



LUBLIN 2017
700th
ANNIVERSARY
OF THE CITY

TOURIST BROCHURE

EN

lublin  [®]
CITY OF INSPIRATION

Lublin is a city with a rich, centuries-long history. Today, its traces can be found within the walls of houses in the well-preserved Old Town.

Saturated in Jagiellonian tradition and influenced by a variety of nations, cultures and religions, Lublin's historical heritage creates a magical climate which is a source of diverse experiences and an inspiration for creative activities.



MAJOR ROAD CONNECTIONS:

no. 17 Warsaw - Hrebennie (Lvov direction)

no. 19 Białystok - Rzeszów

no. 12 Żary - Dorohusk

HOW TO REACH LUBLIN:

by train: www.pkp.pl

by coach: www.pkswschod.pl

by minibus: www.busy.info.pl, www.lublin.rozkladyjazdy.pl/busy

BORDER CROSSINGS WITH UKRAINE

IN LUBELSKIE PROVINCE:

Dorohusk (by car and train), phone: +48 82 566 62 00

Zosin (by road), phone: +48 82 696 64 00

Hrebennie (by car and train), phone: +48 84 667 45 00

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IN LUBELSKIE PROVINCE:

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Koroszczyń (by road), phone: +48 83 376 34 74

Sławatycze (by road), phone: +48 83 376 72 00

INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT:

Lublin Airport

www.airport.lublin.pl

LUBLIN CITY BIKES:

www.lubelskirower.pl

The Lublin City Bike (LRM) System includes 90 stations and 851 bikes, including 2 stations and 20 bikes for children. A total of 100 km of bicycle lanes.

Lublin City Bike Customer Service

Available around the clock

Off-season:

Monday to Friday from 10:00 am – 12:00 pm

Phone: 81 464 66 00, 81 440 20 20

Lublin City Bike Physical Customer Service

ul. Jezuicka 1/3, 20-113 Lublin, in the building of the Lublin Tourist and Cultural Information Centre (LOITiK)

Open Monday to Sunday from 9:00 am – 7:00 pm

Public holidays – closed

PAID PARKING ZONE:

Monday to Friday from 8:00 am – 5:00 pm

www.lublin.spp24.pl

Lublin Paid Parking Zone Office

ul. Bernardyńska 6, 20-109 Lublin, phone: 81 536 2533

Open: Monday to Friday from 8:00 am – 5:00 pm



LUBLIN HIGHLIGHTS

Due to its geographic location near the eastern border of the European Union, Lublin is an important centre of cooperation between the countries of Eastern and Western Europe.

The historical and educational resources of Lublin, as well as its openness and hospitality, attract both young people who wish to develop intellectually and artists searching for inspiration. With its theatres, galleries, museums, philharmonic orchestra, opera and operetta stage, Lublin is an undisputed centre of cultural life in this part of Poland. Popular and recognised international festivals are held in the city almost all year round.

It is the wealth and diversity of Lublin's cultural events which enabled it to compete for the title of European Capital of Culture in 2016.

With a population of about 350,000 Lublin is the largest city of Eastern Poland and the capital of Lubelskie Province.





Lublin has a 700-year history.

Situated at the crossroads of the cultures of the East and the West, the borough was a place where numerous nations and religions could thrive. It was visited by members of the Jagiellonian dynasty, it served as the venue of one of the Prussian Homages, and first and foremost of the Polish-Lithuanian Union – so important in the history of our statehood. Lublin was also the first capital of Poland revived after World War I. For a short time it also functioned as a capital city in the People's Republic of Poland, and it was here that the July 1980 strikes began, leading to the country's post-war independence.

Situated on the hills of the Lublin Plateau, the city owes its development to being located on the trade route leading from the Black Sea to the Baltic Sea and further into Europe.

The first castle was built on one of the hills as early as the 12th century, while a brick tower (keep) with residential and defence function was added to it in the 13th century. In the 14th century, during the reign of king Casimir the Great, due to the numerous invasions of Ruthenians, Yotvingians, Lithuanians and Tatars, a brick castle with a chapel was erected, and the city was surrounded by a defensive wall.

As a result of its location on the trail from Vilnius to Cracow, Lublin was particularly popular with members of the Jagiellonian dynasty, who would often stay in the castle during their journeys. The city favoured by King Władysław Jagiełło. It was here that sons of Casimir IV Jagiellon were brought up under the supervision of Jan Długosz. Around 1520, King Sigismund the Old initiated conversion of the castle into an impressive royal mansion, hiring Italian masters brought from Cracow.

In 1569, the Polish-Lithuanian Union was signed in Lublin, creating the Republic of Both Nations. This event is commemorated by the Union of Lublin Monument at Litewski square, which has been awarded the European Heritage Label.





European Heritage Label



By decision of the European Commission's international panel of experts, the City of Lublin has been awarded the European Heritage Label as the place of signing of the Union of Lublin – a special symbol of peaceful and democratic integration of two countries differing in terms of religion and ethnicity. These notions are materially represented by Lublin's historical monuments which have witnessed or commemorated the Union:

*the Trinity Chapel at Lublin Castle,
the Union of Lublin Monument and St. Stanislaus
the Bishop and Martyr Church, along
with the Dominican Monastery.*


The Label was officially conferred in the Solvay Library, Brussels, on 15 April 2015.

Situated on a route connecting Europe with Asia and the East, Lublin became a significant place of trade and a venue of famous fairs, for which merchants would come from all over Europe, and even from the Ottoman Empire.



Commerce, crafts and services attracted new inhabitants: Ruthenians, Armenians, Germans, the Czechs, Jews and Tatars, thus making Lublin a melting pot of nations, cultures and religions. The multinational community would go to its respective Catholic, Orthodox, and Protestant churches, as well as synagogues. For centuries, Lublin has been friendly not only to Catholics: Arianism thrived in the city, a Calvinistic community was created there, and Lutherans were strongly represented. Influential citizens were part of the Eastern Orthodox Church, such as the Ostrogski dukes or princes from the Czetwertyński family. Even though the history of the Eastern Orthodox religion in Lublin was quite tumultuous, the 17th Transfiguration of Jesus Orthodox Church, which may be inconspicuous on the outside but full of historical works inside, has survived to this day.

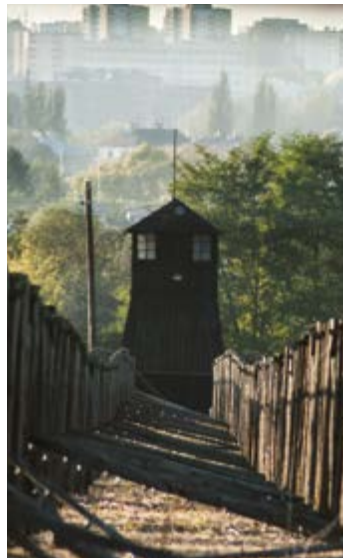
Jews represented a particularly large community in the city.



Lublin was the home of **Jakub Icchak Horowic**, widely recognised as the father of Hasidism in the Kingdom of Poland. He was known as the Seer of Lublin because legends about his gift of clairvoyance circulated even when he was still alive. The Nobel Prize winner Isaac Bashevis Singer, author of *The Magician of Lublin*, was also connected with the city. Today, Szeroka and Jateczna Streets are long gone, and all that is left of the Grand Synagogue is a commemorative plaque.

The Jewish district occupied the areas around the castle. Its central route was Szeroka Street, running across the current Zamkowy Square, most probably marked out before 1564. This is where the wealthiest citizens would build their houses. Lublin's Jewish community was famous, not only in Poland, for its Talmudic Academy. The most famous structure in the Jewish district was the Grand Synagogue – Maharszalszul. Visitors were astonished by its interior and rich accessories (including silver candlesticks and other equipment donated to the synagogue by Lublin's wealthiest Jews).

World War II ended in the mass deaths of Lublin Jews.



The Germans created a ghetto in Lublin, which was eliminated in 1942. The majority of Lublin Jews (approx. 26,000) were deported to Bełżec, where they died in the gas chambers of the death camp, while 8,000 Jews were murdered in the Majdanek concentration camp. About 80,000 people lost their lives there, with people from 26 countries of Europe dying along with Jews and Poles – mostly Russians, Belarusians and Ukrainians. Today, the site of the former Nazi concentration camp is occupied by the State Museum at Majdanek. The area of the former camp, surrounded by a barbed wire, with barracks and watchtowers, as well as an enormous monument and a mausoleum with the ashes of those murdered there, commemorates the martyrology of the victims of the Nazi genocide.

LUBLIN AND SIGHTSEEING



Old Town

Lublin's Old Town is one of the most beautiful places of its type in Poland.

It has a medieval urban structure and highly ornamented historical houses, with those from the Renaissance attracting particular attention, e.g. the Konopnic family House at 12 Rynek, the Klonowic family house at 2 Rynek, or the Lubomelski family house at 8 Rynek. What is so special about the Old Town is its authenticity and climate of centuries past. Entrance to this magical place is guarded by the old Cracow Gate (Brama Krakowska) – one of the city's signature feats of architecture, built in the 14th century along with the defensive wall.





The Trinity Chapel



*The Trinity Chapel at Lublin Castle is one of the most valuable monuments of medieval art, not only in Poland but in the whole of Europe. It has received the **European Heritage Label**.*

The chapel was erected by king Casimir the Great, and its interior is still embellished with magnificent Byzantine-Ruthenian frescos founded by king Władysław Jagiełło. It is a testimony to trans-cultural diffusion between the East and the West, unique at a European scale, with the Roman Catholic church being decorated with images of fathers of the Eastern Orthodox Church.



The Keep

The tower of Lublin Castle on the southern slope of the hill was built in the 13th century for defence and residential purposes.

It is a valuable monument of Romanesque art, one of the oldest structures on Lublin ground, and the oldest fully preserved monument of brick architecture in Lublin.

The Keep has three above-ground levels, and its wall is almost three-and-a-half metres thick. Seen only from the outside until recently, since the summer of 2012 it has been open to visitors. Whoever manages to climb the irregular stairs, with a difference in level of approx. 30 m, may take a look at the city from the viewing area at the top of the Keep.



Polish Tribunal

The Fortuna Cellar

The Fortuna Cellar (Piwnica pod Fortuna) is situated in the historical Lubomelski family house (address: Rynek 8).

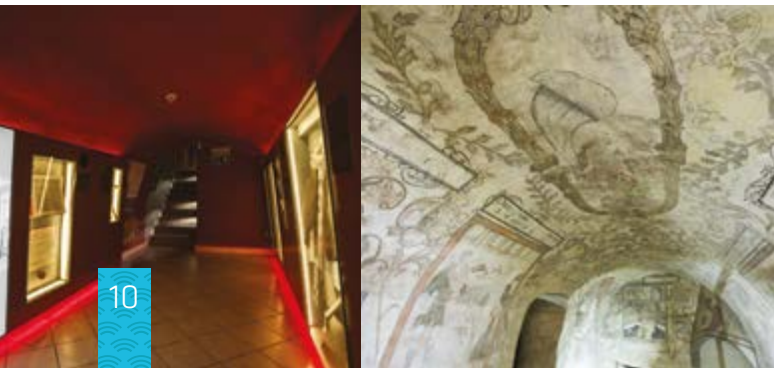
It consists of ten rooms, with nine of them offering a modern exhibition with multimedia presentations, visualisations and exhibits regarding the history of Lublin. The tenth room is a former wine cellar, with walls covered by Renaissance polychromes – secular paintings unique on a national scale. The ten paintings placed on the walls, the fireplace hood and the vault contain numerous references to ancient culture (mythology, literature) and Renaissance customs.

In the middle of the Old Town Market Square, there is a building of the Polish Tribunal – today the seat of the Registry Office. The Tribunal was created in Lublin in 1578, and was the court of highest instance for noblemen from the Małopolska region.

One of Lublin's most famous legends is connected with the Tribunal. Legend has it that a “devil's trial” took place there in 1637 regarding a dispute between a poor widow and a rich nobleman. This resulted in a fairer ruling than that entered by corrupt judges. As a proof of devil's intervention, there is “devil's hand” burnt in the table, preserved to this day – it can be seen in the hallway of the Lublin Museum at the castle.

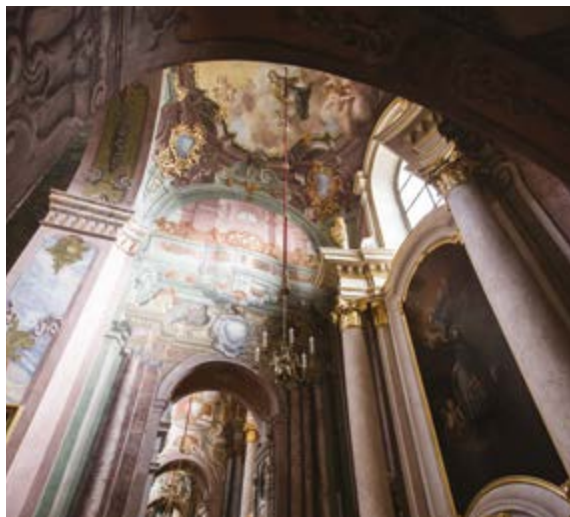
The Underground Route

The over two-hundred-metre-long underground route running under the Old Town starts in the vaults of the Polish Tribunal. The trail runs across 14 mysterious rooms. During the walk, visitors may learn about the history of Lublin and participate in a multimedia show of the great fire which consumed a considerable part of the city on 2 June 1719.



Archcathedral

The Renaissance and Baroque church was built between 1586 and 1625 for the Jesuits, based on the design of the Roman Il Gesù church. The aisle, of impressive size, is surrounded by side chapels. A classical portico with columns designed by Antonio Corazzi was added to the church in 1824. The vault of the archcathedral is decorated with a trompe l'oeil polychrome. Other elements worth seeing include a unique "acoustic" sacristy and the underground section with tombs of honoured church officials.



Trinitarian Tower

The neo-Gothic tower is the tallest historical viewing area in Lublin.

From a height of 40 m, tourists may admire the vast panorama of the city. The name of the structure comes from the Order of Trinitarians, who stayed in the post-Jesuit monastery buildings. Nowadays the tower houses the Archdiocese Museum of Religious Art, with a collection of historical religious objects: paintings, icons, sculptures and bells, including Lublin's largest bell – Maria, which only rings during special celebrations.



Basilica of the Dominicans

This basilica is one of the most valuable religious buildings in Lublin.

The church and monastery were founded in 1342 by King Casimir the Great. After the Union of Lublin was signed, a thanksgiving mass was held there in 1569, with the participation of King Sigismund Augustus. Even then, the church enjoyed international fame as a place keeping some of world's largest relics of the Holy Cross.

A number of astonishing and miraculous events are connected with the presence of the relics. Legend has it that a procession with the reliquary saved the city from a tragic fire in 1719. Unfortunately, after being kept in the church for centuries, the relics were stolen in 1991.

Lublin's monastery complex of the Dominicans bears the **European Heritage Label**. It is almost fully available for sightseeing, including a painting gallery and the monastery treasury.

Museum of Antique Books and Religious Art

The Museum of Antique Books and Religious Art (Muzeum Starodruków i Sztuki Sakralnej) was created at the Metropolitan Seminary in Lublin within the "Renovation of the Post-Missionary Complex at 6 Kard. Stefana Wyszyńskiego Street in Lublin" project. The primary mission of the museum is to present the rich book collection gathered by the library over a period of 300 years, created upon the arrival of priests from Congregation of the Mission in our city. It was here that the manuscripts, incunables and ancient books forming the core of the exhibition, thematically connected with the Holy Communion, were displayed for the first time.



The collection also includes works of art present in the Eastern and Western rites – paintings, sculptures, meticulously embroidered liturgical vestments, as well as goblets, monstrances and candle holders. The oldest and the most valuable exhibit is the Mass Book of Kraśnika from 1400 – an example of the writing of the Order of Canons Regular at the Corpus Christi Church in Cracow.

The collection also includes some of the oldest copies of the Bible, e.g. the incunable Bible published in 1478 in Nurnberg, Germany, the Hebrew and Latin Bible published in 1609 in Antwerp, Belgium, the New Testament published in 1679 in Lvov in Old Church Slavonic language, a large Psalter from 1732 printed in Venice, as well as other valuable ancient books.



The Old Theatre (Teatr Stary)

After Cracow's Old Theatre, this is the second oldest preserved theatre building in Poland, built in 1822.

Initially, it housed the Lublin theatre and opera stage, with a cinema added in the 20th century. After its last screening in 1981 it went into decline, until it was acquired by the city in 2007. Rescued from ruin, it has been thoroughly modernised over the past few years, re-emerging as a place of various cultural events: spectacles, concerts, meetings, debates and educational events for children. Visitors may see the auditorium and the theatre backstage, as well as the archaeological exhibition in the foyer.

House of Words – the Chamber of Printing

The Chamber of Printing (Izba Drukarstwa) managed by the “Grodzka Gate – NN Theatre” Centre, is situated at 1 Żmigród Street, in the rooms of the pre-war “Popularna” printing shop.

This place owes its uniqueness to historical printing, typesetting and bookbinding machines and devices, forming a permanent exhibition. Today's Chamber of Printing is creating a programme for the protection of cultural heritage related to books. It holds temporary exhibitions and organises educational workshops for children and teenagers, where participants may draw paper, set type and press the print on a printing press.

The Chamber also has a core exhibition entitled “*Siła wolnego słowa*” (*The Power of Free Speech*), focusing on the independent publishing movement in Lublin. *The House of Words (Dom Słów)* is being created, based on the Chamber of Printing as an interdisciplinary institution revealing the fundamental role of the spoken and printed word in culture and social life.





Chachmei Lublin Yeshiva

The former Lublin Wiseman School shows how important the Jewish Diaspora was to Lublin before the war.

This large edifice, commissioned in 1930, was erected due to the donations of the Jewish community from all over the world. The school referred to the glorious tradition of the Talmudic sciences developed in Lublin during the Old Polish era. This was the largest and the most prestigious rabbinical school on the planet. It was considered one of the most modern schools of its type, and its graduates were sought-after rabbis. Classes were taught in Hebrew, while Yiddish was used on a daily basis. The school operated until 1939. The former lecture hall, once functioning as a synagogue, has survived to this day. Occupied by the Medical University after World War II, the building was handed over to the Jewish community in 2003.



Botanical Garden of Maria Curie-Skłodowska University (UMCS)

This green oasis in the valley of the Czechówka River offers escape from the hubbub of the city streets. It stretches across an area of 25 h and has around 6,500 species and varieties of plants from all over the world. In addition to the unique plant arrangements, mysterious paths disappearing in dense vegetation, deep ravines, birdsong and the murmur of a stream, the garden hides the enchanting historical Kościuszko Manor, which is an excellent venue for various celebrations and outdoor events.



Open Air Village Museum

27 ha within the Sławinek district offer a unique exhibition documenting the lives of past inhabitants of the region. It consists of cute old windmills, farmsteads and thatched cottages, full of life during haying, harvest or the harvest festivals organised by the museum.



Furthermore, a “provincial town of Eastern Europe” has been created there.

It consists of 46 architectural structures, characteristic of the small 1930s towns of south-eastern Poland and neighbouring regions. The Open Air Village Museum (*Muzeum Wsi Lubelskiej*) is a place where time has stopped.



TOURIST MAP

KEY:

HISTORY

- 1 Lublin Castle - Zamkowa 9
 - Holy Trinity Chapel
 - Castle Donjon
- 2 Trinity Tower - Królewska 10
- 3 Crown Tribunal (Old Town Hall) - Rynek 1
- 4 Grodzka Gate - Grodzka 21
- 5 Rybny Square - Rybna
- 6 Po Farze Square - near ul. Grodzka 11
- 7 Krakowska Gate - Bramowa 2
- 8 New Town Hall - Plac Króla Władysława Łokietka 1
- 9 Small Town Hall - Archidiakańska 5
- 10 Gothic Donjon (Semiround) - Jezuicka 5/7
- 11 Union of Lublin Monument - Plac Litewski
- 12 Palace of the Lubomirski Family - Plac Litewski 3
- 13 Palace of the Czartoryski Princes - Plac Litewski 2
- 14 Lublin Museum - Zamkowa 9
- 15 Perła Brewery Underground - Bernardyńska 15
- 16 "Pod Zegarem" Martyrdom Museum - Uniwersytecka 1
- 17 Józef Czochewicz Literary Museum - Złota 3
- 18 Lublin Underground Route - Rynek 1
- 19 Museum of the History of Lublin - Bramowa 2
- 20 Archdiocesan Museum of Religious Art - Trinity Tower - Królewska 10
- 21 Museum of Old Prints and Sacral Art at the Metropolitan Seminary in Lublin - prymasa kard. Stefana Wyszyńskiego 6
- 22 The Chamber of Printing - The House of Words - Żmigrodzka 1
- 23 Pharmacy Museum - Grodzka 5a
- 24 The Fortuna Cellar - Rynek 8
- 25 Lublin Archcathedral - Królewska 10
- 26 St. Stanislaus Bishop and Martyr's Basilica of the Dominican Order - Sanctuary of the Relic of the Wood of the Holy Cross - Złota 9
- 27 Holy Spirit Church - Krakowskie Przedmieście 1
- 28 Church of St Adalbert - Podwale 15
- 29 Saints Peter and Paul Church and the Capuchin Monastery - Krakowskie Przedmieście 42
- 30 Church of the Assumption of Our Lady of Victory - Narutowicza 6
- 31 Church of the Immaculate Conception of the Blessed Virgin Mary - Staszica 16a
- 32 Church of the Conversion of St. Paul - Bernardyńska 5
- 33 Former Church of St. Casimir and the Monastery of the Observants - Bernardyńska 15
- 34 Evangelical-Augsburg Holy Trinity Church in Lublin - Ewangelicka 1
- 35 Church of the Holy Cross - Idziego Radziszewskiego 7
- 36 Church of St. Joseph the Betrothed of the Blessed Virgin Mary - Świętoduska 14
- 37 Katedra Prawosławna Przemienienia Pańskiego - Ruska 15
- 38 Memory Chamber of the Lublin Jews (Chewra Nosim Synagogue in Lublin) - Lubartowska 10
- 39 Former Jewish Orphanage - at the junction of ul. Rybna and ul. Noworybna
- 40 Former seat of the Central Committee of Jews in Poland and the Voivodeship Committee of Jews in Lublin - at the corner of ul. Rybna and ul. Noworybna
- 41 Stone obelisk at the Castle Square - Plac Zamkowy
- 42 Monument to the Victims of the Ghetto - at the junction of ul. Radziwiłłowska and ul. Niecała
- 43 Lamp of Memory - Podwale
- 44 The cemeteries at Lipowa Street - Lipowa 16
 - Roman Catholic cemetery
 - Evangelical Augsburg cemetery
 - Orthodox cemetery
 - Military-municipal cemetery

CULTURE

- 1 Juliusz Osterwa Theatre - Gabriela Narutowicza 17
- 2 Stary Theatre in Lublin - Jezuicka 18
- 3 Muzyczny Theatre - Marii Curie-Skłodowskiej 5
- 4 Teatr im. H. Ch. Andersena - Plac Teatralny 1
- 5 Cinema City Lublin - Lipowa 13
- 6 BAJKA Cinema - Radziszewskiego 8
- 7 Wirydarz - Grodzka 19
- 8 Saska Gallery - on the fence of the Saski Garden at Al. Racławickie
- 9 Biała Gallery - Peowiaków 12
- 10 Przy Bramie Gallery - Grodzka 36
- 11 Gardzienice Gallery - Grodzka 5a
- 12 Prospero Photo Gallery - Krakowskie Przedmieście 52
- 13 Art Gallery - Krakowskie Przedmieście 62
- 14 Andzelm Gallery - Krakowskie Przedmieście 2
- 15 Folk Art Gallery - Grodzka 14
- 16 Centre for the Meeting of Cultures in Lublin - Plac Teatralny 1
- 17 Culture Centre in Lublin - Peowiaków 12
- 18 Workshops of Culture - Grodzka 5a
- 19 "Brama Grodzka - Teatr NN" Centre - Grodzka 21
- 20 H. Wieniawski Philharmonic in Lublin - Marii Curie-Skłodowskiej 5

HIGHER-EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS

- 1 John Paul II Catholic University of Lublin - Aleje Racławickie 14
- 2 Medical University of Lublin - Aleje Racławickie 1

SHOPPING AND BUSINESS CENTRES

- 1 CHR Plaza Lublin - Lipowa 13
- 2 Lublin Conference Centre - Grottgera 2
- 3 Convention Bureau - Grottgera 2



HOSPITAL



POLICE STATION



CAR PARK



HOT - SPOT



BUS STATION



MINIBUS STATION



CITY BIKE STATIONS

FOR CHILDREN

CYCLING ROAD



THE LUBLIN TOURIST AND CULTURAL INFORMATION CENTRE



JOHN PAUL II CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY OF LUBLIN



MEDICAL UNIVERSITY OF LUBLIN



CENTRE FOR THE MEETING OF CULTURES IN LUBLIN





CULTURE CENTRE IN LUBLIN



JULIUSZ OSTERWA THEATRE



KRAKOWSKA GATE



LUBLIN ARCHCATHEDRAL



TRINITY TOWER



CROWN TRIBUNAL



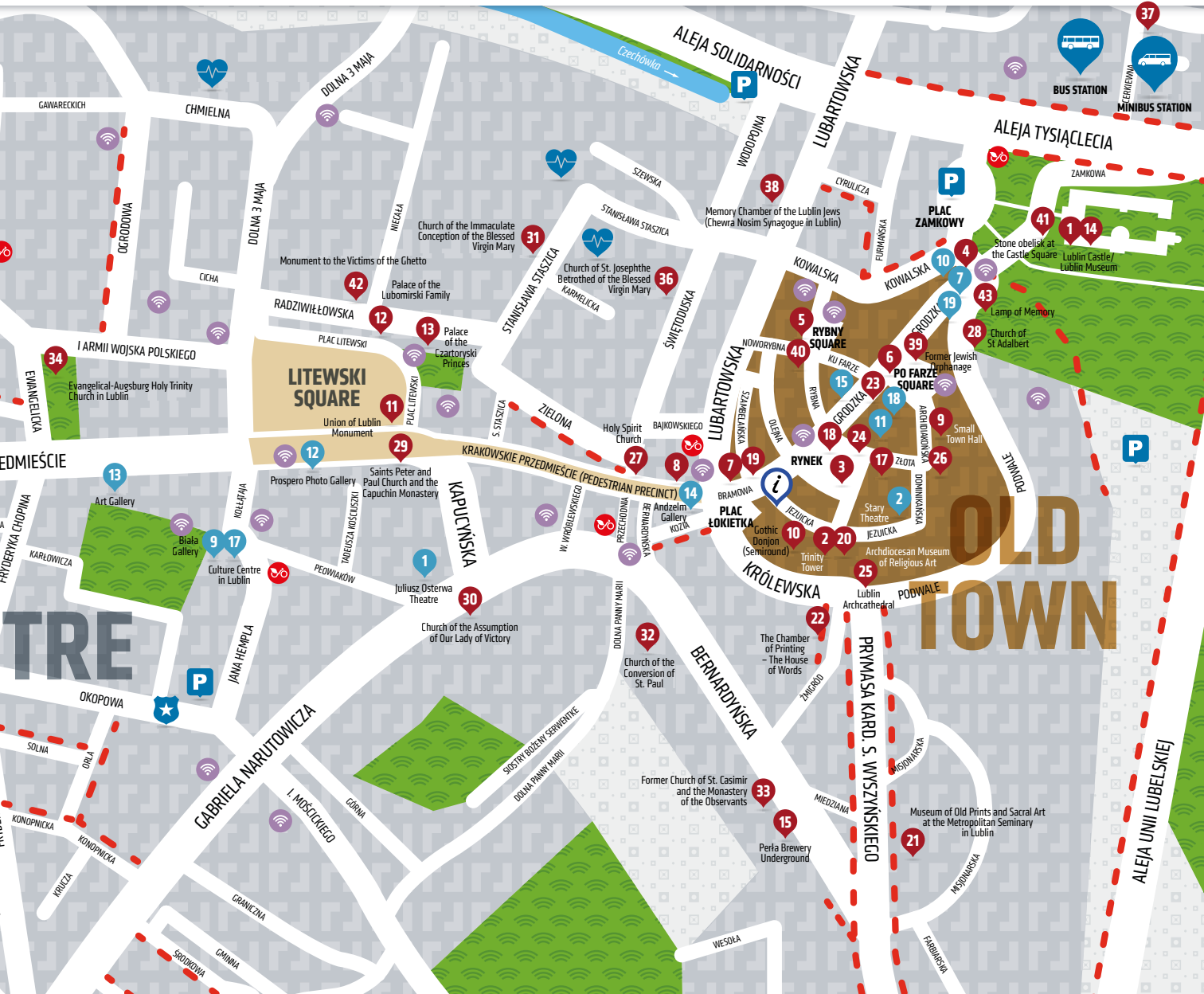
ST. STANISLAUS BISHOP AND MARTYR'S BASILICA OF THE DOMINICAN ORDER - SANCTUARY OF THE RELIC OF THE WOOD OF THE HOLY CROSS



GRODZKA GATE



LUBLIN CASTLE



TRINITY TOWER

OLD TOWN

ALEJA UNII LUBELSKIEJ

LUBLIN AND ACTIVE LEISURE

Lublin has plenty of attractions for active leisure enthusiasts all year round.



Twice a year we invite extreme sports lovers to participate in the **Lublin Sportival**. The summer edition takes place during the last weekend of May, while the winter edition – during the first weekend of December. **Lublin Sportival** is a unique event, during which the historical space of the Old Town is filled with positive energy and sports passion. A spectacular show with unforgettable emotions and experiences – all of this is guaranteed due to the unique combination of Lublin's centuries-old structures with its modern dynamic nature. **Lublin Sportival** immediately won over our citizens and guests, who come to this event from all over Poland and abroad.



The city has prepared bicycle lanes and trails for cyclists.

A particularly appealing route runs along the Bystrzyca River and around the reservoir. Another route, about 62 km long, runs from the city border to Naęczów, and then further, across Wąwolnica to Kazimierz Dolny by the Vistula River.



In winter, you can enjoy skating on a synthetic ice rink, or skiing. There are two ski lifts near the Globus arena: a longer one of 250 meters and a shorter one for skiing beginners. You will find equipment rentals near the rink and the ski lift.

Seekers of flying experiences may order a plane flight from the nearby Lublin Aero Club (Aeroklub Lubelski), while motor gliding is available from Świdnik, right next to Lublin.

Enthusiasts of more extreme sports may enjoy **cable skiing**. The cableway is the only facility of this type in Poland with a certification of approval which permits organising championship competitions within the European Cup.



sport.lublin.eu

Arena Lublin is a modern stadium open for visitors as a tourist attraction. The newest and largest swimming complex in Eastern Poland – Aqua Lublin – is available to swimming enthusiasts all year round.

The Zemborzycki Reservoir is an excellent place for leisure, with its beaches, bars and restaurants, barbecue spots and playgrounds. A major attraction of the Reservoir area is “Słoneczny Wrotków” – a complex of modern swimming pools with slides, paddling pools and a pirate island for children. Water equipment, beach equipment and bicycle rentals are also available nearby. It is a perfect starting point for an exciting canoeing trip down the Bystrzyca River.



LUBLIN AND CULTURE

Lublin is a city of culture, the most important centre of cultural life in Eastern Poland.



Lublin's culture is unique and inclusive, authentic and original, since it is rooted in the local context.

It is characterised by participation and diversity, encounters of different cultures, religions and ideas, motivating inhabitants to discover themselves, other people and the world. Lublin's culture also represents the most important phenomena of Polish and global culture.

Theatre lovers are encouraged to check out the H. Ch. Andersen Theatre, the Old Theatre, the Juliusz Osterwa Theatre and the Music Theatre. Dynamic development also characterises the alternative theatre stage at the Culture Centre in Lublin, represented by the Provisorium Theatre, Scena Prapremier In Vitro and neTTheatre. Children are bound to enjoy the spectacles prepared by Pracownia Sztuczka. Unique projects, related not only to theatre, are pursued by the Artistic Stage of the Catholic University of Lublin, the Gardzienice Centre for Theatre Practices, the "Rozdroża" Centre for Cultural Initiatives, and the "Grodzka Gate - NN Theatre" Centre.



Numerous outdoor festivals and artistic shows are held in the city.

The city has cyclical theatre festivals, i.e.: the “Theatre Confrontations” Festival, the International Dance Theatres Festival, the International Maat Festival, and the “Kontestacje” National Student Theatre Festival.

kultura.lublin.eu



From May to late autumn, Lublin’s streets and squares turn into venues for various artistic events:

Night of Culture, Festival of Art in Public Space – Open City, Different Sounds Art’n’Music Festival, Magicians’ Carnival, Jagiellonian Fair, European Festival of Taste, International Mural Art Festival (Graffiti) “Meeting of Styles”, Lublin Literary Encounters – City of Poetry. Lublin also has outdoor festivals presenting the culture of the national and ethnic minorities living in the city: Multicultural Lublin and Ukraine in the Centre of Lublin.

Lublin is a venue for various musical festivals, from traditional and folk music to classical music, jazz or blues.

Traditional and folk music lovers will enjoy the “Oldest Songs of Europe” International Festival, the “Mikołajki Folkowe” International Folk Music Festival, and the Ignacy Wachowiak International Folklore Meetings.

The “Kody” Festival of Music Tradition and Avant-Garde is an interesting combination of tradition and modernity. Jazz fans can come to the Lublin Jazz Festival and the Jazz Bez International Jazz Festival, while blues enthusiasts will enjoy the Chatka Blues Festival. Classical music lovers are invited to Old Town Harmonies, the “Tempus Paschale” Festival, and the Time and Sound Andrzej Nikodemowicz International Festival.

Lublin also offers modern art and a number of events organised by the Galeria Labirynt gallery, the Galeria Biała gallery and Lubelskie Towarzystwo Zachęty Sztuk Pięknych (Lublin Society of Fine Arts Supporters).



We should also mention the offer of Lublin's art-film cinemas and the wide range of film festivals: “Freaked-out Films” Festival, “Feature Films” Young Cinema Festival, the Golden Anteaters Festival, and Student Film Confrontations (Studenckie Konfrontacje Filmowe).





LUBLIN AND FILMS

As one of the most beautiful Polish cities, Lublin has a lot to offer filmmakers. The unique Old Town, gates, mysterious yards, corners...

Lublin has participated in major productions: it became Germany and the city of Neustadt in the Oscar-winning *The Reader*, a Hungarian city in the American and British *Aryan Couple*, and an unspecified Polish city in the Polish and Israeli *Spring 1941*. It appeared in the opening credits of Andrzej Wajda's Polish feature film *Kronika wypadków miłosnych* as a Jewish district, and in Kazimierz Kutz's *Stawa i Chwała* as the Eastern Borderlands. It was Paris and Warsaw in Jerzy Antczak's *Chopin pragnienie miłości*, while in Jerzy Hoffman's *With Fire and Sword* the chapel of Lublin Castle served as the chapel of Zbaraż Castle. It has appeared as Warsaw in historical TV series such as *Czarne Chmury* and *Modrzejewska*, and was the unnamed capital of a province in the contemporary *Determinator*. The area of the Open Air Village Museum served as a background for Jerzy Hofman's *Bitwa Warszawska 1920* and Wojciech Smarzowski's *Wołyń*. Klemensów, in Roztocze region near Lublin, was the filming location for Paweł Pawlikowski's Oscar-winning *Ida*. And, last but not least, Lublin played itself in the TV series *Wszystko przed nami*, in the feature film *Carte Blanche* directed by Jacek Lusiński, and in the recent feature film *Panie Dulskie* directed by Filip Bajon.

The city's architecture has all the styles present in Polish architecture: Gothic, Renaissance, Baroque, historicism, neoclassical, Art Nouveau, modernism. The most characteristic is Lublin Renaissance, a few examples of which can be found in Old Town houses.

Lublin also offers interesting industrial spaces, the picturesque landscapes of the Zemborzycki Reservoir and beautifully located rural buildings with a thoroughly reconstructed provincial Eastern Europe town in the Open Air Village Museum.

The multiculturalism of Lublin and the whole region is definitely a magnet for filmmakers. The charms of authentic architecture and the historical wealth of past centuries offer a picturesque background for film shots. Another advantage of the city is that interesting architectural structures from various epochs are situated relatively closely to one another.

Lublin Film Fund

The Lublin Film Fund (Lubelski Fundusz Filmowy) has been taking care of Lublin's film achievements since 2009. It has helped many films receive financial and organisational support, e.g. feature films *Kamienie na szaniec* directed by R. Gliński, and *Panie Dulskie* directed by F. Bajon, or the TV series *Wszystko przed nami*. Jacek Lusiński's feature film *Carte Blanche* starring Andrzej Chyra has won many prestigious international awards.

LUBLIN AND UNIVERSITIES

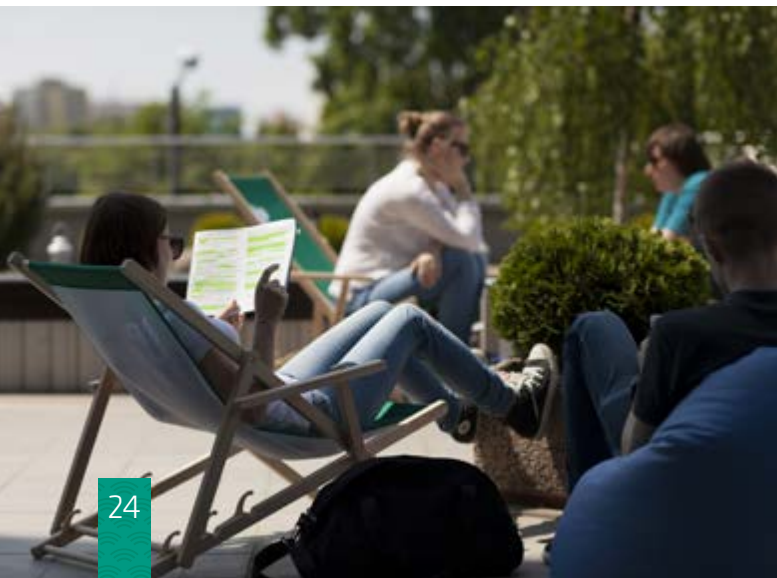
Lublin's beginnings as a university city date back to the 16th century, when the Talmudic Academy was founded by Salomon Szachna and the College of Jesuits was created.

1918 was marked by the founding of the University of Lublin, the present Catholic University of Lublin, where Karol Wojtyła, later Pope John Paul II, worked as a professor for years.

Later, the following were created: the Jesuit theological school, known as the Bobolanum College, and the Talmudic School of Higher Education. From then on, Lublin became widely known as a university city, educating the elites of Poland. Another university was founded in 1944: the Maria Curie-Skłodowska University (UMCS). In 1950s, the Medical University and the University of Life Sciences commenced their activity. The Evening Engineering School, i.e. the current Lublin University of Technology, was created in 1953.

Nowadays it is hard to imagine Lublin without its academic dimension because every fourth inhabitant of the city is a university student. The presence of scientists and students contributes to Lublin's image as a city of dynamic people. Lublin's higher education institutions educate thousands of students, and every year they attract more newcomers from Poland and abroad, making Lublin a leader among Polish cities in terms of the number of foreign students.

Due to the rich offer of its theatres, cultural sites, philharmonic and Cultural Centre, Lublin offers a wide range of events all year round. It owes its unique atmosphere mostly to students, which is why they are often encouraged to co-create its culture, e.g. in preparation for the Night of Culture. The number of people participating in the city's flagship events, such as the Jagiellonian Fair, the Different Sounds Festival, or the Magicians' Carnival, so unique in this part of Europe, has been steadily growing. The "Kontestacje" National Theatre Festival, Film Confrontations, jazz festivals and Mikołajki Folkowe (folk music festival) are the most popular with students. The city also has autonomous initiatives implemented by students, such as Lublin Days of Student Culture, during which various major events are organised, for instance the Juwenalia, Kozienalia, Medykalia, Feliniada and KULTuralia concerts. The Lublin Science Festival is held annually as a cultural and scientific event unmatched in Poland, attracting over 35,000 people.



LUBLIN - GATE TO THE EAST



Lublin institutions and non-governmental organisations have been actively implementing Eastern foreign policy on multiple levels, significantly contributing to actually making a difference in Eastern Europe. Due to its initiatives, the City of Lublin creates conditions conducive for the development of economic, cultural and social cooperation between European Union countries and Eastern Partnership countries.

In 2012, the Centre for Eastern Competencies was established with support from Lublin City Hall, the Lubelskie Province Government and the United Nations Development Programme.

The task of the Centre for Eastern Competencies is to initiate new undertakings and co-create new quality in developmental cooperation, in the broad sense of the word. Lublin City Hall is the host and organiser of the cyclical (since 2012) Eastern Europe Initiatives Congress – a platform for transnational cooperation, the integration of communities, and stimulation of dialogue between local and regional authorities of the European Union and Eastern Partnership. The actions taken have resulted in the “Lublin Strategy for Territorial Cooperation for 2014-2020,” developed in 2014 in collaboration with 16 countries of the Eastern Partnership.





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Place of Inspiration is a prestigious title awarded to 11 entities from the hospitality industry whose services, interior design and activities create a special atmosphere characteristic of Lublin.

Do you want to learn more about the city and its attractions? Ask the Places of Inspiration for tips and promotional materials!

Warm welcome, regional ingredients in thoroughly prepared dishes, and initiatives presenting the history and the present of the city help discover the inspiring personality of Lublin.

MUSEUMS

LUBLIN MUSEUM – THE CASTLE

ul. Zamkowa 9, phone: +48 81 532 50 01
www.zamek-lublin.pl

Branches:

LUBLIN HISTORY MUSEUM

Plac Łokietka 3 (w Bramie Krakowskiej), phone: +48 81 532 60 01

“POD ZEGAREM” MARTYROLOGY MUSEUM

ul. Uniwersytecka 1, phone: +48 81 533 36 78

J. CZECHOWICZ LITERATURE MUSEUM

ul. Złota 3, phone: +48 81 532 30 90 or 91

WINCENTY POL'S MANOR

ul. Kalinowszczyzna 13, phone: +48 81 747 24 13

MUSEUM OF ANTIQUE BOOKS AND RELIGIOUS ART

ul. Prymasa Stefana Kardynała Wyszyńskiego 6, 20-105 Lublin
www.seminarium.lublin.pl

ARCHDIOCESE MUSEUM OF RELIGIOUS ART

ul. Królewska 10 (Wieża Trynitarzka), phone: +48 444 74 50

STATE MUSEUM AT MAJDANEK

ul. Droga Męczenników Majdanka 67, phone: +48 81 710 28 21
www.majdANEK.eu

OPEN AIR VILLAGE MUSEUM

al. Warszawska 96, phone: +48 81 533 85 13
www.skansen.lublin.pl

THE FORTUNA CELLAR

ul. Rynek 8, phone: +48 81 444 55 55
www.piwnica.lublin.eu

CHAMBER OF PRINTING

ul. Żmigród 1, phone: +48 81 534 52 33
www.izbadrukarstwa.tnn.pl

PHARMACY HISTORY MUSEUM

ul. Grodzka 5a, phone: +48 81 532 88 20

MEMORY HALL OF LUBLIN JEWS

ul. Lubartowska 10, phone: +48 602 473 118, +48 501 836 04

TOURIST “T” LINE

The summer holiday “T” line, i.e. the duo composed of trolleybus ZIUTEK and bus GUTEK, runs every Sunday in July and August. Passengers travel in the atmosphere of the 1970s. Timetables and direction boards follow the style of the past epoch, and the driver, the ticket collector and the guide wear clothes referring to that period.

The journey begins at the joint stop Brama Krakowska 03 on Lubartowska Street at 3:00 pm, 4:00 pm and 5:00 pm.



LUBLIN TOURIST AND CULTURAL INFORMATION CENTRE

The Lublin Tourist and Cultural Information Centre

phone: 81 532 44 12, ul. Jezuicka 1-3, 20-113 Lublin

lublintravel.pl

How to get here? Having entered the Old Town through the Cracow Gate (Brama Krakowska), stop and turn right, next to the first house on the corner of Bramowa and Jezuicka Streets. **The Lublin Tourist and Cultural Information Centre** is a place where you can get maps, guides and promotional brochures regarding the City of Lublin and the Lublin region, as well as purchase exciting souvenirs. Employees of the Centre will be happy to inform you about current events and tourist attractions, municipal and regional transport, and they will help you find suitable accommodation, as well as suggest a place for a good dinner. You can rent a bike here and leave your luggage. You can also use a computer with internet access.

We will be happy to assist

Opening hours: Monday to Friday 9:00 am to 5:00 pm, Saturday 10:00 am to 5:00 pm, Sunday 10:00 am to 5:00 pm

Tourist Information Desk at Lublin Airport

ul. Króla Jana III Sobieskiego 1, 21-040 Świdnik

Tourist Traffic Service Centre of PTTK (Polish Tourist and Sightseeing Society)

ul. Krakowskie Przedmieście 78,
20-076 Lublin
phone: 81 532 87 04
bortpttklublin.pl

Via Jagiellonica – Tourist Service Centre

ul. M.C. Skłodowskiej 3/15
phone: 81 441 11 18
szlakjagiellonski.pl

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