

On the obverse, all Polish 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: +48 801 111 000 and +48 22 185 44 50.

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

On 4 December 2014, Narodowy Bank Polski will be putting into circulation collector coins of the series “History of Polish Coin” – Leszek the White – bracteate, with the face value of 10 zł, and of the series “Treasures of King Stanislaw August” – Jadwiga of Anjou, with the face value of 50 zł and 500 zł.

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 money

NBP

Narodowy Bank Polski

Discover Poland

The Royal Castle in Warsaw



Collector coins

The Royal Castle in Warsaw

The Royal Castle in Warsaw is one of the most important royal residences in Europe. This is due not only to the beauty of its architecture: moderately austere and elegant from the side of the Castle Square and baroquely exuberant from the Vistula River, or to the artistic class of its ceremonial interiors containing outstanding pieces of art, but most of all due to its dramatic history which made it a symbol of the sovereign Polish State.

The history of the Royal Castle is inextricably connected with the history of Poland and Warsaw. It was originally built as the seat of the Dukes of Mazovia, in the 14th century. After incorporation of Mazovia to the Crown in 1526 the residence of the Dukes in Warsaw passed into the hands of the kings of Poland, and in 1569 the Castle was designated as the seat of the Diet of the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth. The extension of the Castle, started under King Sigismund II Augustus, continued under King Sigismund III Vasa until the early 17th century. Three wings were added to the existing structures, thus creating a harmonious pentagon with a courtyard in the middle. The Castle's façade seen from the side of the town, with a dominant Clock Tower, was also constructed at that time, giving the Castle a shape of a public utility building – Palatium Reipublicae. The sumptuous interiors housed royal apartments and the venue of the Diet, acting as a centre of political, administrative and cultural life of the country. The Castle was plundered and devastated on several occasions, but every time it was rebuilt and rearranged; for the last time under King Stanislaus Augustus. It was during his reign that debates were held in the Castle on the reform of the State, which was enshrined in the Constitution of 3 May 1791.

The Partitions and the fall of Poland brought degradation to the Castle – in the 19th century, it was the seat of the governor appointed by the occupying empire. After



Poland regained independence in 1918, the Castle became again the representative building of the government of the Republic of Poland. However, as early as at the start of World War II, on 17 September 1939, the first bombs were dropped on the Castle, causing heavy damage. This triggered a spontaneous action by the public to save the Castle's furnishings, with a view of its future reconstruction. No one envisaged, however, the eventual enormity of the task, as the extent of destruction yet to come was beyond any conceivable expectations: on the order of Adolf Hitler the Royal Castle in Warsaw, the symbol of the Polish statehood, was blown up in 1944 after the fall of the Warsaw Uprising.

The Royal Castle has been also brought back to life as a symbol. The phenomenon of its reconstruction according to the will of the Polish people in 1974-1984, an unprecedented work in the history of the protection of cultural heritage, crowns the Castle's history and ushers in a new chapter – as a museum which is a testimony to the commitment of Poles to historical legacy.

Face value 5 zł

Metal: ring – MN25, core – CuAl6Ni2

Finish: standard

Diameter: 24.00 mm

Weight: 6.54 g

Mintage: up to 1 200 000 pcs

Coin designer: Dobrochna Surajewska

Issuer: NBP

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

In 1984, most of the reconstructed interiors of the Castle were opened to the public. This did not mean, however, that the works had been completed – since 1995 the Kubicki Arcades have been revitalized and the Tin-Roofed Palace has been completely refurbished. Today, the work is underway in the gardens of the Castle which now houses a museum of historic interiors. The Castle also performs official functions as the venue of visits and meetings of the highest state level.

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The Royal Castle in Warsaw*

On 7 November 2014 Narodowy Bank Polski is putting into circulation a coin of the series "Discover Poland" – The Royal Castle in Warsaw, with the face value of 5 zł.