

CITY GAME

Trail of the sounds of the city: in the footsteps of city rights and bourgeois traditions

Dear adventurer!

If you are reading this, it means that you are beginning your journey with the game, which aims to present places related to the extraordinary history of the city that has been developing from the Middle Ages to the present. The route you will follow is called 'Trail of the sounds of the city: in the footsteps of city rights and bourgeois traditions'.


You will visit 10 places, learn 10 stories and have 10 tasks to complete. The attached map will help you with this – thanks to it you will easily get to each of the described attractions. Write the solutions of individual puzzles in the designated places, remembering, however, that each letter should be entered in a separate box – just like in a crossword puzzle.

While playing, we encourage you to visit each of the places on the trail. Remember, however, to visit sacred buildings when services are not held there, and other places during their working hours.

If you would like to visit Lublin, which no longer exists, we recommend the 'Turystyczny Lublin' app. In it you will find more information about the trail itself, but also about each of the attractions you will visit during the game. The app is free.

Game packs and prizes for solving the game can be picked up at the Tourist Inspiration Centre at ul. Jezuicka 1/3 in Lublin.

Have fun!

- 1 Castle Hill
 - 2 Grodzka Gate
 - 3 Parish Church
 - 4 St. Stanislaus Basilica
 - 5 Lubomelski's Tenement House
 - 6 Crown Tribunal
 - 7 Krakowska Gate
 - 8 Semi-circular Tower
 - 9 Church of the Holy Spirit
 - 10 Lublin Archicathedral
-  Tourist Inspiration Centre



The city game was created as part of the project 'Secrets of two towers: promotion of the historical heritage of Lutsk and Lublin through innovative technologies' co-financed by the European Union for the needs of the European Neighbourhood Instrument under the Cross-Border Cooperation Program Poland - Belarus - Ukraine 2014-2020.

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of the 13th and 14th centuries. The parish church had three naves and a presbytery and was considered one of the largest and most beautiful Catholic churches in Poland, apart from the churches in Krakow.

One of the most recognizable elements of the temple was the tower added in the 15th century. Its height was as much as 65 meters. The great fire of Lublin in 1575 caused significant damage to the church. In 1826, the parish church became the first Lublin cathedral, which, however, did not protect it from the decision to demolish it taken in 1846. Interestingly, bricks and stones from the parish church can be found in other buildings in Lublin (including the Krakowska Gate). The remains from the crypts were moved to the cemetery at Lipowa Street.

This time your task is to choose the right photo. Look carefully at the photos below and choose the one that matches your location. Write the correct letter in the space provided.

L -



R -



O -



ST. STANISLAUS BASILICA

How to recognize that the basilica has a rich history? It combines different styles. St. Stanislaus Basilica is the best example of this – it was originally built in the Gothic style, and expanded in two others – Renaissance and Baroque. The temple consists of an elongated presbytery typical of Dominican churches and a three-nave body. The church is connected to the monastery by a four-wing building with two courtyards. According to archaeological research, the present monumental temple was erected in the mid-fourteenth century on the ruins of another one, financed by King Casimir III the Great.

The Holy Cross Tree relics were brought to the St. Stanislaus Basilica in 1420. Since then, it has become a destination not only for pilgrims, but also for visits by kings and noble families. It was believed that the relics had healing powers and averting cataclysms.

The temple was considered one of the most important in the country, due to the connection with the signing of the Union of Lublin. It was here that King Sigismund II Augustus came to pray immediately after the act of alliance with Lithuania was passed.

Among the numerous elements of the construction of this temple, 11 chapels, funded by wealthy Lubliners, draw special attention. Among them you will see: the Chapel of the Firlej, Tyszkiewicz, and Ossoliński families and St. Stanislaus, Bishop and Martyr.

Dear adventurer! Your next task is to choose the right photo from the three, showing the element from the place where you are now. Write the correct letter in the space provided below.

G -



I -



A -



LUBOMELSKI'S TENEMENT HOUSE (Rynek 8)

Archival documents say that the tenement house already existed in 1522, while its current appearance is the result of transformations carried out in the second half of the 18th century. Its rich history is evidenced by the painting decorations from different periods inside.

If you want to discover its secrets, you should go downstairs and go to the room called the Cellar under Fortune. Where did this name come from? From the figure of Fortuna placed on the vault, who was the goddess of changeable fate and uncertain future. In addition, looking around, you can see figures embedded in floral decorations and inscriptions in two languages: German and Latin. It is not entirely clear what the aforementioned room was, but there are indications that it was a place of private meetings of Lublin councillors.

The Lubomelski's tenement house is currently one of the best-preserved tenement houses presenting the rich decor of bourgeois interiors. A characteristic element of the Lubomelski's House is a bas-relief plate located on the right side of the entrance gate. In addition to the head of a fire-breathing lion (which is the crest of Zadora) and the date 1540, there is one more inscription – the name of its former owner.

Your task, dear adventurer, is to read the gentleman's name and enter it in the answer field.

8					14				
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CROWN TRIBUNAL

When in 1317 King Władysław Łokietek confirmed the location of the town on the Magdeburg Law, there was a need to build a town hall, which was erected in accordance with the guidelines on the market square. Over the years, it has been burned and destroyed many times. As a result of a fire at the end of the 14th century, the town hall was rebuilt as a brick one, as evidenced by fragments of medieval brickwork from that period.

Every year, the Crown's magnates came to the Crown Tribunal for six months. Thanks to these events, Lublin became an important administrative centre. Numerous mansions and palaces were built on the outskirts of the city. Want to know more? We invite you to download the Tourist Lublin app.

Dear adventurer, when you face the building, you will see a board on your right. Your task is to find the fourth word on it and write it in the designated place below.

5										11
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KRAKOWSKA GATE

Why is the Krakowska Gate considered one of the most characteristic buildings in the city? Mainly because of its long-lasting representative function, which became visible in the Renaissance era. At that time, the Krakowska Gate housed the headquarters of the guard, the apartments of the trumpeters who played the bugle call every hour and the porter, i.e. the person who collected the tax on transported goods.

The gate was built in the mid-fourteenth century, together with defensive walls and towers. For many years it was the main entrance to the city. It also played a defensive role. Initially, it was equipped with a tower with a passage opening, which in case of danger could be closed by lowering the portcullis. From the front, there was also a drawbridge that allowed crossing the dry moat. Over the years, the gate has undergone many reconstructions caused by fires or poor technical condition. Originally, the Krakowska

to the west of the church, which is now a residential building.

Adventurer! One of your last tasks is to read from the plaque outside the temple, who was its founder.

					15			1							

LUBLIN ARCHCATEDRAL

Towering over the city, the Lublin Archcathedral, which was originally a Jesuit monastery church, is a place with rich history. The construction of the temple in the style of the Lublin Renaissance began in 1586 and lasted until 1625. Interestingly, its dedication took place in 1604, although the temple itself was not yet completed. In the middle of the 18th century, the church and the buildings of the college were seriously damaged by fire. The reconstruction gave the church a late baroque style. During World War II, bombings destroyed the facade of the church, which was rebuilt in the Renaissance-Baroque form after the end of hostilities.

The church became a cathedral in 1992.

What can you see inside the temple? The acoustic sacristy, beautiful polychromes by Józef Meyer, depicting primarily the activity and life of Jesus, or related to the events of 1949 painting of Black Madonna of Częstochowa, on which the faithful were supposed to see tears of blood.

And this time the task is very simple. Again, match the picture to the place where you are now, and write the appropriate letter in the designated place.

4

P -



I -



B -



Dear player! The last task separates you from solving the puzzle and guessing the password. As you've noticed, there are numbers next to some of the letters in each puzzle. Please enter the appropriate letters assigned to each number.

THE PASSWORD OF THE CITY GAME:

1	2	3	4	5	6	7									
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16							

* The King of Poland, the Grand Duke of Lithuania, in 1474 created the Lublin Voivodeship

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