

Obverse

The obverse depicts a historical panorama of Kežmarok, with its landmark buildings standing out and the High Tatra mountains towering in the background. Inscribed along the upper edge are the name of the issuing country 'SLOVENSKO' and the year of issuance '2025'. At the bottom of the design, below the image, the coin's denomination '20' and currency 'EURO' are positioned on either side of the Slovak coat of arms.

Reverse

The reverse features an image of Kežmarok's architectural landmarks, set in relief above an outline of the castle's decorative parapet, with the Basilica of the Holy Cross in the foreground and the townhouses, town hall tower, and New Lutheran Church in the background. The name 'KEŽMAROK' is inscribed across the upper part of the design, while the inscription 'PAMIATKOVÁ REZERVÁCIA' ('Heritage Site') appears below the image, with the first word above the second. To the left of this inscription is the town's coat of arms. On the right side of the image are the stylised initials 'KL' of the coin's designer, Karol Ličko. Next to the basilica tower is the mint mark of the Kremnica Mint (Mincovňa Kremnica), consisting of the letters 'MK' placed between two dies.

Coin details

Denomination	€20
Composition:	.925 silver, .75 copper
Weight:	33.63 g
Diameter:	40 mm
Edge lettering:	NAJKRAJŠIE HISTORICKÉ MESTÁ (Most beautiful historical towns) limited to a maximum of 17,000 coins in either brilliant uncirculated or proof quality
Issuing volume:	
Designer:	Karol Ličko
Engraver:	Dalibor Schmidt
Producer:	Kremnica Mint (Slovakia)



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SLOVENSKA
EUROSYSTÉM

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Photographs from the collection of the Kežmarok Museum
and the private archive of Ľubica Pinčíková

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Kežmarok Heritage Site

SILVER COLLECTOR EURO COIN

Main Square and Hviezdoslav Street with a street lamp

The historical centre of Kežmarok, a town in the Spiš region of eastern Slovakia, was declared a national heritage site on 11 June 1950. It includes a castle complex, a group of two Lutheran churches and a former Lutheran lyceum school, as well as a gymnasium school and a primary school. Kežmarok was one of the medieval centres of Spiš region, and its many remarkable buildings reflect its rich history and strategic location. Situated in the Poprad River valley, Kežmarok is protected by the High Tatra and Belianske Tatra mountains. It originally consisted of three separate settlements at the intersection of trade routes leading to Poland, Levoča and Prešov. In 1269, Kežmarok received its town charter from King Bela IV of Hungary, and it became fortified as early as the 14th century.

The spatial planning of Kežmarok in the 15th century was shaped by a fire in 1404 and by the town's economic prosperity – aided by King Sigismund's confirmation of the town's rights and granting of new privileges. When Hussite forces invaded Spiš region in 1433,



The former Roman Catholic school and the Basilica of the Exaltation of the Holy Cross



The Church of the Most Holy Trinity, a wooden Lutheran 'articular' church, is inscribed on the UNESCO World Heritage List

they made Kežmarok a stronghold, causing damage to the town and its fortifications. After their departure, the townspeople set about repairing the walls, rebuilding the Basilica of the Exaltation of the Holy Cross, laying the foundations of the town hall, and constructing what would become a magnificent castle. In 1463, the town was granted a coat of arms by King Matthias Corvinus.

The town began expanding its streets in the early 16th century but suffered a setback in 1521, when a fire destroyed around 340 houses and damaged the basilica. The subsequent repairs and rebuilding resulted in the current patchwork of architectural styles in Church Square (Kostolné námestie), where the Gothic basilica, Renaissance bell tower and gymnasium (later expanded to include a presbytery and primary school) stand in contrast to their surroundings. The town's life was also disrupted by plague epidemics. In the middle of the 17th century, the Church of the Visitation of the Blessed Virgin Mary was built on Castle Square. By then, row housing was already a feature of the town centre, as was the

triangular system of main streets that we see today. The baroque period saw the town's architectural stock enhanced by a number of buildings on its outskirts. Most notable were a wooden Lutheran 'articular' church and a Lutheran lyceum school. In the second half of the 18th century, the town hall was rebuilt in baroque style and the Reduta building was erected. In the 19th century, vacant areas were developed within the town walls, which had ceased to serve their original purpose. At the turn of the century, several school buildings were constructed in these areas in historicist and art nouveau styles. In 1892, the landmark New Lutheran Church was built. Later, the town centre was revamped by the renovation of townhouse facades, stone paving of streets, and the planting of greenery. Further construction took place in the 20th century. A new 'garden quarter' with residential housing was established on the edge of the historical centre, in the area of the former moat. In many areas, the historical land divisions were disrupted by the construction of residential and office buildings.



The New Lutheran Church