



face value - 1 Lithas
 metal - cupronickel
 finish - standard
 diameter - 22.30 mm
 weight - 6.25 g
 mintage (volume) - 1,000,000 pcs



face value - 50 Lithas
 metal - Ag 925/1000
 finish - proof
 diameter - 38.61 mm
 weight - 28.28 g
 mintage (volume) - 10,000 pcs

The 600th anniversary of the battle of Grunwald, one of the most famous battles of medieval Europe, is also celebrated in Lithuania. The Bank of Lithuania will commemorate the event by issuing collector coins of 1 Lithas, 50 Lithas and 500 Lithas denominations.



face value - 500 Lithas
 metal - Au 999,9/1000
 finish - proof
 diameter - 33.00 mm
 weight - 31.10 g
 mintage (volume) - 5,000 pcs



The National Bank of Poland

holds the exclusive right to issue the currency
 in the Republic of Poland.

In addition to **coins and notes for general circulation**,
 the NBP issues **collector coins and notes**.

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.

Since 1996, the NBP has also been issuing **occasional 2 zloty**
 coins, struck in **Nordic Gold**, for general circulation.

All coins and notes issued
 by the NBP are legal tender in Poland.

By issuing "Grunwald" and "Klushino"
 collector coins the NBP launches
 a new series – "Great Battles"

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

Collector coins issued by the National Bank of Poland
 are sold exclusively at the Internet auctions held
 in the Kolekcjoner service at the following website:

www.kolekcjoner.nbp.pl



The coins were struck at the Mint of Poland in Warsaw.
 Edited and printed: NBP Printing Office

NBP
 National Bank of Poland

COINS



G R E A T B A T T L E S

Grunwald
 and
 Klushino

Great Battles: Grunwald and Klushino

Battle of Grunwald 1410

- The battle of Grunwald [Battle of Tannenberg], fought on 15 July 1410, was one of the greatest such developments in medieval Europe. The Polish and Lithuanian forces under the command of King Władysław Jagiełło consisted of approximately 45,000 armed soldiers, mainly cavalry. The Teutonic Knights, headed by the Grand Master Ulrich von Jungingen, had about 16,000 cavalymen and 5,000 of infantry. The moment when the battle commenced was chosen by the Polish king. Jagiełło purposefully delayed the combat and thus tired the Teutonic Knights, who had been standing in the battle order from the morning. At about noon, the battle began with two shots from the Knights' cannons, and the Lithuanian and Ruthenian troops clashed with the heavily-armed Teutonic cavalry after wiping out the artilleryists. After an hour of fight, the Lithuanians darted away, which in all probability was an intentional manoeuvre meant to lure the left wing of the Teutonic army into an ambush. The hypothesis seems to be confirmed by the Lithuanian troops' later return to the battlefield and their obliterating the enemy soldiers, dispersed in a disorderly chase.
- The main forces of the Crown entered the battle with some delay. In accordance with the tactic of the time, individual units and companies were formed in deep columns, preceded by a "wedge"

consisting of the best knights. Such an order offered extensive possibilities of manoeuvre and helped withdraw the companies after a failed charge as well as provide new lances to replace those worn out in combat.

- After a six-hour combat, the Poles, supported by the returning Lithuanian troops of Duke Witold, circled the Teutonic army. Ulrich von Jungingen and many Teutonic dignitaries fell in the battle, and the Teutonic troops were put to flight in panic. The Teutonic camp, surrounded by wagons, was taken by storm.
- After the battle, the troops headed for Malbork, which at the time was an impenetrable fortress. After a short and vain siege, Jagiełło's army returned to Poland.
- The result of the battle of Grunwald was the peace agreement concluded in Toruń in 1411. Although its terms were incommensurable with the victory, it satisfied Poland and Lithuania, as it gave them the territories for which the war had been waged.

Battle of Klushino 1610

- The battle of Klushino was the apogee of the nine-year Polish-Muscovite conflict. Pursuing the dynastic plans of King Sigismund

III Vasa, Poland engaged in an open conflict with its eastern neighbour. The support which King Charles IX of Sweden provided to the tsar made King Sigismund III begin a military action in the territory of the Moscow state in September 1609. The first goal was to capture Smolensk. In May 1610, the tsar started preparations to rescue the town – he gathered over 30,000 troops under the command of his brother Dmitri Shuisky, and 8,000 of foreign allies, headed by Jacob de la Gardie, who marched to Klushino and set up a fortified camp. The Polish army of 7,000 men led by Hetman Stanisław Żółkiewski, mostly cavalry, i.e. hussars and Cossacks with lighter arms, began their march towards the camp. On 4 July 1610, after a whole night of marching, they reached Klushino.

- As dawn broke the hussars attacked the left wing of the Muscovite army. One strike followed another, as after a clash the troops would withdraw to make way for the charge of the next company. Hours of bloody battle passed and continuous attacks of the cavalry brought no result. Then, an attack was unleashed on the right wing of the Muscovite army, consisting of foreign troops which fiercely resisted.
- The sustained charges, in which Hetman Żółkiewski tied all his forces, finally brought the desired result: Dmitri Shuisky eventually decided to use his reserves – reiter cavalry using the

so-called caracole. The tactics meant that each unit approached the enemy as closely as possible and then its first row would fire from pistols and withdraw to the back of the unit so that another row could fire. The moment was used by the Polish army – only the first row had the time to fire when the hussars caught the reiters. The impetus of the charge pushed them towards the remaining troops. The further charge of the hussars broke the resistance of the Muscovite army, whose tight mass began to give ground, and the Muscovite camp was taken. Thanks to the coordinated charge of the infantry, shellfire and cavalry strikes, Moscow's defence on the right wing was broken. The foreign infantry withdrew from combat, hiding in the forest and in their camp. After approximately five hours of combat Żółkiewski was the master of the battlefield.

- As a result of the battle, the boyars elected Polish Prince Władysław the Russian tsar and Hetman Żółkiewski seized Moscow.

Witold Głębowski
Polish Military Museum in Warsaw

COINS ISSUED IN 2010 COINS ISSUED IN 2010



FACE VALUE **10 ZŁ**

metal **925/1000 Ag** ■ finish **proof, with a shiny fragment of a matt relief** ■ diameter **32.00 mm (ellipse)**
weight **14.14 g** ■ mintage (volume) **60,000 pcs**

OBVERSE: In the centre, a stylised image of King Władysław Jagiełło against a banner with the emblems of Poland and Lithuania. On the left-hand side, an image of the Eagle established as the State Emblem of the Republic of Poland and the notation of the year of issue, 2010. On the right hand-side, at the bottom an inscription, 10 ZŁ. Below, a semicircular inscription, RZECZPOSPOLITA POLSKA (Republic of Poland). The Mint's mark, M/W, under the Eagle's left leg.

REVERSE: In the centre, a stylised image of knights on horseback in combat. In the background, stylised images of the emblems of Poland and Lithuania and knights' lances placed diagonally. At the top, a stylised inscription, GRUNWALD/1410.

Coin designer: **ROBERT KOTOWICZ**



FACE VALUE **2 ZŁ**

metal **CuAl5Zn5Sn1 alloy** ■ finish **standard, with angle effect**
diameter **27.00 mm** ■ weight **8.15 g**
mintage (volume) **1,400,000 pcs**

OBVERSE: An image of the Eagle established as the State Emblem of the Republic of Poland. On the sides of the Eagle, a notation of the year of issue, 20-10, under the Eagle an inscription, ZŁ 2 ZŁ. In the rim, an inscription, RZECZPOSPOLITA POLSKA (Republic of Poland), preceded and followed by six pearls. The Mint's mark, M/W, under the Eagle's left leg.

REVERSE: In the centre, stylised images of a Polish knight and a Lithuanian knight, holding drawn swords and shields with the emblems of Poland and Lithuania. On the right-hand side, a stylised image of a mounted knight holding a lance. At the top, against the background of stylised images of knights' lances two inscriptions, 1410 and 2010, visible depending on the viewing angle. At the bottom, under the knights' feet a lying banner of the Grand Master of the Teutonic Order. Against the background of the banner, a stylised inscription, GRUNWALD/1410.

ON THE EDGE: An inscription, NBP, repeated eight times, every second one inverted by 180 degrees, separated by stars.

Obverse designer: **EWA TYC-KARPIŃSKA**
Reverse designer: **ROBERT KOTOWICZ**



FACE VALUE **10 ZŁ**

metal **925/1000 Ag** ■ finish **proof, with a shiny fragment of a matt relief** ■ diameter **32.00 mm (ellipse)**
weight **14.14 g** ■ mintage (volume) **60,000 pcs**

OBVERSE: In the centre, a stylised image of Hetman Stanisław Żółkiewski with two armies in the background: the Polish army, on the left-hand side, and the Muscovite army, on the right. On the left-hand side, an image of the Eagle established as the State Emblem of the Republic of Poland against the background of the Polish army. On the right-hand side, at the bottom an inscription, 10 ZŁ. On the left-hand side, at the bottom a semicircular notation of the year of issue, 2010, and an inscription, RZECZPOSPOLITA POLSKA (Republic of Poland). The Mint's mark, M/W, under the Eagle's left leg.

REVERSE: In the centre, stylised images of hussars on galloping horses, holding lances with pennants. At the bottom, a stylised inscription, KLUSZYN 1610, on the right-hand side.

Coin designer: **ROBERT KOTOWICZ**

- The National Bank of Poland is putting into circulation collector coins of the series "Great Battles", commemorating the 600th anniversary of the battle of Grunwald and the 400th anniversary of the battle of Klushino, of the following face values

2 zł – struck in standard finish, in Nordic Gold alloy (with angle effect),

on 1 July 2010;

10 zł – struck in proof finish in silver (with a shiny fragment of a matt relief) – "Grunwald",

10 zł – struck in proof finish in silver (with a shiny fragment of a matt relief) – "Klushino",

on 2 July 2010.