

● On **15 January 2013**, the National Bank of Poland is putting into circulation coins commemorating “100 years of Teatr Polski in Warsaw” with the following face values:

- 10 zł** struck in proof finish in silver silver (with pad printing),
- 2 zł** struck in standard finish in the Nordic Gold alloy.

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.

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On **16 January 2013**, the National Bank of Poland will be putting into circulation coins commemorating the “150th Anniversary of the January Uprising” with face value of 10 and 2 złoty.

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

Collector coins issued by the NBP are sold at the Internet auctions held in the Kolekcjoner service 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



100 years of Teatr Polski
[Polish Theatre]
in Warsaw



100 years of Teatr Polski [*Polish Theatre*] in Warsaw

● Teatr Polski in Warsaw is one of the most important theatres in Poland. Its founding act says that the theatre was set up "for the benefit, glory and development of the Polish stagecraft and to popularise the beauty of our mother language." This idea has set the path of creative freedom of the theatre's directors from its establishment until now. In 2013, Teatr Polski in Warsaw celebrates its 100th anniversary.

● The theatre was opened on 29 January 1913 with the premiere of "Irydion" by Zygmunt Krasiński. Against the odds of the crisis, unfavourable political situation and disapproval of the Warsaw theatre community, Arnold Szyfman, holder of a PhD in philosophy, a beginner playwright with almost no experience and grand dreams of a modern dramatic theatre, managed to convince representatives of the elite to follow his bold idea. Funds for building the theatre, called the New Polish Theatre at that time, were raised quickly. Organisational work took two years, the theatre was modelled on the best theatres in Europe. The building, designed by architect Czesław Przybylski, was built in less than nine months. It was one of the largest and most beautiful theatre buildings in Warsaw. Its equipment was very modern: an auditorium with 1,000 seats, a revolving stage, a mechanical flyloft and a panoramic drop, which provided unprecedented production possibilities.

● Subsequent directors of Teatr Polski in Warsaw consequently aimed at creating a distinguished individual style of Polish theatre art. The direction was set by Szyfman himself. He built an excellent, permanent team encompassing many outstanding names and talents: Andrycz, Barszczewska, Broniszówna, Cwiklińska, Smosarska, Bodo, Dymśza, Jaracz, Junosza-Stępowski, Kreczmar, Węgrzyn, Zelwerowicz, and after the World War 2: Fijewski, Gogolewski, Hańcza, Jasiukiewicz, Wołłejko. Director Szyfman placed great emphasis on the quality of the repertoire and stage production, which was not so obvious in the 1920s and 1930s as it is now. In Teatr Polski, the play directors were inter alia Schiller, Zelwerowicz, Solski, and after 1945: Bardini, Hanuszkiewicz, Korzeniewski, Wierciński. The core repertoire consisted of Polish and world classics; contemporary European drama was bravely popularised. Szyfman established stage design workshops where distinguished painters, such as Karol Frycz and Wincenty Drabik, trained generations of high-class theatre craftsmen. With Szyfman as the director, Teatr Polski in Warsaw gained the status of the best theatre in Poland. It set the standards of contemporary theatre art and the national style.

● Teatr Polski attracted particular interest again when Kazimierz Dejmek became its director. He turned out a reformer measuring up to Szyfman. Dejmek became the director in 1981 and ran

the theatre for 14 years. At that time, the theatre once again became a part of the great history of European theatre. Teatr Polski vividly responded to the transformations taking place in Poland in the 1980s. Dejmek staged premieres of plays by Iredyński and adaptations of prose by Hłasko and Krzysztoń. Teatr Polski staged nine plays by Sławomir Mrożek, including three world premieres: "Ambassador," "Contract" and "Portrait," and one Polish premiere "A Summer's Day." The team of actors was expanded to include: Rachwańska, Mikołajska, Seniuk, Dmochowski, Englert, Łomnicki, Mrożewski, Szczepkowski, Łabonarska, Holoubek and Łapicki who later became the director of Teatr Polski. The canon of Polish classics was enriched by old Polish plays adapted and directed by Dejmek – they made their way into the history of Polish theatre. The stage designers were: Pankiewicz, Polewska, Kossakowska, Kreutz-Majewski. General opinion was that with Dejmek as the director, the theatre performed the tasks of the National Theatre in terms of the quality and importance of performances.

● Since January 2011, the theatre's general director has been Andrzej Seweryn. Drawing on his 20-years' experience in Comédie-Française, he introduces Teatr Polski to the new century.

Patrycja Anna Mikłasz-Pisula
Teatr Polski in Warsaw

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FACE VALUE **10 ZŁ**

metal Ag 925/1000 1000 and paints: different shades of red and yellow
finish proof ■ diameter 40.00 x 26.00 mm (ellipse)
weight 14.14 g ■ mintage up to 28,000 pcs

OBVERSE: At the centre, a stylised image of a bas-relief of Irydion that decorates the facade of the building of Teatr Polski in Warsaw. Against that background, at the bottom, an image of the Eagle established as the state emblem of the Republic of Poland. On the sides of the bas-relief image, an inscription: 10-ZŁ [PLN 10]. At the top, in a semicircle, an inscription: RZECZPOSPOLITA POLSKA 2013 [REPUBLIC OF POLAND 2013]. Under the Eagle, a structure made up of a stylised decorative element of the window frame on the building a fragment of a balcony balustrade. Under elevation and the letters ZŁ, the Mint's mark: M/W.

REVERSE: In the centre, a stylised image of a fragment of the front part of the building of Teatr Polski in Warsaw. Above, against the background of a stylised fragment of a decorated plafond and on a separate panel, an inscription: 100 lat/TEATRU POLSKIEGO/W WARSZAWIE (100 YEARS/OF THE POLISH THEATRE/IN WARSAW). On the sides, stylised fragments of a theatre curtain.

Coin designer: **URSZULA WALERZAK**



FACE VALUE **2 ZŁ**

metal CuAl5Zn5Sn1 alloy ■ finish standard ■ diameter 27.00 mm
weight 8.15 g ■ mintage up to 800,000 pcs

OBVERSE: An image of the Eagle as the state emblem of the Republic of Poland. The notation of the year of issue, 20-13, at the sides of the Eagle. Below the Eagle, an inscription ZŁ 2 ZŁ. A circumscription: RZECZPOSPOLITA POLSKA preceded and followed by six pearls. Under the Eagle, on the right, the Mint's mark.

REVERSE: In the centre, a stylised image of a fragment of the front part of the building of Teatr Polski in Warsaw. Above the image, against the background of a stylised plafond, an inscription: 100 lat/TEATRU POLSKIEGO/W WARSZAWIE (100 YEARS/OF THE POLISH THEATRE/IN WARSAW).

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

Obverse designer: **EWA TYC-KARPIŃSKA**
Reverse designer: **URSZULA WALERZAK**

