

# 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.



## CASTLE HILL

In the 12th century, some administrative and defensive buildings were erected on Castle Hill, for the emerging stronghold on the neighbouring Old Town Hill. However, when in 1210 Lublin became the seat of the castellany, it also began to perform representative functions.

At the turn of the 13th and 14th centuries, the castle hillfort included: a residential and defensive Romanesque donjon – the oldest building in Lublin, a Gothic house, an entrance gate, two towers and the Holy Trinity Chapel, where you can now see the best-preserved Polish Ruthenian-Byzantine frescoes, created on the initiative of King Władysław Jagiełło.

It was on Castle Hill in 1569 that the Sejm met, which ended with the signing of the Polish-Lithuanian Union. In later years, the Muscovite, Swedish and Hungarian armies, during the invasions, greatly damaged the Lublin Castle, which as a result never returned to its representative functions. In the 18th century, it was the seat of the municipal archives, and then, until the second half of the 20th century, it functioned as a prison.

Today, on the premises of the Castle, which has been rebuilt many times, there is the National Museum in Lublin, where you can now see a model showing the buildings of Castle Hill from the 16th century.

Dear adventurer! The darker period in the history of Castle Hill is symbolised by the architectural elements that you will see when you look up high above the entrance to the castle courtyard. What crowns the entrance gate to the Castle?

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## GRODZKA GATE

The Grodzka Gate was erected in the second half of the 14th century and served as a city gate. Today, it adjoins the historic tenement houses of the Old Town. In the past, it was far to the north, which isolated it from the urban development. It had a drawbridge and its height was no more than 14 meters.

Over the years, it has undergone many architectural changes and renovations. Its current appearance is due to the design of Dominik Merlini from the late 18th century, who changed the character of the gate from military to civil, giving it a classicist style. The building had a symbolic dimension. It was a passage connecting and at the same time separating the Christian city from the Jewish one. Since 1990, it has housed the 'Grodzka Gate, NN Theatre' Centre - a unique place commemorating the history of Lublin Jews.

When you look high up at the Gate from Grodzka Street, you will see the date. Decipher which year it is and write it in words in the designated field.

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## PARISH CHURCH

In the Middle Ages, parish churches were very special place for Catholics. In addition to religious functions, they also had a great social significance, as they strongly strengthened the bonds between parishioners. The townspeople took great care of the parish churches both in terms of their maintenance and expansion. The parish church was given special care, because it was considered the most important temple in the city, regardless of how many parish churches were in the city.

We can hear about the beginnings of the parish church in one of the Lublin legends – 'About Leszek the Black's dream'. According to her, the temple was erected in thanks for the triumph over the Yotvingians. There is no exact date for the construction of the church, but it is assumed that it could have been the turn

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.

7

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.

10

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.

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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.

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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

Gate was slightly higher than the defensive walls, and its height was around 12 metres. As a result of its extension made at the turn of the 14th and 15th centuries, the gate grew to a height of almost 25 metres. The most important reconstruction took place in the 16th century, when the building was given a Gothic style – characteristic of the Krakowska Gate up to this day.

In the Krakowska Gate, looking at it from the side of the Old Town, you can see the patron of Lublin. Read who he is and write it in the space provided below.

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### SEMI-CIRCULAR TOWER

The history of the creation of the Semi-circular Tower has not been unravelled to this day. There are two versions of the story. The first of them tells about the construction of the tower together with the fortifications. The second states that the tower was added to the already existing city walls. Research conducted by architects allowed to conclude that the period of its construction dates back to the turn of the 14th and 15th centuries. The construction was similar to the form of defensive walls – the main wall was made of limestone, while the top layer was made of decorative brick. The modern shape of the tower is the result of reconstruction after the great fire of Lublin in 1575. In the 18th century, the tower had storage and economic functions, which led to the need to introduce a new division of the storeys. In 1939, as a result of warfare, the building was damaged, which was repaired only in 1955.

'Shoemaker's Tower' is one of the names used to describe this attraction. Why? Well, it is said that in the Middle Ages it was the seat of merchants and shoemakers.

An interesting fact is that for some time in the Semi-circular Tower, blessed candles were produced, for which hemp ropes were used. According to the legend, one of the candlemakers stole these candles to be able to get to his beloved under the cover of night. Unfortunately, one day, he disappeared.

Be careful! You have a really difficult task ahead of you. Can you count all the windows inside the tower? How many windows are there?

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### CHURCH AND HOSPITAL OF THE HOLY SPIRIT

The Church of the Holy Spirit is a hospital temple built in 1419 on the initiative of Lublin townspeople. Just like typical medieval hospital facilities, it was located outside the city walls, but on the main road leading to it. This location ensured safety in the case of an epidemic outbreak, and at the same time made it possible to live from the funds received from travellers who went through the main route. The Hospital of Holy Spirit had a function similar to other facilities of this kind in medieval Europe – the main role was not to treat the sick, but to provide social care to the residents. Care-related features and functions have become apparent over time. Although other hospitals were built along with the expansion of Lublin, this one was considered the most important in the entire city.

The fragment of the hospital, which had a sacral function, was originally a small, single-nave church with the features of a Gothic building. Its expansion took place in the first half of the 17th century. The building was then rebuilt in the style of the so-called Lublin Renaissance, and the presbytery of the church was covered with an oval dome. This change was related to the events of 1642, when a student of the local school, Jan Łazowski, saw tears on the painting of the Virgin Mary in the church. In the following years, the church was expanded and renovated many times. The characteristic shape of the building with the dome and the complex of eighteenth-century altars with the miraculous image of the Mother of God have survived to modern times. The only thing left of the hospital facility is the building

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.

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### 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.

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| 4 |
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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:

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| 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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