



NBP

Narodowy Bank Polski

Stanisław Gorący, Anna Brzyska

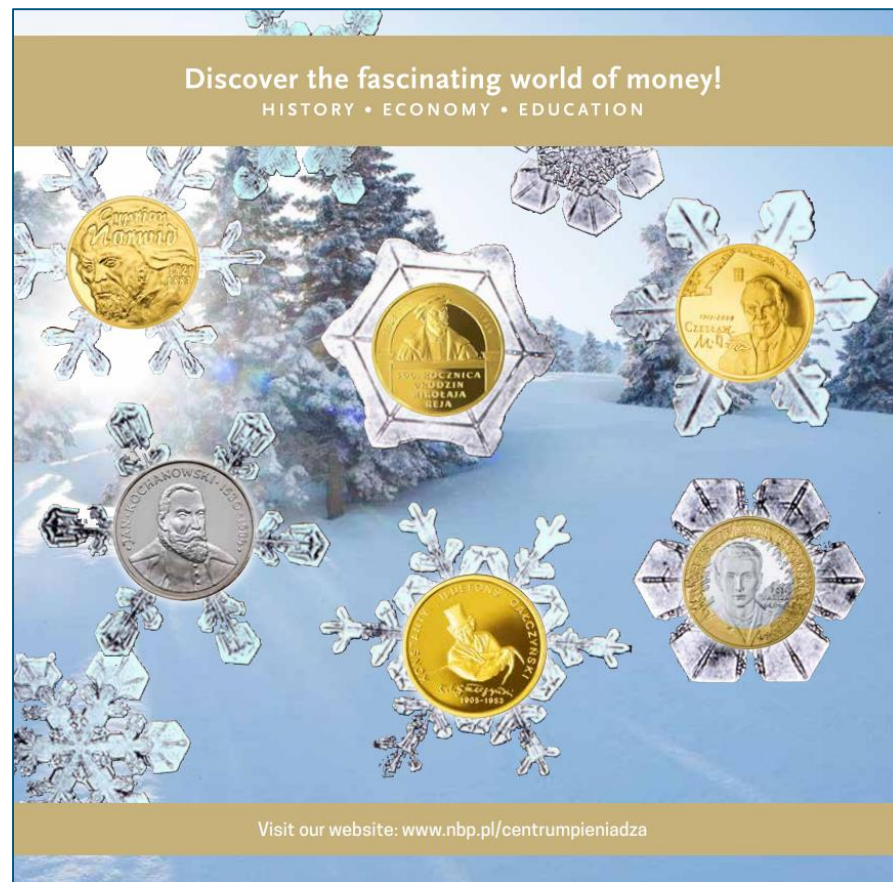
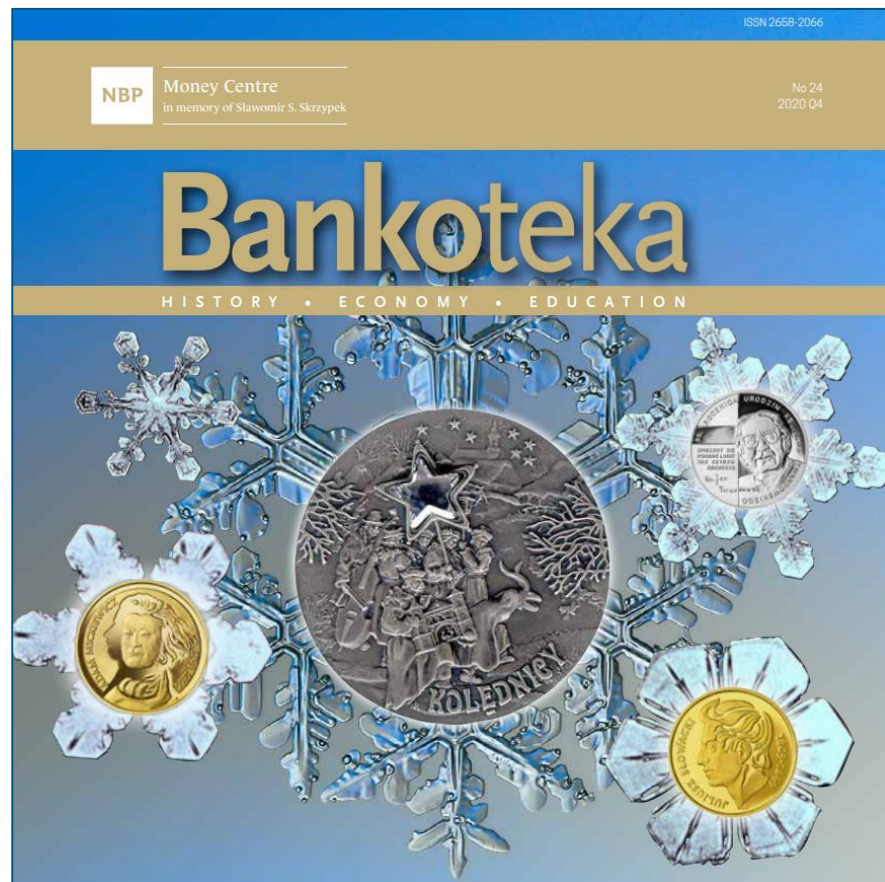
EABH Webinar:

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“Bankoteka”– NBP Money Centre educational magazine

Warsaw / 17 December 2020





Main topics

- 1 **Brief history of BANKOTEKA** – how it all began
- 2 **Quick look at statistics:** number of issues, articles, authors and other insights
- 3 **Production process:** content creation, authors, editorial process, layout & graphics, translation
- 4 **Smart distribution** – benefitting from the potential of cooperation
- 5 **Feedback from the audience**
- 6 **Dos and don'ts:** hints from the editor
- 7 **Ideas for the future**

BANKOTEKA – what does it mean?



From *banca*...to bank...



The word “**bank**” derives from old Italian ***banca*** ➡ “counter, moneychanger's bench or table”

IDEA

Money in the Centre?



Does money organize our existence and everyday lives? When you ask this question, you may find the answer rather complicated, says professor Leszek Mądzik, author of the concept of the exhibition modules “Meeting with Money” and “Money in Art”.

When they asked me to sit on the team which was to conceive and evaluate the formula for the new NBP Money Centre, I found the subject extremely relevant in terms of man's relationship with money. What is the balance between the two? What drives us to reach out for money, on the one hand, and on the other, part with it by spending? Since time immemorial, these two things have gone hand in hand, shaping human attitudes and relations in the process. In handling money, a person's material and spiritual side confront each other. It seems so important to strike the golden mean; not to let the balance tip either towards the clink of the coins or the elusive immateriality. Money is part and parcel of being there, of creating – within the timespan that we have been allotted. This is all alright – unless the elusive coin dazzles us blind and makes us chase the ever receding horizon, oblivious of what we may miss in our mad quest.

The oft-repeated saying, “time is money”, reflects this vision of reality. The Money Centre has a unique mission in educating about the role of money; it has a responsibility, both in terms of ideas and the visual side. When walking through the different spaces of the Centre, we traverse history, with its different epochs, their triumphs and defeats and all the emotions involved – for which money is a common denominator. In my encounters with art, the most important moment is the instant when a painting strikes up an emotional state – something that only later will take on words. This proverbial “freeze frame” gets right at our emotions, at our sensitivity. Hopefully, our



Quentin Massys, *Banker and His Wife*, 1514

Bankoteka

Source: Cocharelli, Cuttings from a Latin prose treatise on the Seven Vices. Depicting bankers in an Italian counting house in the 14th century.

NBP Money Centre – the idea of an interactive educational centre

- Official opening: 14 May 2016.
- The NBP Money Centre is a Division of the Education and Publishing Department.
- Beginnings of the project:
 - preparation for implementation of the project began in 2008,
 - patron of the idea of the NBP Money Centre – Sławomir S. Skrzypek (the then President of Narodowy Bank Polski).
- Idea – to build an educational and exhibition institution showing the role and history of money against the background of the social and economic history of the world and Poland.
- Participation of prominent experts from many fields: museologists, historians, economists, stage designers, architects.



Permanent exhibition of the NBP Money Centre

- Over 2,000 m² of exhibition space.
- 3 levels of visiting.
- 16 education and exhibition rooms that present the history of money from antiquity to modern times.
- Over 250 multimedia devices.
- Around 4000 exhibits from the NBP numismatic collections.
- Educational programmes and various routes meant for the economic education of various audience groups.
- Free entrance, open to the public 6 days a week.
- Statistics of visits to the NBP Money Centre – about 260,000 visitors (since the opening).



Brief history – how it all began

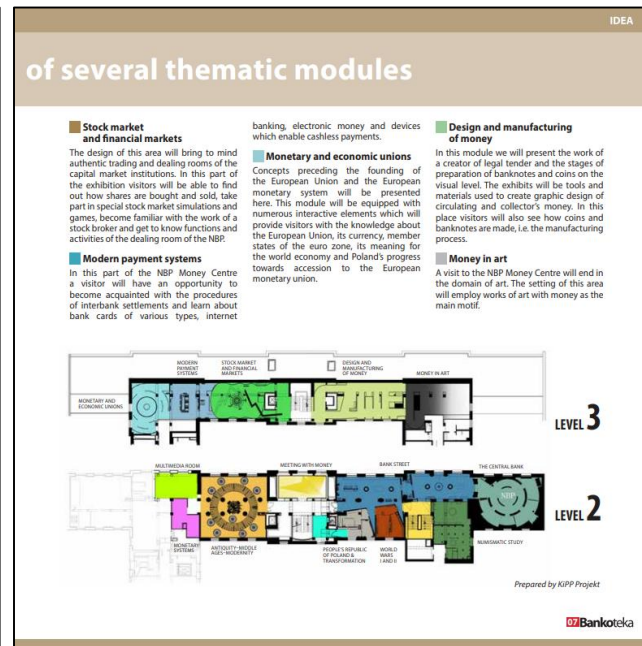
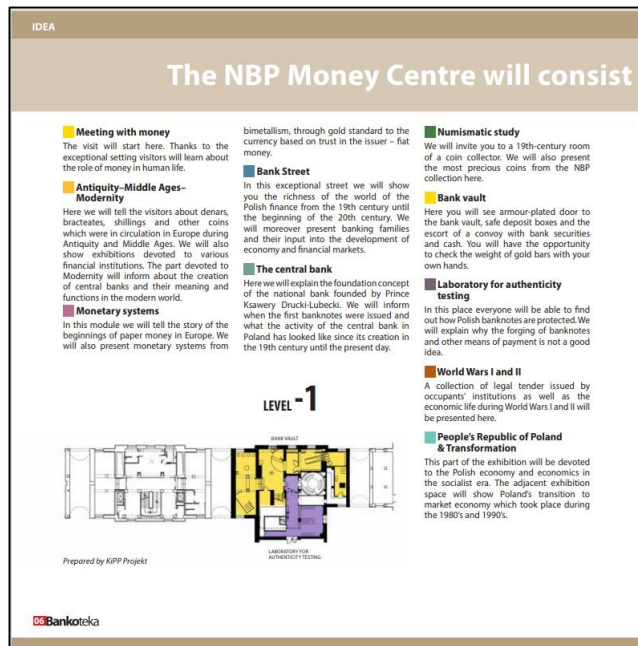
- Main goals:
 - IDEA of the concept of an educational centre: the NBP Money Centre.
 - LATEST NEWS about the progress of the creation of the NBP Money Centre.
 - EDUCATION – articles on the history of money, experts' texts.
 - EXHIBITS – new purchases of the Centre.
 - MONEY MUSEUMS from various corners of the world.
 - “Did you know...”: little-known facts and curious details regarding money.



English edition

- First issue in English, October 2012.
- Concept of the 16 modules accepted.
- First visualisations of exhibition modules of the NBP Money Centre prepared by the winning architectural company KiPP Projekt.
- All English issues available at:

<https://www.nbp.pl/homen.aspx?f=en/publikacje/bankoteka.html>



Visualisations of the NBP Money Centre (in the making)

EDUCATION

A walk along "Bank Street"

"Things rare or things beautiful, here are wisely assembled, they instruct the eye to look at all things in the world as if never seen before" – wrote the French poet and essayist Paul Ambroise Valéry (1871–1945) in honour of... a museum exhibition.

This sentence can be read on the frontage of the Palais de Chaillot in Paris. The poet was not, however, an enthusiast of a museum as such. He saw museums as silent, dark and unfriendly spaces where things were cluttered greedily without their natural context. All this could make a person feel depressed and intimidated. Valéry described what all of us who work on the big and important project of the NBP, the Money Centre, think. One of its parts is an exhibition called "Bank Street".

Please imagine an archaeologist who, based on a minor finding, must build in his imagination a huge model of the civilisation which had produced the artefact. The same happened to the idea of this street. Somebody somewhere once sold various street plates which came from Łódź. The name "Bank Street" said it all! It included meticulously gathered unwanted items, which nobody needed at the time, into a certain idea, a certain order of narration. A story was built, whose pages were keepsakes, documents, papers, identity cards, postcards, letters, cheques, lottery tickets and obituaries for bankers who had passed away. This "Bank Street" had its sisters in all Poland, and a brother in Warsaw, i.e. the Bank Square.

The street became an educational exhibition project addressed to everyone. The point is that the Bank Street should be a place of dialogue with everyone, no matter if they know and understand banking or not.

André Malraux, another French writer and connoisseur of art, once said: *"Man is no more ready for self-knowledge by science than he is for love by gynaecology"*. This is to say that Bank Street does not show the mechanics, i.e. the essence

"Bank Street" should be a place of dialogue with everyone, no matter if they know and understand banking or not

of the bank's functioning, but presents its place in our mentality, in our culture and civilisation. That is exactly why the banking book occupies an honoured place in the exhibition, but the visitor will also be able to look into the contents of the most banal savings booklets. Some of them have a moral message printed inside, telling the owner to save money because it is for his own good.

After that, the visitor will be able to see maps showing national thrift, and next to them, a map of schools and educational establishments. And he may possibly be surprised to notice that wherever education is common, affluence is

always significant. There will also be some strike leaflets, published in 1925 by striking workers in Łódź, calling for an improvement in work conditions and for launching savings institution, to enable workers to regularly put their money into a savings account.

In addition, special lessons on bank buildings architecture will be held in "Bank Street". There was a time, when the appearance and the architectural shape precisely determined the role of a particular building.

"Bank Street" aims to show banking in Poland in the 19th and 20th century. It is not an easy task because there was a time when Poland as a state lacked continuity. Therefore, it would be more precise to say that at that particular time there were banks, financial institutions and credit societies established by Poles. And who were the Kronenbergs, the Bloch family and the Natansons? The visitors to our Street will be able to see documents of banking and savings activities of the Ukrainians, Lemkos, Jews and Germans who had once lived among us. Some may be surprised to discover that there were banks of Catholics and Protestants, millers, fishermen, pharmacists, local-government employees, butchers and slaughtermen. There were urban and land credit societies, merchant, industrial, regional and local banks as well as town, municipal, district and school treasuries. There were bureaux de change, banking

houses and lottery offices, which also provided banking services.

Another important spot along the "Bank Street" will divide the 19th and 20th century streets like a gate. This narrow dark passage is supposed to symbolise the crisis and the loss of painfully saved money. It is not about Wall Street and flashily shown stock market crisis. It is

about the collapse of banks in which millions of people had gathered the savings of their lives.

"Bank Street" is a huge mirror in which the visitors will see themselves in the complex yet close world of business and social activity. Please feel invited.

■ Przemysław Wiśniewski



Visualisation of Bank Street: a view of the entrance to the Central Bank

Visualisation of Bank Street: a view of the wall devoted to a great banker – Leopold Kronenberg

BANKOTEKA - first issues

(before the opening of the NBP Money Centre)

- The concept of an educational and exhibition facility at NBP



IDEA

Our Centre is supposed to teach

says Jakub Skiba, a member of the Management Board of the National Bank of Poland and the coordinator of the project of the NBP Money Centre, interviewed by Maciej Wyskiel.

Idea is totally different. We do not want to present the history of economy in detail. Such an exhibition would probably fill the whole city in Warsaw! We want to create a broadly educational in nature to show what is most important in the world of economy and finance as actively as possible.

True that the first Polish museum – the one of the Silesia in Pulawy – was not so official!

Referring to the textbooks – it was not Polish museum, but in fact it did have much in common with a classic school. Its point was to introduce the visitor into the world and atmosphere of an ancient Polish statehood. It was useful at doing so thanks to its simple form of exposition and direct sense. Such a formula involves the visitor not only intellectually but also emotionally.

Correct to say that the idea of the NBP Money Centre refers to the beginnings of Polish art of exhibition?

Today there is a move away from the form of presentation of exhibits. The exhibition looks for modern, attractive which can arouse the interest of its recipients as possible. It is called new technology, which is, in my opinion, often correct. Today's art of exhibition is all

about audio-visual techniques. We do not want to focus on technology only and follow this trend. We want to arrange the NBP Money Centre in a modern but also intriguing way – to play a game with the spectator there. The visitors should experience a kind of initiation. Nobody can teach the spectator economics and finance in three hours but – thanks to the clever and interactive exposition – the Centre can be an encouragement to go deeper into the subject.

We want to arrange the NBP Money Centre in a modern but also intriguing way – to play a game with the spectator there

Which means innovation under control?

Yes. Computer and modern technologies of the art of exhibition are supposed to be a supplement and a vehicle for the idea. You are all very welcome to visit our website but also our library and books. We do not want our potential guests to draw their knowledge from the screen only – we want them to visit us. It is important for us to come back to the basic cognitive form, which is, in my opinion, better. But

Quick look at statistics

Number of copies: from **600** to **6000**

- 600: first issues;
- 6000: from No. 7 (April 2016) – opening of the NBP Money Centre

Articles

- No. 1 (2011) – mostly interviews with experts – members of the Project Commission of the NBP Money Centre.
- Articles in next issues – **authors** (from 2012):
 - **NBP Money Centre Staff**

Others:

- NBP Regional Offices staff
- visitor centres/museums abroad (e.g. temporary exhibitions – Prague, Helsinki and visitor centres – Belgrade, Yerevan);
- members of the NBP Money Centre Programme Board (occasional articles);
- contributors to the concept of the exhibition rooms, members of the NBP Money Centre Project Team.

- Number of **articles** (No. 2 – 24): 130
- Number of **photos, scans, graphs and other illustrations**: 550
- Number of **authors**:
 - from the NBP Money Centre current staff: 14;
 - members of the NBP Money Centre Programme Board: 3;
 - others: 5.



Bankoteka as a quarterly magazine of the NBP Money Centre

■ The inauguration of the NBP Money Centre: April–May 2016



Explore the world of money! Mission and objectives

The Narodowy Bank Polski Money Centre in memory of Stanisław S. Skrzypek allows visitors to understand both basic and complex economic processes. It shows the essence of what money is and how it became the foundation of the economy.

Our Centre is a special kind of time machine, which can be used to reach the most important places associated with the history of the first banks, to learn about economic theories, to see how money is made and how the ATM and the credit card work.



All linguistic versions are registered by the Polish National Library and have International Standard Serial Number – ISSN

Bankoteka (Polski ed.)

ISSN 2299-632X

Bankoteka (English ed.)

ISSN 2658-2066

Bankoteka (Russkoe izd.)

ISSN 2658-2074

Designing an issue

■ Content creation – sources of inspirations:

- New exhibits (purchases, donations, replicas, etc.)
- New concepts of the specific rooms: Transformation versus Fall of Communism
- Anniversaries
- Workshops and special events (Summer in the City, Night of Museums, Saint Nicholas Day).

■ Editorial process

- Choosing the authors (consulting the subjects of the articles)
- Preparation of the list of articles
- Consultation with the Head of the NBP Money Centre and the teams' heads
- Acceptance by the Director of the Education and Publishing Department



Editorial process: list of articles/content/outlines

- Proof-readers and graphic designer (the same for all issues) from the publishing section of the Education and Publishing Department
- Communication and Promotion Department – final acceptance of the layout

Bankoteka nr 25 – I kwartał 2021 r.	
SZPIGIEL	
1 & 28	Okladki zewnętrzne:
Strona tytułowa:	wirtualna monety kolekcjonerska
Strona tylna:	wirtualna monety kolekcjonerska
3	EDYTORIAL Stanisław Gorący
11-14 5-7/12-14	EDUKACJA Cyfrowa rewolucja w numizmatyce - pierwsza wirtualna monety kolekcjonerska na świecie (znajduje się już w zbiorach NBP) Natalia Œwik
8-10 45-17	Z historii polskiej bankowości centralnej – epizod kielecki z 1831 r. Ewakuacja Banku Polskiego cz.2 Tomasz Kaleta
35- 11-12	2021 r. - 100. rocznica zakończenia powstań śląskich Anna Brzyska <i>25-5 Natalia 1, Ekonomia 1</i>
13 5-10 12-13 14-15	EKSPONATY Kubek z okresu powstania listopadowego – nowy eksponat w Sali numizmatyka Eliza Walczak
16-17	Nowa sekretera w sali Bank centralny (+ 2 klucze)

Foto: stara i nowa (+ foto kluczy) Marcin Madejski	
18 17-18 19-20 21	ODKRYWAMY MULTIMEDIA OTWIERAMY GABLOTY Rozmowy z ekonomistami – Skarbkim, Rybarskim i S. Grabskim. Nowe nagrania. Ekrany na Ulicy Bankowej i przy Banku centralnym Katarzyna M. Rokosz <i>Teksty - co minię</i>
21 22-23 24	Z KALENDARZA CP NBP Śladami polskiego pieniądza – cykl filmów edukacyjnych w interencje Adam Skręta
23-25	Biblioteka Edukacyjna CP NBP – Biografie. Mikołaj Kopernik Mateusz Sora
24 26-26	Webinar – prezentacja "Bankoteki" dla banków centralnych – członków EABH (The European Association for Banking and Financial History) Anna Brzyska
28-28	Stanisław Gorący
26	Stopka

Current authors – who is who?

■ Experts in different areas from the NBP Money Centre:

- Numismatics
- Economic education
- Creators of workshops
- History of money
- Preservation and conservation
- Exhibition custodians
- Collections management
- IT specialists

■ Group of custodians of the NBP Money Centre modules:

- Marlena Koter
- Anna Brzyska
- Marcin Madejski
- Katarzyna M. Rokosz
- Małgorzata Kozłowska
- Jacek Wownysz

■ Other experts:

- Mateusz Sora
- Adam Skrepta
- Eliza Walczak
- Anna Sembiring
- Natalia Ćwik

■ Other authors:

- Members of the Programme Board of the NBP Money Centre (professors and external experts)
- Tomasz Kaleta - the NBP Regional Office

Editorial process

■ Photos and illustrations:

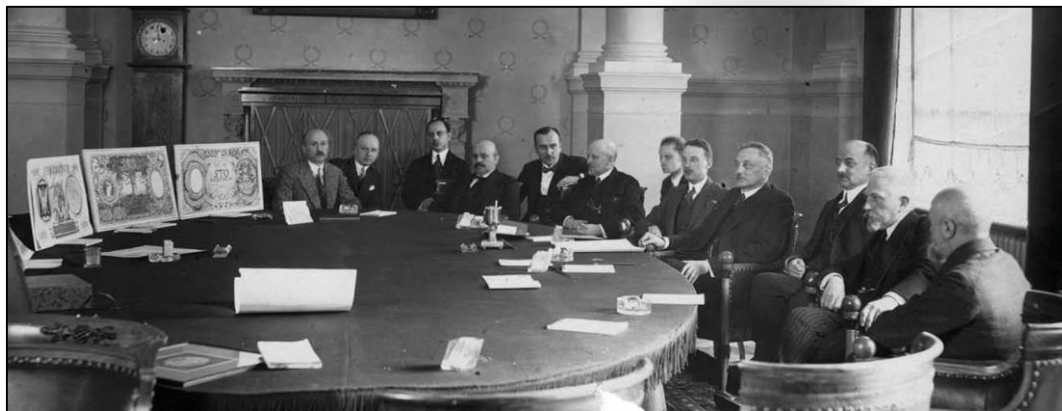
- NBP collection
- Wikimedia and other public domains (e.g. polona.pl)
- New photos of exhibits, exhibition rooms and visitors (taken by the NBP Money Centre Staff)



Photo by K. Słomka. NBP Collection

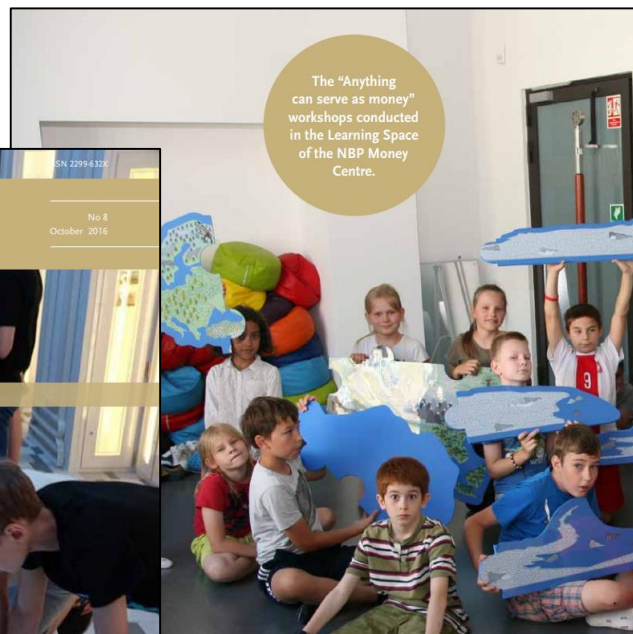
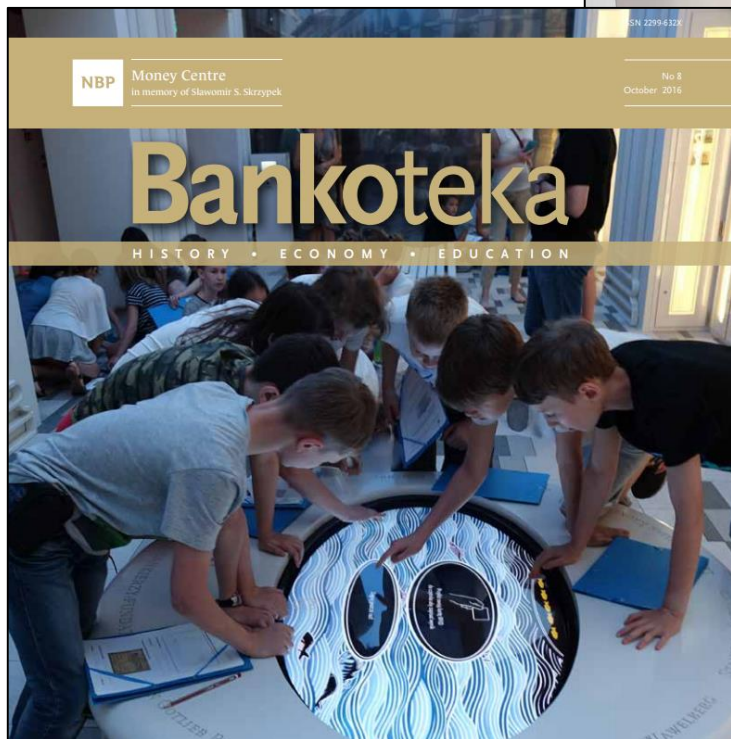


NBP Collection



National Digital Archive.
Public domain

Workshop participants at the NBP Money Centre



Using visitors' photos requires visitor's or parent's consent

Consent for publishing photographs in the magazine

Education

Getting the kids interested

In "Bankoteka" we regularly write about the educational offer of the NBP Money Centre. From Tuesday to Friday, the Centre organizes numerous activities and workshops for children aged 6 and above as well as for school youth. In this issue we want to talk about the offer that the Centre has prepared for the youngest visitors.

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NBP Money Centre
in memory of Sławomir S. SkrzypekNo 19
2019 Q3

Bankoteka

HISTORY • ECONOMY • EDUCATION



– in intimate, discreet spaces located around the staircase, young mothers can sit down and calmly feed their baby. The visiting mothers often take advantage of this possibility. The toilet at the second floor, which is equipped with a baby changing table, is yet another facility prepared for parents visiting the Centre.

One thing that distinguishes the NBP Money Centre from similar institutions is that there is no ban on touching the elements of the exhibition. Children are even encouraged

by the educators to explore the Centre through touch, especially when it comes to the multimedia applications and selected exhibits, such as the platymint or the gold bar. The Centre is safe for children of all ages (there are no sharp edges in any part of the exhibition), even those who are still crawling. The latter are particularly eager to train their moves on the Bank Street, especially given the fact that during such a trip they are able to climb up a 'well' where they can play a game that involves catching fish.



As befits a third-grader, Alex Paszkowski looks at the details of the banknotes under a magnifying glass. Room: Creators of money and money production. Photo: NBP

Discover the fascinating world of money!

HISTORY • ECONOMY • EDUCATION

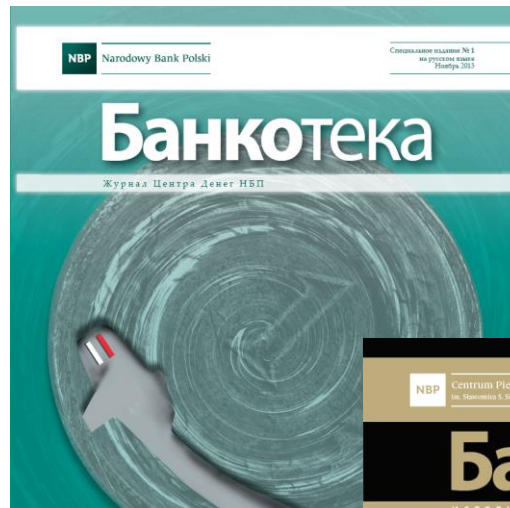
Visit our website www.nbp.pl/centrumpieniadza

Editorial process

■ Languages:

- Polish (all issues) – first irregularly, then as a quarterly magazine (since April 2016).
- English – first issues not numbered, just dated (2012-2013)*
- Russian – first issue: November 2013 for the international conference in Łódź*
- All English and Russian issues – quarterly editions from No. 7 (2016).

■ Bankoteka's covers – in Russian (2013 – 2020)



*Choice of articles best describing progress in the process of creating the NBP Money Centre

Sections of the magazine

- **No. 1 – 6:** first promotional, then educational (pointing at the needs of financial education) and informative goals; no visitor centre at NBP prior to the Money Centre
 - Idea
 - Education
 - Our experts
 - Exhibits
 - Money museums of the world
 - Did you know that...? (trivia)
- **No. 7 – 8:** mostly promotional and educational goals
 - From No. 7 Bankoteka has been a quarterly magazine
 - No sections
 - No. 7: Presentation of the finally approved exhibition modules
 - No. 8: Reports from the opening of the NBP Money Centre and first activities – workshops (spring 2016)

Sections of the magazine

- No. 9 – 10, examples of sections:
- Education
- Exhibits
- Discovering multimedia
- Guests of the NBP Money Centre (including people with disabilities)
- Calendar

Guests of the NBP Money Centre

Facility without barriers

The NBP Money Centre is the first educational facility in Poland to receive the "Facility without barriers" certificate awarded by The Integration Foundation – Effective Help for Persons with Disabilities.

The certificate confirming the accessibility of the facility to persons with disabilities was awarded on 6 October 2016 during a ceremony in the Money Centre. Artur Adamski, the then-deputy director of the Education and Publishing Department, currently serving as an advisor to the President of NBP, received the award on behalf of the Bank from Piotr Pawłowski, the president of the Integration Foundation.

The Integration Foundation in Warsaw is one of the largest organizations in Poland which has been involved in activities benefiting persons with disabilities for many years.

■ Magdalena Rakowska



CERTYFIKAT

DOSTĘPNOŚCI DLA OSÓB Z NIEPEŁNOSPRAWNOŚCIĄ
FUNDACJI INTEGRACJA

Prezidentem, w Centrum Pieniądza Narodowego Banku Polskiego im. Stanisława S. Skrzypka przy ul. Świętokrzyskiej 11/21 w Warszawie

NBP Centrum Pieniądza im. Stanisława S. Skrzypka

spełnia wymagania dostępności architektonicznej i jest dostosowane do potrzeb osób z różnymi rodzajami niepełnosprawności

INTEGRA FUNDACJA

Prezes Fundacji Integracja



From the left: Artur Adamski (NBP) receives the certificate from Piotr Pawłowski (The Integration Foundation).

Certyfikat nr A-221/600. Wydany dn. 06.10.2016. Ważny do dn. 06.10.2021.

Guests of the NBP Money Centre

Special visit

Students of the "Give a Chance" School Complex

The NBP Money Centre is a facility directing its educational offer to all groups of visitors, including persons with disabilities. In 2016, the NBP Money Centre received the "Facility without barriers" certificate awarded by the Integration Foundation to institutions which are adapted to the needs of such persons in terms of the architectural solution. The awarding of the certificate was preceded by an architectural audit and a visit of persons with disabilities, who checked whether other solutions associated with the transfer of knowledge and information on a given topic were also created with consideration, for example, for visitors with impaired sight or hearing (this type of visitation is carried out in all cultural institutions).



The NBP Money Centre Magazine



Despite the fact that our facility is adapted to the needs of persons with disabilities, the visits of groups of children from mixed ability schools are a certain challenge for the Money Centre. They are always welcome, however, because reaching communities that are at risk of financial exclusion due to disability is one of the important objectives of the educational activities carried out by the Education and Publishing Department of Narodowy Bank Polski.

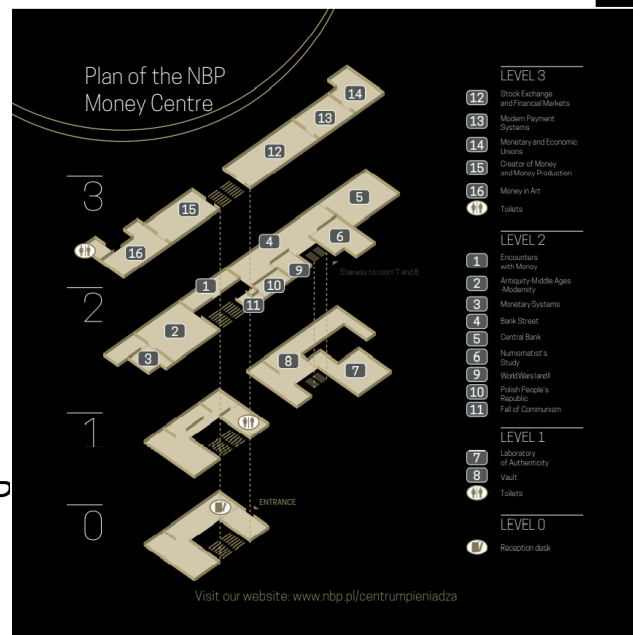
At the beginning of December 2016, the NBP Money Centre was visited by the students of the "Give a Chance" School Complex in Warsaw. The students learning at this school include children and young people with moderate and severe intellectual disabilities, with Down syndrome, autism, behavioural disorders and with multiple disabilities. Teachers at this Warsaw school devote a lot of attention in the education of students to the development of social skills necessary for proper functioning, including the preparation of students for work and independent management of the household budget. The visit to the NBP Money Centre was therefore an element of education whose aim is to enable persons with intellectual disabilities to break out of isolation and to build self-reliance and empowerment. The group that visited our facility included more than 60 people: children from a primary school, a secondary school and a vocational school.

The "Vault" and the gold bar located there were the greatest attraction to our guests. Older students also appreciated the "The Numismatist's study" and the designs of the banknotes and coins. The visit to the NBP Centre Money was also an opportunity to gain practical skills in using an ATM and to learn about the security features of Polish banknotes.

■ Karolina Ziob-Piślak

Sections of the magazine. Layout & graphics

- **No. 11 (2017) – present issue (No. 24, 2020)**
- **Flexible order:**
 1. Education – the most important section (!)
 2. Exhibitions (new or significantly changed)
 3. *Discovering multimedia, Let's open the showcases*
 4. Exhibits (the most unique and outstanding)
 5. *From the Calendar of the NBP Money Centre*
 6. Open lectures
 7. *What's new on the NBP Money Centre website*



Sections of the magazine. Layout & graphics

1. Education (No. 24, 2020)

Magazine of the Sławomir S. Okrząpek NBP Money Centre

The stock exchange – yesterday and today

The "Stock Exchange and Financial Markets" room at the NBP Money Centre is one of the most distinctive parts of the entire facility. It is very memorable thanks to the interior design, reminiscent of an authentic stock exchange trading hall. Meanwhile, the exhibits presented in the room – such as the trading floor ball, the ticker (stock prices display) and the wall of screens with current data from the financial market – create a unique atmosphere and immediately bring to mind the images of the trading floor of the Warsaw Stock Exchange (as well as those of other stock exchanges).

The educational offer of the NBP Money Centre has recently been extended to include new classes that enable us to make better use of the enormous potential of this attractive room. The new classes are entitled "The history of investing" and are dedicated to the students of secondary schools. In this case the lesson plan ends in an unusual manner – an open question is posed to the participants, which aims to encourage them to reflect on what they could invest their money, time, and knowledge in (also including the knowledge acquired at the NBP Money Centre), and what benefits they could achieve as a result.

It might seem that the design and the contents found in the "Stock Exchange and Financial Markets" room are more focused on contemporary times than on the past; however, the financial market (and within it, also the stock exchange) is evolving at a rapid pace. The investment tools and the market's infrastructure are developing dynamically, which constitutes a challenge not only for its participants and observers, but also for us – museum workers and educators. For this reason, updating the contents presented on the multiple

Historia inwestowania – karta pracy do zajęć

Opisując inwestowanie i jego rolę w historii
Polski Historiograf. Napisz o tym, jakie
finansowe korzyści osiągniesz.

The back of the worksheet with an open question

screens located in the room will be one of the priorities of the NBP Money Centre in the coming years.


Meanwhile, we strive to ensure that we are continuously supplementing our knowledge of the marketplace and its contemporary forms. In 2019, thanks to the courtesy of the Warsaw Stock Exchange Foundation, the educators and the employees of the NBP Money Centre visited the headquarters of the Warsaw Stock Exchange and learned about its educational offer. During a return visit, Tomasz Winiński, the Chairman of the GPW Benchmark Supervisory Board and the Deputy Director of the IT Products and Indices Development Department at the Warsaw Stock Exchange, delivered a special lecture for the workers of the NBP Money Centre. The lecture was dedicated to the topic of the modern capital market, with particular emphasis on the specific nature of the Warsaw Stock Exchange. For the educators and the employees of the NBP Money Centre this was a perfect opportunity to verify their knowledge on the subject and to think about

The "Stock Exchange and Financial Markets" room at the NBP Money Centre.
Photo: Małgorzata Jędrzejewska

Education

The stock exchange yesterday and today pp. 11-13

The role of Kielce in the history of Polish central banking
The evacuation of Bank Polski in March 1831 – Part 1 pp. 14-16



The trading hall, expert brokers at work, 1999.
Photo: M. Świątek, Warsaw Stock Exchange

Sections of the magazine. Layout & graphics

2. Exhibitions: new or significantly changed elements (No. 23, 2020)

Education

Million, billion, hyperinflation – the impact of wars on money. New exhibition in the “World Wars I and II” room

The exhibition of the NBP Money Centre has been expanded to include two new showcases in the “World Wars I and II” room devoted to the issue of post-war hyperinflationary crises.

The first showcase is devoted to the period after the end of the World War I. Our guests have the opportunity to view German marks and Austrian crowns from the years 1920-1923. The face values appearing on these banknotes clearly show the extent of the problem. The course of hyperinflation was particularly rapid in Germany. In mid-1921 the Weimar Republic began the payment of reparations to the Entente powers. This led to an increase in the budget deficit and forced the German central bank – the Reichsbank – to purchase government debt. For this purpose, the bank issued increasing amounts of paper money, which fuelled a rapid increase in prices. As the purchasing power of the German mark fell, the public demanded more frequent wage increases. In the second half of 1922 galloping inflation turned into hyperinflation – in April 1922 a litre of milk cost 7 marks, in October of the same year it cost 50 marks, while in June 1923 it cost as much as 3,600 marks! The situation deteriorated even



“World Wars I and II” room Showcase: Austrian crowns and German marks from the years 1920-1922
Photo: NBP

10

Magazine of the Sławomir S. Skrzypek NBP Money Centre



100 million German marks, Germany, 22 August 1923
NBP collections

Further in the subsequent months. In July, the monthly inflation rate was 386 per cent, in September it amounted to 2,532 per cent, and in October it reached the unimaginable level of 29,720 per cent. Hyperinflation in Germany reached its peak in November 1923, when banknotes with face values reaching trillions of marks appeared in circulation. The introduction into circulation of the so-called Rentenmark, which was an internal currency and could not be exchanged for foreign currency, ultimately contributed to the stabilization of the situation. The new Rentenmarks were introduced in 1924, which allowed for the achievement of lasting stability in the money market.

The second showcase presents the Hungarian Pengő banknotes from the years 1944-1946. At the end of the World War II Hungary suffered great material losses – roughly 50 per cent of the country's industry was destroyed. The Red Army entered the country, taking the place of the retreating Wehrmacht troops. Pursuant to the ceasefire agreement signed in January 1946, Budapest was obliged to pay high reparations to the Soviet Union. Additionally, the government urgently needed money to meet the basic needs of its civilians, who found themselves in a very difficult position. As there were few opportunities to obtain international aid, the printing of additional paper money became the primary means of financing public expenditures. At the same time there were shortages of basic goods on the market, which boosted the price increases.

Hungary entered the phase of hyperinflation in the summer of 1946. Its severity further intensified in the following year. Banknotes with extremely high denominations started to appear in circulation. A peculiar method of expressing the large numerical values was also employed. One of the banknotes presented in our exhibition has the face value of Egy millárd millipengő (one billion million Pengő, i.e. 1015 Pengő). Over time even higher denominations appeared in circulation, the highest of which was the 100 quintillion Pengő, or 1020 Pengő. Piles of worthless paper money lying on the streets of Hungarian cities were not an infrequent sight. These developments were accompanied by a dramatic decline in the standard of living of the local population – it is estimated that during the first seven months of 1946 the real value of wages in the Hungarian economy declined by 85 per cent. Hyperinflation in Hungary reached its peak in July 1946. At that time, the average daily inflation rate was 207 per cent, which meant that retail prices doubled every 15 hours! The inflation crisis ended in the next month following the introduction of a new currency – the forint, which remains in use in Hungary to this day.

■ Adam Skrzypek

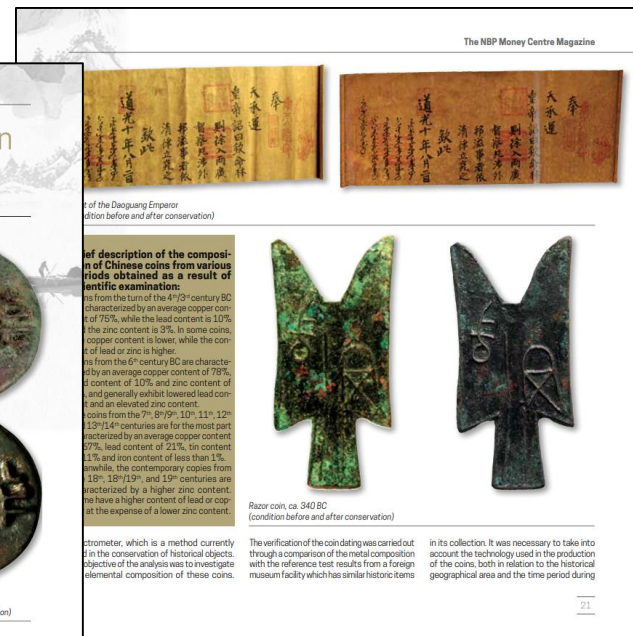
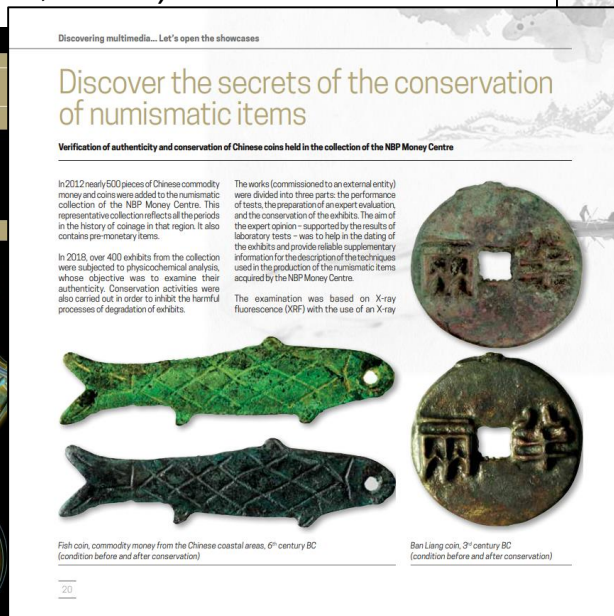
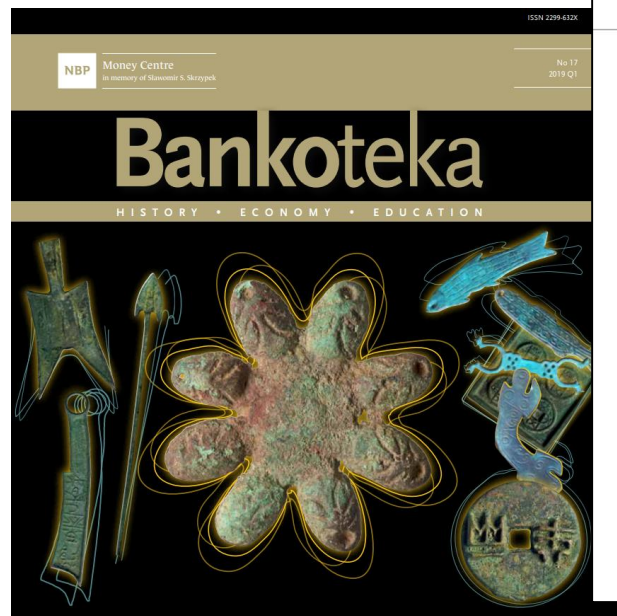


“World Wars I and II” room. Showcase: the Hungarian Pengő from the years 1944-1946
Photo: NBP

11

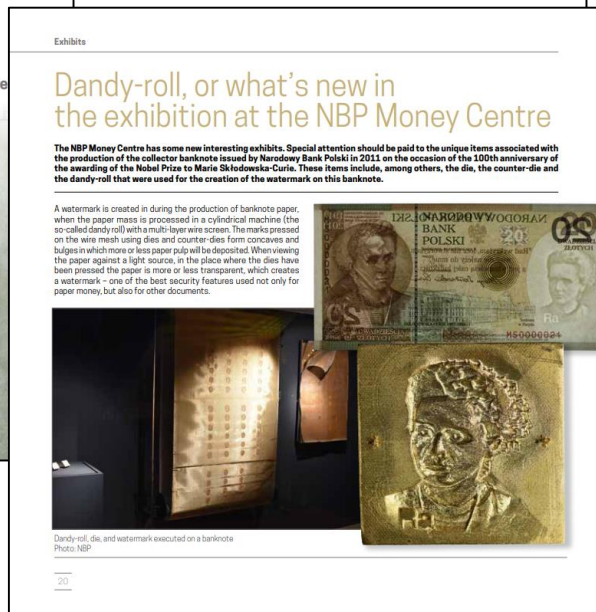
Sections of the magazine. Layout & graphics

3. *Discovering multimedia, Let's open the showcases* (No. 17, 2019)



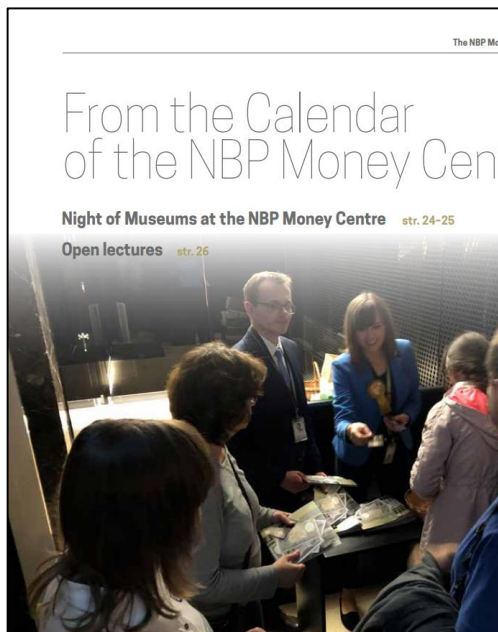
Sections of the magazine. Layout & graphics

4. Exhibits - the most unique and outstanding (No. 13, 2018)



Sections of the magazine. Layout & graphics

5. From the Calendar of the NBP Money Centre (No. 19, 2019)



From the Calendar of the NBP Money Centre

Night of Museums 2019 at the NBP Money Centre



This year we are celebrating the 100th anniversary of the Polish złoty, which is why for this year's Night of Museums we prepared a special educational path for the guests visiting the NBP Money Centre – "Polish złoty – the hundredth anniversary of the decision to reestablish the złoty".

As usual, the most popular exhibit was the gold bar (over 12 kilograms of pure gold). All of our guests were able to pick it up and to see for themselves how heavy it really is. The visitors also showed great interest in the collection of over 4,000 silver and gold coins from around the world. The list of presented exhibits also included a new addition to the collection of the NBP Money Centre – a **sovereign numismatist's box with coins and a 1-złoty banknote from the period of the November Uprising**.

During the Night of Museums on 18 May, the last guests finished their tour of the NBP Money Centre almost one hour after midnight. It turned out that on this year's



6. Open lectures (No. 23, 2020)

From the Calendar of the NBP Money Centre

Open lectures at the NBP Money Centre

In June of 2020, the NBP Money Centre resumed the open lectures organized together with the "Mówią Wieki" magazine, the Polish Numismatic Society, and "Otworator Finansowy". The lectures will be continued starting from September of this year.

The lectures are held on Thursdays at 5 p.m. in the conference room – entrance through the NBP Money Centre, Świętokrzyska Street 11/21.



1st series: "Society and money on Polish territories"

Planned:
"Upper Silesia in the 19th century – the success and the cost of industrialization" – Professor Mirosław Skrzypak (Institute of History of the University of Silesia in Katowice)
"Lódź and Tempus – the development of the Polish and Finnish counterparts of Manchester in the 19th century" – Karol Kowalski, PhD (Institute of Economics, University of Łódź)
"Between the economy and politics: agrarian reforms in the Polish territories in the 19th century" – Michał Koczyński, PhD (Institute of History, University of Warsaw)

2nd series: Numismatics – not just a passion

3 September, "The Dutch East India Company" – Dariusz F. Jesek (The Polish Numismatic Society – Kraków Branch)
Planned:
"Money in Prussia during the times of Copernicus" – Joanna Czarnowska (Maltork Castle Museum)

3rd series: Economics – trends and challenges

Planned:
"Strategies for combating poverty" – Professor Witold Kwaśnicki, PhD (University of Wrocław)

The dates of the lectures are available at the website: www.cb.nbp.pl
■ Mateusz Sora

Bankoteka
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Address:
4, Świętokrzyska 11/21,
00-919 Warsaw
Phone: 22 185 25 25
centrumpieniadza@nbp.pl

Editor: Stanisław Graczy
In cooperation with: Anna Bryzga,
Marcin Madejski, Antonina Marzec,
Katarzyna M. Polack, Adam Skępa,
Mateusz Sora, Iwona Stefanik

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Marcin Madejski, Wikimedia
Commons
Graphic design:
Piotr Kotela

Sections of the magazine. Layout & graphics

7. What's new on the NBP Money Centre website (No. 24, 2020)

From the Calendar of the NBP Money Centre


The comic book "On the trail of the Polish złoty" is now available online

The comic book "On the trail of the Polish złoty - a story about Polish money over the course of centuries" is now available in electronic format at the www.opnbp.pl website in the "Multimedia" tab.

This comic book is an educational publication of the NBP Money Centre that enables the reader to embark on a fascinating journey which follows the development of Polish coins and banknotes over the course of almost 1,000 years. It is now available in electronic format in the "Multimedia" tab: **Comic book - On the trail of the Polish złoty**.

The main idea which inspired the creation of the comic book was the desire to present the most important events of our history in a way that would be attractive to children and youth, and from a slightly different perspective than the one offered by school textbooks. Where did the groz coins come from? What were the half-threecent and tymf coins? When did people in Poland start using paper money? We would like to encourage you to check out this publication and learn many amazing facts from the history of Polish money. Thanks to its interesting graphic layout the readers will be able to better understand the historical context of the narrative.

■ Małgorzata Kozłowska



View of the website where the comic book can be downloaded.
Photo: NBP

Bankoteka
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Publisher:
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Address:
ul. Świętokrzyska 11/21,
00-915 Warszawa
phone 22 186 725 25
centrumpieni@nbp.pl


Editor: Stanisław Gorycy
In cooperation with: Anna Brzyska, Natalia Owik,
Tomasz Kęska, Małgorzata Kozłowska, Marcin
Majewski, Antoni Harnis, Katarzyna M. Polowicz,
Adam Skrzeta, Iwona Stefanek, Anna Zółkiewska

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Marcin Majewski, Wikimedia Commons
Graphic design:
Piotr Kotela


Magazine of the Główny S. Skrzypek NBP Money Centre

Lesson plan: "The Laboratory of authenticity"


The team of the NBP Money Centre, in cooperation with the Publishing Division at the NBP Education and Publishing Department, has prepared a lesson plan for a 45-minute lesson for independent implementation by teachers in schools or in conditions of remote education. The project is dedicated to primary school students in grades 6-8 as well as secondary school students.




Materials for the teacher



Worksheet for the students



Worksheet for the students



Knowledge sheet for the students

The lesson is divided into two parts. The first is devoted to a discussion of the central bank's issuing function. Particular attention was paid to the security features of Polish circulation banknotes. Students learn why the issuer (in Poland, this function is performed by Narodowy Bank Polski) wants to ensure that the cash which we all use is adequately protected against counterfeiting attempts. The negative consequences of using counterfeit money are also discussed.

The second part of the classes is practical in nature. The students have to complete tasks which help them to memorize the names of the individual security features and are then required to match them to the locations where they are placed on the Polish circulation banknotes. In the next step, everyone is able to independently check whether their answers were correct.

The materials for the classes are contained in three PDF files. The lesson plan for the teacher includes a proposed narrative for the first part of the classes, the tasks to be performed by the students along with the answers, as well as selected statistical data related to NBP's issuing activity, which may provide an additional element making the classes even more attractive.

Further files, containing the work sheet and the knowledge sheet, are intended to be distributed among the students. The files are interactive (that is, the answers can be applied directly on the PDF file), which is why they will be useful both in the framework of intramural as well as remote education.

The lesson plan be found at the www.nbp.pl website in the "Education" tab.

■ Adam Skrzeta

From the particular to the general...exhibits from the NBP Money Centre

- Hemihekte – one of the smallest exhibits at the exhibition, one of the first coins in the world

- Cowrie shells (cowrie money) – the most universal commodity money in the world

Exhibits

The hemihekte

A small lump of ore known as Electrum, a natural alloy of gold and silver, is one of the smallest exhibits presented in the Money Centre. Due to the symbol impressed on this item, it is considered to be one of the first coins in the world.

The emergence of this coin is dated back to the middle of the 7th century BC. It is believed to have been put into circulation by one of the Lydian kings of the Mermaid dynasty – Croesus (ca. 680-642 BC), Alyattes II (642-625 BC) or Alyattes I (680-642 BC). The Lydian kingdom, which at the height of its power extended between the Aegean Sea and the Black Sea, was a fertile land and the River

Paktolis flowing through this area supplied many riches in the form of gold nuggets and Electrum. Such conditions were conducive to the development of trade and the enrichment of its inhabitants, who were regarded by their Greek contemporaries as the first merchants. All settlements were conducted in non-monetary one, which was simply weighed, and the ratio of gold to silver was probably

set at 1:3.5. One of the results from the sea Electrum, in which it varied, and could range of silver content. It was inconvenient and a system, the Lydian which facilitated use and the ratio of gold to silver was probably



ANTQUITY – MIDDLE AGES – MODERNITY room. Glass showcase with the hemihekte.



Hemihekte.

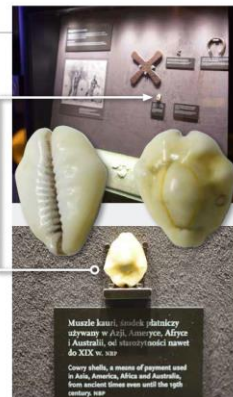
Electrum guaranteed equal value to all coins of the same weight. Such activities were also employed as political and propaganda tools. The first Lydian coins from Electrum were only struck on one side. On their obverse, that is the main side, the coins carried the symbol of the royal authority – the head of the Lydian lion. The die with the image of the lion was manually hammered using a piston in order to press the lump into the obverse die. In order to ensure that the Electrum didn't melt in the die or didn't fall out, the piston had a special incision which formed a square

divided into cells. If left a concave imprint on the reverse side of the minted coin, known as "quadrum incusum". Over time, various inscriptions and images were included on the upper piston, which added an additional layer of information known as the reverse. The unified denominational system was based on the duodecimal system. The basic unit of account was the stater weighing 14 grams. Additional denominations were based on parts of the stater: the hemistater which was one half of a stater, the trile with a value of 1/3 of a stater, the tetradrachm (1/4), the hekte (1/6), the hemistateron (1/8) and the hemihekte (1/12). There were also smaller Electrum coins

in circulation with a value of 1/24, 1/48, and even 1/96 of a stater weighing only 0.5 grams. According to various sources, an Electrum coin weighing 0.12 grams was enough to buy a sheep or a goat. The Electrum coins exhibited in the NBP Money Centre is a hemihekte (1/12 of a stater) weighing 1.15 grams. It was added to the numismatic collection of NBP in 2009 after it was purchased at the 12th auction organized by Numismatic Debt Auction (Numismatic Auction) and Podział Kultury Numizmatycznej (Podział Kultury Numizmatycznej) in Poznań.

■ Marcin Mielicki

The NBP Money Centre Magazine



Cowrie shells (shown down) cowrie shells, Southeast Asia, 15th century, 16th century. Exhibition in the "Antiquity-Middle Ages-Modernity" room. The showcase presents various items that served as a means of payment throughout history, in various human communities. One item that stands out among them are the cowrie shells, which were used as commodity money for over 1,000 years. The cowrie shells were used over a vast territory – from Asia and Oceania, through Europe and Africa, all the way to North America. As a result, the shell currency became the most universal commodity money in the world and survived longer than any other type of money in the history of mankind.

20

as a currency, in the second half of the 19th century they played an instrumental role in its decline.

Between 1868 and 1870 British traders brought at least 6 billion new shells to the coast of Lagos in Nigeria. According to the calculations of John Hagerston and Marion Johnson, in the period from 1860 to 1869 about 16,000 tonnes of shells were brought to West Africa, which resulted in rising inflation of the cowries. For comparison: in mid-19th century one silver dollar was valued at 2,000 shells, and in 1867 its value doubled. In 1865 you had to pay 1,000 cowries for a single ounce of gold. By 1880 that price had gone up to 6,000 cowries, and by 1912 it reached 12,000 cowries.

The West as a coin corner of other to use it they can

Until the not only where the. While in the small tree form of form, the cowrie especially from the

OCEAN

The shell world, on survived before the shell more or less they were processed there part of the

7 Jan Hagerston Marion Johnson



The image of a 20 cedi coin issued in Ghana in 1991. In the central part of the obverse – the coat of arms of Ghana, on the reverse – a cowrie shell.

Magazine of the Szkoła 5. Skryzka NBP Money Centre



20 newpes, Maldives, 2015. A polymer banknote with the image of a cowrie shell on the front side (the yellow figure in the lower right corner). The Maldives were even described as the "cowrie islands" – the surrounding Indo-Pacific coasts were famous for particularly beautiful harvests of cowrie moneta shells and for many centuries were among the largest natural sources of these shells. Photo: Marcin Mielicki, private collections.

processing – this was a time-consuming multi-stage process of preparing the shells for use. Today cowrie shells no longer enjoy the status of a means of payment, but in some areas of Oceania they are still used during various ceremonies and rituals. They can serve as a dowry, as a payment for land, or as a compensation in the resolution of disputes. Cowrie strings are also used in valuable ornaments, costumes, and headgear.

One remnant of the tradition of shell money in Africa is the old currency in Ghana. The word "cedi" means "cowrie shell" in the local Akan language. For example, a coin with a face value of 20 cedi, issued in Ghana in 1991, featured a cowrie shell in the central part of the reverse side. Images of shells from the cowrie moneta species can also be found in the graphic design of banknotes from other countries, mostly in South Asia, Australia, and Oceania.

For many centuries, the cowrie shells seemed to be an ideal means of payment for great numbers of people living in vast areas of the globe, stretching from South-East Asia and Oceania all the way to Africa and even North America. Cowries earned the status of a strong currency with many applications, they were an expression of wealth, and also served as a means of payment. The cowrie shells (or their imitations) were used as money in territories covering a much larger area than any other currency in the world. Until the Second World War, perhaps only the British pound and the American dollar were accepted as widely as cowrie shells. As a universally accepted means of payment, the cowrie shells thus became one of the first symbols of globalization in the world of finance.

■ Anna Brycka

Layout & graphics

From the first to the last page...

- 1st page – editorial,
- last page – always with an imprint

The NBP Money Centre Magazine

Dear Readers

Starting from this issue, the "Bankoteka" magazine will be published on a quarterly basis. In the regular sections we are going to publish material which on the one hand draws attention to the most interesting elements of the NBP Money Centre, and on the other hand offers broader knowledge about the exhibits and issues presented in the exhibitions.

"Education" is the most important section of the magazine, devoted to the educational activities in the field of economics and finance carried out by Narodowy Bank Polski. The educational purpose is served by both the Money Centre and the activities of the Education and Publishing Department of Narodowy Bank Polski.

In this issue's "Education" section we present the contemporary, post-war history of Polish money. Many people, and especially the young, who haven't yet visited the NBP Money Centre, will be surprised to learn that there was once a 2 zloty banknote in Poland. They can find this out by viewing this banknote on display. On the cover of the magazine we present not only the 2 zloty banknote, but also a banknote with a denomination one million times higher. Yes, we used to have a 2,000,000 zloty banknote at one point as well!

In the "Exhibits" section you can read about the latest Polish banknote with a denomination of 500 zł, which went into circulation on 10 February 2017 and can be

viewed at the NBP Money Centre. We also describe the history of the smallest coin presented in the Money Centre. The enlarged photograph will allow you to see all the details of this miniature lump of ore.

"Multimedia" is a section in which we will disclose what is sometimes hidden in these items of the exhibition. Their secrets include texts with additional information on the topic presented in the given room, photographs and graphics. We begin with a discussion about the attractiveness of multimedia elements.

The Money Centre is adapted in order to enable viewing by visitors with various types of disabilities. This is confirmed by a certificate, and verified in practice by our guests. In this issue, we write about a visit of children and youth from one of Warsaw's schools.

The last section is "Money museums of the world". We travel from Warsaw to Lisbon, where the Museu do Dinheiro – the Money Museum – was opened last April. This facility presents the history of Lisbon and Portugal through the history of money. It's an amazing place! I can say this with conviction, because I visited it during last year's conference of the representatives of the European Union money museums.

Enjoy your reading.

Stanisław Gorczy
Editor of the "Bankoteka" magazine

Money museums of the world



In this room, students make decisions concerning interest rates as if they were presidents of the Eurosystem's central banks. Photos – pages 23–26: DNB collections

Financial education in the Netherlands was covered by the government programme Money Wise, formulated in 2008. Currently its continuation is through the National Financial Education Strategy for the years 2014–2018. The Dutch National Bank (DNB) is one of the partners of the Money Wise platform. All its partners strive to raise the level of financial responsibility of the Dutch, and the goal of the programme is to achieve a lasting improvement in the behaviour of consumers in relation to managing their personal budget. The central bank performs its tasks in this scope, among others, through the Visitor Centre.

The visit starts and ends in the film auditorium, in which the exhibition presents various aspects of the functioning of the central bank. At the beginning the group watches a film on the history of the DNB and its role in the national economy.

The guides here are ambassadors of knowledge about central banking and financial stability. They provide the necessary information, data, and clarify the rules of decision-making by the central bank and financial institutions in the Netherlands and the Eurosystem countries.

Since it was opened, this modern money museum has attracted on average twice as many people as it did before 2015 (an increase from on average 17,000 visitors to approx. 34,000).

■ Stanisław Gorczy

Address:
Sarphatistraat 1
1017 WS Amsterdam
<https://www.dnb.nl/en/about-dnb/dnb-visitors-centre>
Opening hours: work days,
9:00 a.m. – 5:00 p.m.
Admission free

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ul. Świętokrzyska 11/21,
00-919 Warszawa
phone +48 22 185 25 25
centrumpieniadza@nbp.pl

Editor in chief: Stanisław Gorczy
In cooperation with: Anna Brzyska, Marcin Madejski, Antonina Marnic, Magdalena Rakowska, Joanna Sienkiewicz, Iwona Stefaniak, Jacek Wownysz

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Visitors Centre Collections
Graphic design:
Piotr Kotela

Distribution

Internal:

- NBP Money Centre – direct distribution to visitors.
- NBP departments and the NBP Library.
- NBP Regional Offices:
 - direct distribution,
 - regular seminars and presentations for local schools and local communities,
 - Open Door Days.

Changes (podkreślenie)

Rozdziałnik "Bankoteka" Nr 23 – III kw. 2020 - Centrala NBP

Dystrybucja

	Polska	Wersje:	
		Ang.	Ros.
Oddziały Okręgowe NBP – 14 oddziałów x 150 egz.	2100		
Oddział Okręgowy Kraków	500	30	30
Oddział Okręgowy Warszawa Artur Kowalik, tel. 854542	50		
I. Dystrybucja wewnętrzna:			
Departament Zagraniczny NBP		10	10
Biblioteka NBP		5	5
<u>Centrum</u> Pieniądza NBP			
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Jan Milner, Prezes Oddziału PTN Oddział Płock Pl. Narutowicza 2 09-402 Płock	10		
Juliusz Wolcz Polskie Towarzystwo Numizmatyczne ul. Pułaskiego 5 m 115 35-011 Rzeszów	10		

30 10 / Poczta zwykła

Notes on external and internal distribution of ~~the~~ BANKOTEKA No. 23, 2020

Distribution cont.

External:

- Polish Numismatic Society (52 branches in Poland).
- Conferences, seminars and gala events for the participants of contests on financial knowledge (organised by NBP) – primary schools, high schools and universities.
- Small societies and groups interested in the history of money.

Gorący, Stanisław

Od: Wasilewska, Marcela Weronika
Wysłano: 22 lutego 2017 16:15
Do: Gorący, Stanisław
Temat: RE: Bankoteka

Witaj Staszku,
 byłam na lektoracie, właśnie wróciłam.
 Organizatorzy Olimpiady przekazali łączną liczbę uczestników: 1657 osób:
 SGH Warszawa - liczba uczniów: 242, liczba nauczycieli: 84,
 UE Katowice - liczba uczniów: 245, liczba nauczycieli: 99,
 UE Kraków - liczba uczniów: 252, liczba nauczycieli: 80,
 UE Poznań - liczba uczniów: 263, liczba nauczycieli: 75,
 UE Wrocław - liczba uczniów: 250, liczba nauczycieli: 67.
 Chętnie wezmą tyle, ale możemy przekazać mniej, np. 1000 egz.

Pozdrawiam,
 Marcela

Juliusz Wołosz
 ul. Pułaskiego 5 m.115
 35-011 Rzeszów

Rzeszów, dnia 12 lipca 2013 r.

Szanowny Pan
 dr Stanisław Gorący
 Redaktor Naczelny Bankoteki
 Warszawa

Bardzo dziękuję za list z ważnymi dla mnie informacjami oraz przesyłkę zawierającą wydane dotychczas numery Bankoteki. Wydawnictwem tym nie tylko sam jestem zainteresowany. Również wiele osób związanych z kolekcjonerstwem numizmatycznym, zrzeszonych w Kołach Polskiego Towarzystwa Numizmatycznego w Rzeszowie, Jarosławiu i Leżajsku. Zobowiązałem się zaopatrzyć kolegów w bieżące numery Bankoteki.

Gorący, Stanisław

Od: Pastuszyński, Łukasz
Wysłano: czwartek, 10 grudnia 2020 13:39
Do: Gorący, Stanisław
Temat: archiwalne wydania BANKOTEKI

Szanowny Panie,
 dziś w Oddziale Okręgowym NBP w Kielcach odbyłem rozmowę ze stałym klientem, numizmatykiem, czytelnikiem BANKOTEKI, który jest zainteresowany możliwością pozyskania archiwalnych numerów wydawnictwa od 1 do 8. Czytelnik BANKOTEKI jest posiadaczem wszystkich pozostałych wydań. Brakuje mu jedynie pierwszych ośmiu. Czy istnieje możliwość otrzymania z DEW pierwszych wydań w celu ich przekazania czytelnikowi? Zaznaczyć, że każde z brakujących wydawnictw będzie dla tego Pana bardzo cenne.

Uprzejmie proszę o odpowiedź.
 Z poważaniem

Special issues of BANKOTEKA – exhibition catalogues

Before the opening of the NBP Money Centre

- “The history of central banking – Poland and the USA”, December 2013.
- “Władysław Grabski, Bank Polski SA and the economic stabilisation of the country”, May 2014.
- “The wartime fate of the Polish gold”, September 2014.



Special issues of BANKOTEKA

"The history of central banking – Poland and the USA",
issue: December 2013



Exhibition

The History of Central Banking – Three Functions, Three Traditions

There is a kind of bragging match going on among central banks as to which of them can claim the longest history. We may bring some order to this discussion by separating the three key functions of the central bank. Each of them gives us a slightly different perspective on the banks' historical tradition.

Central bank as the banker to the state

By this – certainly the oldest – function we mean public debt service and funding of public projects which were of significance to the state authorities. This function gave rise to the oldest public banks. Thus, in 1401, the Banco dei Cambi was established in Barcelona, followed by Casa di San Giorgio in Genoa in 1407, Monte dei Paschi di Siena in 1472, Banco di Palermo in 1551, Banco Rialto in Venice in 1584, Banco di Sant'Ambrogio in Milan in 1593; the papal Banco di Santo Spirito in Rome in 1605; Amsterdamsche Wisselbank in 1609 and Girobank in Hamburg in 1619. In the mid-16th century public banking developed primarily in small states, mostly republics. The first public (in terms of function, if not ownership form) bank operating in a large state was the Bank of England, established in 1694. The Bank

of Poland (Bank Polski), founded in 1828, is another case in point.

185th anniversary of Polish central banking



Regional Branch in Warsaw, PL. Powstańców Warszawy 4.
Fot. Contemporary photo by Wawrzyniec Szczęcha, NBP



50,000 złoty, 1998 issue.
NBP collection.



2,000,000 złoty note, 1994 issue.
NBP collection.



Banknotes issued by the British colonies in North America.
Fig. NY Fed Collection, Larry Schaffman, USA Bonds and Museum of Archaeology and Ethnography in Łódź.



Continental currency banknotes.
Fig. Museum of Archaeology and Ethnography in Łódź.

Special issues of BANKOTEKA – exhibitions catalogues

"The wartime fate of the Polish gold",
issue: September 2014



The exhibition

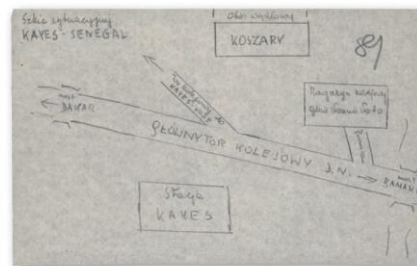
It was obvious that regaining control of the gold through diplomatic efforts was extremely uncertain so the Poles decided to seek the help of the United States through the courts. On 3 September 1941, the New York law firm "Sullivan and Cromwell" filed a lawsuit against Banque de France. The court promptly seized a part of the French gold (with a value of 64 million USD) deposited in the Federal Reserve Bank in New York. In May 1942 the trial was suspended because due to the war Banque de France's attorneys were not able to represent it and that was the court's condition for setting a date for the hearing. The Polish side was not in a hurry anyway. The main objective of the lawsuit – the seizure of the gold – had already been achieved and the court's decisions under such circumstances would not necessarily be beneficial for us.



Headquarters of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York at 33 Liberty Street.
Photo: Wikipedia Commons/Beyond My Ken.

16

The wartime fate of the Polish gold



Sketch of the location of Fort Kaya in the Sahara in West Africa, where the Polish gold was stored.
The Central Archives of Modern Records.



Halina Kosciuszka always appeared in sporting competitions in a beret.
Photo: Wikipedia.



Mr and Mrs Matyszewski among the participants of the transport from Constanta to France.
The Central Archives of Modern Records.

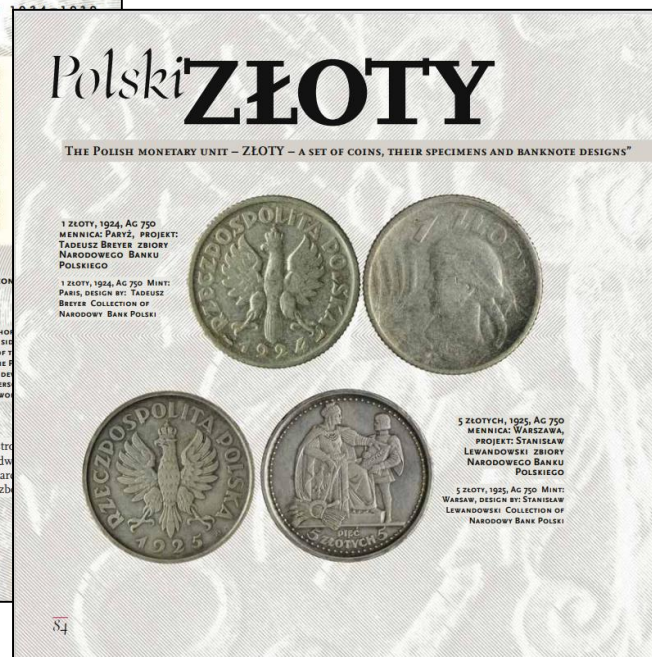
Halina Kosciuszka with her husband on the streets of Warsaw - the 1930s.
Photo: National Digital Archives.

39

Special issues of BANKOTEKA. Exhibition: History of the złoty

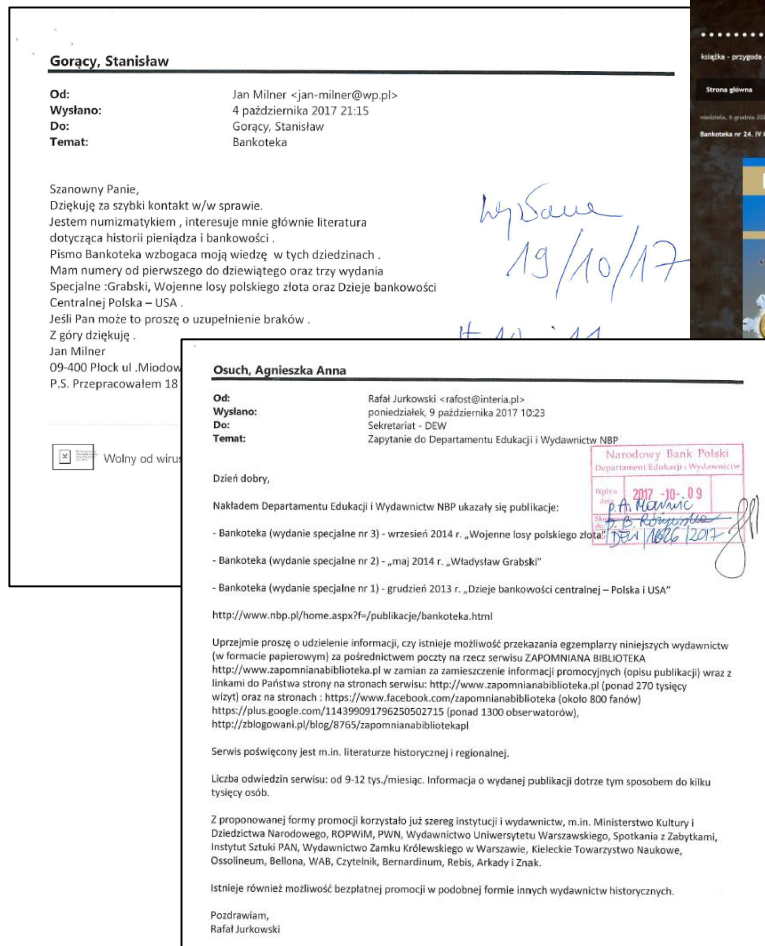


Special issue (bilingual). Exhibition: History of the złoty



Audience reviews

- Calls and emails from PR managers at the NBP Regional Offices (usually asking for more copies).
- Letters and emails from small local societies and groups (also individuals) collecting all issues of Bankoteka.
- On a daily basis – visitors' feedback expressed to the NBP Money Centre staff.



Dos and dont's – hints from the Editor

- For each edition – have a topic (main article) and an idea how to present it on the magazine's cover to draw readers attention. (Also, it better sells to your superiors who need to accept the content).
- Discuss – as early as possible – your proposals with chosen authors.
- Be open to their opinions, remarks, respect their way of presentation of the subject.
- Always place/publish the names of authors.
- Show sources of photographs and illustrations.
- Have people's (parent's) consent to take and publish the photos.
- Parent's consent – before taking a photo!
- **Don't ask** for texts too late (this is the writers' decision to contribute to the magazine).

Ideas for the nearest future

- Focus on the **next quarter issue** – Bankoteka No. 25 for 2021 Q1

- Wishes for 2021:**

May the NBP Money Centre be full of visitors in the coming year!

Bankoteka nr 25 – I kwartał 2021 r.	
<u>SZPIGIEL</u>	
1 & 28 Okładki zewnętrzne:	
Strona tytułowa:	wirtualna monety kolekcjonerska
Strona tylna:	wirtualna monety kolekcjonerska
3 EDITORIAL	
Stanisław Gorący	
11-14 EDUKACJA	
Cyfrowa rewolucja w numizmatyce - pierwsza wirtualna moneta kolekcjonerska na świecie (znajduje się już w zbiorach NBP)	
Natalia Ćwik	
8-10-15-17 Z historii polskiej bankowości centralnej –	
epizod kielecki z 1831 r. Ewakuacja Banku Polskiego cz.2	
Tomasz Kaleta	
3-5-11-12 2021 r. 100. rocznica zakończenia powstań śląskich	
Anna Brzyska	
EKSPONATY	
Kubek z okresu powstania listopadowego – nowy eksponat w Sali numizmatyka	
Eliza Walczak	
Nowa sekretka w sali Bank centralny (+ 2 klucze)	
FOTO: stara i nowa (+ foto kluczy)	
Marcin Madejski	
ODKRYWAMY MULTIMEDIA	
OTWIERAMY GABLOTY	
Rozmowy z ekonomistami – Skarbkiem, Rybarskim i S. Grabskim. Nowe nagrania. Ekrany na Ulicy Bankowej i przy Banku centralnym	
Katarzyna M. Rokosz	
Z KALENDARZA CP NBP	
Śladami polskiego pieniądza – cykl filmów edukacyjnych w interencje	
Adam Skrepta	
Biblioteka Edukacyjna CP NBP – Biografie. Mikołaj Kopernik	
Mateusz Sora	
Webinar – prezentacja "Bankoteki" dla banków centralnych – członków EABH (The European Association for Banking and Financial History)	
Anna Brzyska	
Stanisław Gorący	
26 Stopka	

Christmas issues – 2017



Christmas issues – 2020



Exhibitor

On the right side, at the top, we see the winner of the 1980 Nobel Prize in literature, Czesław Miłosz. On the 100th anniversary of the artist's birth his image was depicted on an **NBP** commemorative coin designed by Robert Kotowicz.

In the second row, from the left, we see Jan Kochanowski straight from Czarnolas in order to add a traditional Old Poland to this exceptional collection. Kochanowski – one of the outstanding Polish artists of the Renaissance period, and poet of King Stephen Bathory – was portrayed by S. Węgrborska on a silver coin issued by NBP on the occasion of anniversary of his birth.

Jan Koehnowski

Christmas Carol

Yours be the glory, Lord of the world,
Because you have let us live to see another year.
Let us renew ourselves,

Grant us peace and holy harmony
Let the pagan nations fear us,

Bless the Earth with your generosity,
To provide us with an abundance of food,
Keep us safe from hunger and bad air,
Bestow upon us all the blessings of your mercy.

Source: <https://www.staropolska.pl/en/encja-isa-koehn-wci-filozofa.html>

Gregory Milosz

A Christmas Prayer

Oh, Mary pure, bless the woman,
who doesn't believe in mercy.
Let your bright weary hand
Goad all her sorrows.
May she cry more lightly under your embrace.

Send her a green magic tree for the Christmas Eve table,
Let her hear the hum of the bees when she touches it,
Let abundant beautiful apples fall to the ground,
And instead of candles, give her the star of the frosty fields.

Bring to her a parade of white mountains,
And let them shine into her window.
Let the astrologers of Chaldees and Uir
Heal the memories of the bad years
And let the deceased poets pluck the strings,
And sing a carol for the lonely woman.

Source: https://poecia.org/wc/M%05%8200z_C005%820w/29563
 Modified online

Jan Kochanowski (1530-1584)
100-~~1530~~ 1530 A-676

Poets from the NBP collector coins
join the procession of carolers

NFor the upcoming Christmas holidays, we would like to encourage you to sing carols with your family. In our exploration of Christmas carols we will be guided by NBP collector coins with portraits of poets who described in their works the charm of Polish Christmas and the associated customs. For new home...

On the cover page of "Bankoteka" our native tradition of celebrating Christmas is presented through the collector coin entitled "Carolers". Here we have a group of carolers with a horned beast known as a "turon" in the front. The carolers are walking on a snowy winter night, carrying a star (which is executed on the coin using zirconium). We also have a Krakow-style nativity scene and Christmas wishes of prosperity to our families. They are singing carols on their way to the traditional Midnight Christmas Mass ("pastorka") at the church visible in the background.

coin in 1998 on the 200th anniversary of his birth. The graphic layout of the coin was prepared by the outstanding coin designer Ewa Tyrc-Karpinski.

Adam Mickiewicz

During a lecture on Slavic literature in Paris he said

I'm not sure whether any other country can boast of a collection as great as the one that Poland has. I'm referring to the collection of canticles, which constitute the first nucleus of Polish national poetry.

From Part III of "Forefathers' Eye"

*When I flew with the star of hope / Shining a light over Judea /
The Angels were singing the Christmas hymn /
The wise men did not see us / and the Kings did not hear.*

Only the shepherds saw us / And ran to Bethlehem: /
The eternal wisdom was first welcomed / And eternal
authority was recognized
By the poor, the lowly, and the meek.

Source: http://pl.wikiquote.org/wiki/Adam_Mickiewicz

"Carolers"
20 zloty, 2001, Ag 925, oxidized
with a zirconium inset.

This is how traditional Polish carolers were presented by designer Robert Kotowicz on the reverse side of the 20 złoty coin issued by Narodowy Bank Polski in 2001.

On the cover of the Christmas edition of "Bankoteka" the procession of carolers is joined by Polish poets who were featured on NBP commemorative coins and who referred in their works to the Polish Christmas traditions. And so, in the front, the procession is joined by Adam Mickiewicz, who was portrayed on an NBP gold commemorative

200th anniversary of the birth of Adam Mickiewicz (1798-1855)
200 złotych 1998 Au 900



NBP

Narodowy Bank Polski

Anna Brzyska

Chief Specialist

+ 48 519 059 029

anna.brzyska@nbp.pl



NBP

Narodowy Bank Polski

Stanisław Gorący

Advisor

+ 48 669 534 603

Stanislaw.goracy@nbp.pl

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Narodowy Bank Polski

www.nbp.pl