



LUBLIN 2017
700th
ANNIVERSARY
OF THE CITY

SKŁAD TOWARÓW
KOLONIALNYCH
i **SLEDZI**
B.M. Gewerc

LUBLIN

A JERUSALEM OF THE NORTH



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The Shadows of the Long-Gone Town

POLIN: "HERE SHALL YOU DWELL"

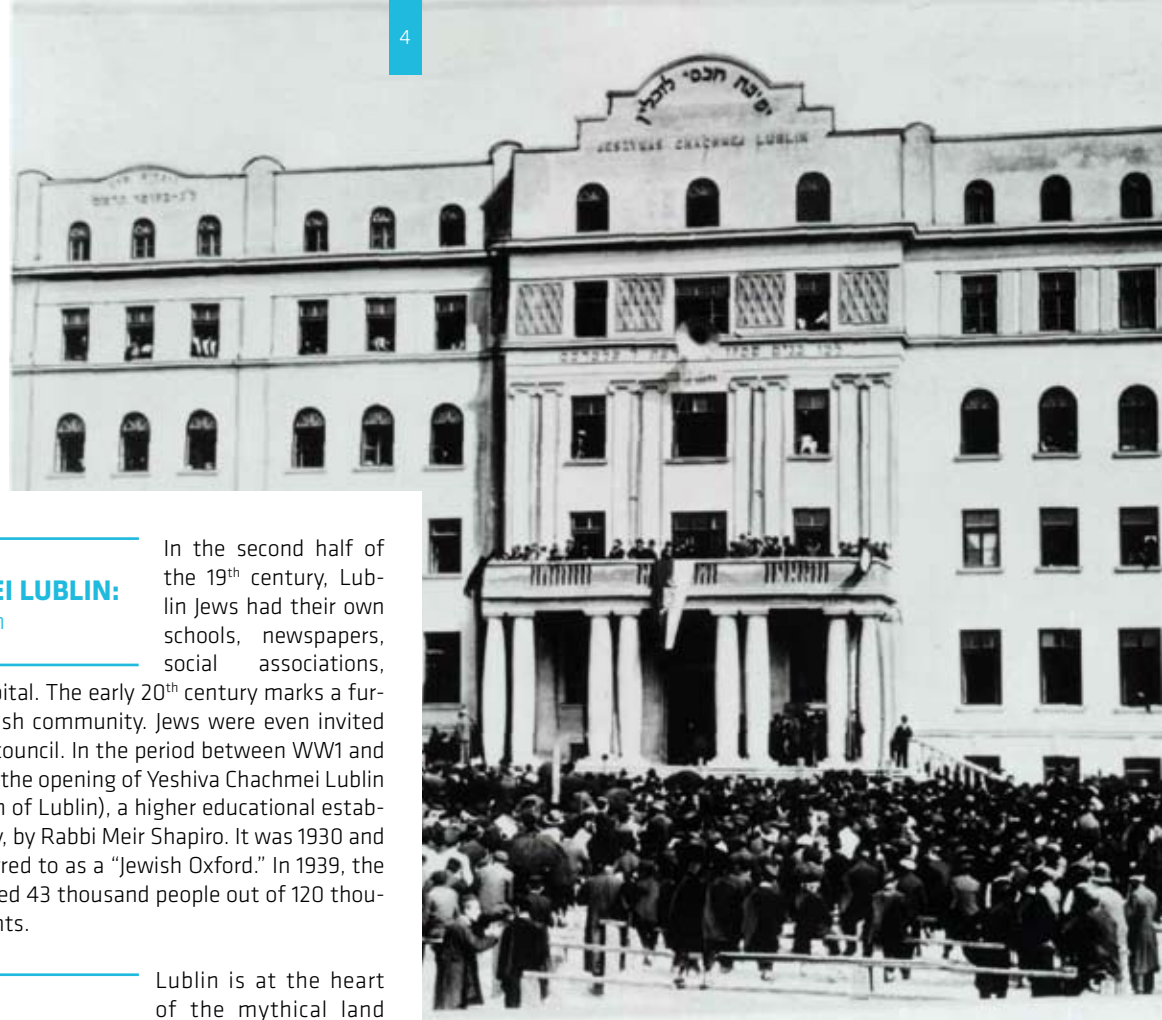
Lublin boasts a great history of a Jewish community who dwelt in the city for several centuries. It mirrors the history of Polish Jews in general, with all the wealth of their social, religious, and political life. An extraordinary "ambassador" of Lublin in the world is the protagonist of *The Magician of Lublin*, a book by the Nobel Prize winner Isaac Bashevis Singer.

Lublin has a well-deserved place in the history of Polish Jews since, as the legend has it, it played a role in the decision on the Jewish settlement in Poland. While in flight from pogroms in the West, a group of Jewish travellers were passing by an oak wood near a settlement called Lublin. To their surprise, the branches of the trees were labelled with messages saying, "Po-lin," which is Hebrew for "stay here." This term later became the Jewish word of Poland.

THE JEWISH COMMUNITY OF LUBLIN

The Lublin Jews made up one of Poland's most populous community. It began to flourish in the 16th century. 1547 saw the inauguration of the first Hebrew printing facility, one of the oldest and most important in Poland. In 1567 the famous Solomon Luria Talmudic Academy was established and soon became known Europe-wide. In 1623 the Lublin printing house issued *The Zohar*, the foundational work in the literature of Jewish mystical thought which spread across this part of Europe. Between 1580 and 1764, Lublin hosted the Council of Four Lands (Va'ad Arba Aratzot). It was the supreme body of the Jewish self-government in the Polish Republic. In the late 18th century, Lublin was among the key hubs of Hasidism, promoted by the local charismatic individual named the Seer of Lublin. After the death of the tzadik in 1815, his tomb – existing to this day – became a pilgrimage site for Hasids from all over the world.





YESHIVA CHACHMEI LUBLIN: A Jewish Oxford in Lublin

In the second half of the 19th century, Lublin Jews had their own schools, newspapers, social associations, sports clubs, and a hospital. The early 20th century marks a further growth of the Jewish community. Jews were even invited to sit on the municipal council. In the period between WW1 and WW2, Lublin witnessed the opening of Yeshiva Chachmei Lublin (School of the Wise Men of Lublin), a higher educational establishment for Torah study, by Rabbi Meir Shapiro. It was 1930 and Lublin began to be referred to as a “Jewish Oxford.” In 1939, the Jewish population totalled 43 thousand people out of 120 thousand of all city inhabitants.

THE LOST WORLD OF SHTETL

Lublin is at the heart of the mythical land of small towns as described by I.B. Singer. It is just a stone’s throw from Kazimierz Dolny, Zamość, Szczepietnik, Józefów, Biłgoraj. These small towns called “shtetl” created a multi-ethnic and Europe-unique cultural landscape for several hundred years. They were not found elsewhere in Europe. A great part of the Jewish diaspora is rooted in such shtetls. They emigrated from their small towns to enrich the world culture, art and science in an unprecedented way. Yet, that world is no longer. The only thing we can do is to tell stories about it and demonstrate how it contributed to Europe’s cultural heritage and that some of this contribution, though wonderful, still remains undiscovered.

SHTETL IN LITERATURE

The myth-making quality of the Lublin region is seen in the works of many Jewish writers, among them: Jakub Głazstein, Szalom Asz, Icchak Lejb Peretz. Do not overlook the famous “wise men of Chełm,” the legend of the Golem (also from Chełm), or countless stories about tzadiks recounted by Hasids (including one about the Seer of Lublin). No wonder, Lublin and the towns and villages of the Lublin region surface on the pages of many books written in Yiddish, Hebrew, or English.

OPERATION REINHARDT

The Second World War brought about the Holocaust. Lublin is one of the symbolic cities in the story about the extermination. On 16 March 1942, Lublin saw the departure, as part of the German Operation Reinhardt, of the first transport of Jews to the death camp in Bełżec. The operation aimed to round up and exterminate all Jews living in the General Government (name of an administrative district created in the former Polish territory annexed by Germany in 1939). The operation’s HQ was seated in Lublin. The crime wave that started from Lublin, rolled across the General Government and returned to Lublin for its climax: the ultimate extermination of the Jewry. On 3 and 4 Novem-

ber 1943, more than 42 thousand Jews were executed in the concentration camp in Majdanek and in the labour camps in Trawniki and Poniatowa. Over 20 months, day after day, larger and smaller groups and communities of Jews were exterminated. The operation claimed 2 million Jewish souls, mainly from Poland but also from other European countries. In order to meet the original schedule of the operation, three death camps were erected: Bełżec, Sobibór, and Treblinka. Also, the camp in Majdanek near Lublin served a similar function temporarily. Operation Reinhardt was the core the Holocaust. Never before had the world seen such an atrocity. Those 20 months of Operation Reinhardt left an indelible imprint on our culture and civilization, and on the history of this place.

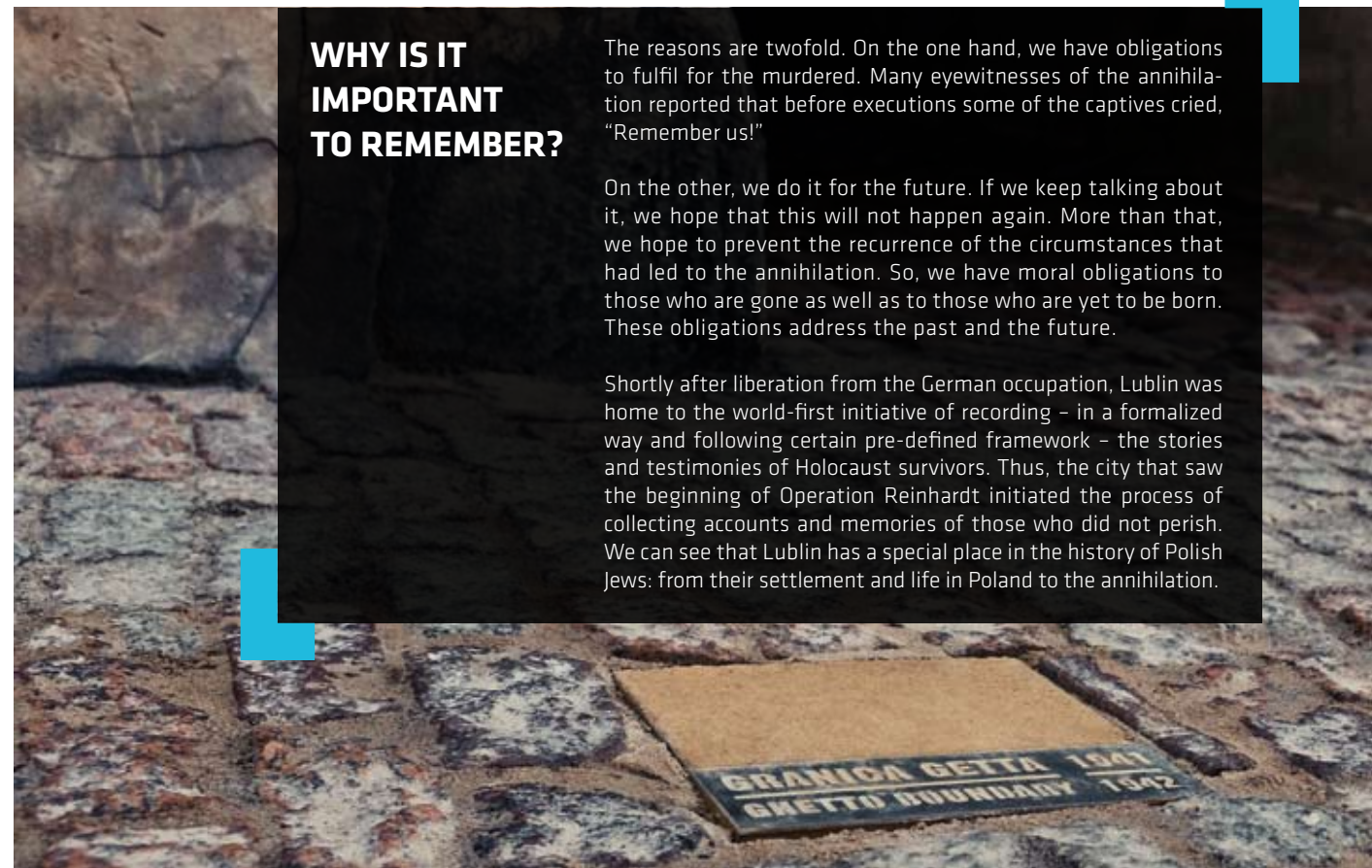
Tomasz Pietrasiewicz

WHY IS IT IMPORTANT TO REMEMBER?

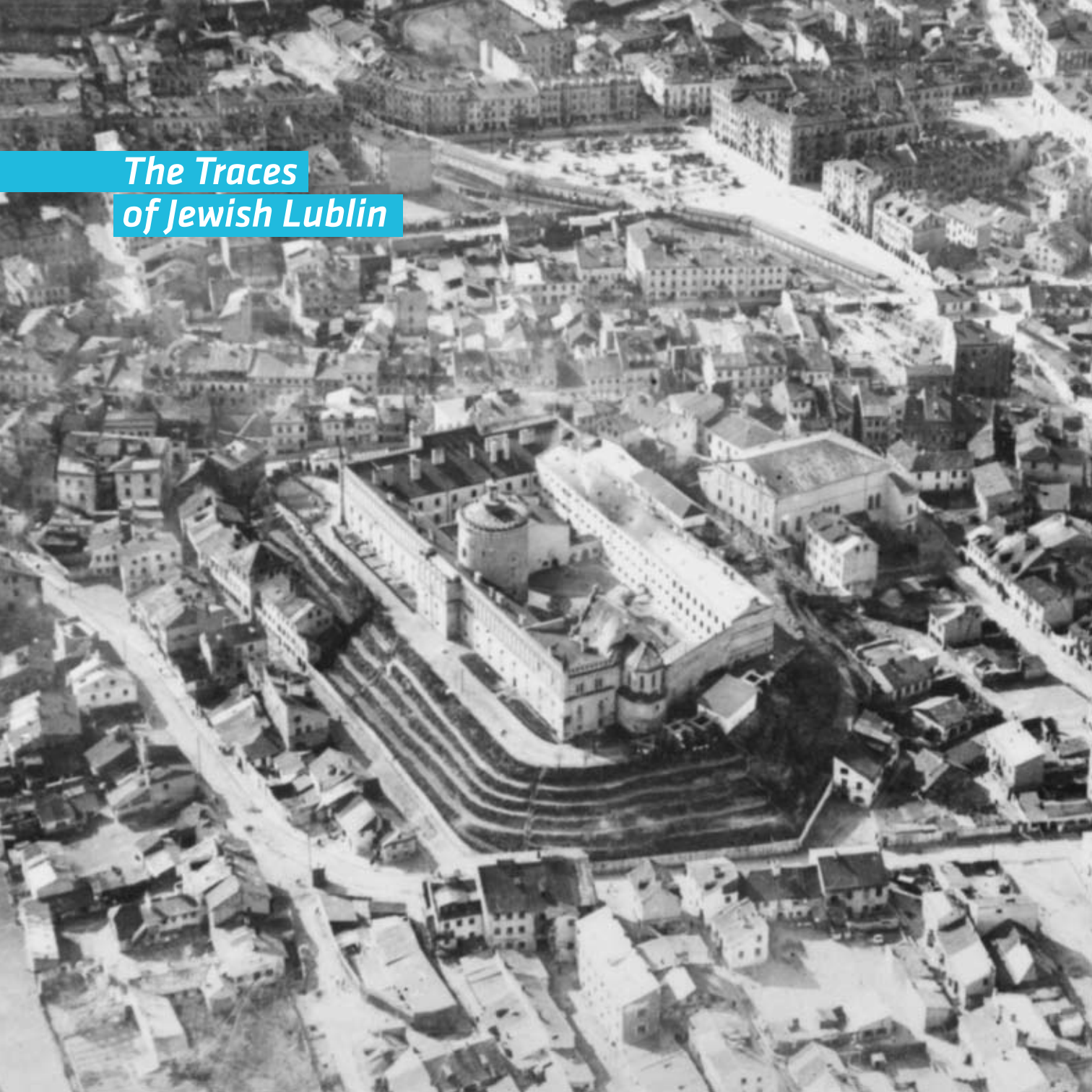
The reasons are twofold. On the one hand, we have obligations to fulfil for the murdered. Many eyewitnesses of the annihilation reported that before executions some of the captives cried, “Remember us!”

On the other, we do it for the future. If we keep talking about it, we hope that this will not happen again. More than that, we hope to prevent the recurrence of the circumstances that had led to the annihilation. So, we have moral obligations to those who are gone as well as to those who are yet to be born. These obligations address the past and the future.

Shortly after liberation from the German occupation, Lublin was home to the world-first initiative of recording – in a formalized way and following certain pre-defined framework – the stories and testimonies of Holocaust survivors. Thus, the city that saw the beginning of Operation Reinhardt initiated the process of collecting accounts and memories of those who did not perish. We can see that Lublin has a special place in the history of Polish Jews: from their settlement and life in Poland to the annihilation.



The Traces of Jewish Lublin



In 1939, the Jewish population totalled 43 thousand people out of 120 thousand of all city inhabitants. During WW2, the Germans exterminated all Jewish residents, and the Jewish quarter was demolished. Yet, today's Lublin reveals dozens of spots and sites permeated with the Jewish culture and heritage.

THE GRODZKA GATE Grodzka St.

The Grodzka Gate is one of the first brick elements of the city's fortifications built in 1342 with the permission granted by King Kazimierz Wielki. At the end of the 18th c. the reconstruction of the building was carried out according to the design by Dominic Merlini. Throughout centuries the Grodzka Gate was also called the Jewish Gate, because it used to be a passage from the Old Town to the Jewish District. With the passage of time, it became a place on borderland of two worlds: the Christian and the Jewish one. At present, the „Grodzka Gate – NN Theatre” Centre is located here, where are collected the materials connected with Lublin's history and cultural heritage.

THE SITE OF THE HOUSE OF YAAKOV YITZHAK HOROWITZ-STERNFELD - „THE SEER OF LUBLIN” 11 Zamkowy Sq.

The plaque on the building at Zamkowy Square 10 commemorates the personage of a prominent man from Lublin – Yaakov Yitzhak Horowitz-Sternfeld – the „Seer of Lublin”. He was a tzaddikim, one of the spiritual leaders of Hasidic movement, a student of Elimelech from Leżajsk. The „Seer of Lublin” founded the manor house and the synagogue at Szeroka Street 28.





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THE SITE OF THE FORMER GREAT LUBLIN SYNAGOGUE – MAHARSHAL-SHUL Tysiąclecia Ave.

King Zygmunt August granted the permission for the building of synagogue and college. In former times, there was here a wooden synagogue built on the plot of land given to the Jews of Lublin by Izaack Maj. Together with the Maharshal's synagogue, under the same roof there functioned the smaller Mahram synagogue and the small Szywe Kryjem synagogue.

The reconstruction of the synagogue took place in 1855–1862, after the ceiling had collapsed. Only the old walls and Aron Ha-Kadesz were left after the old synagogue. The whole Jewish community of Lublin collected money for the reconstruction of their place of prayers. During the II World War Maharshal's synagogue ceased its functioning as a religious building. The building was turned into a foundling hospital for the uprooted and refugees. There was a kitchen here, where the poorest ghetto inhabitants were given food. At the time of the liquidation of the Lublin ghetto, the Nazi turned Maharshal's synagogue into a rallying point for people who were transported to the extermination camp in Bełżec. After the liquidation of the ghetto, similarly to the majority of buildings located in Podzamcze, the synagogue was pulled down. At present, on the place of its former location, there is a commemoration plaque.

THE WELL ON FORMER SZEROKA STREET

Bus Station,
near Ruska St.



The well located nowadays in the centre of the bus station, till the end of the II World War functioned as a well supplying water for the dwellers of this part of the city. Today, it is a forgotten, voiceless witness of history, which was the centre of Szeroka Street during the pre-war times. The well came into being in 1865. Until now the building remained almost in its original form. In 1970 the well no longer functioned, without the owner and the user. It was described as a „dilapidated building for demolition”. Nevertheless, on September 30th in 1972 it was listed in the register of historic buildings.

THE OLD JEWISH CEMETERY

5-7 Kalinowszczyzna St.

Near this tombstone there are also tombstones of rabbi Szalom Szachna and Salomon Luria. The most impressive is a metal tent built over the grave of Jacob Isaac Horovitz-Sternfeld – the “Seer of Lublin”. In the Jewish cemetery of Lublin there are tombstones from different periods of time, and thanks to this it is possible to trace back the development of sepulchral art typical to the Jewish cemetery.

From 15th to 19th c. it was a place of interment of the Jewish population. We can find here the oldest extant up to our times gravestone located on its original place. It commemorates Jacob Koppelman who died in 1541.



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THE NEW JEWISH CEMETERY

5 Walecznych St.

Because there was no place for further interments on the Old Cemetery, the new one was opened in 1831. With the passage of time, there were buried here the most imminent representatives of the Jewish municipality of Lublin, among others: Majer Szapiro, members of the Eiger dynasty, Marek Arnsztajn. The cemetery was completely destroyed by the Nazi in 1942. The fixing and commemoration on the cemetery area took place in 80s of the 20th c. as a result of the initiative taken by the Frenkl Family Charity.





THE YESHIVAH HAKHMEI LUBLIN (THE ACADEMY OF SAGES OF LUBLIN, RABBINICAL ACADEMY) 85 Lubartowska St.

tensive collection of books in the library. In 1939 the Germans changed the school into a hospital. After the war the building became the Medical Academy. In 2002 it was given back to the Jewish municipality. In the renovated part of the build-



ing, on the ground floor in one of the rooms there is a place for prayer. In the 11th of February 2007 the synagogue was re-opened. In the rooms adjacent to the synagogue we may look at the exhibition keeping a record of the Yeshivah's history and commemorating the personage of its founder: Majer Szapiro. In the 4th of November 2008, in 75th anniversary of rabbi Majer Jehuda Szapiro's death there was unveiled the refurbished Aron Ha-kodesz and the renovated mykwa was made available to the public use.



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THE FORMER JEWISH HOSPITAL 83 Lubartowska St.

The hospital was built in 1886 with the funds of the Jewish Religious Congregation. Despite many financial problems during the mid-war period it was a very well equipped medical service. The most prominent Jewish doctors treated patients here. The first chief resident was dr. Beniamin Tec. In the hospital, there worked also Jacob Cynberg, Marek Arnsztajn – the husband of a poet Franciszka Arnsztajnowa, or Henryk Mandelbaum. Today, the sign of the past is the plaque on the hospital wall, commemorating its history.

THE PERETZ'S CENTRE OF JEWISH CULTURE 18 Szkolna St.

The Jewish I.L. Peretz's Centre of Jewish Culture is currently a seat of the National Health's Fund (Narodowy Fundusz Zdrowia). The building was built in the 30s of the 20th c. The initiative of the building center came from Bund's activists, who wanted to build the centre of culture comprising school, library, theatre and cinema. The ceremony of opening was supposed to take place on the 1st of September 1939. During the II World War the building was adapted for hospital. After the War Peretz's Center became a centre of Jewish Life in Lublin, and functioned as a shelter for people who had lost their belongings at the time of war. Until 1949, there was a primary school for the Jewish children located in the building. After 1949 Peretz's House was given to the Medical Academy.



THE ANNA LANGFUS'S FAMILY HOUSE

24 Lubartowska St.

Anna Langfus was born in 1920 in Lublin. She was a novelist, playwright and the author of texts about the extermination and the tragedy of the survivors. She was one of the first novelist who focused on these issues in her literature. After the war she lived in Paris and gained recognition as a Fran-



cophone writer. Her writings were translated into several languages. She received the most important French literary award Prix Goncourt for her novel „The Baggages of Sand” in 1962. In Poland, Anna Langfus’ work was almost unknown. The first edition of her book in Polish „Skazana na życie” (Sentenced to life) is an autobiographic account from the times of occupation, presented in the form of a novel’s fiction.

THE CHEWRA NOSIM SYNAGOGUE

10 Lubartowska St.

It was built in 1889 as one of many private prayer houses. In the mid-war period it was used by the Jewish Funeral Society – „Chewra Nosim”. Inside the building Mosze Ajzenberg and Dawid Muszkatblit conducted famous Talmud lectures. The synagogue survived the II World War because it was not located on the ghetto area. It functioned as the prayer house till 1984. After

the renovation carried out in 1987 it is the Chamber Memory of the Jews of Lublin. Formerly, it was possible to find admirable exhibits in its collection. After the theft in 1995 there remained much less of them. Nevertheless, it is an exceptional place, strictly connected with the Jewish culture and tradition. This is the only place, which shows the visitors the most important aspects connected with religious and everyday life of the Jews. Among the exhibits there are several books belonging to the former library Yeshivah Hakhmei Lublin and objects connected with the religious cult.



THE SEAT OF THE CENTRAL JEWISH COMMITTEE IN POLAND AND THE VOIVODSHIP COMMITTEE OF JEWS IN LUBLIN

3 Noworybna St.

Since August 1944, in the building there had been functioning the Central Jewish Committee in Poland (in 1945 transferred to Warsaw) and the Voivodship Committee of Jews in Lublin (functioning until 1949). The institutions located in the building were supposed to reactivate the Jewish community in the post-war Poland by means of running the Jewish school, collecting information from the survivors.

THE PLACE AFTER GATE TO THE GHETTO

Kowalska St.

The gate to the ghetto was located on the crossroads of Nowa, Kowalska and Lubartowska streets. The ghetto was created in Lublin on the 20th of March 1941, pursuant to the governor of Lublin district – Ernst Emil Zoener’s order to create a closed Jewish District. The ghetto extended over the area from Grodzka Street to Lubartowska turnpike and embraced almost the entire area of Podzamcze. Referring to the initial period of the functioning of the ghetto, prof. Tadeusz Radzik states that: „The ghetto in Lublin was not closed at that time. Basically, it was, in the German nomenclature, a non-fenced Jewish Housing District with the possibility of moving around the town (except for several streets). At this stage the major aim was to gather the Jews in one part of the city”. In 1940/1941 the number of Jews living in Lublin was estimated to be around 43 195 and increasing. In June 1941, Ernst Emil Zoerner ordered building the a three-meter high wall surrounding the ghetto. However, the wall had never been built. In 1942, the ghetto was divided into part A and B. The action of liquidation was carried out between the 17th of March and the 15th of April 1942. Around 28 thousands of people had been transported to the extermination camp in Bełżec.



THE ORPHANAGE FOR THE JEWISH CHILDREN (THE „SHELTER”)

11 Grodzka St.

At Grodzka Street, in the building number 11 there were located: the Orphanage for the Jewish children, the offices of the Jewish Religious Congregation and the Shelter Room for the elderly and disabled Jewish people. The orphanage was created thanks to the commitment and dedication of the shoemaker Berk Cwajg. With the passage of time, there was set up a school which gave basic and occupational education to the orphanage inhabitants. During the II World War in the orphanage was situated the Judenrat (the Jewish council created by the Nazi, which was supposed to act as an intermediary between the invader and the Jewish community). On the 24th of March 1942, the Nazi transported all children and nurses, together with the elderly people to the meadows located in Tatary, where all of them were shot.



THE MONUMENT TO THE VICTIMS OF THE LUBLIN GHETTO

1 Niecała St.

The monument was exposed in 1962, on the 20th anniversary of the extermination of the ghetto in Lublin, out of the initiative of Izydor Sznajdman – a chairman of the Towarzystwo Społeczno-Kulturalne Żydów in Lublin. The shape of the memorial resembles the shape of tombstone (matzevah). The inscription placed on the memorial contains the fragment of a poem by Icchak Kacenelson „Seeking my dear and near in each handful of ashes...”. Originally, the memorial was located at Świętoduska Street, nearby the place where was the main gate leading to the ghetto. In 2002 it was moved to Niecała Street next to the Primary School No 24.



THE STATE MUSEUM AT MAJDANEK

67 Droga Męczenników
Majdanka St.
www.majdanek.eu

The State Museum at Majdanek was founded in November 1944 on the grounds of the former German concentration camp. It is an institution directly subordinated to the Ministry of Culture and National Heritage. In addition to organizing exhibitions, the museum also runs educational and academic activities. The mission of the Museum is to cultivate the memory and promote historical education about the German occupation in the Lublin region during World War II, particularly by means of commemorating the victims, preserving the relics and documenting the history of the concentration camp at Majdanek and the death camps in Bełżec and Sobibór.





MEMORY TRAIL: LUBLIN. MEMORY OF THE HOLOCAUST

The idea of the trail came from the Grodzka Gate - NN Theatre Centre to commemorate the 75th anniversary of the dissolution of the Lublin ghetto. It aims to recall the annihilation of Lublin Jews. At the outbreak of WW2, Lublin's Jewish community spanned some 43 thousand people. During the warfare, they were all murdered by the Germans, and the Jewish district in the heart of the city was totally destroyed. The places that had witnessed the daily life of the Jewish community changed dramatically almost overnight. Entire streets and buildings were pulled down to give way to new roads, parking lots, or housing developments. The emptiness that is left after the Jewish residents of Lublin have gone is the startling token of their absence.



COMMEMORATION PLACES:

Umschlagplatz:
the artistic installation
named Dis/Remembrance
of the Place

the route from
the site of the former
Maharshal Synagogue
to Umschlagplatz
in Zimna Street

the former ghetto area
in Podzamcze District

the area of the
non-existent Jewish
quarter in Podzamcze
District

a rump ghetto
in Majdan Tatarski
District

the site of execution
of children from the
local orphanage and
their carers

the area of the
non-existent Jewish
quarter in Wieniawa
District



Lublin

– a city with a rich, centuries-long history

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.

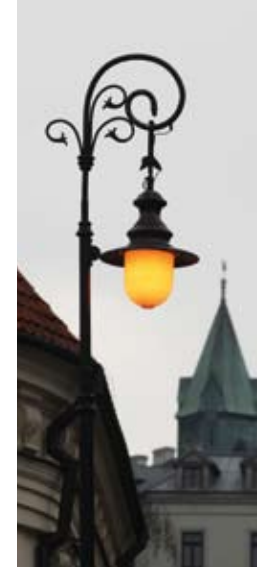
The historical and educational resources of Lublin, as well as its openness and hospitality, attract both young people who wish to develop intellectually and artists searching for inspiration. With its theatres, galleries, museums, philharmonic orchestra, opera and operetta stage, Lublin is an undisputed 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.

THE LAMP OF MEMORY – THE “ETERNAL LAMP”

Podwale St.

The Lamp of Memory was lit in the place after the old Jewish District out of the “Grodzka Gate – NN Theatre” Centre initiative in 2004 as a commemoration of the world which no longer exists. It is one of the last extant pre-war street lamps in Lublin. The lit lamp does not go out night and day. By being lit day and night it reminds us about the Jewish city and its dwellers. It is a testimony of our remembrance about the world which no longer exists. Before the II World War the lamp was located on crossroads of Krawiecka Street and Podwale Street.



LUBLIN CASTLE, MUSEUM OF LUBLIN

9 Zamkowa St.
www.zamek-lublin.pl

The Gothic castle, built on the hill in the 1st half of the 14th century by Casimir the Great, fell into decay as a result of military operations in the 2nd half of the 17th century and was finally demolished in the 18th century. Today only the 13th-century Romanesque tower, known as Donżon (the Keep), the Gothic chapel of the Holy Trinity and a section of the Gothic tower, known as the Jewish Tower, still prevail out of the entire castle complex. The current neo-Gothic building complex was erected in the years 1824-26 to serve as a prison used by Russian and Austrian partitioner authorities, German occupiers, as well as the government of the Polish People's Republic until 1954. The castle premises are the location of the Museum of Lublin, whose collections are gathered in several departments, among others: archaeological, numismatic, military and ethnographic. The painting gallery showcases the famous painting of Jan Matejko entitled 'The Union of Lublin', as well as valuable paintings of Polish and foreign artists.



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.

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.



LUBLIN OPEN-AIR VILLAGE MUSEUM

96 Warszawska Ave.
www.skansen.lublin.pl

The Lublin Open-Air Village Museum aspires to cover the rural heritage of the entire historical Lublin Province. Its exhibits come from all or parts of such regions as: the Lublin Upland, Roztocze, Lublin Polesie, Podlasie, Mazovia and the Sandomierz Basin, all of them differentiated in the landscape and ethnographic background. To reflect that diversity and wealth of traditions, the museum exhibition has been divided into seven sectors: the Lublin Upland, Roztocze, the Vistula River Region, Podlasie and Lublin Polesie, as well as the Bug River Region and the manor and small town sectors.

The museum features the following exhibitions devoted to the Jewish culture: a Jewish kitchen, small-town hardware store, Jankiel Struzer's barber shop in Dubienka, two Jewish apartments and a Jewish village store.

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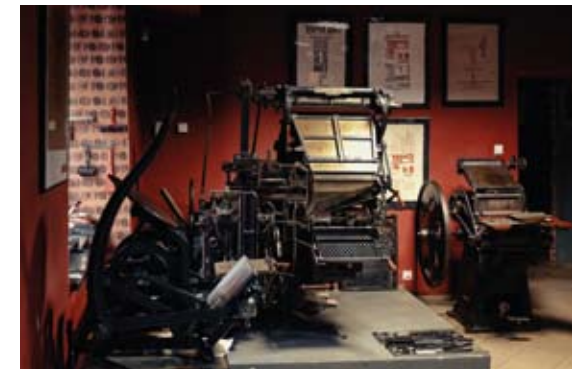
OLD TOWN

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 PRINTING CHAMBER

1 Żmigród St.
www.teatrnn.pl/domslow



The Printing Chamber run by the “Brama Grodzka - Teatr NN” Centre is located at 1 Żmigród Street in the rooms of the pre-war “Popularna” printing house. The place owes its uniqueness to the historic printing, typesetting and bookbinding machines and equipment, presented in the permanent exhibition. Today's Printing Chamber is working on a cultural heritage protection programme associated with books. It presents temporary exhibitions and holds educational workshops for children and adolescents. Their participants can make their own classic-laid paper, prepare typesetting or print on a press. The exhibition “The power of the freedom of expression”, focussing on the independent publishing activities in Lublin, is an important element of the Chamber. Based on the activities of the Printing Chamber, “Dom Słów (the House of Words)” is being created; it is going to be an interdisciplinary institution presenting the fundamental role of spoken and printed word in culture and social life.

The Lublin Region



Situated in eastern Poland, bordering with Ukraine and Belarus, the Lublin Region is a worthwhile place to discover and explore. Its varied landscape, along with the rich cultural and natural assets, provide for a memorable and exciting holiday experience.

The Lublin Region boasts a clean environment with pristine nature protected within two national parks, 17 landscape parks and 87 nature reserves, and 122 Natura 2000 European protected areas.

Adding to this natural wealth is the great cultural heritage of a mosaic of many eastern and western traditions and religions. Some of the most popular historical sites and monuments include the “ideal” Renaissance city of **Zamość**, the picturesque hotbed of painting and filming **Kazimierz Dolny**, the Old Town and Castle in **Lublin**, Cathedral Hill in **Chełm**, the castle and park complex in **Biała Podlaska**, the Palace Complex in **Puławy**, the magnate residence in **Kozłówka**, the Orthodox monastery in **Jabłeczna**, the horse stud farm in **Janów Podlaski**, the health resort park in **Nałęczów**, etc.... These historical assets are supported by the ever-expanding range of new tourist products, such as family theme parks, themed villages, farmsteads and trails, as well as festivals,

fairs and a variety of cultural events, often in the open-air settings of towns and cities like Lublin, Zamość, Kazimierz Dolny, Nałęczów, Zwierzyniec and in other interesting places in the region.

The Lesser Poland Gorge of the Vistula River, the Podlasie Gorge of the Bug River, the Powiśle region, Roztocze, Puszcza Solska (a primeval forest), the Janów Lubelski Forests – these provide some outstanding opportunities for hiking, biking, kayaking and horse riding. Facilitating this are marked trails and paths – the Lublin Region is one of Poland’s leading regions in terms of the number and length of marked tourist trails that connect the most attractive places of the region.

Leisure opportunities in the Lublin Region are further backed by a robust network of hotels, motels, guest houses and agritourism farms, offering their visitors regional delicacies, and also providing them with more and more enticing holiday packages which often tap into local traditions.

KAZIMIERZ DOLNY (KUZMIR ON VISTULA)

DISTANCE: 50 km from Lublin

The Jewish settlement in this town is known to have existed already in the times of King Casimir the Great, who in the 14th c. granted privileges to the Polish Jews. Legend has it that in this town King Casimir had a romance with a Jewish girl called Ester. In the 19th c. tzadik Ezechiel ben Zvi-Hirsch Taub, a disciple of the Seer of Lublin, settled here and made hasidism a mainstream among Kazimierz Jews.

VISIT:
THE SYNAGOGUE (today museum),
THE JEWISH CEMETERY AND THE LAPIDARIUM,
THE MAIN SQUARE and its historical buildings
and **THE THREE CROSSES HILL**
(viewpoint to the town and Vistula river).

ZAMOŚĆ

DISTANCE: 78 km from Lublin

The Old Town of Zamość is a UNESCO World Heritage site. Zamość was established in the 16th c. as an ideal renaissance town. Jews settled in Zamość shortly after its establishment and within a few decades they became an important and influential community in the town. Among the many famous names that originate from its Jewish community, you can find the important Yiddish author I. L. Peretz. Before World War II, around 12,000 Jewish inhabitants had made up to 43% of the population of Zamość.

VISIT:
RENAISSANCE MAIN SQUARE,
THE JEWISH QUARTER IN THE OLD TOWN
and **THE RENAISSANCE SYNAGOGUE** (today culture centre),
THE BUILDING OF THE MIKVAH,
THE LAPIDARIUM at the new cemetery site,
THE NEW TOWN including the area
of **THE GHETTO AND THE NEW SYNAGOGUE**.

WŁODAWA

DISTANCE: 87 km from Lublin

The oldest mentions of Jews in Włodawa dates back to the first half of the 16th c. In 1764, the Jewish community inaugurated the new synagogue, a great Baroque style temple that still stands and is currently used for hosting exhibitions on Włodawa Jews. By 1942, the population of town was over 70% Jewish, reaching over 5,600 people. During World War II, the Germans established a ghetto in the town, and Jews from the area were moved in, later to be joined by almost 2000 Jews from Vienna, Cracow and Mielec. The majority of Włodawa Jewry was murdered in the death camp of Sobibor.

VISIT:
the synagogue’s complex: **GREAT SYNAGOGUE**,
SMALL SYNAGOGUE and **BETH HA-MIDRASH**.

SZCZEBRZESZYN (SHEBRESHIN)

DISTANCE: 78 km from Lublin

on the outskirts of the town's centre. Today, it is one of the oldest and biggest preserved cemeteries in Poland, holding hundreds of tombstones.

VISIT:

THE SYNAGOGUE BUILDING (today culture centre), **JEWISH CEMETERY** and **THE MEMORIAL FOR THE VICTIMS OF MASS EXECUTION** on the site.

The oldest mention of a Jewish community there dates back to the 15th c. Within a few centuries, Jews dealing mainly with crafts and trade settled around the main square. In the 16th c., a cemetery was established

ZWIERZYNIEC

DISTANCE: 89 km from Lublin

In the past, Zwierzyniec was an important centre of forestry and hunting in the Zamoyski Estate. The most interesting historic sights are the Classicist buildings of the Zamoyski Estate Management from the first half of the 19th c. including the palace, a brewery and a coach factory, and a late-Baroque Church of St. John of Nepomuk with illusionistic polychromes by Ł. Smuglewicz, built in the years 1741-47. In the local park lies a boulder from Hamernia commemorating the 1711 plague of locusts. There are also two swimming areas near Zwierzyniec – the Rudka reservoir and the Echo Ponds.

A capital of the Roztocze Region with the seat of the management and the Educational Centre and Museum of the Roztocze National Park. It is a perfect starting point of numerous tourist routes. In the



MAP KEY:

🚣 kayaks
🚲 bikes

🚙 snowmobiles
🚤 personal watercrafts
🏡 rural tourism

🐎 horse riding
🚙 ATVs
🏍 off road





Lublin and active leisure

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

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 Nałęczów, 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. 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. 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.



FREE TIME ACTIVITIES IN THE REGION

We offer various options to relax and spend your free time in short distance from Lublin e.g. Kazimierz Dolny, Janów Lubelski, Biała Podlaska, Janów Podlaski, Zamość or Lublin itself.

OFF ROAD

Trials and off road training courses are available to everyone. Scenic tours, off road training courses for drivers and several days' trials, including camping. You will learn how to drive 4x4 vehicles and you will be able to practice those skills on roads with high/low degree of difficulty. Unusual weather conditions, picturesque landscapes and a guarantee of an unforgettable experience – these are factors which constitute a possibility to spend your free time in an active way. Those several days will become the adventure of your life. Trials on unsurfaced roads or tracks, including wooded hills, pits of mud, ravines or gorges where you can use your skills and struggle against the force of nature.

ATV (QUAD BIKES)

During the trip, you will be accompanied by an instructor who will take care of you and choose the track which will suit your skills the best. On one hand, uphill roads, downhill drives, muddy roads, rivers and on the other hand, spectacular views and an adrenaline rush.

MOTORCYCLE RALLIES

Enduro events in Poland – tracks with high/low degree of difficulty. While riding in Poland, different activities depending on the location may be offered.

WATER ACTIVITIES

Unique events with personal watercrafts, motorboats, kayaks and pontoons. Water activities are the best option for both adrenaline enthusiasts and people who want to take a river tour. In the Mazury region skippers can enjoy sailing on several lakes, while white-water kayaking and the Dunajec river rafting are options for challenge seekers. You should choose such events if you want to spend free time with your friends and get to know them better.





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WINTER ACTIVITIES

Vehicles: Arctic Cat snowmobiles

Snowmobile tours in mountains are an option if you want to get to places which are inaccessible by road. This is an ideal offer for thrillseekers – you will learn how to ride a snowmobile through deep snow, execute jumps and perform a one-ski ride. Scenic tours for families, sleigh rides with bonfires and traditional Polish folk music. Tours run through mountain routes along Polish, Slovak and Czech borders, so you will be impressed by picturesque mountain pastures, snow-capped summits and frozen streams. Furthermore, ski and snowboard lessons, snow-tubing, tracked vehicle tours, dog sleds and ski-touring may also be organised.



CANOEING

A canoeing trip is an excellent opportunity of outdoor recreation for the entire family and friends. While in a canoe, you can relax, take a break from the everyday hustle and bustle and admire the lovely scenery of the Lublin region. The region abounds in unspoilt landscapes and pristine rivers. Around them, you can always find something unique and fascinating.

UTV

Exciting rides in UTVs – four-wheeled side-by-side vehicles – along and off the region's dirt roads is an unforgettable and adrenaline-rich experience. Varied route with numerous viewpoints is a great chance to combine adventure, action, and aesthetic experience.



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LUBLIN AND CULTURE

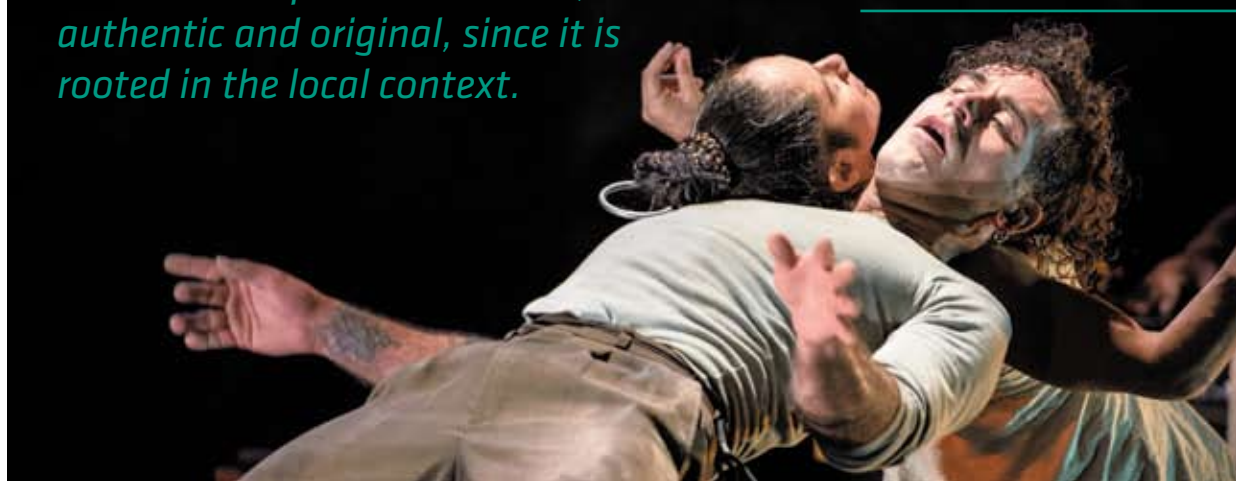
Lublin is a city of culture, the most important centre of cultural life in Eastern Poland. Lublin's culture is unique and inclusive, authentic and original, since it is rooted in the local context.

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. Numerous outdoor festivals and artistic shows are held in the city. 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, East Of Culture – Different Sounds Art'n'Music Festival, Carnaval Sztukmistrzów, 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.



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*.





THE LUBLINER REUNION

July 3-7, 2017

www.lubliners2017.teatrnn.pl

During the celebration marking 700 years since the founding of the city of Lublin Brama Grodzka will host a unique meeting of the former Jewish inhabitants and their descendants. Jews from all over the world will convene in Lublin to discover their history, share stories and immerse themselves in "memory work" ongoing here every day. The Lubliner Reunion will be the first chance in seventy years to reconnect you to Lublin's Jewish past, to others who share this rich history and to Poles who are doing the work of remembrance.

Hospitable Lublin: useful information

www.lublintravel.pl
www.lubelskietravel.pl

The websites that furnish a wealth of information about Lublin and the region. Browse for accommodation opportunities, tourist news and information, and descriptions of sights worth visiting.

LUBLIN TOURIST AND CULTURAL INFORMATION CENTRE

How to find us? Enter the Old Town through the Cracow Gate (from the east). The tourist information is in the ground floor of the first building on your right. Turn right at the corner of Bramowa and Jezuicka Streets to get to the entrance. Besides getting information, you can rent a bicycle or leave your luggage in a luggage room. A computer with Internet access is also available.

1-3 Jezuicka St.

LUBLIN HOSPITALITY SECTOR

Lublin offers a wide selection of accommodation facilities. They range from one- to five-star establishments. You can also choose to stay in first-class suites scattered mainly within the Old Town perimeter or in hostels and other reasonably priced establishments. The most up-to-date list of accommodation options in Lublin and the region is available at:

www.lublintravel.pl
and www.lubelskietravel.pl

For more information about alternative hospitality services, please visit:

www.nocowanie.eu/poland/



PLACE OF INSPIRATION

PLACES OF INSPIRATION

The Place of Inspiration is a prestigious brand awarded to HoReCa establishments that create or add to the ambience typical of Lublin and promote the locality through their offering, interior design, or overall activity and initiatives. A guarantee of hospitality, regional ingredients and recipes in the menu coupled with initiatives that expose the historical and modern image of the city help discover the inspiring character of Lublin.

Lublin Places of Inspiration:

- **Apartamenty Browar Perła**, 15 Bernardyńska St.
- **Cafe Mari**, 8 Artura Grottgera St.
- **Hotel Alter**, 30 Grodzka St.
- **Hotel Ilan**, 85 Lubartowska St.
- **Irish Pub U Szewca**, 18 Grodzka St.
- **Kawiarnia & Księgarnia Między Słowami**, 4/5 Rybna St.
- **Pub Dom Złotnika**, 4 Złota St.
- **Pub U Fotografę**, 13 Rybna St.
- **Restauracja Hades Szeroka**, 21 Grodzka St.
- **Restauracja Kardamon**, 41 Krakowskie Przedmieście St.
- **Restauracja Mandragora**, 9 Rynek St.

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