's support for the mission to pagan Prussians led by the bishop of Prague Wojciech Ślawnikowic, later to become Saint Adalbert, the patron saint of Poland, and then buying the martyr's body out in exchange for an amount of gold – as legend has it – equal to its weight. Of great importance to the whole affair was the close alliance or even friendship between the Polish ruler and Holy Roman Emperor Otto III, which opened the way to the subsequent coronation of Boleslaus the Brave. Around 1000 Boleslaus ordered the mintage of a coin known as the Princes Polonie denarius, on which the Latin name of the country appeared for the first time, thus manifesting the existence of a political organism of importance equal to other countries of established Christianity.

The advance of Christianisation, along with the foundation of the archbishopric, provided the inhabitants protection against being traded as slaves. The hard and prolonged wars with King of Germany Henry II, won by Boleslaus the Brave, had given the newly forming community a sense of success and the winner ethos, which later on proved to be of significance in difficult times. The coronation of Boleslaus the Brave coping his excellent reign infused the historical memory of the emerging Polish community with the belief that they were on a par with the leading nations of Christian Europe. Over the centuries, the memory of this event strengthened the morale of the Polish community, and during the partitions period it kept alive the ideas of independence and empowerment in the subsequent generations of Poles. The images of Boleslaus the Brave used in the current issue of collector coins originate from the 18th and 19th century. Having arisen from the creative imagination of artists, they bear evidence to the interest in the figure of the first Polish king.

Prof. Andrzej Pleszczyński

1000th Anniversary of the Coronation of Boleslaus the Brave



Face value: 100 zł
Metal: Ag 999/1000
Finish: proof/standard, laser matting, reverse proof
Dimensions: 29 × 29 × 35,5 mm
Weight: 311.00 g
Mintage: up to 1,025 pcs
Designer: Urszula Walerzak
Issuer: NBP

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



On 25 April 2025, Narodowy Bank Polski will be putting into circulation a silver collector coin “45th Anniversary of the ‘Solidarity’ Trade Union”, with a face value of 10 złoty.



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.

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



Information on the schedule of issue can be found on the website:

nbp.pl/schedule-of-issue



Should you have any questions, please contact our consultants at the following phone number:

+48 22 185 17 05

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

We protect the value of Polish money



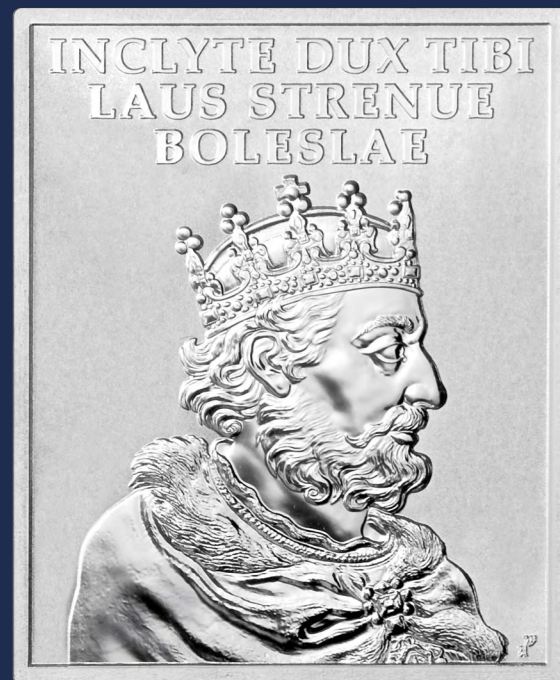
NARODOWY BANK POLSKI



1000th Anniversary of the Coronation of Boleslaus the Brave

Collector coins

On 16 April 2025, Narodowy Bank Polski is putting into circulation a silver coin “**1000th Anniversary of the Coronation of Boleslaus the Brave**”, with a face value of 100 złoty.



The main side of the coin features an image of Boleslaus the Brave according to an 18th-century medal by medal artist Jan Filip Holzhaeusser. Above the king's image there is an epitaph from his sarcophagus reading *Inclyte dux tibi laus strenue Boleslae* (Respected leader, glory be to you, brave Boleslaus).

On the other three sides of the coin there are stylised scenes from selected panels of the Gniezno Doors:



↑ from panel 16 – the buying out of Adalbert's remains from the Prussians by Boleslaus the Brave,
← from panel 17 – the transfer of St. Adalbert's body,
↓ from panel 18 – the burial of the saint's remains in Gniezno.



The obverse features the inscription “Rzeczpospolita Polska” (Republic of Poland), the year of issue and an image of the Eagle established as the state emblem of the Republic of Poland, while the reverse features the face value (100 zł) and the inscription “**Tysiąclecie koronacji Bolesława Chrobrego**” (1000th Anniversary of the Coronation of Boleslaus the Brave).



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 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 25 April 2025, Narodowy Bank Polski will be putting into circulation a silver coin "45th Anniversary of the 'Solidarity' Trade Union", 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: nbp.pl

Narodowy Bank Polski

We protect the value of Polish money



NARODOWY
BANK POLSKI

1000th Anniversary of the Coronation of Boleslaus the Brave



Collector coins

1000th Anniversary of the Coronation of Boleslaus the Brave

On 16 April 2025, Narodowy Bank Polski is putting into circulation a silver coin “1000th Anniversary of the Coronation of Boleslaus the Brave”, with a face value of 10 złoty.

The coronation of Boleslaus the Brave in 1025 was one of the most momentous events in a string of other similar ones that the ruler's reign abounded in. It was the duke's activity that led to the foundation of the Archbishopric of Gniezno in 1000, which was then equivalent to the emancipation and strengthening of the power of the state, besides the mere religious significance of the event. This was possible thanks to the Polish ruler's support for the mission to pagan Prussians led by the bishop of Prague Wojciech Sławnikowic, later to become Saint Adalbert, the patron saint of Poland, and then buying the martyr's body back in exchange for an amount of gold – as legend has it – equal to its weight. Of great importance to the whole affair was the close alliance or even friendship between the Polish ruler and Holy Roman Emperor Otto III, which opened the way to the subsequent coronation of Boleslaus the Brave.

Around 1000 Boleslaus ordered the mintage of a coin known as the Princes Polonie denarius, on which the Latin name of the country appeared for the first time, thus manifesting the existence of a political organism of importance equal to other countries of established Christianity. The advance of Christianisation, along with the foundation of the archbishopric, provided the inhabitants protection against being traded as slaves.

The hard and prolonged wars with King of Germany Henry II, won by Boleslaus the Brave, had given the newly forming community a sense of success and the winner ethos, which later on proved to be of significance in difficult times.



The coronation of Boleslaus the Brave coping his excellent reign infused the historical memory of the emerging Polish community with the belief that they were on a par with the leading nations of Christian Europe. Over the centuries, the memory of this event strengthened the morale of the Polish community, and during the partitions period it kept alive the ideas of independence and empowerment in the subsequent generations of Poles.

The images of Boleslaus the Brave used in the current issue of collector coins originate from the 18th and 19th century. Having arisen from the creative

Face value: 10 zł

Metal: Ag 999/1000

Finish: proof, selective gilding

Diameter: 32.00 mm

Weight: 14.14 g

Edge (side): plain

Mintage: up to 10,000 pcs



Designer: Dominika Karpińska-Kopiec

Issuer: Narodowy Bank Polski

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

imagination of artists, they bear evidence to the interest in the figure of the first Polish king.

The reverse of the coin features an image of Boleslaus the Brave according to the *Gallery of Polish Kings and Princes*, a series of drawings by Jan Matejko. The obverse features a fragment of the scene from the 16th panel of the Gniezno Doors depicting the buying back of Saint Adalbert's remains.

Prof. Andrzej Pleszczyński