

SLOVAK COMMEMORATIVE COINS

1993 – 2008

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Published by:
©National Bank of Slovakia

3rd extended edition
Bratislava, April 2009

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ISBN 978-80-8043-132-7



NÁRODNÁ BANKA SLOVENSKA
EUROSYSTEM

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SLOVAK COMMEMORATIVE COINS 1993 – 2008

The third extended edition of the publication *Slovak Commemorative Coins* contains a complete overview of all commemorative coins issued by Národná banka Slovenska throughout the period from its foundation in 1993 until the end of the Slovak koruna's validity as a currency in 2008.

The coins issued commemorate the anniversaries of the most significant historical events and personalities of Slovakia or depict its exceptional cultural and natural localities. Although coins of this type have been around for several centuries, we can now find them much more often than in the past and, as commemorative coins have become a sought-after collector item, issuers all over the world are trying to broaden the range of motifs, issue the coins with various face values, produce them from various materials and sometimes give them a non-conventional shape.

Minting has a long tradition on the territory of Slovakia as the first coins were struck here by the Celts in the second and first centuries BC. Striking of coins in the Kremnica mint, one of the oldest continuously operating mints in Europe, was first recorded in 1328. All current coins and



most commemorative coins issued by Národná banka Slovenska have been produced in this mint. In 2004 and 2005, commemorative coins were also minted abroad – in Česká Mincovna of Jablonec nad Nisou (Czech Republic) and Mennica Polska in Warsaw (Poland).

There is a story behind each commemorative coin. It involves a process in which many experts in various fields take part. The first step is the selection of most suitable themes – a historical event, personality, or natural

locality in Slovakia. Themes suggested by the Slovak scientific, cultural and educational institutions as well as by individuals are all taken into account. They are assessed by an expert committee that is an advisory body to Národná banka Slovenska. The committee is comprised of leading experts from several institutes of the Slovak Academy of Sciences, from museums, universities and Národná banka Slovenska. The final selection of themes is approved by the Bank Board of the NBS.

In terms of contents, commemorative coins can be divided into several theme groups: significant events and personalities in the history of Slovakia, important institutions, science and technology, the history of transport, sports and the olympic movement, protection of environment and landscape, localities inscribed on the UNESCO World Heritage List, coronations in Bratislava, and the most noteworthy milestones in the development of money on the Slovak territory.

Národná banka Slovenska announces anonymous public contests for art designs of commemorative coins. The submitted designs are assessed by a committee comprised of artists, art theoreticians, a heraldry expert, representatives of the Kremnica Mint and Národná banka Slovenska as well as invited expert advisors specializing in the given subject. The committee assesses the quality of the contending designs in terms of their content and artistic expression and recommends the winning design for production.

Between 1993 and the end of 2008, Národná banka Slovenska altogether issued 74 commemorative coins. Most of them were struck in silver, ten commemorative coins were made using gold plates and four coins were struck on bimetallic coin blanks consisting of two precious metals – gold and silver or gold and palladium. A commemorative coin made of three precious metals - silver, gold and platinum - was minted on the occasion of the beginning of the third millenium.

The shapes of Slovak commemorative coins are not only traditionally round but also triangular, square, pentagonal and octagonal, proving the technical advancement of Slovak minting. One such set of non-traditional coins is a collection of seven commemorative coins with the designs of Slovak banknotes. The artistic concept of these rectangular coins is based on the combination of modern and traditional bank designs transformed into a three-dimensional relief image.

The art designs of commemorative coins were created by eighteen authors who closely cooperated with the mint in the production process. Thanks to these authors as well as to the artists of the mint atelier, engravers and other experts, many of the commemorative coins produced during the sixteen year existence of the Slovak koruna aroused interest at home as well as abroad and were highly rated by renowned international specialist magazines.

The introduction of the single European currency euro as of 1st January 2009 brought an end to the validity of banknotes and coins denominated in Slovak koruna, including commemorative coins. The only commemorative coins that will be issued in the future are two-euro circulation coins that will be valid as legal tender in all euro area countries and will only differ from ordinary two-euro coins by a commemorative theme on the national side. Národná banka Slovenska will continue to present significant Slovak personalities, events and localities on collector euro coins that will be valid as legal tender only on the territory of the Slovak Republic.

THE FOUNDING OF THE SLOVAK REPUBLIC

1993

100 Sk



The democratic revolution of November 1989 put an end to the communist regime in Czechoslovakia and brought about fundamental social reforms, including the constitutional basis for a new organisation of the state.

The Slovak Republic as a sovereign state came into existence by splitting the Czech and Slovak Federation on 1 January 1993, based on an agreement between the two political representations of that time. With the establishment of a new democratic state, the long and difficult process of emancipation of the Slovak nation came to an end.

The Slovak Republic numbers some 5.4 million inhabitants, has an area of 49 thousand square kilometres and the capital is Bratislava.

Designer:
Štefan Novotný

Material:
Ag 750, Cu 250

Weight:

13 g

Diameter:

29 mm

Edge:

milled

Number of pieces minted:

65,000 standard

5,000 proof

Demonetized:

7,450 standard

Date of issue:

September 1, 1993

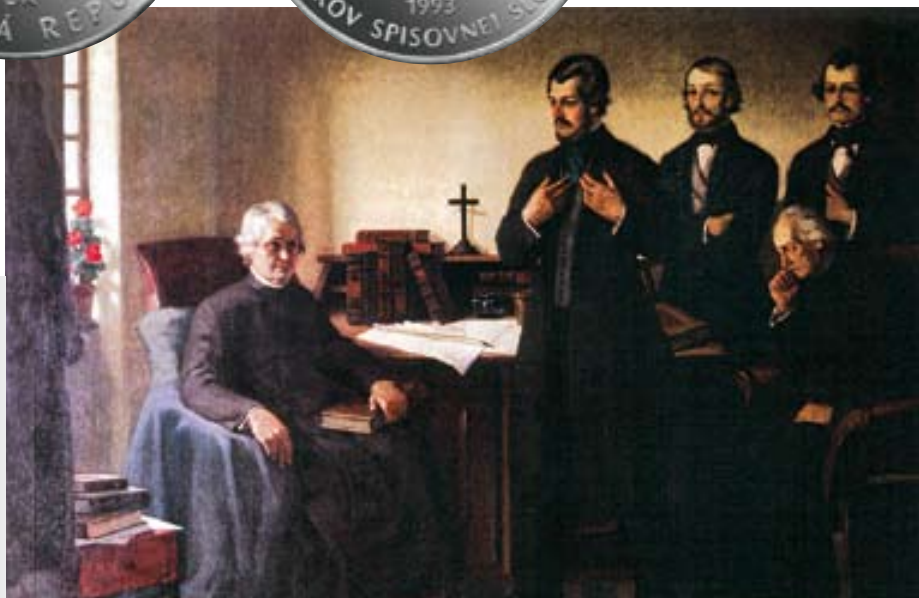
Regulation No.:

190/1993 Coll.

1993

200 Sk

THE 150th ANNIVERSARY OF THE CODIFICATION OF WRITTEN SLOVAK LANGUAGE



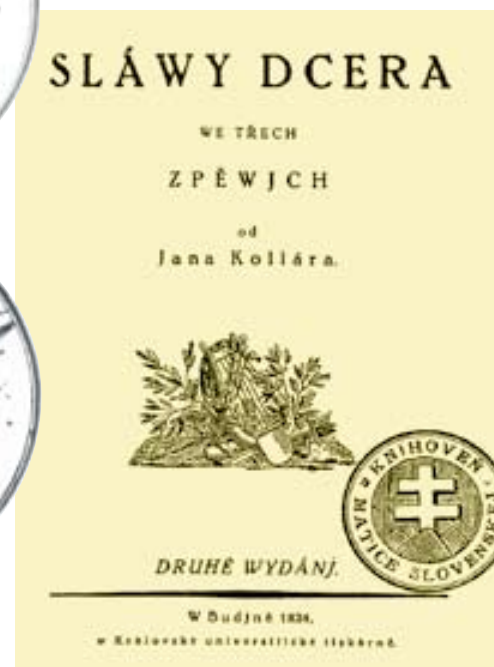
Designer: **Miroslav Ronai**
Material: **Ag 750, Cu 250**
Weight: **20 g**
Diameter: **34 mm**
Edge: **incused lime leaves**
Number of pieces minted: **35,000 standard, 2,000 proof**
Demonetized: **6,182 standard**
Date of issue: **December 6, 1993**
Regulation No.: **281/1993 Coll.**

In difficult social conditions, with national oppression of the Slovaks and the general European tendency towards national emancipation, a strong revolutionary patriotic movement was formed in the 1830s. It was headed by Ľudovít Štúr, Jozef Miloslav Hurban and Michal Miloslav Hodža. They significantly advanced the cause of forming the Slovaks into a modern nation, and constitutional rights began to be demanded. The codification of written Slovak language was an important step in this process. The principles of the new written language were adopted at a meeting of Štúr, Hurban and Hodža at Hlboké in 1843, and further elaborated in Štúr's later work "Nauka reči slovenskej" (On the Slovak language).

THE 200th ANNIVERSARY OF THE BIRTH OF JÁN KOLLÁR

1993

200 Sk



Ján Kollár (1793 – 1852), an important Slovak poet, historian and professor of Slavonic archaeology, great propagator of the idea of Slavonic unity. He became famous as the author of the poem "Slávy dcera" (Daughter of Glory), in which he combines the declaration of love for a lady with the idea of Slavic unity. He weeps over unrequited love and the dissolution of his Slavic homeland. This work calls for Slavic co-operation and expresses his profound desire for humanity, justice, and tolerance in relations between peoples. He formulated and further developed the idea of Slavic community and unity in his treatise "On the literary community of the Slavonic tribes and languages". Also important is his collection of folk-songs, which was published in two volumes with the title Národné spievanky. Through his poetry evoking patriotism, humanism, and a feeling for democracy, he influenced generations to come.

Designer: **Vojtech Pohanka**
Material: **Ag 750, Cu 250**
Weight: **20 g**
Diameter: **34 mm**
Edge: **incused**
inscription: **"SLÁVME SLÁVNE SLÁVU SLÁVOV SLÁVNÝCH" (Let us glorify the glory of the glorious Slavs)**
Number of pieces minted: **35,000 standard, 2,000 proof**
Demonetized: **10,765 standard**
Date of issue: **January 26, 1994**
Regulation No.: **302/1993 Coll.**

1994

200 Sk

THE 100th ANNIVERSARY OF THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE INTERNATIONAL OLYMPIC COMMITTEE AND THE FIRST PARTICIPATION OF THE SLOVAK REPUBLIC IN THE OLYMPIC GAMES



Designer:
Miroslav Ronai
Material:
Ag 750, Cu 250
Weight:
20 g
Diameter:
34 mm
Edge:
incused **snow flakes**
Number of
pieces minted:
45,000 standard
3,000 proof
Demonetized:
16,475 standard
Date of issue:
February 18, 1994
Regulation No.:
10/1994 Coll.

The Olympic Games, regularly held near Mt. Olympus in ancient Greece in the period 776 BC to 394 AC, gave rise to the modern Olympic Games. The founder of the modern Olympic Games was the Frenchman, Baron Pierre de Coubertin, a teacher, historian and manager. A Congress for the Revival of the Olympic Games met in Paris in 1894 at his initiative. The congress elected the International Olympic Committee. The first modern Olympic Games were held in 1896 in Athens. The founding meeting of the Slovak Olympic Committee took place on 19 December 1992. Slovakia entered the Olympic arena for the first time as an independent country, at the Winter Olympic Games in Lillehammer in 1994. 42 sportsmen took part, with representatives in ice hockey, skiing, biathlon and sledging.

THE 100th ANNIVERSARY OF THE BIRTH OF JANKO ALEXY

1994

200 Sk



Designer:
Štefan Novotný
Material:
Ag 750, Cu 250
Weight:
20 g
Diameter:
34 mm
Edge:
incused **dot**
and rhomboid
Number of
pieces minted:
34,000 standard
2,500 proof
Demonetized:
13,100 standard
Date of issue:
July 1, 1994
Regulation No.:
164/1994 Coll.

Janko Alexy (1894 – 1970), painter, writer and publicist, made an important contribution to the development of modern Slovak painting and culture. In the beginning his creative work was socially motivated by the urban environment. He developed genre painting in an original way in pictures inspired by ballads, folk songs and legends. Later his interest turned to the countryside. He also worked with stained glass and tapestries. Pastel was his most characteristic artistic technique. Alexy's decorative genre pastels made a distinct contribution to Slovak art. He also wrote various stories and novels and was active as a popular writer on art.

1994

200 Sk



THE 50th ANNIVERSARY OF THE ALLIED INVASION OF NORMANDY AND THE SLOVAK NATIONAL UPRISING AGAINST FASCISM



Designer: **Imrich Svitana**
Material: **Ag 750, Cu 250**
Weight: **20 g**
Diameter: **34 mm**
Edge: inscription: **"SLOVÁCI PROTI FAŠIZMU"** (Slovaks against Fascism)
Number of pieces minted: **35,000 standard**
2,600 proof
Demonetized: **10,550 standard**
Date of issue: **August 25, 1994**
Regulation No.: **211/1994 Coll.**

The Second World War was the most extensive and most destructive military conflict in the human history. Sixty-one countries were gradually drawn into the conflict and more than 50 million people were killed.

The landing of the Allies in Normandy, under the code name of operation Overlord or D-Day, took place on 6 June 1944. It was the greatest air and sea operation of the Second World War, which marked the opening of the second front in Europe and significantly accelerated the end of the Second World War. Slovaks also participated in the operation as part of four Czechoslovak air force units.

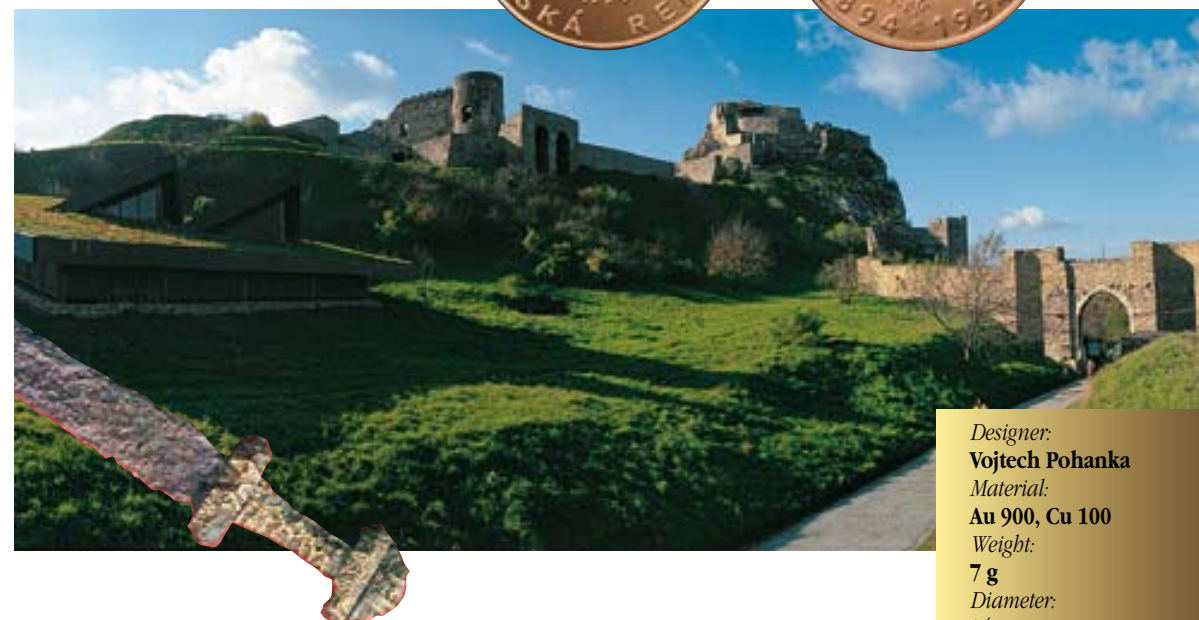
The Slovak National Uprising broke out on 29 August 1944 and was one of the most important military actions in German controlled territory. By it, the Slovaks joined the Allies in the Anti-Hitler coalition. Its main fighting force was formed by a sixty thousand strong army with partisans, who controlled the territory of central Slovakia for two months.

1994

5000 Sk



THE 1100th ANNIVERSARY OF THE DEATH OF SVĀTOPLUK, RULER OF GREAT MORAVIA



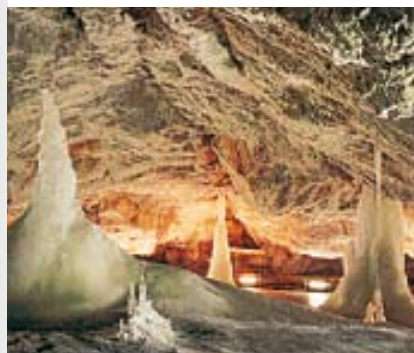
A new state – the Great Moravia was formed in Central Europe in 833, by the union of the Principalities of Nitra and Moravia. This was the most ancient Western Slav state. Svätopluk, originally Prince of Nitra, was the most important lords of Great Moravia. Under his rule, after 870, the state included the territories of present day Slovakia, Moravia, Bohemia, Lusatia, southern Poland and important parts of Hungary and Austria. One of his most important acts was the creation of an independent ecclesiastical organization, confirmed by the papal bull of Pope John VIII, by which the full independence of the Great Moravia from the Frankish Empire was granted. Some idea of the significance of Svätopluk's reign may be gained when we reflect that he was often mentioned as "king" in historical records.

Designer: **Vojtech Pohanka**
Material: **Au 900, Cu 100**
Weight: **7 g**
Diameter: **24 mm**
Edge: **milled**
Number of pieces minted: **5,000 proof**
Date of issue: **December 21, 1994**
Regulation No.: **342/1994 Coll.**

1994

500 Sk

PROTECTION OF NATURE AND LANDSCAPE
SLOVENSKÝ RAJ NATIONAL PARK



Slovenský Raj (the Slovak Paradise) was declared a nature reserve in 1964, and a national park in 1988, because of its unique natural beauty. The landscape is characterized by imposing canyons, deep gorges and ravines, a multitude of waterfalls and a wealth of caves and chasms. There are 180 caves in the park, of which only the Dobšiná Ice Cave is open to the public. The gorge of the River Hornád is of outstanding natural beauty. The national park, including protected areas, covers an area of 32,764 ha, of which 90% is covered by woodland. It is notable for its variety of flora and fauna.

Designer:
Imrich Svitana
Material:
Ag 925, Cu 75
Weight:
33.63 g
Diameter:
40 mm
Edge:
relief inscription:
“OCHRANA PRÍRODY A KRAJINY” (Protection of nature and landscape) and a flower
Number of pieces minted:
27,500 standard
2,400 proof
Demonetized:
11,800 standard
Date of issue:
April 10, 1995
Regulation No.:
8/1995 Coll.

1995

200 Sk

THE 200th ANNIVERSARY OF THE BIRTH OF PAVOL JOZEF ŠAFÁRIK

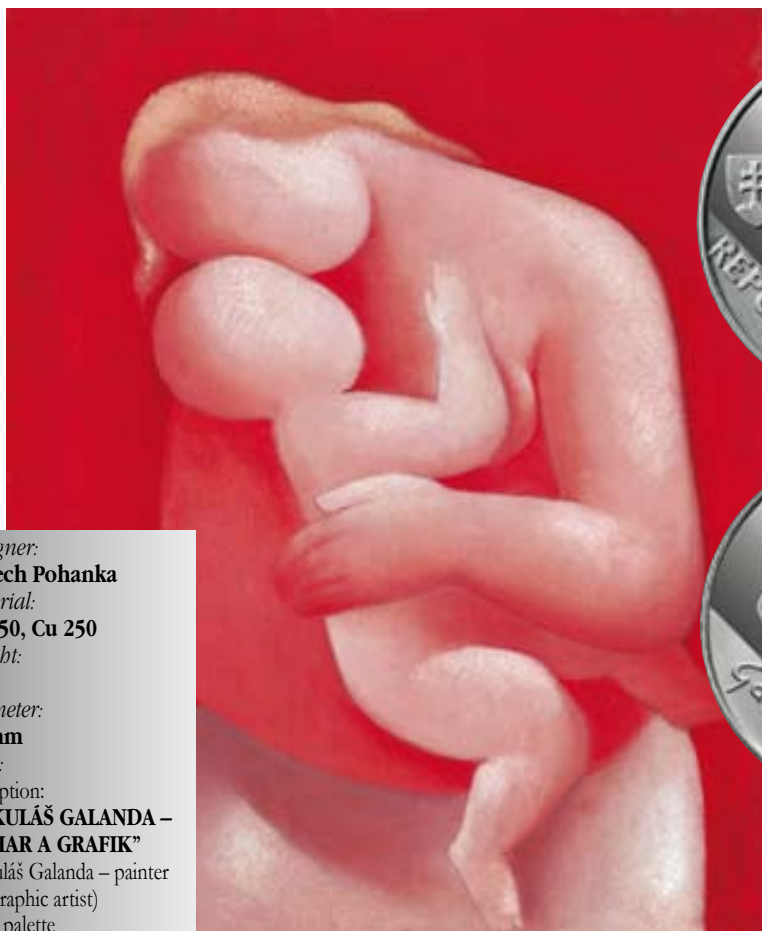


Pavol Jozef Šafárik (1795 – 1861), writer, historian, linguist and ethnographer, was a leading figure in Slovak and Czech academic life during the period of the national revival. He worked as director and professor at the Serbian Gymnasium in Novi Sad, and later as an editor in Prague. From 1848, he was the director of the University library and professor of Slavonic philology at the Prague University. As a result of intensive study and research on old Slavonic culture and the history of Slavonic nations, he published the extensive work: “History of the Slavonic Language and an Account of its Dialects”, together with the works “On the Origin of the Slavs”, “Slavonic Antiquities”, and “Slavonic Ethnography”.

Designer:
Patrik Kovačovský
Material:
Ag 750, Cu 250
Weight:
20 g
Diameter:
34 mm
Edge:
inscription:
“ZAKLADATEĽ VEDECKEJ SLAVISTIKY” (Founder of Academic Slavonic Studies) and a lyre
Number of pieces minted:
25,000 standard
1,500 proof
Demonetized:
9,300 ks standard
Date of issue:
May 26, 1995
Regulation No.:
88/1995 Coll.

THE 100th ANNIVERSARY OF THE BIRTH OF MIKULÁŠ GALANDA

200 Sk

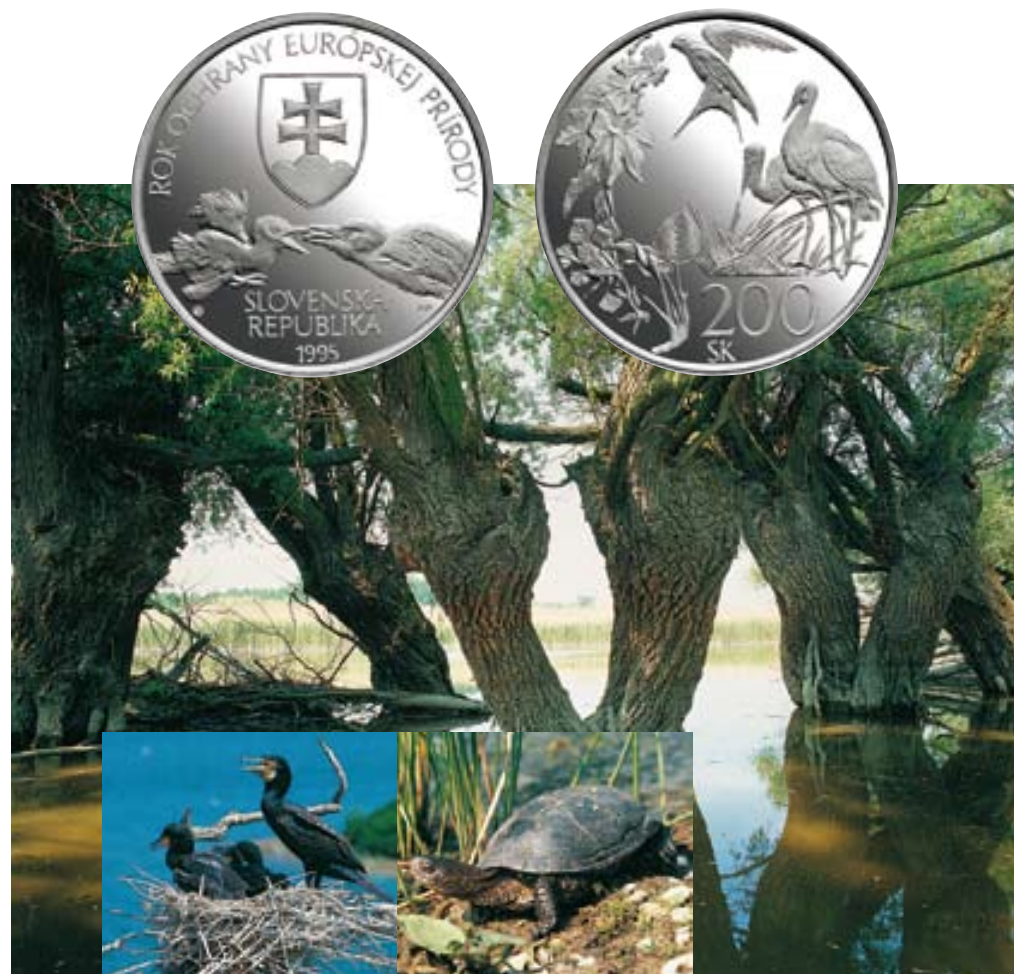


Designer:
Vojtech Pohanka
Material:
Ag 750, Cu 250
Weight:
20 g
Diameter:
34 mm
Edge:
inscription:
**“MIKULÁŠ GALANDA –
MALIAR A GRAFIK”**
(Mikuláš Galanda – painter
and graphic artist)
and a palette
Number of
pieces minted:
25,000 standard
1,500 proof
Demonetized:
10,700 standard
Date of issue:
August 2, 1995
Regulation No.:
120/1995 Coll.



Mikuláš Galanda (1895 – 1938), was an important pioneer in Slovak modern art. His illustrations and book designs significantly raised the level of inter-war book illustration. In 1937, he won a Silver Medal at the World Exhibition in Paris for this art genre. In all his work, he strove to formulate the modernism in Slovak art based on achievements in the development of European painting. He inclined towards expressionism and cubism, and created his own form of painting in this sphere. Emotionally, he was oriented towards the domesticity of the Slovak landscape and people.

200 Sk



The Council of Europe declared 1995 to be European Nature Conservation Year – ENCY 1995. It continues a long tradition of spreading the idea of environmental care. Slovakia, as a member of the Council of Europe from 30 June 1993, approved the National Programme for ENCY 1995, in which bound itself to the ideals and mission of this Pan-European campaign, with the aim of making people aware of the importance of nature, and activating society in general. Several projects were carried out in Slovakia in connection with the National Programme for ENCY 1995, e.g. mapping, protection and renewal of wetlands, protection of important biotopes, planting of flora in towns and villages, revitalization of the river system, etc.



Designer:
Miroslav Ronai
Material:
Ag 750, Cu 250
Weight:
20 g
Diameter:
34 mm
Edge:
inscription:
“ENCY 1995”
and a stylized fish
Number of
pieces minted:
28,000 standard
2,000 proof
Demonetized:
11,400 standard
Date of issue:
September 4, 1995
Regulation No.:
168/1995 Coll.

1995

200 Sk

THE 100th ANNIVERSARY OF THE OPENING OF THE FIRST TRAMWAY IN BRATISLAVA



Designer:
Patrik Kovačovský
Material:
Ag 750, Cu 250
Weight:
20 g
Diameter:
34 mm
Edge:
inscription:
“HLAVNÉ NÁDRAŽIE – TEREZIÁNSKA ŠTVŔŤ”
(Main Station – Theresian Quarter)
Number of pieces minted:
26,000 standard
1,600 proof
Demonetized:
11,000 standard
Date of issue:
October 4, 1995
Regulation No.:
185/1995 Coll.

At the beginning of the 1890s Bratislava had approximately 53,000 inhabitants. The increase in growth of the city gave rise to the construction of a tramway. This progressive form of urban transport was introduced in Bratislava two years before those in Vienna and Budapest, the metropolis of the former Austro-Hungarian Monarchy. The ceremonial opening took place on 27 August 1895. The track measured 3,125 meters, had 12 stops, and the maximum speed of the trams was 24 km per hour. Interest in the new means of city transport was enormous: the number of travellers during the first two weeks reached 36,400.

THE 200th ANNIVERSARY OF THE BIRTH OF SAMUEL JURKOVIČ

1996

200 Sk



Designer:
Patrik Kovačovský
Material:
Ag 750, Cu 250
Weight:
20 g
Diameter:
34 mm
Edge:
inscription:
“V SLUŽBÁCH NÁRODA”
(In the service of the nation) and an ornament
Number of pieces minted:
26,000 standard
1,600 proof
Demonetized:
11,100 standard
Date of issue:
February 5, 1996
Regulation No.:
31/1996 Coll.

Samuel Jurkovič (1796 – 1873), teacher and a true patriot, was a key figure in promoting the economic advancement of the Slovak people. His many cultural and educational activities included raising the educational level of village schools, and establishing reading societies and libraries for the public. He founded the Slovak National Theatre in Nitra, which was active for many years, and which served as an example for the development of Slovak amateur theatre. The origin of the Spolek gazdovský (Farmer’s Society) at Sobotište is important in a European context. It was established in 1845, as the first membership credit cooperative in Europe. It has, therefore, a permanent place in the history of the worldwide cooperative movement.

1996

200 Sk

THE 100th ANNIVERSARY OF THE FIRST OLYMPIC GAMES IN MODERN TIMES AND THE FIRST PARTICIPATION OF THE SLOVAK REPUBLIC AT THE SUMMER OLYMPICS



Designer:
Imrich Svitana
Material:
Ag 750, Cu 250
Weight:
20 g
Diameter:
34 mm
Edge:
inscription: **“V DUCHU ODKAZU PIERRA DE COUBERTINA”**
(In the spirit of the message of Pierre de Coubertin)
Number of pieces minted:
23,000 standard
1,700 proof
Demonetized:
7,700 standard
Date of issue:
May 31, 1996
Regulation No.:
154/1996 Coll.

The Olympic Games, the most important sporting event in the world, convince us, from their revival in 1896, that humanity has few such festivals which can compete in tradition, beauty or nobility of thought with this unique inheritance from the past. The Olympic symbol – five inter-linked rings of varying colours – expresses the desire to bring the nations of all the continents closer together. Their motto – Citius, altius, fortius (faster – higher – stronger), is an appeal to the athletes of the world to perform in a chivalrous spirit – for the winners to respect the losers, and for the losers to seek the moral strength to win.

1996

200 Sk

THE 100th ANNIVERSARY OF THE BIRTH OF JOZEF CÍGER HRONSKÝ



Designer:
Patrik Kovačovský
Material:
Ag 750, Cu 250
Weight:
20 g
Diameter:
34 mm
Edge:
inscription: **“NIET KRAJŠÍCH SLOV AKO SKUTKY”**
(Action speaks louder than words) and a stylized sun
Number of pieces minted:
20,500 standard
1,500 proof
Demonetized:
7,750 standard
Date of issue:
July 1, 1996
Regulation No.:
165/1996 Coll.

Jozef Cíger Hronský (1896 – 1960), is an important representative of modern Slovak literature and pioneer of new trends in the Slovak literature of the 20th century. He is the author of popular books for children and young people, collections of stories, novels and travel-books. He was a leading representative of Matica Slovenská, the leading Slovak cultural and academic organization, and was concerned not only with increasing membership numbers, but also with the creation of its academic departments and the construction of the Slovak National Library. He established the Neografia printing enterprise – at that time the most productive printing enterprise in Slovakia. Hronský continued with his activities also in exile, in Argentina, and in 1959 was co-founder of the Matica Slovenská Abroad.

1996

200 Sk

THE 100th ANNIVERSARY OF THE OPENING OF THE COG RAILWAY FROM ŠTRBA TO ŠTRBSKÉ PLESO



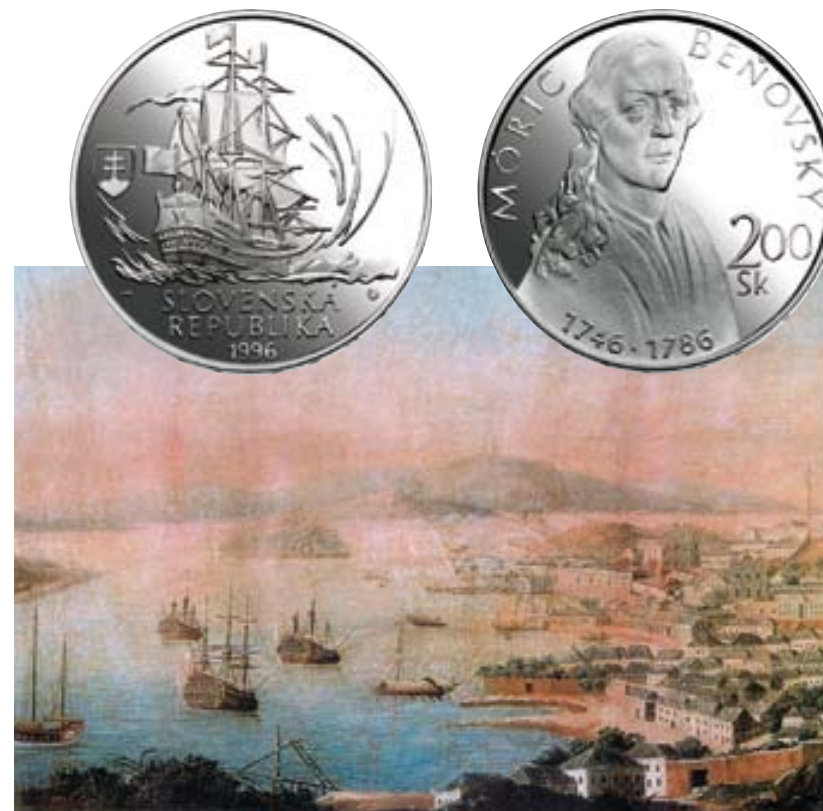
Designer:
Vojtech Pohanka
Material:
Ag 750, Cu 250
Weight:
20 g
Diameter:
34 mm
Edge:
repeated inscription:
"VYSOKÉ TATRY"
and small flowers
Number of
pieces minted:
22,000 standard
1,600 proof
Demonetized:
6,050 standard
Date of issue:
August 19, 1996
Regulation No.:
230/1996 Coll.

The Vysoké Tatry – mountains with their unique natural features, and the communities which have a special charm and a reputation for excellent health-giving results, attracted more and more spa visitors and tourists in the 19th century. Cars and carriages were soon inadequate for transporting them. On 28 July 1896, a cog railway connecting Štrba with Štrbské Pleso was opened. At first it operated only in summer, but later also in winter. The narrow gauge track, with a width of 100 cm, had a length of 4.8 km and a 12.7% gradient. It was closed in 1932 for financial reasons. The idea of reopening it arose at the beginning of the 1950s, and was virtually reconstructed for the World Skiing Championships in 1970. The new track utilised two thirds of the track of the old railway.

THE 250th ANNIVERSARY OF THE BIRTH OF MÓRIC BEŇOVSKÝ

1996

200 Sk



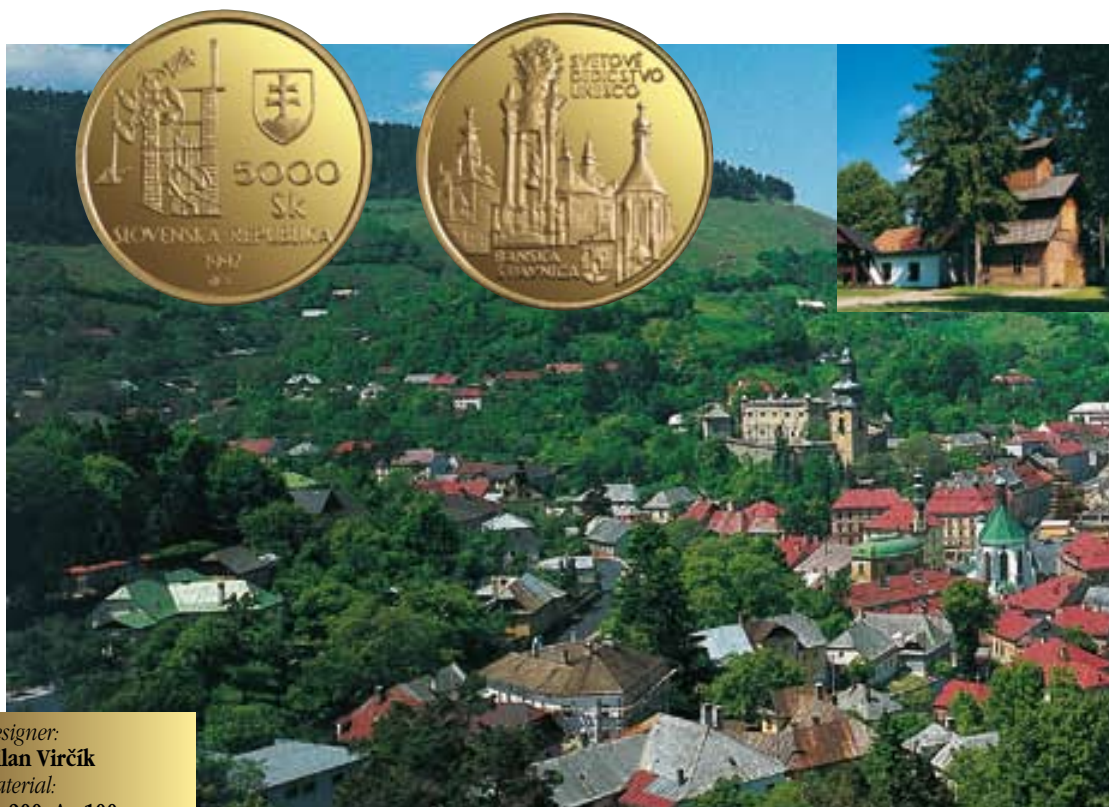
Count Móric Beňovský (1746 – 1786), was a typical representative of the period of Enlightenment and was active in the affairs of several countries. After being captured while fighting for the independence of Poland, he was deported to Kamchatka, where he organized a rebellion. The conspirators then sailed to Macao, which was the first known voyage between those parts. King Louis XVI of France asked him to lead an expedition to Madagascar, where he unified parts of the island, and gained the support of the native tribes, who called him “king of kings”. Upon his return, he attempted to build a fleet of ships for overseas trade, but this failed, and he then became a general in the American army, and organized another expedition to Madagascar, where he died in battle with the French in 1796. His travel memoirs were published in London in 1790, and have so far appeared in at least 20 editions in more than ten languages.

Designer:
Miroslav Ronai
Material:
Ag 750, Cu 250
Weight:
20 g
Diameter:
34 mm
Edge:
inscription:
"IN ADVERSIS ET PROSPERIS" and anchors and swords
Number of
pieces minted:
21,400 standard
2,000 proof
Demonetized:
5,050 standard
Date of issue:
September 26, 1996
Regulation No.:
268/1996 Coll.

1997

5000 Sk

UNESCO WORLD HERITAGE BANSKÁ ŠTIAVNICA AND ITS ANCIENT MINING WORKS



Designer:
Milan Virčík
Material:
Au 900, Ag 100
Weight:
9.5 g
Diameter:
26 mm
Edge:
milled
Number of
pieces minted:
8,000 proof
Date of issue:
December 13, 1996
Regulation No.:
342/1996 Coll.

Banská Štiavnica, the oldest mining town in Slovakia, had acquired a dominant position in Europe by the beginning of the 13th century. In a document dating back to 1275, it preserved the oldest known town-seal from the medieval Kingdom of Hungary. From the 13th to the 19th centuries, it was one of the most important centres for the extraction of gold and silver, and was at that time the most important centre of mining engineering and education. Several outstanding mining engineers lived and worked here: the design engineer for water pumps Matej Kornel Hell; his son, the inventor of balance and water column pump Jozef Kornel Hell; the mathematician, cartographer and builder Samuel Mikovíni, and many other mining specialists. The most ingenious mine-water management system in the world with progressive mining, processing and water pumping technology

UNESCO WORLD HERITAGE BANSKÁ ŠTIAVNICA AND ITS ANCIENT MINING WORKS

1997

200 Sk



Designer:
Milan Virčík
Material:
Ag 750, Cu 250
Weight:
20 g
Diameter:
34 mm
Edge:
inscription:
**"PATRIMOINE
MONDIAL – WORLD
HERITAGE"**
Number of
pieces minted:
16,500 standard
1,700 proof
Demonetized:
1,900 standard
Date of issue:
April 24, 1997
Regulation No.:
101/1997 Coll.

was constructed in the area in the 18th century. The impressive architecture of the town of Banská Štiavnica was a result of its economic prosperity. The most important monuments include the town castle, called the Old Castle, the New Castle, the Piar Gate, Gothic, Renaissance and Baroque houses, the Town Hall, Church of St. Catharine, Church of the Assumption of the Virgin Mary – originally a Romanesque basilica, the buildings of the Mining and Forestry Academy and the Calvary – all late Baroque buildings. In 1993, Banská Štiavnica and the technical monuments in the mining region, which remained preserved in Hodruša-Hámre, Štiavnické Bane, Banská Belá, Banský Studenec, Antol, Ilija and Vyhne, were added to the UNESCO World Heritage List.

1997

THE 150th ANNIVERSARY OF THE BIRTH OF SVETOZÁR HURBAN VAJANSKÝ

200 Sk



Designer:
Miroslav Tomaška
Material:
Ag 750, Cu 250
Weight:
20 g
Diameter:
34 mm
Edge:
inscription:
“SPISOVATEĽ – KRITIK – NOVINÁR – POLITIK” (Writer – critic – journalist – politician)
Number of pieces minted:
17,400 standard
1,800 proof
Demonetized:
4,600 standard
Date of issue:
January 15, 1997
Regulation No.:
5/1997 Coll.

The writer Svetozár Hurban Vajanský (1847 – 1916), was the leading representative of Slovak public life around the turn of the 19th and 20th centuries, a bearer of the idea of national emancipation and Slav unity during the time of oppression of the Slovaks as part of Hungary. The collection “Tatry a more” (The Tatry and the Sea), contributed to the development of realism in Slovak poetry. In the stories and novels: “Letiace tieňe” (Flying Shadows), “Suchá ratolesť” (Dry Twig), “Koreň a výhonky” (Root and Growth) he portrayed contemporary social problems. His editorial activity, popular writing and art-criticism in the area of literature, creative-art and theatre, influenced whole generations of Slovak artists, intellectuals and politicians.

1997

PROTECTION OF NATURE AND LANDSCAPE THE PIENINY NATIONAL PARK

500 Sk



Designer:
Patrik Kovačovský
Material:
Ag 925, Cu 75
Weight:
33.63 g
Diameter:
40 mm
Edge:
relief inscription:
“OCHRANA PRÍRODY A KRAJINY” (Protection of nature and landscape) and a butterfly
Number of pieces minted:
14,500 standard
1,700 ks proof
Demonetized:
2,700 standard
Date of issue:
July 22, 1997
Regulation No.:
189/1997 Coll.

The Pieniny National Park (PIENAP), located to the northwest of the High Tatras, is renowned for its monuments of history and art, unique folklore, architecture, distinctive nature, and beautiful landscape. Rare flora, fauna, and the silhouette of the Pieniny mountain range close to the Dunajec river canyon were already attracting botanists, zoologists and geologists in the eighteenth century. Their efforts led to the establishment of the National Park Pieniny in Poland, and the Slovak National Reserve Pieniny in 1932. This was the first bilaterally protected area in Europe. The Slovak part of this reserve was declared a national park in 1967. One of three national nature reserves in the Pieniny National Park, is the passage of the Dunajec river through its canyon – rafting on this part of the river is an unforgettable tourist attraction.

1997

THE 200th ANNIVERSARY OF THE BIRTH OF ŠTEFAN MOYZES

200 Sk



Designer:
Patrik Kovačovský
Material:
Ag 750, Cu 250
Weight:
20 g
Diameter:
34 mm
Edge:
inscription: **"PRVÝ
PRESEDA MATICE
SLOVENSKEJ"**
(First chairman of Matica
Slovenská) and a lime leaf
Number of
pieces minted:
14,900 standard
1,500 proof
Demonetized:
2,900 standard
Date of issue:
October 17, 1997
Regulation No.:
272/1997 Coll.

Štefan Moyzes (1797 – 1869), was an important figure in Slovak national and cultural life in the second half of the 19th century. He was Bishop of Banská Bystrica, the first chairman of Matica slovenská and an advocate of Pan-Slavism. His personal intervention with the Emperor Francis Joseph I contributed to the establishment of the national cultural institution – Matica slovenská in 1863. He contributed significantly to the development of Slovak gymnasia in Banská Bystrica and three other places. He also played a significant role in Croatian national life. He was a member of the first Croatian provincial government and a pioneer of Croatian journalism.

1998

THE 50th ANNIVERSARY OF THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE SLOVAK NATIONAL GALLERY

200 Sk



Designer:
Milan Virčík
Material:
Ag 750, Cu 250
Weight: **20 g**
Diameter:
34 mm
Edge:
inscription: **"GOTIKA A BAROK
V ZBIERKACH SNG"**
(Gothic and Baroque in
the collections of the SNG)
Number of
pieces minted:
15,000 standard
1,600 proof
Demonetized:
700 standard
Date of issue:
December 17, 1997
Regulation No.:
338/1997 Coll.

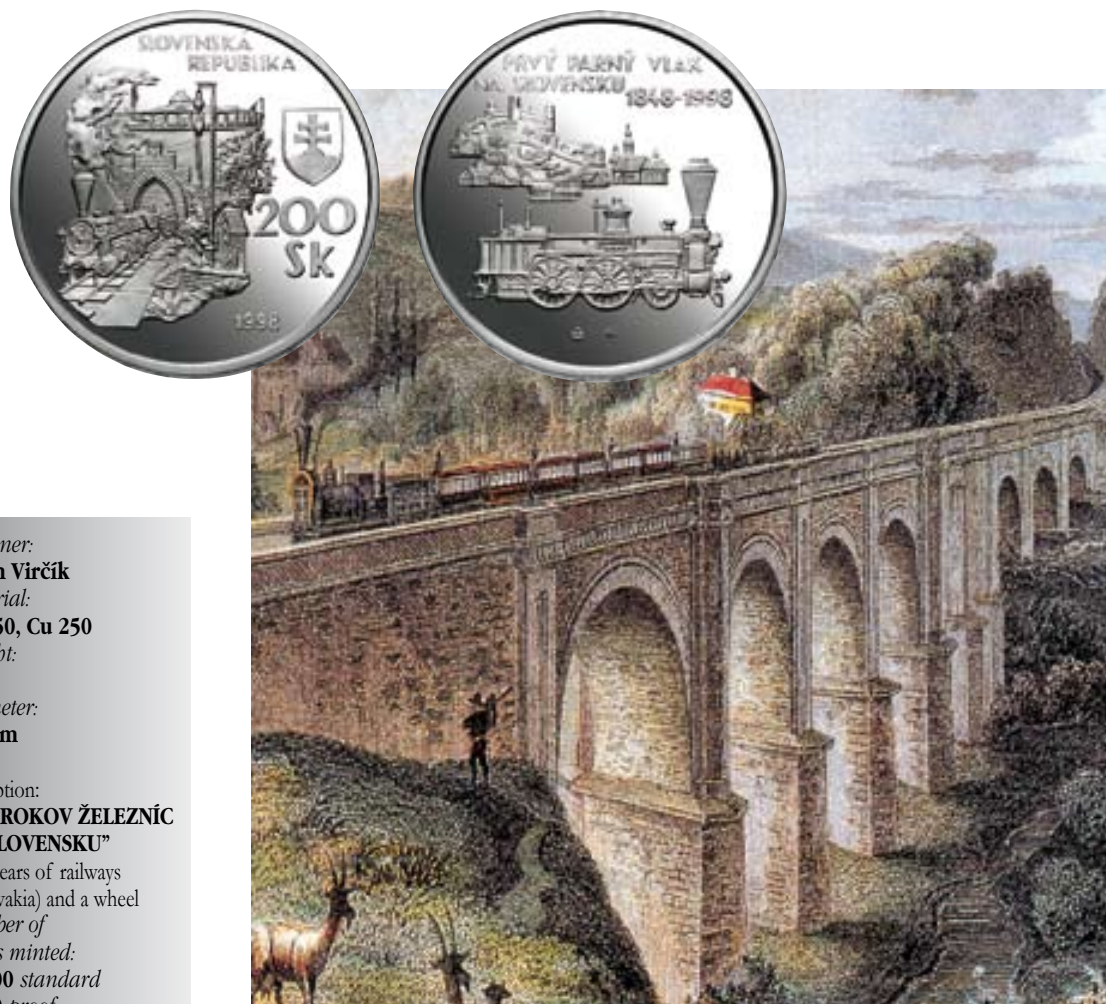
The Slovak National Gallery (SNG) was established in 1948, to accommodate the official state art collection and as a place of academic research and study. Its activity is directed towards acquisition, research, preservation, restoration and presentation of the cultural heritage in all branches of creative art.

The SNG publishes a large amount of literature about art. It has the largest library of publications on art in Slovakia, an archive of creative arts and a central catalogue. It is situated in a late Baroque building by the River Danube in Bratislava. Other SNG units are the Zvolen Castle, the manor house in Strážky, the Gallery of Eudovít Fulla in Ružomberok, the Vermes' Villa in Dunajská Streda and the Schaubmar's Mill in Pezinok.

1998

200 Sk

THE 150th ANNIVERSARY OF THE ARRIVAL OF THE FIRST STEAM TRAIN IN SLOVAKIA



Designer:
Milan Virčík
 Material:
Ag 750, Cu 250
 Weight:
20 g
 Diameter:
34 mm
 Edge:
 inscription:
"150 ROKOV ŽELEZNÍC NA SLOVENSKU"
 (150 years of railways in Slovakia) and a wheel
 Number of pieces minted:
14,000 standard
1,800 proof
 Demonetized:
200 standard
 Date of issue:
April 22, 1998
 Regulation No.:
94/1998 Coll.

The Marchegg – Bratislava railway, constructed over the years 1844 – 1848, was the first steam-operated railway line in Slovakia, as well the whole of the former Hungary. During construction, the longest railway bridge over the river Morava (476 m) and one of the first long tunnels in Europe (703,6 m) were built. In order to safeguard the traffic between Gänserndorf and Bratislava, the first telegraph link was established in Slovakia. The first train pulled by a steam locomotive arrived in Bratislava on 20 August 1848.

1998

200 Sk

THE 150th ANNIVERSARY OF THE ORIGIN OF THE SLOVAK NATIONAL COUNCIL AND THE OUTBREAK OF THE SLOVAK UPRISING OF 1848 – 1849



Designer:
Patrik Kovačovský
 Material:
Ag 750, Cu 250
 Weight:
20 g
 Diameter:
34 mm
 Edge:
 inscription:
"ZA NÁRODNŮ SLOBODU" (For National Freedom) and a flag
 Number of pieces minted:
13,400 standard
1,500 proof
 Demonetized:
1,900 standard
 Date of issue:
June 24, 1998
 Regulation No.:
189/1998 Coll.

The Slovak Uprising of 1848 – 1849, was first armed rising of the Slovaks in quest of a national identity, for an equal position in the state, and for civil rights and freedoms. The uprising was organised by the Slovak National Council – the first national authority of the Slovaks, with political, military and executive powers. The council was established in Vienna and announced on 19 April 1848 at an national assembly in Myjava where it refused to obey the Hungarian power and declared national independence. Although the uprising did not achieve its aim, it played an important part in the journey of the Slovaks towards an independent identity.

1998

200 Sk

UNESCO WORLD HERITAGE
SPIŠ CASTLE AND THE CULTURAL
MONUMENTS IN ITS SURROUNDINGS



Designer:
Milan Virčík
Material:
Ag 750, Cu 250
Weight:
20 g
Diameter:
34 mm
Edge:
inscription:
**"PATRIMOINE
MONDIAL - WORLD
HERITAGE"**
Number of
pieces minted:
**13,500 standard
1,500 proof**
Demonitized:
700 standard
Date of issue:
August 17, 1998
Regulation No.:
219/1998 Coll.

Spiš Castle (Spišský hrad), is the largest medieval castle in Slovakia, and, with an area of more than four hectares, is one of the largest castle complexes in Europe. The earliest surviving record of its existence dates from King Andrew II in 1209. At that time, the castle was already the administrative, economic and cultural centre of the county of Spiš. The original Romanesque stone castle with fortification walls underwent many alterations in the Romanesque-Gothic, Gothic and Renaissance styles. Until 1464 it belonged to the Kings of Hungary, and later to the Zápoľský, Thurzo and Csáky families. In the 18th century it lost its military significance, ceased to be the seat of its owners and fell into decay. After a fire in 1780, it was left to crumble.

UNESCO WORLD HERITAGE
SPIŠ CASTLE AND THE CULTURAL
MONUMENTS IN ITS SURROUNDINGS

1998

5000 Sk



In 1961, the Spiš Castle was declared a national cultural monument. In 1993, it was put on the UNESCO World Heritage List, together with other cultural monuments in its surroundings, including Spišská Kapitula urban conservation reserve, the ecclesiastical centre and the centre of the Diocese of Spiš, Spišské Podhradie with preserved buildings tracing the history of medieval architecture and the early Gothic Church of the Holy Ghost at Žehra from 1275, a national cultural monument with unique Gothic frescoes of international importance.

Designer:
Pavel Károly
Material:
Au 900, Ag 100
Weight:
9.5 g
Diameter:
26 mm
Edge:
milled
Number of
pieces minted:
6,000 proof
Date of issue:
November 18, 1998
Regulation No.:
300/1998 Coll.

1998

200 Sk

THE 100th ANNIVERSARY OF THE BIRTH OF JÁN SMREK



Designer:
Mária Poldaufová
Material:
Ag 750, Cu 250
Weight:
20 g
Diameter:
34 mm
Edge:
inscription: **"BÁSNIK JÁN SMREK – 100. VÝROČIE NARODENIA"**
(Poet Ján Smrek – 100th anniversary of birth)
Number of pieces minted:
13,400 standard
1,500 proof
Demonetized:
2,300 standard
Date of issue:
November 4, 1998
Regulation No.:
299/1998 Coll.

Ján Smrek (1898 – 1982), poet, translator and editor, an important representative and promoter of Slovak culture, injected new life into Slovak poetry, based on the joie de vie, celebration of love, emotional and sensual self-realization, which are characteristic of the collections: Galloping Days, Divine Knots, Only the Eyes, and the piece: The Poet and the Woman. The end of the thirties brought a change, when light impressions and carefree attitudes were replaced by a tone of grief over wartime suffering: the Feast, the Well. In the fifties, he was not allowed to publish new poetry because he disagreed with the totalitarian authorities, so he devoted his attention to translation and writing children's books.

PROTECTION OF NATURE AND LANDSCAPE THE TATRAS NATIONAL PARK – 50th ANNIVERSARY OF THE ANNOUNCEMENT

1999

500 Sk



Designer:
Milan Virčík
Material:
Ag 925, Cu 75
Weight:
33.63 g
Diameter:
40 mm
Edge:
relief inscription:
"OCHRANA PRÍRODY A KRAJINY" (Protection of nature and landscape)
and a flower of *Leontopodium alpinum*
Number of pieces minted:
12,000 standard
1,400 proof
Demonetized:
700 standard
Date of issue:
November 24, 1998
Regulation No.:
338/1998 Coll.

The Tatras was declared national park in 1949 (TANAP), as a result of long term efforts to protect unique natural features, with rare mountain and high mountain ecosystems and unique species of flora and fauna, from growing economic and tourist exploitation. TANAP occupies an area of almost 76,000 hectares comprising the High Tatras, Belianske Tatras and Western Tatras. Vysoké Tatry (The High Tatras) are the highest mountains in Slovakia and in the Carpathians. The main ridge measures only 26 km, making the Tatras one of the smallest in area among the high mountain ranges of the world, but at the same time, one of the most beautiful. A large number of features of scenic beauty are concentrated in this small area: high mountain peaks, glaciated valleys, lakes, waterfalls, a varied range of plants and animals. The highest peak is Gerlachovský štít (2655 m).

1999

200 Sk

THE 150th ANNIVERSARY OF THE BIRTH OF PAVOL ORSZÁGH HVIEZDOSLAV



Designer:
Patrik Kovačovský
 Material:
Ag 750, Cu 250
 Weight:
20 g
 Diameter:
34 mm
 Edge:
 inscription: **“HEROLD SVITAJÚCICH ČASOV”** (Herald of a new era) and stars
 Number of pieces minted:
12,700 standard
1,400 proof
 Demonetized:
800 standard
 Date of issue:
June 24, 1999
 Regulation No.:
124/1999 Coll.

Pavol Országh Hviezdoslav (1849 – 1921), poet, dramatist and translator, is one of the most important representatives of Slovak literature. His work laid the foundation of modern Slovak poetry.

He is the author of broadly conceived cycles of reflective, natural, social and intimate lyrics – Psalms and Hymns, Walks in Spring, Walks in Summer, Summer-growth, The last Echoes, Blood-soaked Sonnets – and epic compositions, which depict the life of village people and Slovak gentry – Forester’s Wife, Ežo Vlkolínsky, Gábor Vlkolínsky. Biblical epics, presenting Biblical themes in a social and philosophical light, form a distinct group in his writing (Agar, Rachel, Cain, Christmas, The Dream of Solomon). The most important dramatic work is the philosophical tragedy “Herodes and Herodias” – which is regarded as one of the finest examples of Slovak drama. Hviezdoslav’s translations of world literature are also worth mentioning.

THE 50th ANNIVERSARY OF FOUNDING OF THE SLOVAK PHILHARMONIA

1999

200 Sk



The Slovak Philharmonia, an important musical institution, and the promoter of Slovak music, was founded in 1949. It grew up around an orchestra of the same name, which was the first professional musical ensemble to give concert performances. The orchestra commenced activity under the baton of the prominent conductors: Václav Talich and Ludovít Rajter. During its fifty years of existence, the orchestra has worked with many well-known domestic and foreign guests conductors, soloists, and performing ensembles. Other members of the Philharmonia are the Slovak Philharmonic Choir, the Slovak Chamber Orchestra, Musica Aeterna, and the Moyzes Quartet, whose recordings and appearances at international festivals are helping to spread Slovak music and performing art around the world.

Designer:
Michal Gavula
 Material:
Ag 750, Cu 250
 Weight:
20 g
 Diameter:
34 mm
 Edge:
 inscription: **“HUDBA – UNIVERZÁLNA REČ ĽUDSTVA”** (Music – universal language of mankind) and a violin
 Number of pieces minted:
12,700 standard
1,400 proof
 Demonetized:
300 standard
 Date of issue:
September 28, 1999
 Regulation No.:
189/1999 Coll.

THE 500th ANNIVERSARY OF THE STRIKING OF THE FIRST THALER COINS AT KREMNICA

500 Sk



Designer:
Milan Virčík
Material:
Ag 925, Cu 75
Weight:
33.63 g
Diameter:
40 mm
Edge:
relief inscription:
"GULDINER – PREDCHODCA TOLIARA" (Guldiner – forerunner of Thaler) and akant leaf
Number of pieces minted:
12,400 standard
1,400 proof
Date of issue:
July 20, 1999
Regulation No.:
158/1999 Coll.

By the end of the 15th century, the rapid development of trade, the lack of high-value coins and the shortage of gold at the same time, gave rise to the effort to supplement or replace gold coins by large silver coins. The first of these were the Venetian Lira and Milanese Testone (1472 – 1474), followed by the Tyrolean Pfundner and Half Guldiner, and finally in 1486, the Guldiner. Guldiners were issued in Lorraine in 1488, and in the Swiss cantons of Bern (1491), Sitten (1498) and Basel (1499). The Kremnica Mint also made its first attempt to introduce large silver coins. All these coins were few in number and are now quite rare. They were forerunners of the period of thaler coinage.

The first thaler coins – Guldiners, were struck at Kremnica during the reign of Vladislav II Jagiello in the years 1499 – 1506, and were initiated by Count of the Chamber Ján I Thurzo, a prominent mining and metal-working entrepreneur, merchant and financier.

THE 500th ANNIVERSARY OF THE STRIKING OF THE FIRST THALER COINS AT KREMNICA

5000 Sk



Designer:
Ján Černaj
Material:
Au 900, Ag 75, Cu 25
Weight:
9.5 g
Diameter:
26 mm
Edge:
milled
Number of pieces minted:
5,500 proof
Date of issue:
September 28, 1999
Regulation No.:
224/1999 Coll.

Discoveries of deposits of silver in Central Europe at the end of the 15th century, increased the output of silver and led to efforts to introduce larger silver coins into the circulation, and to the establishment of a Thaler currency. The first predecessor to the Thaler – the silver Guldiner (40 mm, 31.7 g) originated in 1486 in the Tyrol, as the equivalent of the gold Gulden. In 1499, Guldiners began to be minted in Kremnica as well. The Kremnica Guldiners rank among the finest coins of the period and have a special position in the history of minting as well as their gold replicas, which belong to the first larger gold coins struck anywhere at that time. Preserved pieces are in the weight range from 16.7 to 68.2 g, and are equivalent to about 5 to 20 ducats. Silver and gold Guldiners were minted from 1499 to 1506 and were presumably intended more for representative purposes and as gifts than means of payment. They represent a long tradition of mining and minting in Slovakia and reflect its significant economic position at that time.

2000

THE JUBILEE YEAR 2000 BIMILLENNIUM

10 000 Sk



Designer:
Štefan Novotný
Material:
Au 900, Ag 75, Cu 25
Weight:
19.0 g
Diameter:
34 mm
Edge:
milled
Number of pieces minted:
3,500 proof
Date of issue:
December 14, 1999
Regulation No.:
329/1999 Coll.

The jubilee year 2000 represents an important milestone in the history of humanity. It was the last year of the twentieth century, and, at the same time, the last year of the second millennium. It was also a “magic year” in which all the figures in the date changed. The Christian world celebrated this unique anniversary above all as the two thousandth anniversary of the birth of Jesus Christ. His message of sacrifice and love is still relevant and the universal human content addresses not only Christians, but also members of other religions and people of no religious persuasion.

THE JUBILEE YEAR 2000 BIMILLENNIUM

2000

2000 Sk



The turn of the millennium was a suitable occasion to remember the historical milestones in the history of nations and mankind, and provided an opportunity to think about the future, which will be significantly influenced by spiritual and cultural levels, and the potential for mutual aid, cooperation, understanding and tolerance.

Designer:
Štefan Novotný
Material:
Ag 999/1000
Weight:
124.414 g
Diameter:
65 mm
Form:
octagonal
Edge:
plain
Number of pieces minted:
4,000 proof
Date of issue:
December 22, 1999
Regulation No.:
330/1999 Coll.

2000

500 Sk

THE 250th ANNIVERSARY OF THE DEATH OF SAMUEL MIKOVÍNI



Designer:
Milan Virčík
 Material:
Ag 925, Cu 75
 Weight:
33.63 g
 Diameter: **40 mm**
 Edge: relief inscription:
"KARTOGRAF – MATEMATIK – STAVITEL" (Cartographer – Mathematician – Builder)
 Number of pieces minted:
10,100 standard
1,500 proof
 Demonetized:
600 standard
 Date of issue:
April 18, 2000
 Regulation No.:
109/2000 Coll.

Samuel Mikovíni (1686 – 1750), world famous scholar, engraver, mathematician, geodesist, astronomer, cartographer, hydro-engineer, architect and teacher – was a leading representative of science and technology in the 18th century. He produced the first modern maps of the majority of counties of the Kingdom of Hungary, using his own measurements and his own unique cartographic method. He planned and constructed protective embankments along the rivers Danube and Váh, and built regulating and drainage works in various parts of Hungary. He drew up plans for the construction of a royal palace in Buda, and made alterations to the castle hill for the site, and the construction of a water treatment works. Close to the town of Banská Štiavnica, he used water from a system of artificial lakes for mining purposes. In 1735, with the permission of the emperor, he founded the first school of mining in Europe at Banská Štiavnica, and became its director and professor. He greatly helped central Slovak mining industry to secure a place among the most technically developed mining operations of that time.

2000

200 Sk

THE 250th ANNIVERSARY OF THE BIRTH OF JURAJ FÁNDLY



Juraj Fándly (1750 – 1811), Roman-catholic priest, writer and educator, an enthusiastic national revivalist and promoter of a Slovak language. He was one of a group of personalities in the era of enlightenment, who, headed by Anton Bernolák, created the movement for Slovak national revival and undertook to codify Slovak as a written language. Fándly was aware of the need to provide ordinary people with an education and considered preaching to be an important way of passing on knowledge to his flock. He summarized his ideas in a voluminous work entitled "Príhodné a sváteční kázne" (Casual and Feast-day Sermons). In books: "Pilní domajší a poľní hospodár" (Hard-working Domestic and Agricultural Master), "O úhoroch a včelách" (On Fallow-ground and Bees), "Zelinkár" (Folk-medicine Practitioner), he not only conveyed simple recipes for becoming better farmers, but also the latest knowledge of contemporary scholars and of the cultural heritage of former generations. He explained and advocated the ecclesiastical-religious reforms of the Emperor Joseph II, in his instructive and amusing work: "Dúverná zmlúva medzi mníchom a diabľom" (Discussion between a Monk and a Devil).



Designer:
Michal Gavula
 Material:
Ag 750, Cu 250
 Weight:
20 g
 Diameter:
34 mm
 Edge:
 inscription: **"NIE SILOU ANI MOCOUCU ALE MOJÍM DUCHOM"**
 (Not by might, or by power, but by spirit) and an ornament
 Number of pieces minted:
10,600 standard
1,600 proof
 Demonetized:
700 standard
 Date of issue:
September 6, 2000
 Regulation No.:
279/2000 Coll.

5000 Sk



Designer:
Patrik Kovačovský
Material:
obverse – trimetal:
Ag, Au, Pt 999
reverse – Ag 999
Weight:
37.63 g
Ag 31.10 g (1 oz),
Au 6.22 g (1/5 oz),
Pt 0.31 g (1/100 oz)
Shape:
curved sided triangle
Diameter:
50 mm
(described circle)
Au 24 mm,
Pt 5 mm
Edge:
plain
Number of
pieces minted:
8,000 proof
Date of issue:
December 20, 2000
Regulation No.:
419/2000 Coll.

The year 2001 represents an exceptional temporal milestone in the history of mankind. It is the first year of the twenty first century and the first year of the third millennium. The beginning of the new millennium is often connected with ideas about the future of humanity and a vision of progress in all areas of human knowledge. The beginning of the millennium is also an occasion for seeking an answer to the question of the meaning of existence of society and the individual.

500 Sk



Ongoing evolution of civilization and knowledge in all spheres of human activity, and rapid technological and scientific progress have yielded a number of good things. However, there is still a host of problems to deal with, such as the threat of abuse of human knowledge, the need to preserve the environment and to help the worst poverty-stricken countries of the world. As we enter the new millennium, we hope it will be one marked by greater humanity and tolerance, with conflicts solved peacefully, and a stronger feeling of responsibility for everything we are going to leave for the generations to come.

Designer:
Patrik Kovačovský
Material:
Ag 999
Weight:
31.10 g (1 oz)
Shape:
curved sided triangle
Diameter:
45 mm
(described circle)
Edge:
plain
Number of
pieces minted:
13,000 standard
4,000 proof
Demonetized:
400 standard
Date of issue:
October 15, 2001
Regulation No.:
395/2001 Coll.

2001

PROTECTION OF NATURE AND LANDSCAPE MALÁ FATRA NATIONAL PARK

500 Sk



Designer:
Patrik Kovačovský
Material:
Ag 925, Cu 75
Weight:
33.63 g
Diameter:
40 mm
Edge:
relief inscription
**“OCHRANA PRÍRODY
A KRAJINY”**
(Protection of nature and
landscape)
and mountains
*Number of
pieces minted:*
**10,200 standard
1,800 proof**
Demonetized:
400 standard
Date of issue:
June 25, 2001
Regulation No.:
176/2001 Coll.

The Malá Fatra National Park is a remote mountain area in north-western Slovakia. It was created in 1988, has an area of 22,630 hectares, and varied topography. It is a home to many animal and plant species. The mountain chain is approximately 23 kilometres long and 13 kilometres wide. The highest peak is Veľký Fatranský Kriváň (1709 m). Veľký Rozsutec (1610 m), however, dominates the landscape and is one of the most beautiful Slovak mountains. The lowest point is Hradský potok creek (358 m) in the Strečnianska tiesňava gorge, and the highest waterfall is Šútovský vodopád (38 m). The area is used for recreation and sports, and the most visited place is Vrátna valley. Attractions in the area include Strečno and Starhrad castles, folk-architecture at Terchová, Štefanová and Zázrivá villages, and the story of Jánošík, the Slovak Robin Hood, who actually lived in the area.

2001

THE 80th ANNIVERSARY OF THE BIRTH OF ALEXANDER DUBČEK

200 Sk



Alexander Dubček (1921 – 1992) was a popular and prominent Slovak politician. He became a symbol of struggle against totalitarian rule, and for freedom, democracy and social solidarity. He played a leading part in the Czechoslovak Spring of 1968, a turbulent time leading to democratisation of political, economic and social life. This did not last long, however, as this positive development came to an end when Warsaw Pact troops invaded Czechoslovakia on 21 August 1968. In April 1969, Dubček was dismissed from his leading position and was subsequently excluded from public life. For almost two decades, he was under relentless surveillance by the state security service. But he never gave up, constantly writing protest letters to state and parliamentary authorities and staying in contact with foreign institutions. In November 1989, he was back in the spotlight with other key figures in the democratic revolution, which toppled the communist regime in Czechoslovakia. He went on to chair the Czechoslovak Federal Assembly for some time, and stayed on as an MP after 1992. On 7 November 1992 he died from injuries he received in a tragic car accident.

Designer:
Anton Gábrik
(obverse)
Ladislav Kozák
(reverse)
Material:
Ag 750, Cu 250
Weight:
20 g
Diameter:
34 mm
Edge:
inscription:
**“ ♡ ĽUDSKOSŤ
♡ SLOBODA
♡ DEMOKRACIA ”**
(Humanity, freedom,
democracy)
*Number of
pieces minted:*
**12,800 standard
3,000 proof**
Demonetized:
300 standard
Date of issue:
November 23, 2001
Regulation No.:
458/2001 Coll.

2002

UNESCO WORLD HERITAGE

VLKOLÍNEC

FOLK ARCHITECTURE RESERVE

5000 Sk

UNESCO WORLD HERITAGE

VLKOLÍNEC

FOLK ARCHITECTURE RESERVE

2002

200 Sk



Designer:
Mária Poldaufová
 Material:
Au 900, Ag 75, Cu 25
 Weight:
9,5 g
 Diameter:
26 mm
 Edge:
milled
 Number of
 pieces minted:
7,200 proof
 Date of issue:
December 12, 2001
 Regulation No.:
454/2001 Coll.

The village of Vlkolíneč is situated within the boundary of the town of Ružomberok in the Liptov Basin in northern Slovakia. It is a remarkably well-preserved settlement with wooden log architecture, typical of the mountainous and neighbouring areas. Since 1977, it has been a folk architecture monument reserve. It is not an open-air museum of folk architecture, but still a living village.

Vlkolíneč has 45 authentic farmhouses with many old-style constructional elements. The buildings also include a belfry built of logs in 1770 and a covered well dated from 1860. The village lies snugly in the countryside on the edge of the Veľká Fatra mountains, under Sidorovo hill. At present, the UNESCO World Heritage List includes five Slovak sites, including Vlkolíneč Folk Architecture Reserve, which was added in 1993.

Designer:
Pavel Károly
 Material:
Ag 750, Cu 250
 Weight:
20 g
 Diameter:
34 mm
 Edge:
 inscription
**“WORLD HERITAGE –
 PATRIMOINE
 MONDIAL”**
 Number of
 pieces minted:
**11,500 standard
 2,800 proof**
 Demonetized:
900 standard
 Date of issue:
June 10, 2002
 Regulation No.:
153/2002 Coll.

2002

THE 100th ANNIVERSARY OF THE BIRTH OF ĽUDOVÍT FULLA

200 Sk



Designer:
Emil Fulka
Material:
Ag 750, Cu 250
Weight: 20 g
Diameter: 34 mm
Edge:
inscription
“ĽUDOVÍT FULLA – MALIAR – GRAFIK – ILLUSTRÁTOR”
(Ľudovít Fulla – painter – graphic artist – illustrator)
Number of pieces minted:
11,300 standard
2,400 proof
Demonetized:
1,800 standard
Date of issue:
February 25, 2002
Regulation No.:
22/2002 Coll.

Ľudovít Fulla (1902 – 1980), painter, graphic artist, illustrator, stage designer, and fine-arts teacher, is an important representative of Slovak fine art. Through his work, he contributed significantly to the formation of Slovak modern painting. Fulla's artistic style is marked by a lyricism, based on flat decorative effects, and a knowledge of folk art, east-Slavic icons, and modern art in general. He participated in several international exhibitions and contributed greatly to making Slovak art better known abroad. He has been awarded several Slovak and international prizes. His painting “Song and Work” was awarded the Grand Prix at the 1937 World Exhibition in Paris; it served as a model for the Gobelin tapestry that was granted a gold medal at the World Exhibition EXPO 58 in Brussels. He acquired an international reputation for his avant-garde stage designs and for his illustrations of children’s books. The Ľudovít Fulla Gallery, part of the Slovak National Gallery has a permanent exhibition of his works at Ružomberok.

THE 100th ANNIVERSARY OF THE BIRTH OF IMRICH KARVAŠ

2003

200 Sk



Designer:
Miroslav Ronai
Material:
Ag 750, Cu 250
Weight: 20 g
Diameter: 34 mm
Edge:
inscription
“NÁRODOHOSPODÁR – HUMANISTA – EURÓPAN”
(Economist – Humanist – European)
Number of pieces minted:
9,800 standard
3,000 proof
Demonetized:
900 standard
Date of issue:
February 25, 2003
Regulation No.:
35/2003 Coll.

Imrich Karvaš (1903 – 1981) – economist, jurist, university professor, and publicist – was not only an outstanding, internationally acknowledged expert, but also a great humanist and patriot. He became an important figure in the field of economic policy and its implementation. He was a co-founder of journal Politika (Politics) and editor of the Hospodárske rozhľady (Economic Perspectives) monthly. He published 13 monographs, a large number of articles, and gave lectures in Europe and the USA. In 1938 he became a minister in the government of Czechoslovakia. From 1939 to 1944 he served as governor of the Slovak National Bank (SNB) and contributed significantly to the favourable development of the Slovak economy during the difficult war period. As the Governor of the SNB and Chairman of the Central Supplies Office, he was involved in preparations for the Slovak National Uprising, arrested by the fascists and sentenced to death. After the liberation, he played an important part in rebuilding the economy of Slovakia. He refused to cooperate with the communist regime, and, later on, was falsely accused of espionage and treason and thrown in prison. He was granted amnesty in 1960, and rehabilitated in full as late as 1969.

2003

10 000 Sk

THE 10th ANNIVERSARY OF THE BIRTH OF THE SLOVAK REPUBLIC



Designer:
Ludmila Cvengrošová
Material:
**Gold blank – Au 900, Ag 75, Cu 25
Palladium blank – Pd 999/1000**
Weight:
**18.835 g
Au – 15.55 g (1/2 oz)
Pd – 1.555 g (1/20 oz)**
Shape:
square
Dimension:
**29,5 x 29,5 mm
Palladium blank
diameter – 11.0 mm**
Edge:
interrupted milled
Number of
pieces minted:
6,000 proof
Date of issue:
December 16, 2002
Regulation No.:
663/2002 Coll.



The political and social crisis in Czecho-Slovakia culminated in November 1989 in the fall of the communist regime. The process of democratic revolution facilitated crucial social and economic reforms. It also led to a new form of constitution, which, due to the different views of the Slovak and Czech ruling parties at the time, led to the dissolution of the Czechoslovak Federation on 25 November 1992.

THE 10th ANNIVERSARY OF THE BIRTH OF THE SLOVAK REPUBLIC

2003

1000 Sk



Designer:
Miloš Vavro
Material:
Ag 999/1000
Weight:
62.207 g (2 oz)
Shape:
square
Dimension:
43.6 x 43.6 mm
Edge:
interrupted milled
Number of
pieces minted:
10,000 proof
Date of issue:
May 19, 2003
Regulation No.:
**662/2002
and 94/2003 Coll.**

The Slovak Republic as a sovereign state came into being on 1 January 1993. Since the very beginning of its existence it had been necessary to solve complex economic problems, including the introduction of a new currency, urgent creation of a system of economic and political institutions and establishment of the new state on the international scene. At present we can state that the Slovak Republic was successful in its integration into the international cooperation. Already in its first year the Slovak Republic had become a member of the United Nations, the Council of Europe, and had signed the European Community Association Agreement. In 2000 it became a member of the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development to join a group of the 30 most developed countries of the world. Since 2004 the Slovak Republic has been the member state of the European Union.

2003

10th ANNIVERSARY OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF SLOVAKIA AND THE SLOVAK CURRENCY

20 Sk

Material:
Ag 925, Cu 75
Dimension:
27.1 x 50.6 mm
Weight:
24.48 g

50 Sk

Material:
Ag 925, Cu 75
Dimension:
28.2 x 52.8 mm
Weight:
26.63 g

100 Sk

Material:
Ag 925, Cu 75
Dimension:
29.3 x 55.0 mm
Weight:
28.87 g

200 Sk

Material:
Ag 925, Cu 75
Dimension:
30.4 x 57.2 mm
Weight:
31.21 g

500 Sk

Material:
Ag 925, Cu 75
Dimension:
31.5 x 59.4 mm
Weight:
33.63 g



On 1 January 1993, the day of the origin of the independent Slovak Republic, the National Bank of Slovakia was established and began to fulfil the roles of the central bank. One of the most urgent tasks was to prepare the new Slovak currency, and, on 8 February 1993, the Slovak koruna was introduced. On this day, the first Slovak coin, of face value 10 Sk, was issued. The first banknote, of nominal value 50 Sk, was put into circulation on 30 August 1993, and the banknotes with other face values gradually followed. All seven Slovak banknotes were designed by academic painter Jozef Bubák. Their artistic conception was

SET OF COMMEMORATIVE COINS WITH THE MOTIFS OF SLOVAK BANKNOTES



based on a combination of modern and traditional banknote design combined with a high level of technical protection of the banknotes against counterfeiting. The obverse sides of the banknotes were devoted to the most important personalities, who were active in the territory of present-day Slovakia during more than a thousand years of history and substantially contributed to the formation of the Slovak nation: Pribina, the Prince of Nitra (20 Sk), St. Cyril and Methodius (50 Sk), Madonna by Master Paul of Levoča (100 Sk), Anton Bernolák (200 Sk), Ľudovít Štúr (500 Sk), Andrej Hlinka (1000 Sk) and Milan Rastislav Štefánik (5000 Sk). The reverse sides bore places and motifs connected with their lives and activities.

1000 Sk

Material:
Ag 925, Cu 75
Au 999/1000
Dimension:
32.6 x 61.6 mm
Weight of Ag blank:
43.91 g
Weight of Au blank:
0.28 g
Coin weight:
44.19 g

5000 Sk

Material:
Ag 925, Cu 75
Au 999/1000
Dimension:
33.4 x 63.8 mm
Weight of Ag blank:
46.65 g
Weight of Au blank:
0.594 g, 0.370 g
Coin weight:
47.614 g

Authors of relief transcription:
Obverse sides:
Štefan Novotný
Reverse sides:
Mária Poldaufová
Gross weight of precious metals in the set:
236.624 g
Net weight of precious metals in the set:
217.7265 g Ag (7 oz) 1.244 g Au (1/25 oz)
Edge:
milled
Number of sets minted:
6,000 proof
Date of issue:
December 19, 2003
Regulation No.:
431/2003 Coll.

2003

THE 150th ANNIVERSARY OF THE BIRTH OF JOZEF ŠKULTÉTY

200 Sk



Designer: **Miroslav Ronai**
Material: **Ag 750, Cu 250**
Weight: **20 g**
Diameter: **34 mm**
Edge: inscription
"VYTRVALOSŤ A VERNOSŤ NÁRODNÉMU IDEÁLU"
(Endurance and faith in the national ideal)
and an ornament
Number of pieces minted: **8,800 standard**
2,700 proof
Demonetized: **500 standard**
Date of issue: **November 3, 2003**
Regulation No.: **200/2003 Coll.**

Jozef Škultéty (1853 – 1948) – literary critic and historian, writer, linguist, editor, translator and publicist, lifelong administrator of the Matica Slovenská cultural association and professor – was one of the leading personalities of the Slovak national movement and an enthusiastic campaigner for Slovak national life and culture. He began with the publication of short stories; though, the more important are his literary critical and literary historical works. In the magazines "Slovenské pohľady" and "Národné noviny" he presented and critically judged works of contemporary and older Slovak writers as well as Slav and other world literature. He devoted himself also to historic works. He was engaged in linguistics, and concentrated on Slovak grammar and linguistic norm. He undertook a study trip to Russia, established ties of friendship with outstanding Russian, Serbian, Polish and Swedish personalities, who paid him return visits. In his work, he had a direct influence on developments in political, cultural, literary and scientific life in Slovakia.

2004

THE 200th ANNIVERSARY OF THE DEATH OF WOLFGANG KEMPELEN

200 Sk



Designer: **Miroslav Ronai**
Material: **Ag 750, Cu 250**
Weight: **20 g**
Diameter: **34 mm**
Edge: inscription
"VYNÁLEZCA – TECHNIK – KONŠTRUKTÉR"
(Inventor – Technician – Designer)
Number of pieces minted: **8,000 standard**
3,200 proof
Date of issue: **March 15, 2004**
Regulation No.: **84/2004 Coll.**

Wolfgang Kempelen (1734 – 1804) – inventor, engineer, technician and pioneer in the area of phonetics – was one of the leading scholars of his time. He held various important official posts in Austria-Hungary, becoming the secretary and later also the councillor of the Royal Hungarian Chamber in Bratislava. He used his extraordinary scientific and technical abilities to create complex machines and equipment. He constructed a fountain in the park of Schönbrunn Palace in Vienna, created a system for drawing water for Bratislava Castle, built irrigation facilities in the area of Žitný Ostrov near Bratislava, modernized the technical equipment of salt mines and made a writing machine for the blind. He was especially famous for the automatic chess machine of 1770 and later also an automatic speaking machine, which attracted the general public and became world famous attractions. He also published a pioneering scientific work about the mechanism of human speech, in which he dealt with the origin of speech, and the anatomy and physiology of the speech organs.

2004

THE ENTRY OF THE SLOVAK REPUBLIC TO THE EUROPEAN UNION

10 000 Sk



Designer:
Štefan Novotný (obverse)
Ján Černaj (reverse)
 Material:
 Au, Pd 999
 Weight:
 24.8828 g
 Au 12.4414 g (2/5 oz)
 Pd 12.4414 g (2/5 oz)
 Shape:
pentagon
 Diameter:
 40 mm
 (described circle)
 23 mm – gold blank
 Edge:
milled
 Number of
 pieces minted:
 7,200 proof
 Date of issue:
May 3, 2004
 Regulation No.:
 219/2004 Coll.

The European Union is the result of the European integration process, which began after World War II. The European Community for Coal and Steel (1951), the European Community for Nuclear Energy and the European Economic Community (1957) were the forerunners of the EU. The founding countries – Belgium, France, the Netherlands, Luxembourg, Germany and Italy – were gradually joined by Denmark, Ireland, Great Britain (1973), Greece (1981), and Spain and Portugal (1986). Finland, Austria and Sweden joined the EU after its establishment. The designation "European Union" was adopted in February 1992, when the Treaty on European Union was signed in Maastricht.

THE ENTRY OF THE SLOVAK REPUBLIC TO THE EUROPEAN UNION

2004

200 Sk



Designer:
Patrik Kovačovský
 Material:
 Ag 750, Cu 250
 Weight:
 20 g
 Diameter:
 34 mm
 Edge:
 inscription
**"ROZŠÍRENIE
 EURÓPSKEJ ÚNIE
 O DESAŤ KRAJÍN"**
 (The enlargement of the European Union by ten countries) and a star
 Number of
 pieces minted:
 10,500 standard
 4,700 proof
 Date of issue:
May 3, 2004
 Regulation No.:
 228/2004 Coll.

The European Union is based on the principles of freedom, democracy and the respect for human rights. Its elementary goal is to support sustainable and balanced economic and social progress, especially through the establishment of a zone free of internal borders through the strengthening of economic and social cohesion and through the introduction of an economic and monetary union with a single currency. On 1 May 2004, the largest expansion of the European Union in its history took place and the 15 member countries were joined by ten new ones – Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Estonia, Lithuania, Latvia, Hungary, Malta, Poland, Slovakia and Slovenia.

2004

200 Sk

UNESCO WORLD HERITAGE
BARDEJOV TOWN CONSERVATION
RESERVE



Designer:
Ján Černaj
Material:
Ag 750 Cu 250
Weight:
20 g
Diameter:
34 mm
Edge:
inscription
**"WORLD HERITAGE
- PATRIMOINE
MONDIAL"**
Number of
pieces minted:
**8,400 standard
3,600 proof**
Date of issue:
August 30, 2004
Regulation No.:
400/2004 Coll.

Bardejov, the centre of upper Šariš region, is situated in the northeastern part of Slovakia. The developed craft production and trade supported by royal privileges was the main source of prosperity of the royal borough of Bardejov. The result of the prosperity in the 14th and 15th centuries was the rich secular and ecclesiastical architecture that gives the town, even today, a medieval appearance. In 1986, the town of Bardejov was awarded the European Historic Monument Protection Medal. In 2000, the historic town centre including the well-preserved buildings of the Jewish synagogue and ritual baths was inscribed on the UNESCO World Heritage List.

UNESCO WORLD HERITAGE
BARDEJOV TOWN CONSERVATION
RESERVE

2004

5000 Sk



Designer:
Milan Virčík
Material:
Au 900, Ag 75, Cu 25
Weight:
9.5 g
Diameter:
26 mm
Edge:
milled
Number of
pieces minted:
6,300 proof
Date of issue:
December 21, 2004
Regulation No.:
602/2004 Coll.

The most valuable building is the historic Church of St. Egidius. Its eleven Gothic altars with panel paintings forming the altar wings are unique in the world. Worth of attention is the historic square bordered by Gothic and Renaissance town houses and the town hall from the beginning of the 16th century. Its architecture is an example of the penetration of Early-Renaissance style into the Late-Gothic shape of the building. The Gothic fortification is one of the best-preserved bulwarks within the European context.

2004

THE 300th ANNIVERSARY OF THE BIRTH OF JÁN ANDREJ SEGNER

200 Sk



Designer:
Mária Poldaufová
Material:
Ag 900, Cu 100
Weight:
18 g
Diameter:
34 mm
Edge:
inscription
“VYNÁLEZCA – FYZIK – MATEMATIK – PEDAGÓG”
(Inventor – Physicist – Mathematician – Pedagogue)
Number of pieces minted:
8,000 standard
3,300 proof
Date of issue:
January 18, 2005
Regulation No.:
589/2004 Coll.

Ján Andrej Segner (1704 – 1777) – a native of Bratislava, physician, physicist, teacher and inventor – was one of the important scientists and engineers of the 18th century. His most outstanding achievements were in the fields of mechanics and hydromechanics. He became known as the inventor of the co-called Segner Wheel, which was set into rotation by the reactive force of water pouring from bent pipes. The wheel was improved by his contemporary Leonard Euler. This invention led to the construction of water turbines, and, later on, also of rockets. Remarkable are Segner’s works dealing with the shape of the drop of water under the influence forces in air, treatise on convex and concave surfaces of liquids and forces coming into effect therein as well as his discoveries in optics and astronomy. He was a successful teacher at the universities of Jena, Göttingen and Halle. His textbooks for mathematics and physics were ones of the most looked after and of which several editions were issued.

PROTECTION OF NATURE AND LANDSCAPE SLOVENSKÝ KRAS NATIONAL PARK

2005

500 Sk



Designer:
Mária Poldaufová
Material:
Ag 925, Cu 75
Weight:
33.63 g
Diameter:
40 mm
Edge:
relief inscription
“OCHRANA PRÍRODY A KRAJINY”
(Protection of nature and landscape) and a flower
Number of pieces minted:
8,500 standard
3,600 proof
Date of issue:
March 31, 2005
Regulation No.:
52/2005 Z. z.

Slovenský Kras National Park is located in the southwest part of Slovenské Rudohorie mountain chain. It was established on 1 March 2002 on an area of 34,611 hectares and is the largest karst territory in Slovakia. It is characterized by numerous karst formations, the canyon type valleys of the Slaná river and the Štítnický stream, as well as caves and chasms. This area also contains the Zádielska and Hájska gulches and the famous and frequently visited Gombasecká, Jasovská and Dómica caves. Silická Ladnica, a chasm permanently adorned with ice, is a rarity. The diversity of flora makes it one of the richest regions of Central Europe; well known for example is the rare dog’s tooth violet (*Eruthronium Dens-Canis*). From a botanical aspect, most important are the endemic plants, such as *Onosma Turnense* and *Draba Lasiocarpa*. The national park encompasses one of the most significant ornithological territories within Slovakia and other fauna is also represented in abundance. The presence here of all 24 kinds of bats from the territory of Slovakia is notable.

2005

200 Sk

BRATISLAVA CORONATIONS THE 350th ANNIVERSARY OF THE CORONATION OF LEOPOLD I



Designer:
Mária Poldaufová
Material:
Ag 900, Cu 100
Weight:
18 g
Diameter:
34 mm
Edge:
inscription
**“BRATISLAVSKÉ
KORUNOVÁCIE”**
(Bratislava coronations)
and a royal crown
Number of
pieces minted:
8,900 standard
4,800 proof
Date of issue:
July 13, 2005
Regulation No.:
288/2005 Coll.



In the first third of the 16th century, Hungary was threatened by the plundering raids of the Turks. After the tragic battle at Mohacs in 1526, the Turks were quickly advancing within the country. After the Turkish occupation of the capital Buda, the Hungarian Parliament decided in 1536 that the new capital and coronation city of Hungary would be Pressburg (today's Bratislava). During 1563-1830, eleven Hungarian kings and eight royal wives were crowned here. The Archbishop of Esztergom, the supreme church dignitary of the country, assisted by other church and secular dignitaries, usually crowned the King.

BRATISLAVA CORONATIONS THE 350th ANNIVERSARY OF THE CORONATION OF LEOPOLD I

2005

5000 Sk



Designer:
Karol Ličko (obverse),
Michal Gavula (reverse)
Material:
Au 900, Ag 75, Cu 25
Weight:
9.5 g
Diameter:
26 mm
Edge:
milled
Number of
pieces minted:
5,000 proof
Date of issue:
December 15, 2005
Regulation No.:
511/2005 Coll.

Leopold I, son of Ferdinand III, barely 15 years old, was crowned in Pressburg on 27 June 1655 as the sixth of the Hungarian kings. His reign, which began in 1657 and lasted till his death in 1705, was marked by several anti-Habsburg uprisings and especially by the anti-Turkish wars. The Turks suffered their worst defeats and were chased from Hungary. The Habsburg monarchy, which until that time had been no more than a free union of Central European countries, established a firm base and became a leading European monarchy.

2005

THE BRATISLAVA PEACE TREATY 200th ANNIVERSARY OF THE SIGNING

200 Sk



Designer:
Pavel Károly
Material:
Ag 900, Cu 100
Weight:
18 g
Diameter:
34 mm
Edge:
inscription
26 DECEMBER •
5 NIVOSE AN 14
Number of
pieces minted:
5,100 standard
3,400 proof
Date of issue:
December 23, 2005
Regulation No.:
549/2005 Coll.

The wars led by Napoleon Bonaparte from 1796 to 1815, also affected the western part of the Slovak territory, which was at that time a part of the Habsburg Monarchy. Napoleon's army marched to Slovakia for the first time in the lead up to the battle known as The Battle of the Three Emperors, which took place on 2 December 1805 at Austerlitz (Slavkov). Napoleon's army defeated the armies of Francis I, the Austrian emperor, and Alexander I, the Russian tsar. The allies suffered huge losses and Austria was forced to capitulate. The final peace negotiations between Austrian and French diplomats took place at the end of December 1805 in Bratislava (Pressburg at that time). The peace treaty was signed on 26 December 1805 at the Classicistic residence of Estergom's archbishop, which is nowadays known as the Primate's Palace. The Austrian side was represented by archduke Johan Joseph Lichtenstein and count Ignác Gyulai, and the French side by French foreign minister Charles Maurice Talleyrand-Périgord. The concluded treaty contained harsh conditions for Austria and changed the political map of Europe. Austria lost its influence in Germany, was stripped of all its territories in Italy: Dalmatia, Tirol and Vorarlberg. It had to pay war reparations amounting to 40 million guildens. Only the Vienna Congress in 1815 ended the coalition wars and led to the subsequent arrangement of European circumstances.

PROTECTION OF NATURE AND LANDSCAPE MURÁNSKA PLANINA NATIONAL PARK

2006

500 Sk



Muránska Planina National Park is located on the dividing line between Central and Eastern Slovakia, in the west part of Slovenské Rudohorie Mountain Chain. It was declared in 1997 on an area of 20,318 hectares. The Park is an extraordinary valuable natural landscape, relatively little affected by civilisation.

On its territory, four geomorphologic units meet together: Veporské Vrchy Mountain, Spiš-Gemer Carst, Stolické Vrchy Mountain, and Horehronské Podolie Valley. As a result, both carst and non-carst formations are very diverse. Under the influence of water, deep valleys developed in limestone and dolomites, such as impressive Javorníková Dolina Valley with several waterfalls. Many caves, sinking and reemerging streams, and external carst formations are to be found in the Park. The local flora is rich, with abundant alpine and sub-alpine species. The most characteristic plant is Lykovec muránsky (*Daphne arbuscula*), an endemit of the Muránska Planina Plateau that does not grow in any other place in the world. Also fauna is represented in abundance. The half-wild breeding of Muráň norik horses at Veľká Lúka is typical.



Designer:
Karol Ličko
Material:
Ag 925, Cu 75
Weight:
33.63 g
Diameter:
40 mm
Edge:
relief inscription
“OCHRANA PRÍRODY
A KRAJINY”
(Protection of Nature
and Landscape)
and a stylized flower
of *Daphne arbuscula*
Number of
pieces minted:
4,300 standard
2,800 proof
Date of issue:
March 30, 2006
Regulation No.:
88/2006 Coll.



The coin was included
in the programme
„the joined issues
of Europe”.

THE 200th ANNIVERSARY OF THE BIRTH OF KAROL KUZMÁNY



Karol Kuzmány (1806 –1866) writer, church dignitary, pedagogue and deputy chairman of Matica Slovenská (the Slovak Cultural Society) was one of the central personalities of the national, literary and religious life in Slovakia in the 19th century. He served at the side of the "Štúrovci" (the generation of young Slovak intelligentsia around Ludovít Štúr, the great Slovak revivalist) in the Slovak national movement. In 1849 he was a member of the delegation which submitted the document with the national and state-legal requirements of Slovaks to Emperor Franz Joseph I. He actively participated in the establishment of Matica Slovenská in 1863; he became its first deputy chairman and played an important role in the universal development of its activities. He also contributed to the establishment of the first gymnasium (secondary school) in Martin. He was an initiator and organizer of literary activities and the publisher of Hronka, the literary magazine (1836 – 1838). He is the author of the theoretical work *O kráse* (On beauty), 1836, the poetic composition *Bžela*, 1836, and the philosophical novel *Ladislav*, 1838. He also devoted himself to spiritual poetry, religious work and translations of world literature. In 1859 his proposal for the organization of the Evangelical Church in Hungary was implemented through the Imperial Protestant Patent.

Designer:
Mária Poldaufová
Material:
Ag 900, Cu 100
Weight:
18 g
Diameter:
34 mm
Edge:
inscription
**"KŤO ZA PRAVDU HORÍ
V SVÄTEJ OBETI..."**
(Who burns for the truth in
the holy sacrifice)
Number of
pieces minted:
4,900 standard
12,450 proof
Date of issue:
September 26, 2006
Regulation No.:
448/2006 Coll.

GREAT MORAVIAN RULER MOJMÍR II



Mojmír II, the elder of the two sons of the Great Moravian ruler Svätopluk I, was born after 871 and became the Prince of Great Moravia after his father's death in 894. The young ruler failed to keep the large empire intact. Over time, he lost several territories. In 896 Hungarians settled down as allies in the Great Moravian region along the Tisa river. The country was affected by conflicts between Mojmír and his brother Svätopluk II, who was supported by Bavarians. Their military confrontation ended in 899 with Mojmír's victory, but left his army weakened. The arrival of three papal legates, who ordained a new Moravian archbishop and three bishops, was a major success. The country's own church jurisdiction supported the ruler. However, as more Hungarians streamed into the Tisa basin, their alliance with the Moravians came to an end and they attacked Great Moravia in 900. Mojmír dropped his disputes with Bavarians to form an anti-Hungarian alliance in 901. However, a sweeping Hungarian raid in 906 left the Great Moravian state shattered. It is likely that Mojmír II, the last known ruler of Great Moravia, died defending his country around 906.

Designer:
Miroslav Ronai
Material:
Au 900, Ag 75, Cu 25
Weight:
9.5 g
Diameter:
26 mm
Edge:
milled
Number of
pieces minted:
4,000 proof
Date of issue:
November 21, 2006
Regulation No.:
556/2006 Coll.



2007

200 Sk

THE 200th ANNIVERSARY OF THE BIRTH OF JOZEF MAXIMILIÁN PETZVAL



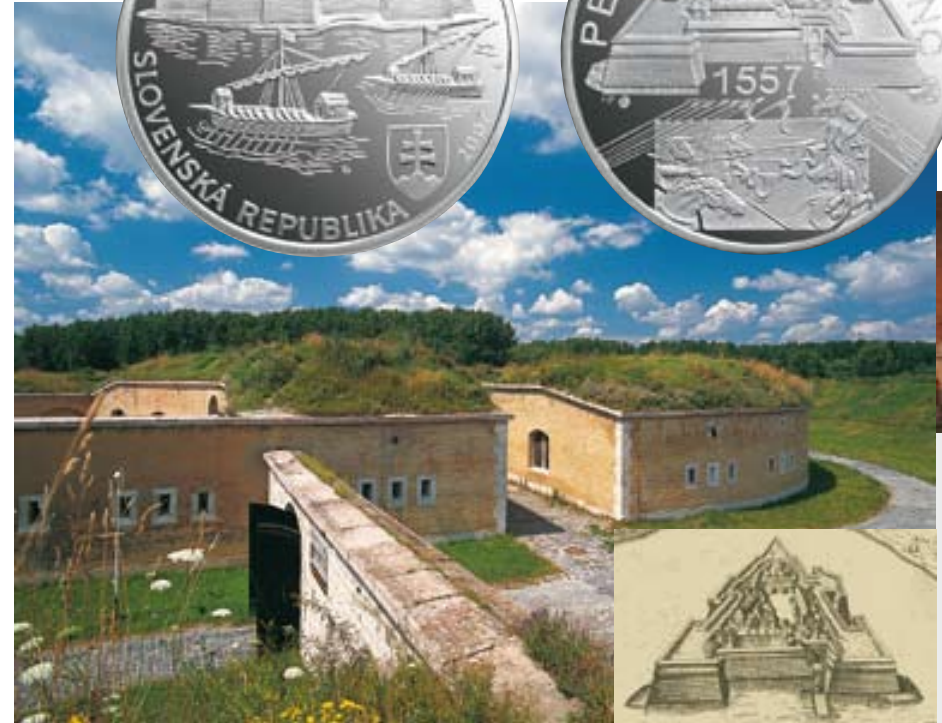
Designer:
Karol Ličko
Material:
Ag 900, Cu 100
Weight:
18 g
Diameter:
34 mm
Edge:
inscription
**PRIEKOPNÍK
MODERNEJ OPTIKY
A FOTOGRAFIE**
(Pioneer of modern optics and photography)
Number of
pieces minted:
**4,700 standard
2,500 proof**
Date of issue:
9. 1. 2007
Regulation No.:
617/2006 Coll.

Jozef Maximilián Petzval (6. 1. 1807 - 17. 9. 1891) - physicist, mathematician, university professor, inventor, pioneer of modern optics and photography, was an important representative of 19th century science and technology. His scientific and research work was devoted especially to optics. His main contribution was calculation of the correction of optical systems and calculation of complex optical systems. In 1840, he calculated the parameters for a new, substantially improved portrait lens, and later also the parameters for a landscape lens. These inventions substantially widened the possibilities for photography. He perfected the microscope and telescope, and constructed a projecting lens with great luminosity. He contributed to the development of acoustics, created the theory of the oscillation of stretched strings and concerned himself with analytic mechanics, especially with questions of the stability of bridges, funiculars and high buildings. He wrote a work about differential equations, many expert studies and articles. He was a member of the Academy in Vienna and of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences.

THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE OLD FORTRESS AT KOMÁRNO - THE 450th ANNIVERSARY

2007

500 Sk



Designer:
Karol Ličko
(obverse)
Mária Poldaufová
(reverse)
Material:
Ag 925, Cu 75
Weight:
33.63 g
Diameter:
40 mm
Edge:
relief inscription
NEC ARTE NEC MARTE
(neither by lies nor by force and COMORRA) Komárno
Number of pieces minted:
**4,600 standard
2,600 proof**
Date of issue:
15. 5. 2007
Regulation No.:
183/2007 Coll.

Komárno, a town situated at the confluence of the Danube and Vah rivers, is one of the oldest settlements in the Carpathian Basin. In the 16th century, it lay on the border of the Habsburg Monarchy and the Osman Empire. Therefore, in the first half of the 16th century, under the rule of Ferdinand I, the medieval Komárno Royal Castle was rebuilt into a well defended fortress. The ruler probably commissioned Pietro Ferrabocso, an important Italian architect, painter and sculptor, to draw up the project. He designed a state-of-the-art polygonal bastion system. The construction of the Renaissance anti-Turkish fortress began in 1546 under the guidance of Italian builders, and was completed in 1557. In the 17th century, the Old Fortress was expanded by the New Fortress and the advanced bridgeheads behind the banks of the Danube and Vah rivers. In the 19th century, it was used as a basis for the construction of a large defence system, which became the largest, strongest defence structure of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy, and one which was never captured. With regard to its architectonic and historical value, it is one of the most important historic fortifications in the world.

THE 100th ANNIVERSARY OF THE DEATH OF ANDREJ KMEŤ



Designer:
Štefan Novotný
Material:
Ag 900, Cu 100
Weight:
18 g
Diameter:
34 mm
Edge:
inscription
**POZNÁVAJME KRAJE
SVOJE A POZNÁME
SAMÝCH SEBA**
(Discover native heath
and we'll know ourselves)
Number of
pieces minted:
4,000 standard
3,400 proof
Date of issue:
12. 2. 2008
Regulation No.:
498/2007 Coll.

Andrej Kmeť (19. 11. 1841 - 16. 2. 1908) - priest, patriot and amateur scientist - botanist, archaeologist, ethnographer and museum scientist, was one of the last polyhistorians in Slovak national history. He was one of the leading representatives and organizers of scientific and cultural life, and is regarded as the founder of museum collecting in Slovakia. He initiated the establishment of the Slovak Museum Society at Turcianský Sv. Martin in 1893 and served as its first chairman until the end of his life. He rendered outstanding services in the process of building the Slovak National Museum at Turcianský Sv. Martin in 1906 - 1907, and donated to the museum his extensive collections. The most valuable include a herbarium with more than 77,000 specimens, and bone remnants of a mammoth. He was the author of a large number of popular and specialist articles and books. He was interested in ethnography, folklore and Slovak folk art, which he also promoted abroad. He achieved his greatest successes in botany, and discovered various plants, which bear his name. He was a member of several domestic and international scientific societies.

PROTECTION OF NATURE AND LANDSCAPE – LOW TATRAS NATIONAL PARK



The Low Tatras were declared a National Park in 1978 on a territory covering nearly 73 thousand hectares. Its wildlife and natural landscapes rank it among the most significant geographic regions in Slovakia. An extensive system of karst topography is found across its territory. Among the most outstanding karst valleys belong Janska dolina and Demanovská dolina, which contain the deepest and longest system of caves in Slovakia. The colorful geologic structure of the landscape, which ranges from 355 to 2043 meters above sea level, the uneven relief and long-time use of the land create conditions for a variety of diverse biotopes and many species of fauna and flora. The populations of brown bear, gray wolf, Eurasian lynx, golden eagle, black grouse, wood grouse, hazel grouse, pygmy owl and Tengmalm's owl living here are crucial for the existence of these species in Slovakia. Among the flora, the Tatran ochre moss and the Slovak dame's violet, which do not occur anywhere else in the world, and species of breakstone and parsley fern, which are found nowhere else in Slovakia, are worth mentioning. Other attractive wildflowers include Edelweiss, the Slovak pasque flower, the Clusius' gentian and Carpathian snowbells.

Designer:
Karol Ličko
Material:
Ag 925, Cu 75
Weight:
33.63 g
Diameter:
40 mm
Edge:
relief inscription
**OCHRANA PRÍRODY
A KRAJINY**
(Protection of nature
and landscape)
Number of
pieces minted:
4,300 standard
4,800 proof
Date of issue:
13. 5. 2008
Regulation No.:
9/2008 Coll.

THE BRATISLAVA CORONATIONS
**THE 400th ANNIVERSARY OF
 THE CORONATION OF MATTHIAS II**



Designer:
Branislav Ronai
Miroslav Ronai
 Material:
Au 900, Ag 75, Cu 25
 Weight:
9.5 g
 Diameter:
26 mm
 Edge:
milled
 Number of
 pieces minted:
4,050 proof
 Date of issue:
16. 9. 2008
 Regulation No.:
58/2008 Coll.

In the 15th century, but especially in the first third of 16th century, Hungary was in danger of intensive incursions of Turks. In the year 1526, Turks defeated Christian army in the battle at Mohac and the way to Hungarian lowland was thus opened for them. After seizure of the capital Budin, Hungarian Parliament decided in the year 1536, that Pressburg (contemporary Bratislava) should become coronation town, not only because of its favourable location, but also because of the strategic fortification. Pressburg became the parliamentary town of the kingdom and the seat of the most important institutions, too. Saint Martin's Cathedral became the coronation place of Hungarian rulers. In the years 1536 - 1830, 11 Hungarian kings and 8 kings' wives were crowned there. Matthias II was crowned in Pressburg on 19th November, 1608 as the third of the Hungarian kings. From the year 1611 he also reigned in Czech lands and from the year 1612 in the whole Roman-German Empire until his death in the year 1619.

**FAREWELL
 TO THE SLOVAK KORUNA**



When the Slovak Republic came into existence on 1st January 1993, the need for own currency arose as one of the fundamental attributes of national sovereignty. Slovak koruna was born on 8th February 1993, when the first 10 Slovak koruna coin was introduced into circulation. The first Slovak banknote, a 50 koruna note, was introduced on 30 August 1993. The coins' art designs were authored by Drahomír Zobek, a Kremnica artist. The coins depicted motifs characterising the territory of Slovakia through artefacts from its history, the beginnings of christianisation, folk and medieval architecture and the symbolical Tatra peak, Mount Kriváň. Art designs of banknotes were created by the academic painter Jozef Bubák. The banknotes depicted portraits and motifs related to the life and work of significant personalities who acted on the territory of present-day Slovakia and who substantially contributed to the forming of the Slovak nation. The only exception was the 100 koruna note with the motif of a gothic Madonna made by Master Paul of Levoča. The validity of Slovak koruna expired on 1st January 2009 with the adoption of the single European currency. The koruna thus concluded its 116-year long history on the territory of Slovakia during which, in various forms, it carried out its function as a legal tender.

Designer:
Karol Ličko
 Material:
Ag 999
 Weight:
62.207 g
 Diameter:
50 mm
 Edge:
 inscription
***1.1. 2009* ZAVEDENIE
 EURA * EURO INTRO-
 DUCION**
 Number of
 pieces minted:
22,000 proof
 Date of issue:
1. 12. 2008
 Regulation No.:
302/2008 Coll.



THE MOST ATTRACTIVE SLOVAK COMMEMORATIVE COIN 1993 – 2002

On the occasion of the tenth anniversary of its origin, the National Bank of Slovakia announced a competition for the most attractive Slovak commemorative coin of the period 1993-2002. The 44 commemorative coins issued by the National Bank of Slovakia during the ten years of its activity were assigned to the competition. The aim was to present Slovak coin production, obtain information about the evaluation of commemorative coins by the experts, increase the interest of collectors and motivate designers for the production of new designs for commemorative coins.

The competition was held by means of correspondence, with voting by selected employees of the NBS, members of the advisory bodies of the NBS – the Commission for Assessment of Artistic Designs for Slovak Coins and the Commission for Selection of Themes for Slovak Banknotes, Coins and Commemorative Coins, domestic and foreign buyers of commemorative coins, representatives of the Kremnica Mint, selected museums and the mass media. A total of 339 respondents were addressed, and the National Bank of Slovakia received 191 valid replies.

Ten most attractive Slovak commemorative coins

Rank	Commemorative Coin (year of issue)	Nominal value	Designer
1.	The advent of the third millennium (2001)	5000 Sk	Mgr. art. Patrik Kovačovský
2.	The 500th anniversary of the striking of the first thaler coins at Kremnica (1999)	500 Sk	Ing. Milan Virčík
3.	The 250th anniversary of the death of Samuel Mikovíni (2000)	500 Sk	Ing. Milan Virčík
4.	The 100th anniversary of the birth of Ján Smrek (1998)	200 Sk	Mária Poldaufová
5.	The Tatras National Park – 50th anniversary of the announcement (1999)	500 Sk	Ing. Milan Virčík
6.	The Jubilee Year 2000 – Bimillennium (2000)	2000 Sk	Štefan Novotný
7.	European Nature Conservation Year (1995)	200 Sk	Miroslav Ronai
8.	The 500th anniversary of the striking of the first thaler coins at Kremnica (1999)	5000 Sk	Ján Černaj
9.	Vlkolánek – The folk architecture reserve (2002)	5000 Sk	Mária Poldaufová
10.	The 150th anniversary of the arrival of the first steam train in Slovakia (1998)	200 Sk	Ing. Milan Virčík



ISBN 978-80-8043-132-7