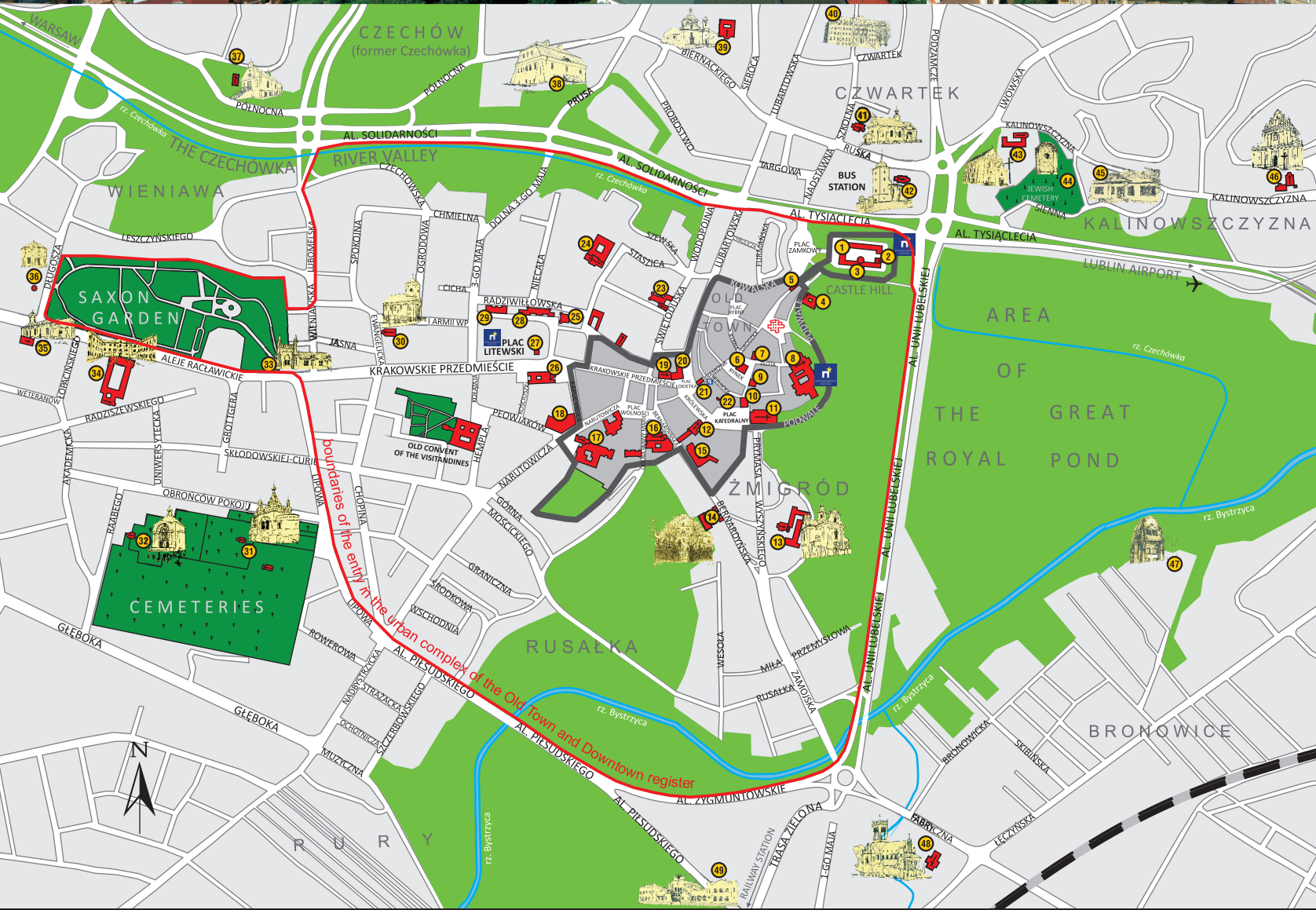




# LUBLIN

## CULTURAL HERITAGE



### LUBLIN – HISTORIC MONUMENT

On 25 April 2007, under the regulation of the President of the Republic of Poland, the urban and architectural historical complex of Lublin was awarded the status of Historic Monument. Only 10 other Polish cities have been conferred the same honour: Chełmno, Gdańsk, Kazimierz Dolny, Cracow, Poznań, Toruń, Warsaw, Wrocław and Zamość. The Historic Monument area encompasses Castle Hill, Old Town Hill and a part of Krakowskie Przedmieście, which feature the most valuable historic sights with a wealth of material and non-material heritage. There are nearly 300 architectural monuments from different epochs within the area, including churches, monasteries, townhouses, defence structures and public utility buildings. Lublin's status as the Historic Monument is a symbol of national identity and

memory important to many communities inhabiting Lublin in the past and those living in the city today. The Historic Monument area witnessed momentous events such as the Union of Lublin and the homage paid to the Polish king by Duke Albrecht Friedrich of Prussia. In the 15th and 16th centuries, the city was an important trade centre with numerous fairs. Since 1578 Lublin was the seat of the Crown Tribunal – the highest court of the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth. Lublin – the Historic Monument – is an unmatched complex of landmarks and sights from different historical periods, situated in the diverse landscape of hills and valleys of the Lublin Upland.

In 2007 Lublin became one of the first holders of the European Heritage Label, which was awarded to three monuments connected with the signing of the Polish-Lithuanian Union in 1569: the Holy Trinity Royal Chapel at the Lublin Castle, the church and monastery of the Dominican Order in the Old Town and the monument to the Union of Lublin.



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## SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT OF LUBLIN

### A Historical Outline of the Development of Lublin

Today's Lublin occupies an area of 147.5 km<sup>2</sup> encompassing the historical town of Lublin and the adjacent former villages: Bronowice, Tatars, Dzieśiąta, Zembrzyce, Wrotków, Sławin, Czechów, Rudnik, Trzeźniowa, and Jakubowice Murowane.

The name of Lublin was first recorded in 1224 (the name Lubelia appeared earlier, in 1198). Archaeological research proves that the most ancient traces of human activity in the territory of present-day Lublin go back to 10,000 BC. The beginning of the earliest continuous settlement in the Lublin area in the form of open hamlets without a fortified structure can be dated back to the 6<sup>th</sup>-7<sup>th</sup> c.

According to recent research, the settlement from the tribal period, built on Old Town Hill, dates from the 8<sup>th</sup>-10<sup>th</sup> c. The original hill fort of the state period was built on **Grodzisko Hill** in the second half of the 10th c. and it replaced, both symbolically and in function, the tribal settlement on Old Town Hill. It was flanked by several open hamlets.

In the mid-12<sup>th</sup> century, due to political and administrative changes within the Duchy of Sandomierz, which Lublin was a part of, the fort was relocated from Grodzisko Hill to Castle Hill. At least from 1224, the fortified settlement on **Castle Hill** was the seat of the Lublin castellan. The area of **Old Town Hill** assumed the role of a suburb, where the office of Lublin archdeacon was established at the end of the 12<sup>th</sup> c. (first time mentioned in 1198). The archdeacon is most likely to be associated with the building of the Church of the Holy Cross, which was mentioned by the chronicler Jan Długosz as preceding the construction of the Dominican church (the Dominican Order arrived in Lublin in the mid 13<sup>th</sup> c.). At that time there had been a cemetery located at Old Town Hill for over a century.

In addition to Old Town Hill, Castle Hill and Grodzisko Hill, also **Czwartek Hill** had an important role in the formation of Lublin as a settlement from the 6<sup>th</sup> c. onwards. A small hamlet developed there at the turn of the 10<sup>th</sup> c. and served mostly agricultural and crafts function. Before the second half of the 12<sup>th</sup> c. or later, the hill became a popular Thursday fair destination, hence its name. This trade settlement might have had its own church (probably of St. Nicholas). The present-day temple dates back to the first half of the 16<sup>th</sup> c.

### The 13<sup>th</sup> and early 14<sup>th</sup> centuries

The period of the 13<sup>th</sup> and early 14<sup>th</sup> c. marks a time of significant transformations of Lublin. These changes proceeded in spite of external threats, such as raids of Ruthenian, Lithuanian, and Mongol tribes pestering Lublin and its surroundings. At that time in Old Town Hill, a gradual process of **establishing a new urban settlement under German law** was initiated and concluded. The first stage of the process took place at the end of the second half of the 13th c. and was associated with Prince Bolesław V the Chaste (1226-1279) or Prince Leszek II the Black (1244-1288). No written record from that period has been preserved. The process resulted in a new spatial organisation of the former suburbium (suburb) situated on the strip of land along today's **Grodzka Street**.

The characteristic features of this area included: a prolonged market square (the middle part of Grodzka Street), the east-side adjoining square for the future church encompassing the existing graveyard from the turn of the 11<sup>th</sup> c., and 45 to 50 narrow (about 9m wide) plots of similar size. The centre of the new layout was dominated by the **Church of St Michael the Archangel**, the first parish church of the newly-founded town (demolished in 1856). To the south-west of the settlement still remained the unconverted part of the old suburb.

On 15<sup>th</sup> August 1317, Duke Ladislaus the Elbow-High (1266-1333) sold the town aldermanship to Maciej of Opatowiec, and based the town legal system on a different version of German law – the **Magdeburg law**. This document conferred full municipal rights to Lublin. In terms of spatial layout, the distinguishing features of the area south-west of the earlier settlement along Grodzka Street were: a trapezium-shaped market square and the network of streets adapted to terrain conditions and the existing development. This resulted in the characteristic semicircular and radiating street plan and the layout of the development sections filled with bigger plots (about 14.5 m wide). Initially, the boundaries of the heart of the settlement were delimited by earth-and-wood embankments.

After the Mongol invasion in 1341, King Casimir the Great decided that the city should be surrounded by walls with two gates: **Cracow and Grodzka Gates**. The **Dominican monastery complex** located within the city walls was extended as well at the time. The king had the hill fort on Castle Hill converted into a stone castle while preserving the 13<sup>th</sup>-century

tower called a donjon, associated with Prince Bolesław the Chaste. The Holy Trinity Royal Chapel was built, thus upholding the tradition of the local chapel mentioned before in 1326.

The newly established city was composed of the settlement on Old Town Hill and agricultural land stretching to the west and north of the city (fields, gardens and waste land covering about 25 km<sup>2</sup> which constituted the economic resource of the city). These areas underwent urban development over the following centuries.

### The 14<sup>th</sup> and 15<sup>th</sup> centuries

The next centuries mark Lublin's significant growth in size and importance. In 1474 the city became the **capital of the province** (voivodship). At least until the mid-15<sup>th</sup> c., the city buildings were made of wood or stone and wood. Only a few buildings, such as the parish church, the Dominican church, or the town hall erected in the years 1409-1419, were stone buildings. The city was plagued by fires, particularly between 1447 and 1491, which is probably why, in the second half of the 15<sup>th</sup> c., the walled-in city area began to be dominated by brick buildings.

The **Polish-Lithuanian Union** of 1386 elevated the importance of Lublin and made it the main urban centre on the border of Lithuania, Rus and Poland. Lublin was an arena of frequent Polish-Lithuanian assemblies. Local burghers were given the right of free trade in Lithuania. Lublin became an attractive destination for outsiders owing to trade privileges obtained by the burghers, e.g. in 1392 and 1448, entailing the **establishment of four fairs a year**. The city was situated on the trade route between Eastern and Western Europe, on the way from Cracow to Vilnius. Together with new settlers of various nationalities, **Jews** arrived in Lublin around the mid-15<sup>th</sup> c. and resided at the foot of Castle Hill, within or close to Podzamcze – the already existing settlement catering for the needs of the castle.

The suburbs of Lublin swelled as new settlers were arriving, the so-called **Krakowskie suburb** in particular. Within its limit new churches and municipal institutions were founded: the **Church of Our Lady of Victory** by the Birgittine convent (a votive offering of King Ladislaus Jagiello for the victorious battle of Grunwald), the **Church of Holy Spirit** with an adjacent hospital, and the Bernardine church and monastery. Development in this area was irregular and scattered at the time. Within the suburbs, mostly in agricultural areas situated by the Czechówka and Bystrzyca Rivers, operated royal and alderman's mills, breweries and malting facilities. A number of royal ponds were created there, including the largest **Great Royal Pond**.

### The 16<sup>th</sup> century

The 16<sup>th</sup>-century land ownership structure had a major impact on the city formation and development. It particularly affected its suburbs, which saw the emergence of **jurydyka** – privately-owned land or district excluded from the municipal law. The inner city preserved its medieval layout, but after the fires in 1515 and 1575 major architectural changes were made. As a result of the 1515 fire, the level of the market square was raised by more than 1 metre. Houses around the market square gained **broad-fronted façades**. The entire urban architectural fabric was altered as **Gothic-Renaissance, Renaissance and late Renaissance** ornaments appeared on Lublin buildings. After 1515, on the site of the burned down town hall, a new **Renaissance edifice** was erected with a tower symbolising power. The importance of the city council in Lublin increased after the purchase of the Lublin aldermanship in 1504; this fact could have influenced the shape of the new town hall highlighting the more significant role of patricians.

After the 1557 fire, on the line of today's Staszka and Kapucyńska Streets, the first modern earth and wood defences were built with two fringe four-sided ramparts erected in the Czechówka and Bystrzyca river valleys. One of them included the existing Birgittine convent; the other was used for the construction of the 1740s **convent of the Discalced Carmelite Sisters**. New land for development was designated along Krakowskie Przedmieście, between the Cracow Gate to the new line of the defences, between present-day Zielona Street and Narutowicza Street. In 1586, south of the city walls, the construction of a Baroque Jesuit church began (today's metropolitan cathedral). At the foot of Old Town Hill and the castle, a small settlement grew **inhabited both by Jews and Christians** (Podzamcze). Around 1565 the Podzamcze area was granted the Magdeburg law. Up to the mid-16<sup>th</sup> c., the area occupied by Jews had its own synagogue, school, hospital, slaughterhouse and butcher's stalls.

The end of the 15<sup>th</sup> c. and the entire 16<sup>th</sup> c. are referred to as the **golden age of Lublin**. The city played an important political role and was a venue of regional and national assemblies of the Polish nobility. In 1578 Lublin became the seat of the **Crown Tribunal** – the highest court of appeal for the nobility from Malopolska. This fact largely influenced the development of the city, especially its suburbs.

The life of the city vibrated with multi-national fairs. Lublin remained one of the central trade sites between East and West, while benefiting from the southbound trade routes, where

it competed with Lviv, and northbound commercial trails toward Gdańsk and the Baltic Sea. The city was a **cultural hub of the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth**. It was also a haven for the Reformation movements. Arian and Calvinist communities thrived (Calvinist church was founded in 1560). The school established by Jesuits played a vital role in the cultural life of the city and the region. Lublin was home to great artists of the epoch: musician Jan Kochanowski, writers and poets: Biernat Lubelczyński, Jan Kochanowski, Mikołaj Rej, Jakub Lubelczyński and Sebastian Kloności.

### The 17<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> centuries

In the subsequent two centuries, the inner city did not undergo any fundamental changes, although it slowly began to decline. The city walls fell into disrepair and there were no funds to improve their condition. In the first quarter of the 17<sup>th</sup> c., the earth and wood city fortifications were extended. **The new line of embankments**, including a new gate, was moved 200m westward. At the end of the 17<sup>th</sup> c., another line of city fortifications with a number of earth and brick bastions was relocated further west, along today's Lipowa Street. 17<sup>th</sup>-century Lublin was a densely populated settlement made up of the inner city and the suburbs with enclaves excluded from city administration (jurydyki) and farms.

After 1611, as a consequence of the construction of the **Jesuit Church of John the Baptist**, the so-called **Korce** area, located outside the south-west part of the city walls, underwent fast development. New buildings stretched over a part of the valley separating Old Town Hill from **Zmigród Hill**. The urban spatial layout was semicircular with streets separated by plots of land and with an elongated market square. The square (today's Królewska Street) was filled with equipment necessary for an effective trade in dry goods and meats (scales, wares and butcher's stalls).

The suburban development was encouraged by the nobility and magnates attracted to Lublin by the institution of the Crown Tribunal. Their residences were mostly detached manor houses built on sizeable parcels of land surrounded with gardens. It was also in the suburbs where jurydyka-type settlements developed, isolated from the municipal land. There were 23 of them in the second half of the 17th c., which meant a successive loss of the city's control over these areas (in 1660, only 6% of arable land was administered by the city).

The wars waged around the mid-17<sup>th</sup> c. spelled the end of the long period of Lublin's glory and prosperity. They resulted in material damage and losses in population – mostly in the suburbs.

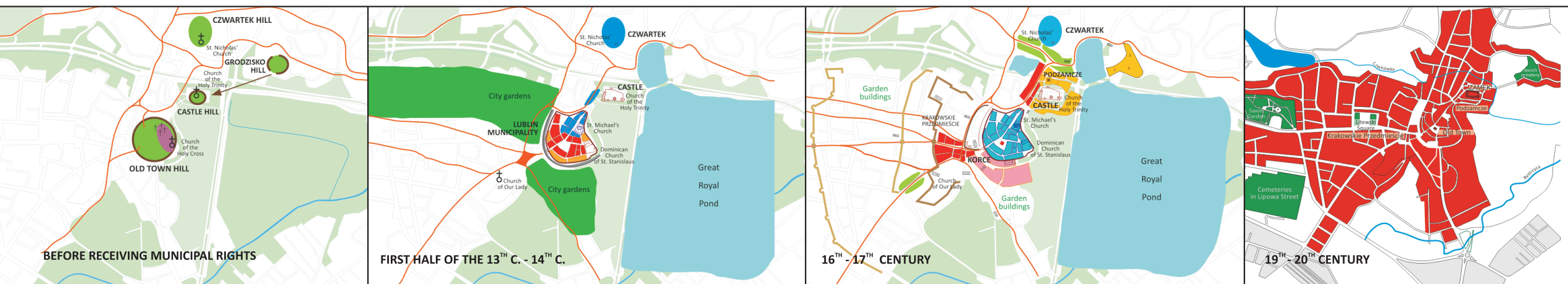
In the second half of the 17<sup>th</sup> c., new houses and several churches were built in the suburbs: of the Reformed Franciscans, Brothers Hospitallers of St John of God, and of the Carmelite Order. In the early 18<sup>th</sup> c., Lublin experienced warfare, fires, the plague and a precipitous decline in trade. Despite the hard times, the nobility kept on founding new religious edifices: the Capuchin and Visitation churches in Krakowskie Przedmieście, the church of Missionary brothers in Zmigród or the Trinitarian church in the inner city. At the end of the 18<sup>th</sup> c., the medieval defence walls were demolished.

### The 19<sup>th</sup> century

In the 1820s, the urban street system in the old suburbs was redeveloped. The routes to Lubartów, Warsaw and Zamość converged before the **Cracow Gate** and provided a skeleton structure for the new system. **The Warsaw route**, created by reconstruction and extension of the existing Krakowskie Przedmieście, became the heart of the future city centre and significantly influenced the formation of the newly developed urban layout. Until the mid-19<sup>th</sup> c. along the axis of Krakowskie Przedmieście and its extension toward the former **Korce**, **new city squares** were marked out outside the medieval city walls (the ones in front of the Jesuit church and the new town hall, and the military drill square, predecessor of today's **Litewski Square**). To the west, past the line of 17<sup>th</sup>-century fortifications, the axis of the central street arrived at a municipal park called the **Saxons Garden**, established in 1837. In the first half of the 19<sup>th</sup> c. industrial facilities was scattered around the city as most **factories and small plants** were located in built-up suburbs. An exponential growth of industry in the second half of the 19<sup>th</sup> c. concentrated in areas outside Lublin's historical boundaries, in the vicinity of the railway line, opened in 1877, on the right side of the Bystrzyca River. Only the scales factory of W. Hess was located in the northern part of Lublin, along the Lubartów route and at a considerable distance from the railway.

### The 20<sup>th</sup> century

The 20<sup>th</sup> c. is marked by an intensive spatial development of Lublin. The city expanded several times: in 1916 it covered an area of nearly 30 km<sup>2</sup> after the inclusion of the railway station district and the village of **Wieniawa**. In the interwar period, the village of **Dzieśiąta** became part of the city. During World War II, the Nazis demolished the Jewish districts of Podzamcze and Wieniawa and killed most of their inhabitants. After the war, the city maintained its growth rate and in 1992 it reached the current area of about 147.5 km<sup>2</sup>. The incorporated areas of historical villages were developed into new housing estates.





## 1. LUBLIN CASTLE

The castle, the 13<sup>th</sup>-century donjon and the 14<sup>th</sup>-century Holy Trinity Royal Chapel form a historical complex of Castle Hill. The brick building of the castle was erected during the reign of King Casimir the Great (14<sup>th</sup> c.). In the years 1823–1826, it underwent a reconstruction aimed to accommodate a prison and acquired its present neo-Gothic structure. Today the castle houses the Lublin Museum.

## 2. HOLY TRINITY ROYAL CHAPEL

The chapel was built during the reign of Casimir the Great in the 14<sup>th</sup> century. The inside of the chapel was decorated with Russo-Byzantine frescoes, commissioned by King Ladislaus Jagiello and completed by Master Andriej in 1418. The originally Gothic structure was rebuilt several times. The portal with the coat of arms of the Tęczyński Family was added in the 16<sup>th</sup> century, and the Renaissance gable in the 17<sup>th</sup> c.

## 3. DONJON

The tower is the oldest brick building on Castle Hill. Built in the 13<sup>th</sup> c. and rebuilt between the 17<sup>th</sup>–19<sup>th</sup> c., it was intended for dwelling and defence purposes.

## 4. STADALBERT'S CHURCH

The wooden buildings of St Adalbert's Church and St Lazarus' Hospital were built in the years 1599–1603. In the 17<sup>th</sup> c. a brick church, hospital and monastery were erected. The single-nave church has a barrel vault ceiling with stucco ornaments in the Lublin Renaissance style. Inside there are Mannerist altars from the turn of the 17<sup>th</sup> c., which originally decorated the Holy Trinity Chapel at the castle.

## 5. GRODZKA GATE

Built in the 14<sup>th</sup> c. together with the city walls, the gate owes its present appearance to the 1785 reconstruction, designed by Domenico Merlini, during which it lost its defensive function and became a residential building. Nowadays it is home to the Grodzka Gate – NN Theatre.

## 6. OLD TOWN HALL – CROWN TRIBUNAL

The brick Old Town Hall was built in the years 1408–1419. In 1578 it became the seat of the Crown Tribunal for the region of Malopolska. The present neo-classical exterior and interior design of the building date back to 1781–1787 when comprehensive renovation by the Italian architect Domenico Merlini took place.

## 7. TOWNHOUSE IN 8 RYNEK

Known as the townhouse of the Lubomelski Family after its 16<sup>th</sup>-century owners, it presently houses the Fortuna Cellar museum. The interior features unique 16<sup>th</sup>-century wall paintings and polychromes depicting religious subjects (e.g. Mother of God with Child in the ground floor room) and secular topics (in the old winery in the cellar). The framed, painted scenes illustrate the Latin quotations inscribed on the walls that are taken from the works of Horace, Virgil and Cato.

## 8. CHURCH OF ST STANISLAUS BISHOP AND MARTYR AND THE DOMINICAN MONASTERY

Originally Gothic, the church was rebuilt in the 17<sup>th</sup> c. The décor and furnishings are from the 18<sup>th</sup> c. Particularly worth seeing are the chapels of the Firlej Family, the Tyszkiewicz Family and of Our Lady of Perpetual Help, and the 18<sup>th</sup>-century painting The Fire of Lublin in 1719. The church enshrines the relics of the True Cross; however, some of them were irrevocably lost due to the theft in 1991.

## 9. TOWNHOUSE OF THE KONOPNICA FAMILY IN 12 RYNEK

Originally erected in 1512, the townhouse was rebuilt and altered over the centuries. At the turn of the 17<sup>th</sup> c. the façade was embellished with Mannerist decorations including images of the owners and a house mark. Among preserved historical features are decorative wooden ceilings and half-columns in windows. Presently the building houses a kindergarten.

## 10. TRINITARIAN TOWER

This former Jesuit Gate was rebuilt in 1819 according to Antonio Corazzi's design. It used to be a cathedral bell tower. Today the tower houses the Archdiocesan Museum and has a roof terrace with a panoramic view of Lublin.

## 11. CATHEDRAL OF ST JOHN THE BAPTIST AND ST JOHN THE EVANGELIST

The construction of the church and the Jesuit College, founded by Bernard Maciejowski, commenced in 1586. The church was completed in 1625 by the Jesuit architects Józef Briccio and Jan Maria Bernardoni. In 1757 Józef Meyer decorated the interior with polychromes featuring scenes from the Bible. After the dissolution of the Jesuit Order in 1773, the buildings were taken over by the Trinitarian Order. In 1805, when the Lublin Diocese was established, the church became the cathedral. The college complex was demolished making room for today's Cathedral Square. The façade of the cathedral was remodelled by Antonio Corazzi.

## 12. ST PETER'S CHURCH, CURRENTLY THE JESUIT CHURCH

This former church of Bernardine Sisters was founded by Piotr Czerny of Witowice and built in the years 1636–1658. It was an oriented, single-nave Baroque building with a narrower chancel. In the years 1736–1739 a tower was added, and in the 1770s – the Baroque gables. The interior of the church is decorated with neo-Baroque polychromes from 1897 by the local artist Władysław Barwicki. Since 1920 it has been a Jesuit church.

## 13. CHURCH OF TRANSFIGURATION OF CHRIST

This present-day clerical seminary was built for St. Vincent de Paul's Congregation of the Mission in the years 1719–1736 according to Giovanni Spazio's design. The church has a central-longitudinal plan with a square chancel and an adjacent neo-Gothic chapel added in 1890. The interior features altars by Jan Elias Hoffman and paintings by Szymon Czechowicz and his pupils.

## 14. PALACE OF THE SOBIESKI FAMILY

It was built for the Lublin voivod Marek Sobieski in the second half of the 16<sup>th</sup> c., and then reconstructed in the mid 18<sup>th</sup> c. and 19<sup>th</sup> c. The run-down palace was sold in 1840 by the Radziwiłł Family to Dominik Boczarzski, a Lublin lawyer, who converted the building into a mill. Historical interior décor has not been preserved.

## 15. A. & J. VETTER SCHOOL

This impressive red brick edifice of the former School of Trade was erected in the years 1906–1907 in a prevalently neo-Gothic style according to a design by Józef Holewiński and Teofil Wiśniewski. Today it is the seat of the Economic School Complex.

## 16. CHURCH OF THE CONVERSION OF ST PAUL

The church and the monastery complex of the Bernardine Order were completed in 1497. The church has Renaissance interior design with impressive stucco decorations on the vaulted ceilings. Worth seeing are the 18<sup>th</sup>-century stalls in the chancel and tombs in the side aisles. The relics of St. Valentine are enshrined within the church.

## 17. CHURCH OF THE ASSUMPTION OF OUR LADY OF VICTORY

The church and the convent of the Birgittine Order were built in the years 1412–1426 as a votive offering of King Ladislaus Jagiello for the victorious battle of Grunwald. During extension works done in the years 1632–1660 the inside of the church was decorated with stuccos and the whole complex, including the garden, was surrounded with a wall.

## 18. JULIUSZ OSTERWA THEATRE

Built in the years 1884–1886, the theatre was designed by Karol Kozłowski in an eclectic style with a decorative fin de siècle façade. The main vestibule leads to the four-level auditorium. In 1921 the building underwent thorough renovation supervised by the city architect Ignacy Kędzierski.

## 19. CHURCH OF THE HOLY SPIRIT

It was built in 1421 on the site of a burned-down wooden church, next to the church hospital (demolished in the 19<sup>th</sup> century). Reconstructed and remodelled several times, it gained its present exterior and late-Baroque interior décor in the 17<sup>th</sup> c.

## 20. NEW CITY HALL

The New City Hall was built on the site of the church and monastery complex of the Discalced Carmelite Order destroyed by fire in 1821. The city authorities purchased the ruined property and in the years 1827–1828 converted it into a new Lublin city hall designed by Aleksander Groffe. The building is the seat of the authorities of the Lublin Municipality, including Mayor of Lublin City.

## 21. CRACOW GATE

Built after 1341 as an entrance gate from the direction of Cracow, it served defensive, commercial and housing functions. The restoration carried out in the years 1959–1964 gave the gate its current appearance. The wall facing the Old Town has the painting of St. Anthony, the city's patron saint since 1839. Presently the building is home to the Lublin History Museum.

## 22. SEMICIRCULAR GOTHIC TOWER

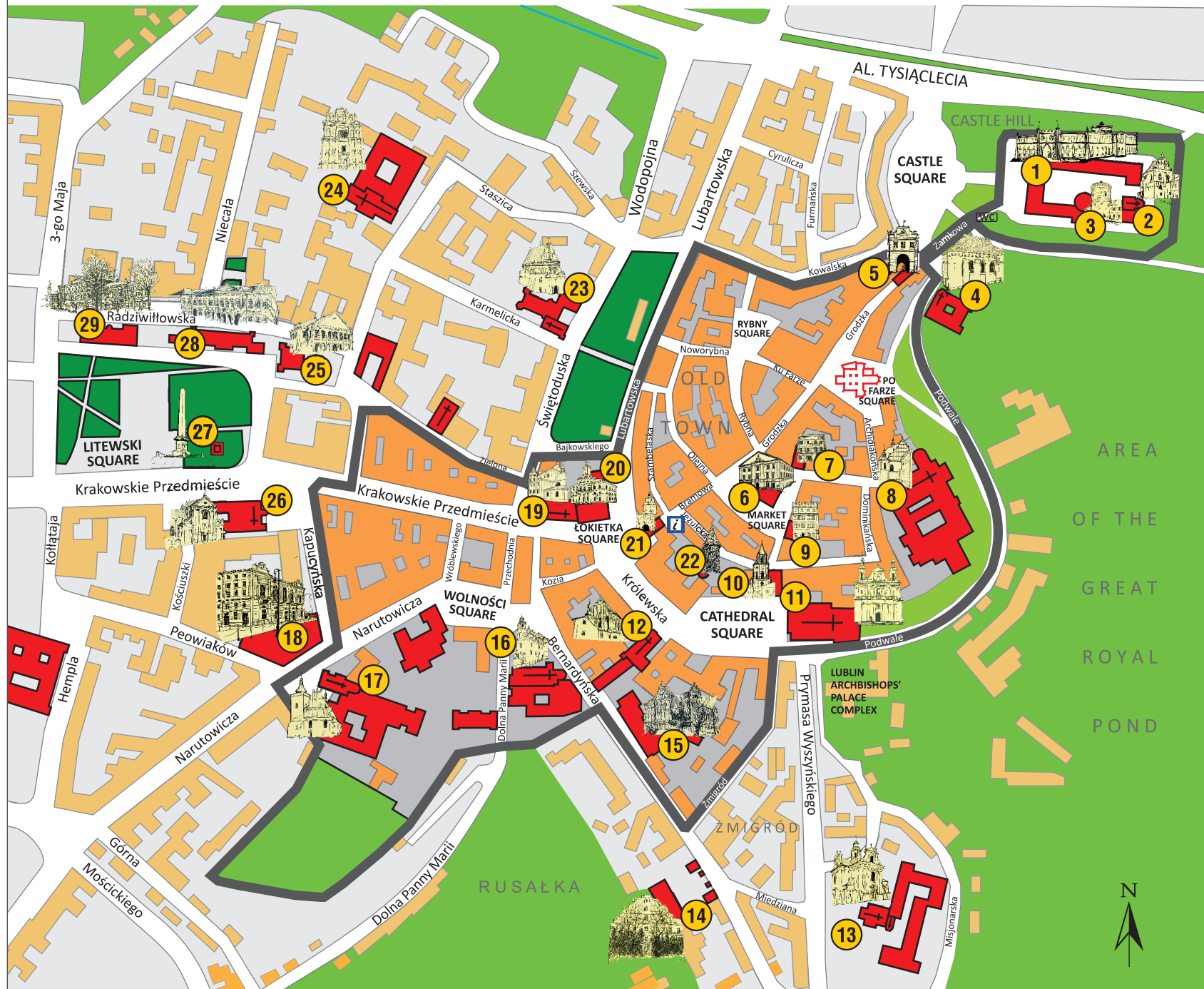
Built in the first line of defensive city walls in the 14<sup>th</sup> c., the tower was renovated in the late 16<sup>th</sup> c. and partially restored in 1993.

## 23. ST JOSEPH'S CHURCH

The church and the convent of the Carmelite Sisters were established in the years 1635–1644 on the grounds of the former estate of the Belz voivod Rafał Leszczyński. The manor house, a quadrilateral building with four towers which had served as a Calvinist church, was adapted for the needs of the convent. The one-nave church has stucco decorations in the Lublin Renaissance style covering the vaulted ceilings of the nave and the chancel. Since 1945 it has been the seat of the Discalced Carmelite Order.

## 24. CHURCH OF THE IMMACULATE CONCEPTION OF OUR LADY WITH THE CONVENT OF CARMELITE SISTERS

Located in the second line of city defensive walls, the church was founded by Zofia Daniłowicz in 1644. Shortage of funds delayed the building process and it was not until the beginning of the 18<sup>th</sup> c. that the church was completed, and consecrated in 1721. Based on a design by Giovanni Spazio and F.A. Mayer, this Baroque church has a Latin cross plan and a choir area at the end of the chancel. It is a prime example of a successful combination of Baroque architectural design and Lublin Renaissance decorations.



### LEGEND: MAPS OF LUBLIN

- boundaries of the Historic Monument
- Hempla main streets
- Wesoła other streets
- RUSAŁKA town districts
- 1 the most important landmarks on the map
- landmarks with the European Heritage Label
- area of the Historic Monument
- built-up areas
- buildings within the Historic Monument area
- buildings outside the Historic Monument area
- green areas
- parks, ponds
- historical cemeteries

### SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT OF LUBLIN

- areas surrounded by embankments
- archaeon's property
- open settlements
- open settlements in the 13<sup>th</sup>-14<sup>th</sup> c.
- areas inhabited by Jews
- city walls
- modern city defence structures
- areas granted municipal rights in the second half of the 13<sup>th</sup> c.
- areas granted municipal rights in 1317
- quarters created after the demolishing of embankments and construction of city walls
- suburbs with municipal rights in the 16<sup>th</sup> c.
- Korce after 1611
- municipal area within the city walls
- present-day built-up areas



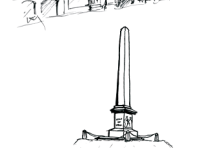
## 25. PALACE OF THE CZARTORYSKI FAMILY

The palace was built for the Czartoryski Family at the turn of the 18<sup>th</sup> c. following Tyłman van Gameraen's design, and remodelled in the years 1725–1728 by F.A. Mayer for Elżbieta Sieniawska. This Baroque palace has a square plan with an avant-corps on the eastern side and two corner extensions on the western side of the building. The original interior décor has not been preserved.



## 26. CHURCH OF ST PETER AND ST PAUL WITH THE MONASTERY OF THE CAPUCHIN ORDER

Founded by the Sanguszko Family, the complex was designed by Karol Bay and built in 1733. Designed by Michał Kamiński, a neo-Gothic chapel was added to the eastern wall of the church in the years 1857–1860. The interior décor is by Bolesław Podczaszyński, and the sculptures by Władysław Oleszczyński.



## 27. MONUMENT TO THE UNION OF LUBLIN

This neo-classical cast iron monument commemorating the signing of the Polish-Lithuanian Union in 1569 was erected on Stanisław Staszic's initiative in 1826, on the site of an earlier brick monument. The gilded relief symbolizing the two countries were made by Paweł Maliński, Thorvaldsen's pupil, and cast in Samsonów near Kielce.



## 28. PALACE OF THE LUBOMIRSKI FAMILY, KNOWN AS THE RADZIWIŁŁOWSKI PALACE

The original, 16<sup>th</sup>-century manor house of the Firlej Family was rebuilt in the Baroque style in 1683 by Tyłman van Gameraen for the Princes Lubomirski Family. In the years 1823–1824 it was converted into the seat of the Lublin Voivodship Commission according to Józef Stompił and Jakub Hempel's design. After the fire in 1829 the building was remodelled in a neo-classical style by the Warsaw architect Henryk Marconi. The preserved historical features inside the palace include paintings, wall decorations, tile ovens, and ornamental window and door frames.



## 29. LUBLIN PROVINCE GOVERNMENT BUILDING

Built in the years 1859–1862 according to Juliusz Ankiwicz's design, the eclectic building served as a tax office, stamp and forms repository, and offices of the Lublin Province doctor, engineer and architect. Presently the place houses a department of Marie Curie-Skłodowska University.



## 30. THE HOLY TRINITY EVANGELICAL CHURCH OF THE AUGSBURG CONFESSION

The church was designed by F. Zillecher and built in the years 1785–1788. It is a modest, one-nave building with a small vestry adjoining the chancel and a quadrilateral tower. The interior décor, including the main altar and the pulpit, comes from the former Protestant parish church in Piaski Luterskie. Worth seeing is a unique collection of coffin epitaphs inscribed on tinned plates displayed on the wall below the choir area. Next to the church there is a small cemetery with many 19<sup>th</sup>-century gravestones.



## 31. CHAPEL OF THE MYRR-BEARING WOMEN AT THE TOMB OF CHRIST

Located in the Orthodox part of the cemetery, the chapel was built in 1901–1903 according to G.G. Arytonov's design. It is a two-storey, one-nave building with a chancel ending in a semicircular apse. The chapel of the Myrr-bearing Women at the Tomb of Christ is on the upper floor of the building and St. Elijah's chapel on the ground floor. The chapel features a 20<sup>th</sup>-century iconostasis.



## 32. CHAPEL AT THE MILITARY CEMETERY

The chapel and the military cemetery were built according to a design prepared in 1916 by Technische Abteilung Kaiserliche und Königliche Kreiskommando, an institution established by the occupying Austrian authorities. The 1917 chapel has one nave laid out on a Greek cross plan and a chancel ending with a semicircular apse. The painted interior décor dates back to the interwar period.



## 33. PORTER'S HOUSE AT THE SAXON GARDEN

This neo-Gothic building by the main gate to the Saxon Garden served as a janitor's house. It was designed by Marian Jarzyński and built in 1888 together with the main gate and the garden fence. It has been preserved almost unchanged despite extension works carried out in 1909 and 1945.



## 34. CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY OF LUBLIN

Located next to the Church of the Holy Cross, this 17<sup>th</sup>-century building of the former monastery of St. Louis Bertrand's Dominican Order (dissolved in 1800) was converted into army barracks by Austrian authorities during the time of partitions of Poland. After World War I the property was taken over by the University of Lublin (presently John Paul II Catholic University of Lublin). The monastery and the church were rebuilt according to Marian Lalewicz's design and completed under Bohdan Kelles-Krauze's supervision.



## 35. GARRISON CHURCH OF THE IMMACULATE CONCEPTION OF OUR LADY

This rectangular, one-nave building with a quadrilateral chancel and a tower was built in 1904 as an Orthodox church for the Tsarist police and army. In the years 1926–1932 it was transformed into a Catholic church following Władysław Wojciechowski's design, and typical features of Orthodox sacral architecture were removed.



## 36. OLD GALLOWES

The earliest reports about a wooden gallows date back to the beginning of the 15<sup>th</sup> c. The present-day octagonal brick structure was built in the second half of the 16<sup>th</sup> c. and served as the executioner's house. Executions were carried out in front of the building. In the 19<sup>th</sup> c. the building was converted into a gunpowder store, and later into a gardener's house.



## 37. MARIIVITE CHURCH OF OUR LADY OF PERPETUAL HELP

Founded by the Mariavite community in 1906, the church is a two-storey single-nave building based on a rectangular plan. It was extended in the 1920s. On the ground floor there were classrooms, flats and a shelter, whereas the church was located on the upper floor.



## 38. MANOR HOUSE OF THE CHRZANOWSKI FAMILY IN BIELSZCZYŻNA

This rectangular, buttressed house was built in the mid 17<sup>th</sup> c. on the farming estate belonging to the Bielski Family. Since 1877 it was owned by the Chrzanowski Family. In the late 1980s the building was restored and the interior was completely made over. Presently it is used as a restaurant.



## 39. CHURCH OF ST. ELJAH THE PROPHET

The church and the monastery of the Carmelite Order were built in the years 1740–1742 according to Paweł Fontana's design. The church is built on an oval plan with four chapels adjoining the nave and a rectangular chancel ending in a semicircular apse. The church is part of the three-wing monastery complex, which is presently used as a hospital.



## 40. YESHIVA CHACHMEI LUBLIN

The Former Academy of Sages of Lublin was financed from contributions of Jewish communities from all over the world and opened in 1930. At the time it was the largest Talmudic school in the world. The imposing edifice was designed by Agenor Smoluchowski and erected in the years 1924–1930. Yeshiva was closed down by the Nazis in 1939. After World War II it was given to the Medical Academy and housed the Collegium Maius until 2003. Presently it belongs to the Jewish Community in Warsaw – the Branch in Lublin.



## 41. ST. NICHOLAS CHURCH

Built on Czwartek Hill, it is believed to be the oldest church in Lublin dating back to the 14<sup>th</sup> c. The present-day building of the church was erected in the first half of the 16<sup>th</sup> c., and rebuilt in the Lublin Renaissance style in the first half of the 17<sup>th</sup> c., when the nave and chancel were roofed with a barrel vault decorated with stuccos by the Lublin mason Piotr Traversi. The gable, church turret and the church-porch were added at the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> c.



## 42. ORTHODOX CHURCH OF TRANSFIGURATION OF CHRIST

Built in the years 1607–1633 for the Basilian monks, it is presently an Orthodox church. In the past it also belonged to the Uniate denomination. The building has three naves laid out on an oriented oval plan. The façade has a quadrilateral tower crowned with a cupola with a spire. Inside there is a richly ornamental iconostasis from the 17<sup>th</sup> c.



## 43. POST-FRANCISCAN CHURCH (PRESENTLY OF THE SALESIAN ORDER)

The construction of the church began in 1619, when the Franciscan Order arrived in Lublin, and finished in 1682 when it was consecrated as the Church of Our Lady of the Angels and St. Francis. The building has one nave with a narrower chancel terminated in a semicircular apse. In 1927 the church was rebuilt according to W. Zborowski's design and divided into two storeys – one designated for the church and the other for a school of crafts. Since 1930 it has been called the Church of Our Lady the Help of Christians. The monastery was built in the years 1688–1693.



## 44. OLD JEWISH CEMETERY

Situated on Grodzisko Hill, the cemetery was established in the first half of the 16<sup>th</sup> c. and functioned until the new Jewish cemetery was opened in 1830. The old graveyard was severely damaged during World War II and only 60 tombstones have survived to the present day, including the one of the Seer of Lublin. The oldest matzevah is the 1541 tombstone of Dawid Tewel, marked with a bullet hole.



## 45. WINCENTY POL MANOR HOUSE

The house was built at the end of the 18<sup>th</sup> c. in a neo-classical style. It was originally located within the premises of the Firlejowscy family estate in Łęczyska Street. In 1804 it became the property of Franciszek Pol – father of the renowned poet Wincenty Pol. In 1969 the house was relocated to Białkowska Góra and turned into a museum dedicated to the life and work of Wincenty Pol (opened in 1972).



## 46. ST. AGNES' CHURCH

The church and the monastery were built for the Augustine Order in the 17<sup>th</sup> c. The church is a three-nave basilica with a chancel ending in a semicircular apse. The vaulted ceilings are decorated with stuccos in the Lublin Renaissance style. The monastery adjoins the church from the west. It has been a parish church since 1866.



## 47. ASBESTOS CEMENT FACTORY OF THE RYLSKI BROTHERS

The industrial complex of the asbestos cement factory was established in 1912 by the Ryłski Brothers in Firlejowscy. Most of the area and the buildings have been redeveloped and put to other use. The only characteristic relic of the former compound is the water tower, designed by Jan Koszczyk-Witkiewicz, a renowned architect of the interwar period.



## 48. CHURCH OF ST MICHAEL THE ARCHANGEL

Built in the years 1930–1938 according to Oskar Sosnowski's design, the church is a three-nave basilica with a tower. It has features of Romanesque and Renaissance architectural styles. The novel element in the construction of the church was the use of reinforced concrete for pillars, ceilings and the tower.



## 49. RAILWAY STATION

The original, outstanding edifice of the train station was built according to W. Lanci's design in the years 1875–1877, and then remodelled in 1893 following J. Olbrycht's designs. The present-day exterior of the building, featuring elements typical of a manor house, is a result of the rebuilding in the years 1923–24 based on J. Müller's design.