

● On **29 August 2011**, the National Bank of Poland is putting into circulation coins commemorating Ignacy Jan Paderewski, of the following face values:

200 zł struck in proof finish, in gold,

10 zł struck in proof finish, in silver,

2 zł struck in standard finish, in Nordic Gold.

The National Bank of Poland

holds the exclusive right to issue the currency
of the Republic of Poland.

In addition to **coins and notes for general circulation**,
the NBP issues **collector coins and notes**.

Issuing collector items is an occasion to commemorate
important historic figures and anniversaries as well
as to develop the interest of the public in Polish culture,
science and tradition.

Since 1996, the NBP has also been issuing **occasional 2 złoty**
coins, struck in **Nordic Gold**, for general circulation.

All coins and notes issued
by the NBP are legal tender in Poland.

COINS ISSUED IN 2011 COINS ISSUED IN 2011



Information on the issue schedule can be found at the
www.nbp.pl/money
website.

Collector coins issued by the National Bank of Poland
are sold in the Kolekcjoner service (online auctions/online store)
at the following website:
www.kolekcjoner.nbp.pl

 **KOLEKCJONER**

and at the Regional Branches of the NBP.

The coins were struck at the Mint of Poland in Warsaw.
Edited and printed: NBP Printing Office

NBP

National Bank of Poland

COINS



Ignacy Jan Paderewski (1860-1941)

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● Ignacy Jan Paderewski (1860–1941) – one of the most eminent and famous pianists of his time, staunch patriot and community activist, indefatigable advocate of Polish interests worldwide. He descended from a noble family with strong patriotic traditions and was growing up in the atmosphere of dedication to the Polish cause. Shaped in schools in Warsaw in 1872-1878, and subsequently in Berlin, Strasbourg and Vienna, his musical talent allowed him to start in 1888 a dazzling artistic carrier of a piano virtuoso at the stages around the world. In 1890, having given concerts in France, the Netherlands and Germany, he took England by storm. By 1892, Paderewski had performed in more than a hundred cities of the United States and Canada. He also gave concerts to audiences in South Africa, Australia, Tasmania, New Zealand, Hawaii, Cuba and South America and made famous himself and his country. The depth of feeling of his performance was compounded by magic of tones and truly dramatic power. It was perceived as quintessentially Polish at the same time. On top of his own compositions (among which the most praised were *Fantasia Polonaise*, opera *Manru* and *Minuet in G-minor*), the music of Frédéric Chopin featured prominently in his repertoire. The artist was employing the fame, as well as wealth he soon managed to gain, to support the national cause. The year 1910 marked the 500th anniversary of Poland's victory over the Teutonic Knights near the village of Grunwald (Tannenberg). To celebrate the occasion, Paderewski funded a famous monument of King Władysław Jagiełło in Kraków, and the inscription on the monument reads: TO THE GLORY OF OUR FOREFATHERS, TO OUR BROTHERS TO HEARTEN THEIR SPIRITS. The artist delivered a passionate speech to the crowds of

compatriots who arrived from all three parts of partitioned Poland to attend the monument unveiling ceremony. He called for the unity of the nation in its pursuit of independence. The speech exerted a lasting impression on the listeners and became a starting point of Paderewski's own political activity. During World War I, Paderewski set up Polish war victims' relief committees, organised the Polish armed forces, and would end his musical concerts with speeches for the Polish cause. Thanks to his social relations and connections in the United States, the issue of an independent Poland was recognised at the international arena. This activity resulted in President Woodrow Wilson's famous address in 1917 and brought about the declaration by the Prime Ministers of France, Italy and Great Britain in 1918 on the need to rebuild a sovereign Poland as a vital element of the new order in Europe. Having returned to Poland, he headed for Poznań, where in December 1918 he was greeted by enthusiastic crowds of Poles. Paderewski delivered a speech from a hotel window, urging unity of all groupings and classes in the act of rebuilding the Polish statehood. The speech sparked off a victorious Greater Poland Uprising. Greeted around the country with ever growing enthusiasm, having come to Warsaw, he made a declaration which he abided by for the rest of his life: to serve Poland only, and not any political faction. Soon Paderewski assumed the post of Poland's Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs. At the Paris Peace Conference, side by side with Roman Dmowski, he gamely sought to safeguard Polish interests and strengthen the authority of Poland. The resolutions of the Treaty of Versailles, onto which Polish negotiators had but a limited influence despite their best

efforts, satisfied neither the political elites nor the general public back home. Internal challenges in the newly re-established country led to the collapse of the Paderewski cabinet in December 1919 and resulted in his decision to emigrate (Paderewski remained Poland's delegate in the League of Nations until 1921). In 1921, Head of State Józef Piłsudski decorated Paderewski with the Order of the White Eagle „in the recognition of outstanding services for the Republic of Poland in the areas of civic and political activity”. The proof of the international recognition of Paderewski's artistic and political achievements were honorary degrees received, inter alia, from Oxford and Cambridge universities. Paderewski's disillusionment with domestic politics and mounting authoritarian tendencies after 1926 did not abate the artist's patriotic zeal. He rendered continued support to and strengthened Poland's interests. In 1936, the so-called Front Morges was established under his patronage. It was an alliance of centrist political parties, set up to counterbalance the growingly anti-democratic rule by the adherents to Marshal Piłsudski. In December 1939, Paderewski was appointed the President of the National Council – Polish parliament in exile. Paderewski acted for the benefit of Poland until his death in New York on 29 June 1941. Under the decision of President Roosevelt he was buried at Arlington National Cemetery. In 1991, in the presence of the President of Poland and the President of the United States, Paderewski's remains were placed in the Metropolitan Cathedral in Warsaw.

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COINS ISSUED IN 2011 COINS ISSUED IN 2011 COINS ISSUED IN 2011 COINS ISSUED IN 2011 COINS ISSUED IN 2011 COINS ISSUED IN 2011 COINS ISSUED IN 2011



FACE VALUE **200** ZŁ

metal **Au 900/1000** ■ finish **proof** ■ diameter **27.00 mm**
weight **15.50 g** ■ mintage (volume) **3,000 pcs**

OBVERSE: At the top, a semicircular inscription: RZECZPOSPOLITA POLSKA (Republic of Poland). Below and on the left-hand side, an image of the Eagle established as the state emblem of the Republic of Poland. On the right, a stylised image of a flying white and red (Polish national colours) ribbon. At the bottom, the notation of the year of issue: 2011. Above, an inscription: 200 zł. The Mint's mark, M/W, below the Eagle and on the right-hand side.

REVERSE: In the centre, a stylised image of the bust of Ignacy Jan Paderewski in profile. Below, an oblique inscription: IGNACY JAN/PADEREWSKI/1860-1941.

Coin designer: **ROUSSANKA NOWAKOWSKA**



FACE VALUE **10** ZŁ

metal **Ag 925/1000** ■ finish **proof** ■ diameter **32.00 mm**
weight **14.14 g** ■ mintage (volume) **50,000 pcs**

OBVERSE: In the centre, a stylised image of Ignacy Jan Paderewski, who is playing the piano. Below, an inscription: RZECZPOSPOLITA/POLSKA. At the bottom, the notation of the year of issue: 2011. Above and on the left-hand side, an inscription: 10 ZŁ. Above and on the left-hand side, an image of the Eagle established as the state emblem of the Republic of Poland. The Mint's mark, M/W, below the Eagle and on the right-hand side.

REVERSE: A stylised image of the bust of Ignacy Jan Paderewski. On the right, a stylised image of the Eagle relating to the Coat of Arms of the Republic of Poland introduced in 1919. At the top, a semicircular inscription: IGNACY JAN PADEREWSKI. At the bottom and on the left-hand side, a semicircular inscription: 1860-1941 against the backdrop of the bust of Ignacy Jan Paderewski.

Coin designer: **ROUSSANKA NOWAKOWSKA**



FACE VALUE **2** ZŁ

metal **CuAl5Zn5Sn1 alloy** ■ finish **standard** ■ diameter **27.00 mm**
weight **8.15 g** ■ mintage (volume) **800,000 pcs**

OBVERSE: An image of the Eagle established as the state emblem of the Republic of Poland. On the sides of the Eagle, the notation of the year of issue: 20-11; below the Eagle, an inscription: ZŁ 2 ZŁ. Along the rim, an inscription: RZECZPOSPOLITA POLSKA (Republic of Poland), preceded and followed by six pearls. The Mint's mark, M/W, under the Eagle and on the right-hand side.

REVERSE: A stylised image of the bust of Ignacy Jan Paderewski against a stylised fragment of the silhouette of a grand piano. At the bottom and on the right-hand side, an inscription: 1860-1941. At the top, a semicircular inscription: IGNACY JAN PADEREWSKI.

ON THE EDGE: An inscription, NBP, repeated eight times, every second one inverted by 180 degrees, separated by stars.

Obverse designer: **EWA TYC-KARPIŃSKA**
Reverse designer: **ROUSSANKA NOWAKOWSKA**