

The Primate's Palace, in which the peace treaty was signed, is depicted on the obverse of the coin on the right. The military standard of Napoleon's armies on the top of which is an eagle, the symbol of Napoleon I, is located in the middle of the coin. The composition is completed in the bottom part by the seal of Bratislava and the crossed sabres of the defeated Austrian and Russian armies bound with a ribbon. The stylized initials of Pavel Károly, the designer, and the mark of the Kremnica Mint are located near the bottom edge of the coin. SLOVENSKÁ REPUBLIKA, the name of the state, is located near the upper edge of the coin. The state coat of arms is located to the right of the standard, the nominal value of 200 Sk is below it. 2005, the year of mintage, is located to the left of the handle of the sabre.

Napoleon I, the French emperor, is depicted on the reverse of the coin on the left and Francis I, the Austrian emperor, is on the right. The inscription BRATISLAVA PEACE TREATY is located near the upper edge of the coin in two lines, a mounted French soldier is under it, with a canon on the right. The composition is completed by waving ribbons with the French inscription PAIX DE PRESBOURG and the German PRESSBURGER FRIEDEN with the year 1805. A drum is located near the bottom edge of the coin.



*Napoleon in Bratislava in 1809
(I. Žabota, oil painting)*

NÁRODNÁ BANKA SLOVENSKA

Nominal value: 200 Sk

Material: Ag 900/1000, Cu 100/1000

Weight: 18 g

Diameter: 34 mm

Edge: engraved inscription

26 DECEMBER • 5 MIVOSE AN 14

Number of pieces minted –

limited quantity: 15,000

of which standard: 10,000

proof: 5,000

Designer: Pavel Károly

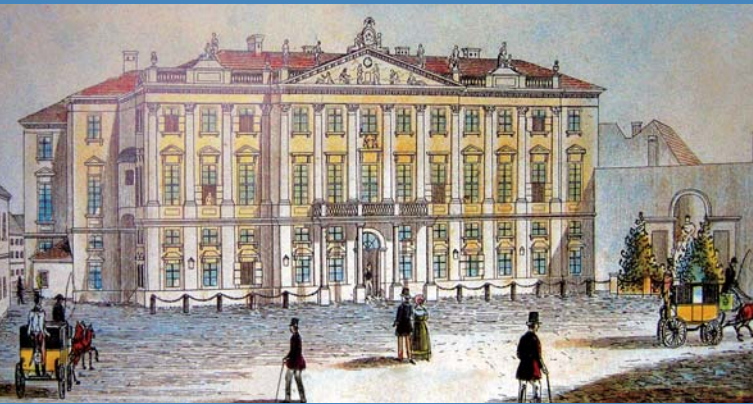
Engraver: Dalibor Schmidt

Producer: Kremnica Mint

BRATISLAVA PEACE TREATY THE 200th ANNIVERSARY OF THE SIGNING

COMMEMORATIVE SILVER COIN





The Primate's Palace, in which the peace was negotiated

The wars and battles 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 intensively participating in the Napoleonic Wars.

Napoleon's army first reached our territory in November 1805. They occupied the right bank of the Danube River and subsequently entered the town of Bratislava. Their three-day stay was related to the preparation of one of the largest battles of the Napoleonic period, which took place on December 2, 1805 at Austerlitz. This battle is known as the Battle of Three Emperors since not only Napoleon I personally participated in it, but also Francis I, the Austrian emperor, and Alexander I, the Russian tsar. The French army with approximately 75 000 men under Napoleon's leadership won this battle over the allied armies of the Russian tsar and Austrian emperor with approximately 90 000 men. The allies suffered huge losses and Austria, which was forced to capitulate, was eliminated from further battles.

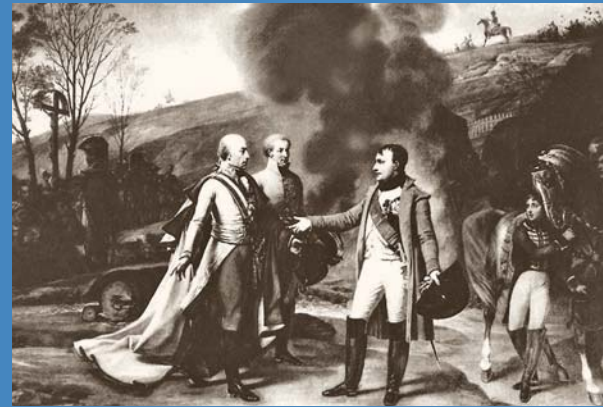
The final peace negotiations between Austrian and French diplomats took place at the end of December 1805 in Bratislava (Pressburg at that time). The peace treaty was signed on December 26, 1805 at the Hall of Mirrors



The French medal issued on the occasion of the first anniversary of signing the Bratislava Peace Treaty

in the Archbishop of Estergom's new Classicistic residence, which is nowadays known as the Primate's Palace. The Austrian side was represented by Prince Johann Joseph Lichtenstein and Count Ignác Gyulai, and the French side by Charles Maurice Talleyrand-Périgord, the minister of foreign affairs.

The concluded treaty changed the political map of Europe. Austria surrendered its Italian territories, Dalmatia, Tirol and Vorarlberg, to France and its allies. It agreed with the elevation of the Bavarian and Württemberg Duchies into kingdoms and of the Baden Margravate into a grand duchy. Austria also had to pay war reparations in the amount of 40 million gulden. It had to accept the loss of its political



The meeting of Napoleon and the Austrian emperor after the Battle of Austerlitz

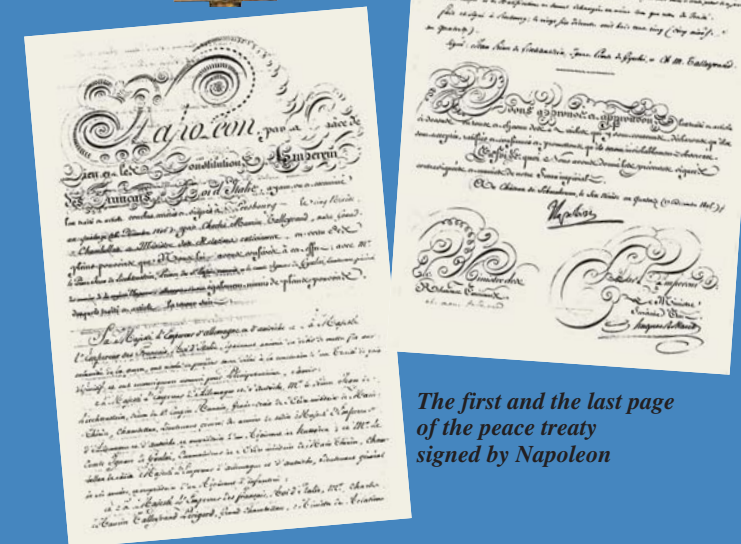


Ch. M. Talleyrand and Prince J. J. Lichtenstein

influence in southern Germany and in a large section of southern Europe and the fact that the French emperor held military control over virtually all of Europe.

As a result of this event, which was a monumental French triumph, Bratislava made its way onto the map of Paris, where it is commemorated to this day by the name of a street – Rue de Presbourg.

The next year, other battles took place, followed by new diplomatic negotiations, which resulted in further changes in the map of Europe. Only the Vienna Congress, which was organised in 1815, ended the coalition wars and led to the subsequent arrangement of European circumstances.



The first and the last page of the peace treaty signed by Napoleon