

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 nbp.pl/monety 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 17 August 2023, Narodowy Bank Polski will be putting into circulation a collector coin of the series “The Polish Thermopylae” – The Warsaw Thermopylae, with a face value of 20 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

600th Anniversary of Granting Municipal Rights to Łódź



Collector coins

600th Anniversary of Granting Municipal Rights to Łódź

On 25 July 2023, Narodowy Bank Polski is putting into circulation a silver coin “600th Anniversary of Granting Municipal Rights to Łódź”, with a face value of 10 zloty.

Łódź was granted municipal rights in the 15th century, when on 29 July 1423 the king of Poland Ladislas Jagiello authorised the foundation of the city and granted it a charter of incorporation based on the Magdeburg law, also known as the German law. The charter was issued in Przedbórz. In this way, the ruler complied with the request of the Bishop of Włocławek, Jan Pella, the owner of the estate in which the village of Łodzia was located.

In legal terms, Łódź was to be modelled on Łęczyca, then the capital of the Łęczyca Voivodeship. The court system of the town was determined by a royal charter. The inhabitants were excluded from the jurisdiction of royal officials and from then on they were responsible only to the mayor, and the latter to the bishop who owned the city.

In the charter, the monarch also established the foundations for the economic existence of Łódź. Markets every Wednesday and two fairs a year were allowed. The first took place the day after Corpus Christi, and the second on 16 August, the day after the feast of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary.

Not without significance was that the townspeople were given areas of land that could be used for agricultural purposes. They amounted to 20 lans, i.e. about 470 hectares of land.



Face value: 10 zł

Metal: Ag 925/1000

Finish: proof

Diameter: 32.00 mm

Weight: 14.14 g

Edge (side): plain

Mintage: up to 10,000 pcs



Designer: Dominika Karpińska-Kopiec

Issuer: NBP

The coins, commissioned by NBP, were struck by Mennica Polska SA

The original document of Ladislas Jagiello has not survived. The royal charter known from later copies did not contribute to the transformation of Łódź into a thriving urban centre. Łódź remained a small agricultural town. Only decisions made in the 1820s by the authorities of the Kingdom of Poland led to an influx of new settlers and the transformation of the city into a centre of the textile industry.

Maciej Janik, PhD

The obverse of the coin shows in the foreground the southern façade of Ludwik Geyer's factory

(the so-called White Factory), currently the seat of the Central Museum of Textiles in Łódź. In the background, the silhouettes of the Church of the Holy Spirit and the Łódź Town Hall are depicted.

The reverse bears the inscription 600-LECIE NADANIA ŁODZI PRAW MIEJSKICH (600th Anniversary of Granting Municipal Rights to Łódź). Next to it there is an effigy of King Ladislas Jagiello based on a drawing by Jan Matejko and an image of the 1577 seal with the coat of arms of Łódź.