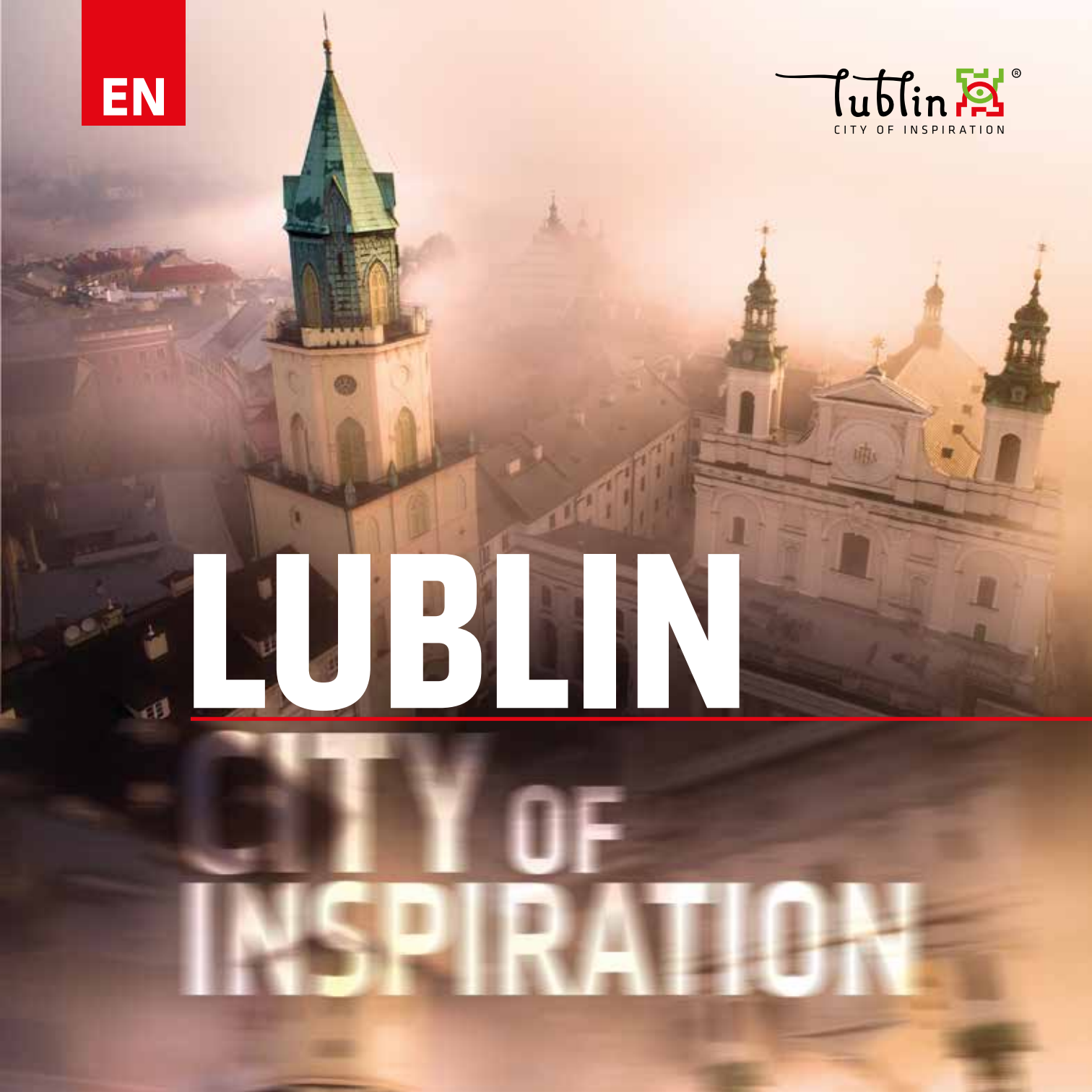
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Lublin
CITY OF INSPIRATION



LUBLIN

CITY OF INSPIRATION

Lublin has rich, centuries-long history. It has been witnessed by the unique Old Town with houses dating back to as early as the Renaissance era.

The city owes its magic to the Jagiellonian heritage and tangible traces of the intermingling of cultures and religions visible until today. Lublin will leave you with uncommon impressions and help you find inspiration for your creative activity.



www.dworzec.lublin.eu

FROM LUBLIN YOU WILL REACH

Warsaw (174 km): by car in 1 hour 50 minutes, by plane in 45 minutes, by train in 1 hour 40 minutes

Gdańsk (584 km): by car in 5 hours 40 minutes, by plane in 2 hours 40 minutes, by train in 5 hours 15 minutes

Wrocław (522 km): by car in 5 hours 10 minutes, by train in 6 hours 17 minutes

Cracow (334 km): by car in 3 hours 30 minutes, by train in 3 hours 50 minutes



INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT:
Lublin Airport
ul. Króla Jana III Sobieskiego 1, 21-040 Świdnik
www.airport.lublin.pl

LUBLIN CITY BIKES:
www.lubelskirower.pl
Lublin City Bikes Customer Service – available 24/7
Off-season phone: +48 81 440 20 20

PAID PARKING ZONE:
www.spp.lublin.pl

Paid Parking Zone Office in Lublin

Subzone D
www.sppd.lublin.pl
ul. Lubartowska 72 A, 20-094 Lublin
Phone: +48 81 781 62 82



LUBLIN
HIGHLIGHTS

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

Historical and educational resources of Lublin, as well as its openness and hospitality have attracted young people who wish to develop intellectually, as well as artists looking for inspiration. With its theatres, galleries, museums, philharmonic hall and opera and operetta stage, Lublin is undoubtedly the centre of cultural life in this part of Poland. Popular and widely recognised international festivals are held in the city almost all year round.

The richness and diversity of cultural events has earned Lublin the title of European Capital of Culture 2029.





TRACES OF THE PAST

Lublin is more than 700 years old.

Lublin is more than 700 years old, and over the centuries it has been the melting pot of many nations and religions. Legend has it that it was originally located on seven hills. Nowadays, the city is situated on the Lublin Upland. Historically, the city owes its development to a favourable position on a trade route. The route was 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 in the 12th century, while a brick tower (keep) with residential and defence function was added in the 13th century and has survived until today.

The city situated on hills of the Lublin Upland owes its development to a favourable position on a trade route.

In the 14th century, during the reign of king Casimir the Great, due to numerous invasions of Ruthenians, Yotvingians, Lithuanians and Tatars, a brick castle with a chapel was erected, and the city was surrounded with a defensive wall. Location of the city on the trail from Vilnius to Cracow made it particularly popular with members of the Jagiellonian dynasty, who would often stay in the castle during their travels. King Władysław Jagiełło was particularly attached to the city.

It was here that sons of Casimir IV Jagiellon were brought up under the supervision of Jan Długosz. Around 1520, king Sigsmund the Old initiated transformation of the castle into an impressive royal mansion, hiring Italian masters brought from Cracow.



UNION BETWEEN POLAND AND LITHUANIA

On 1 July 1569, the union between the Kingdom of Poland and Grand Duchy of Lithuania was signed in Lublin, establishing the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth. This event is commemorated by the Union of Lublin monument standing at Litewski Square.







European Heritage Label

EUROPEAN HERITAGE LABEL

European Commission's international panel of experts has decided to award Lublin, the place of signing the Union of Lublin - a unique symbol of peaceful and democratic integration of two nations differing with regard to religion and ethnicity - the European Heritage Label. These notions are materially represented by historical monuments incorporated in the city's landscape, that have witnessed or commemorated the Union.

Facilities marked with the European Heritage Label include: the Holy Trinity Chapel at the Lublin Castle, the Union of Lublin. Monument and Saint 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.



Lublin was home to Yaakov Yithzak Horowitz (1745-1815), widely considered as the father of Hasidism in the Kingdom of Poland. Many believed he had a gift of clairvoyance, therefore he was called the Seer of Lublin.

Jews represented a particularly large community in the city.

The Jewish Quarter occupied areas around the castle. Its central route was Szeroka street running across the site of today's Zamkowy Square, and most probably marked out before 1564. This is where the wealthiest inhabitants of the city would build their houses. Lublin's Jewish community was internationally famous for its Talmudic Academy. The most famous building in the Jewish Quarter was the Grand Synagogue – Maharshal's shul. Today, Szeroka and Jateczna streets do not exist anymore, and the site of the former Grand Synagogue features a commemorative plaque.

LAMP OF MEMORY

In 2004, at the intersection of Podwale street and the no longer existing Krawiecka street, The Lamp of Memory was lit, which never goes out just like ner tamid, the Jewish eternal light. It commemorates all inhabitants of the Jewish Quarter who lived there before the war - victims of the Holocaust.

Chachmei Lublin Yeshiva

Former Academy of the Wise Men of Lublin shows how important the Jewish Diaspora was to Lublin before the war.

This large edifice, put into service in 1930, was built from donations of the Jewish community spread all over the world. The Academy referred to the glorious tradition of Talmudic sciences that developed in Lublin in the Old Polish era. It was the largest and most prestigious Rabbinical Academy in the world. It was considered one of the most modern schools of its type, and its graduates were esteemed rabbis. Classes were taught in Hebrew, while Yiddish was used on a daily basis. The Academy operated until 1939. Former lecture hall, once functioning as a synagogue, has survived to this day. After World War II, the building was used by the Medical Academy, whereas in 2003, it was handed back to the Jewish community.

The "Grodzka Gate - NN Theatre" Centre in Lublin, seated in the building of the municipal gate which for centuries served as the passage between the Jewish and Christian worlds, preserves the memory of inhabitants representing different religions, languages and cultures. Its permanent exhibition entitled "Lublin. Memory of the Place" presents the inhabitants of the Jewish Quarter, their daily lives and beliefs. One part of the exhibition is devoted to extermination of the Jewish community.





World War II ended with extermination of Jews living in Lublin





The Germans created a ghetto in Lublin which was eliminated in 1942. The majority of Jews living in Lublin (approx. 26,000) were deported to Bełżec death camp, where they died in the gas chambers. About 8,000 Jews were killed at the Majdanek concentration camp. In total, nearly 80,000 people of different nationalities – Jews, Poles, Russians, Belarusians and Ukrainians coming from 26 European countries lost their lives at Majdanek. Today, the site of the former Nazi concentration camp is occupied by the State Museum at Majdanek. Area of the former camp with baracks and watchtowers fenced with barbed wire, and enormous monument with mausoleum keeping ashes of the murdered, commemorate martyrdom of the victims of the Nazi genocide.





SIGHTSEEING IN LUBLIN

Old Town

Lublin has one of the most beautiful Old Towns in Poland. The main entrance is through the old Cracow Gate (Brama Krakowska), one of the city's architectural landmarks, which was built in the 14th century along with the defensive wall.

The authentic character of Lublin's Old Town is truly enrapturing. Spatial arrangement dating back to the Middle Ages and richly ornamented houses dating back to the Renaissance, e.g. the house of the Konopnica family (Rynek 12), of the Klonowic family (Rynek 2) or of the Lubomelski family (Rynek 8) have survived until today.

THE MAGICIAN OF LUBLIN

Did you know that while strolling along Old Town streets you can meet the Magician? Look up and you will see one of his tricks... The sculpture rendering Yasha Mazur, the main character of "The Magician of Lublin", a novel by Nobel laureate Isaac Bashevis Singer (1902-1991), has settled at Grodzka street for good.







National Museum in Lublin

Today's shape of the Lublin Castle is the outcome of the reconstruction carried out in the 19th century when Lublin fell under Tsarist rule. The castle stood in this place in medieval times.

Although in the 16th century it was transformed into a royal mansion, it would dilapidate over the centuries that followed. When Poland was partitioned, the castle was used as a prison and functioned as such until the Stalinist era. In 1957, it became the seat of the Lublin Museum, today functioning as the National Museum in Lublin, presenting paintings, artisanal handicraft, ethnographic, archaeological and numismatic collections, as well as biographical and literary and military objects. A true gem in the collection is "The Union of Lublin" painting by Jan Matejko.

Holy Trinity Chapel

It is one of the most valuable monuments of medieval art, not only in Poland but also in Europe. The chapel was erected by king Casimir the Great, and its interior is embellished with original, magnificent Byzantine-Ruthenian frescos funded by king Władysław Jagiełło. It is a testimony to the intermingling of cultures of the East and the West, which is unique on the European scale.

The Keep

The main tower (keep) of the 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 in the Lublin region and the oldest, fully-preserved monument of brick architecture in Lublin. The keep has three above-ground levels and its wall is nearly three-and-a-half meters thick. Since summer 2012, it has been open to visitors. Whoever manages to climb the irregular stairs 30 metres up, will have a chance to have a look at the city from the viewing platform at the top of the keep.



Crown Tribunal

In the heart of the Market Square stands the Crown Tribunal. Nowadays, it houses, among many others, the Register Office. The Tribunal was established in 1578 and it was the highest judicial authority for the nobility of the Lesser Poland province. The building is associated with one of the most famous Lublin legends. The legend has it that in 1637, a 'devil's trial' took place here, which in the dispute between a poor widow and a wealthy nobleman, gave a fairer judgement than one given by corruptible judges. The proof of the devil's intervention is an imprint of the devil's paw scorched in the tabletop which can be seen until today at the National Museum at the Castle.

THE UNDERGROUND ROUTE

A tourist trail of more than 200 meters, running under the Market Square and historical houses of the Old Town, starts in the vaults of the Crown Tribunal. It was created by interlinking a dozen out of multiple cellars found under Old Town buildings dating back to the beginning of the 16th century, that is when Lublin was in its heyday. The walk allows to learn the history of the city. The cellars showcase an interactive model of the great fire of Lublin, which was made on the basis of a painting kept in the Dominican church.

Po Farze Square

The Square is situated in the oldest part of Lublin's Old Town. Its name comes from the function of the Saint Michael the Archangel parish church built in the 12th century, which was the principal church in town (the Polish word 'Fara' comes from the German 'Pfarrkirche'). The silhouette of the temple, by the time it was demolished in mid-19th century, was the distinguishing mark of Lublin. At present, the square features the reconstructed outline of church foundations and its model made of bronze. Viewing area adjacent to the square offers a magnificent panorama of the eastern part of the city, Czwartek hill with Saint Nicholas church and the Lublin Castle with the Keep and Holy Trinity Chapel..



Archcathedral

The St. John the Baptist and St. John the Evangelist Cathedral was built between 1586 and 1625. The Renaissance and Baroque church was erected for the Jesuit order brought to Lublin in 1582. It was inspired by the design of the Roman Il Gesù church, a prototype of numerous Jesuit churches built in Europe in the Baroque era. Along the aisle of impressive size, there are rows of side chapels, and the chancel is terminated with an apse. The fire of Lublin in 1752 destroyed the church and its richly ornamented interior. The five-year long reconstruction of the church was finished by Józef Meyer with his illusionist polychrome, that has survived until today. In the first half of the 19th century, the façade underwent certain changes. A classical portico with six columns designed by Antonio Corazzi, an Italian architect, was added to the church.

A distinctive feature of the Lublin cathedral is the "acoustic" sacristy. Also, you cannot miss the church vaults with tombs of honoured church officials, including archbishop Józef Życiński.





Trinitarian Tower

This tower built in English Gothic Revival style is the tallest historic viewpoint in Lublin.

You can admire an extensive panorama of the city from 40 metres above the ground. The name of the structure comes from the Order of Trinitarians who took over the monastery buildings after the Jesuit order was dissolved and former Jesuits left Lublin in 1774. Nowadays, the tower houses the Archdiocese Museum of Religious Art, with a collection of historical religious objects: paintings, icons, sculptures. The collection also includes old bells, among others the largest Lublin's bell, Maria, which rings only during special celebrations. A number of tourist attractions can be found at the Museum, like: a historic timeline, 3D models of the Tower from the past periods, and animated Lublin legends.



Dominican Basilica

Monastery of Saint Stanislaus the Bishop and Martyr is one of the most valuable religious buildings in Lublin. The church and the monastery were founded in 1342 by king Casimir the Great. After signing of the Union of Lublin treaty, a thanksgiving mass was held in the church attended by king Sigismund Augustus. Already at that time, the Dominican church was internationally famous for the world's largest relics of the Holy Cross kept within its walls. Legends have it that the presence of the relics brought about numerous miraculous events. According to one story, the city was saved from a tragic fire that occurred on 2 June 1719 by a procession with a reliquary. Sadly, the relics were stolen in 1991 never to be found again.

The Dominican church and monastery in Lublin is made available to visitors nearly in whole, including the gallery of painting and the treasury.





THE FIRE OF LUBLIN

"The Fire of Lublin" painted by an anonymous artist (in the first half of 18th century) is an important iconographic source of knowledge about 18th century Lublin, its architecture, inhabitants, their customs and daily lives. The painting is kept in the Dominican church, in the chapel of the Szaniawski family.

Every year, on the anniversary of the fire, a special evening procession departs from the Dominican church to commemorate the extraordinary events. The participants, wearing historical costumes, follow the route which is 300 years old.

Stary Theatre (Old Theatre)

It was built in 1822 as the second oldest theatre in Poland, the oldest being National Stary Theatre in Cracow.

Since its inception, it functioned as a management company, letting out its stage to travelling theatre troupes from across the country. It welcomed such great actors, as Ludwik Solski, Gabriela Zapolska, Ester Rachel and Ida Kamiński. In 1907, the theatre additionally started to operate as one of the first cinemas in Poland. Its original name – Théâtre Optique Parisien, was changing over the years into: Panteon, Wiedza, Adria and Rialto. After World War II until as late as 1981, the building operated as Kino Staromiejskie (Old Town Cinema). For the next thirty years, it remained closed waiting for a thorough renovation. In 2012, it re-opened its doors as Stary Theatre and has been bustling ever since. Today, besides diverse theatrical performances, the stage has offered concerts, film screenings, cultural and literary debates, as well as events for children. Tourists can visit the performance hall, the backstage and watch an archaeological exhibition in the foyer.





WINDOWS OF INSPIRATION

While strolling along Old Town alleys, you will see placid faces of Lubliners looking from the windows.

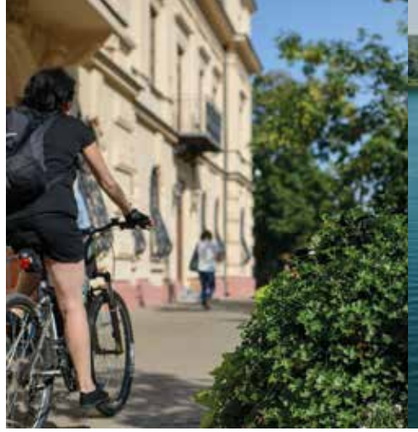
The history of the photographs mounted in the windows of Old Town houses begins in 2010, with a unique discovery made during renovation of a house at Rynek 4. Under one of the windowsills, a collection of glass plate negatives with images of Lubliners was found.
The discovery became an excellent occasion to present photographs hidden for many years. The first four photographs were mounted in the windows of the Rynek 4 house. Soon afterwards, a dozen of subsequent photographs appeared in different windows across the Old Town. In many photos, the Lubliners have identified their ancestors, whereas the collection itself has inspired authors of documentaries and written studies. The collection is available at the website of "Grodzka Gate NN Theatre" Centre.

House of Words - The Museum of Printing

The Museum of Printing (Izba Drukarstwa) managed by the "Grodzka Gate - NN Theatre" Centre is located at 1 Żmigród street in the rooms of a pre-war "Popularna" printing shop. It showcases historical printing, typesetting and book-binding machines, which make the permanent exhibition, and which during educational workshops are used in accordance with their original purpose. The mission of the Museum of Printing and the House of Words is to protect cultural heritage related to books and promote knowledge on the role of spoken and printed word in culture and social life.

GREEN LUBLIN







Zemborzycki Reservoir and Dąbrowa Forest

When referring to the reservoir, inhabitants of Lublin most often use the expression "the Lublin seaside". It is a favourite spot of all individuals who enjoy strolling and hiking in the forest. The water area is in immediate vicinity of Dąbrowa, Stary Gaj and Rudki forests, and the entire nature complex comprises a part of Czerniejów Area of Protected Landscape.It should be mentioned that the premises of "Marina" holiday centre are overgrown by groups of linden trees, chestnut trees and poplars entered into the list of Lublin's natural monuments.

Saski Park

Saski Park is a green refuge in the centre of Lublin.

The English garden design was developed in 1837 by engineer Feliks Bieczyński. The Park was very popular with the Lubliners and became an attractive leisure spot. Over the years, it came to be known as the Saski Park, to emphasize the prestige of the place by referring to the garden located in Warsaw. Major part of the park is overgrown by old trees (white poplar found in the southern section of the park was declared as a natural monument). What is more, Saski Park features the Romuald Lipko Band Shell, used as a venue for concerts, performances and festival events.

Ravines

Ravines are a typical feature of Lublin's upland landscape. In recent years, these naturally developed dry valleys have been given a new life. They are home to parks offering bike and pedestrian trails, outdoor gyms, playgrounds and dog runs. Ravines are overgrown with natural meadows and adorned with flowerbeds.



URBAN APIARIES
The Lublin region is famous for its long-standing bee keeping traditions. Apiaries were established also in the city. You will find them on the green roof of the Centre for the Meeting of Cultures, in the Botanical Garden of MCSU, atop of the Catholic University of Lublin and on the green roof of Vivo! shopping centre.

Ludowy Park

Located near the Bystrzyca river, it was created between 1950 and 1957 as a result of unpaid community action performed by civilians. The Park was a venue of concerts and family picnics, and attracted crowds of visitors owing to a café located in the interior of a Douglas DC-3 airliner. In 2020, regeneration of the Ludowy Park came to an end, bringing about educational trails, a water park, a modern footbridge and new canoe harbours on the river.

OGRODOWA STREET
Ogrodowa street is regarded as the greenest street in Śródmieście district. The first villas and modernist tenement houses owned by Lublin-based doctors, architects and teachers at the local secondary school were built in the early 20th century. As its name indicates (Ogrodowa means Garden street), the impressive buildings are surrounded by wonderful wooded gardens.

Open Air Village Museum in Lublin

27 ha within the Sławinek district offer a unique exhibition documenting the lives of past inhabitants of the region. It features captivating old windmills, farmsteads and thatched cottages. The newly created Town section consists of 46 architectural structures typical of small provincial towns of Eastern Europe in the 1930s. The collected monuments were built in south-eastern Poland and neighbouring regions. Open Air Village Museum appears to be a place where time has stopped, however during haying, harvest or harvest festivals organised by the Museum, the buildings pulsate with life again.





GREEN TRANSPORT – TROLLEY BUSES
Lublin is among three Polish cities to offer you a ride on a braced bus! The cutting edge trolley bus fleet is Lublin's showpiece.

Botanical Garden of UMCS

(Maria Curie-Skłodowska University)

This green oasis situated in the Czechówka river valley offers escape from the hubbub of 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. The Garden bewitches its visitors with mysterious paths disappearing in dense vegetation, deep ravines, birdsong and the murmur of a stream. The historical Kościuszko Manor found on its premises is an excellent venue for various celebrations and outdoor events.



TOURIST MAP OF LUBLIN CITY CENTRE

MAP KEY

HISTORY

1. **Lublin Castle** — Zamkowa 9
   - **Holy Trinity Chapel**
   - **The Keep**
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** — Archidiakońska 5
10. **Semiround Donjon (Gothic)** — 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. **The National Museum in Lublin** — Zamkowa 9
15. **Perła Brewery Underground** — Bernardyńska 15
16. **"Pod Zegarem" Martyrdom Museum** — Uniwersytecka 1
17. **Józef Czechowicz Literary Museum** — Złota 3
18. **Lublin Underground Route** — Rynek 1
19. **Museum of the History of Lublin** — Bramowa 2
20. **Museum of the Archdiocese of Lublin – Trinity Tower** — Królewska 10
21. **The well on the bus station square**
22. **The Museum of Printing – The House of Words** — Żmigród 1
23. **Pharmacy Museum** — Grodzka 5a
24. **Lublin Archcathedral** — Królewska 10
25. **St. Stanislaus Bishop and Martyr's Basilica of the Dominican Order – Sanctuary of the Relics of the Holy Cross** — Złota 9
26. **Holy Spirit Church** — Krakowskie Przedmieście 1
27. **Church of St Adalbert** — Podwale 15
28. **Saints Peter and Paul Church and the Capuchin Monastery** — Krakowskie Przedmieście 42
29. **Church of the Assumption of Our Lady of Victory** — Narutowicza 6
30. **Church of the Immaculate Conception of the Blessed Virgin Mary** — Staszica 16a
31. **Church of the Conversion of St. Paul** — Bernardyńska 5
32. **Former Church of St. Casimir and the Monastery of the Observants** — Bernardyńska 15
33. **Evangelical-Augsburg Holy Trinity Church in Lublin** — Ewangelicka 1
34. **Church of the Holy Cross** — Radziszewskiego 7
35. **Church of St. Joseph the Betrothed of the Blessed Virgin Mary** — Świętoduska 14
36. **The Eastern Orthodox Church of the Transfiguration of Jesus** — Ruska 15
37. **Memory Chamber of the Lublin Jews (Chewra Nosim Synagogue in Lublin)** — Lubartowska 10
38. **Former Jewish Orphanage** — at the junction of ul. Grodzka 11 and Plac po Farze
39. **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
40. **Plan of the former Jewish Quarter** — Plac Zamkowy
41. **Monument to the Victims of the Ghetto** — at the junction of ul. Radziwiłłowska and ul. Niecała
42. **Lamp of Memory** — Podwale
43. **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. **H. Ch. Andersen Theatre** — 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. **Folk Art Gallery** — Grodzka 14
13. **Centre for the Meeting of Cultures in Lublin** — Plac Teatralny 1
14. **Culture Centre in Lublin** — Peowiaków 12
15. **Workshops of Culture** — Grodzka 5a
16. **"Brama Grodzka – Teatr NN" Centre** — Grodzka 21
17. **H. Wieniawski Philharmonic in Lublin** — Marii Curie-Skłodowskiej 5

HIGHER-EDUCATION INST., BUSINESS

1. **John Paul II Catholic University of Lublin** — Aleje Racławickie 14
2. **Medical University of Lublin** — Aleje Racławickie 1
3. **Lublin Conference Centre** — Grottgera 2

HOSPITAL · POLICE STATION · CAR PARK · HOTEL

BUS STATION · MINIBUS STATION · CITY BIKE STATION · BICYCLE STATION FOR CHILDREN · CYCLIN ROAD

MULTIMEDIA FOUNTAIN · HOT-SPOT · TOURIST INFORMATION

MORE INFORMATION:
WWW.LUBLININFO.COM

JOHN PAUL II CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY OF LUBLIN 1 · MEDICAL UNIVERSITY OF LUBLIN 2 · CENTRE FOR THE MEETING OF CULTURES IN LUBLIN 16 · CULTURE CENTRE IN LUBLIN 9 17 · JULIUSZ OSTERWA THEATRE 1 · KRAKOWSKA GATE 7 · LUBLIN ARCHCATHEDRAL 25 · TRINITARIAN TOWER 2 20 · CROWN TRIBUNAL 3 · ST. STANISLAUS BISHOP AND MARTYR'S BASILICA OF THE DOMINICAN ORDER – SANCTUARY OF THE RELICS OF THE HOLY CROSS 26 · GRODZKA GATE 4 · LUBLIN CASTLE Czwartek Hill 1 14



ACTIVE LEISURE IN LUBLIN

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



Lublin is a major sports centre, hosting events of national and international format.

Lublin's sport has undergone a huge transformation over the past few years. The development of modern infrastructure, widespread access to sporting activities and support for talent have made Lublin an important sports centre, hosting events of national and international rank. Lublin fans can experience sporting emotions during events at the highest level such as the U21 European Football Championships, the U20 World Championships, the Main Polish Swimming Championships or the Polish Athletics Championships. Numerous trophies are also won by Lublin sports clubs. The greatest successes in the history of Motor speedway, crowned with three national championship titles, medals for AZS UMCS women basketball players, and Start men basketball players, or the transfer of Wilfredo Leon, one of the most outstanding volleyball players of the 21st century, are just a few moments of pride for local fans. It is worth noting that in 2025 as many as nine teams from Lublin are playing in the top division of their sports discipline.



Aleksandra Mirosław *– known as the Polish Spiderwoman – is an athlete specializing in speed climbing. Representative of the Lublin climbing club, Kotłownia Lublin. She won the gold medal at the 2024 Olympic Games in Paris, where, on the first day of speed climbing, she broke the world record twice, achieving times of 6.21 seconds and 6.06 seconds. Mirosław is also a two-time world champion in her discipline (2018, 2019) and a three-time junior world champion (2009, 2011, and 2013).*

Tomasz Wójtowicz *is one of the most outstanding volleyball players in the world – winner of the gold medal of the Volleyball Men's World Championships (1974) and of the Olympic gold medal (1976). In 2002, he was the first Pole to be honoured in the Volleyball Hall of Fame in Holyoke. "Globus" Sports and Entertainment Centre is named after the famous player, and in 2021 he was conferred the title of the "Honorary Citizen of the City of Lublin". Tomasz Wojtowicz Foundation for the Development of Lublin Volleyball was established in 2022.*







Leisure near water

The Zemborzycki Reservoir with beaches, bars and restaurants, barbecue spots and playgrounds is an excellent place to spend your leisure time near water. On its premises, there are water sports and beach equipment rentals (incl. windsurfing equipment), as well as mountain bike rentals. You can try sailing or go on a canoeing trip down the enchanting Bystrzyca river. If you want to try your hand at climbing, visit the nearby Adventure Park. While spending your leisure time on the premises of the Reservoir, you can choose one of the paths for pedestrians and bikes or enjoy your stay at "Słoneczny Wrotków" centre (with a complex of swimming pools, water slides, paddling pools and a pirate island for children).



For cyclists

Cyclists preferring more peaceful rides can use cycle paths and biking trails. A particularly attractive pathway runs along the Bystrzyca river and encircles the Zemborzycki Reservoir. Another trail of approx. 62 km runs from the city limits to Nałęczów and further via Wąwolnica to Kazimierz Dolny upon the Vistula river. Over the past few years, Lublin has been developing its bike sharing programme, and in 2016 it launched a metropolitan system connecting Lublin and Świdnik municipality.

Lublin is speedway

Speed, adrenalin and unforgettable emotions. All this is provided by a motorcycle sport which over the past few years has been reborn in Lublin at the highest level. Motor Lublin thanks to its achievements have surpassed the successes of the days of the famous Hans Nielsen. It is well worth coming to the stadium and joining the supporters famous for their passionate cheering, conducted in the spirit of fair-play.



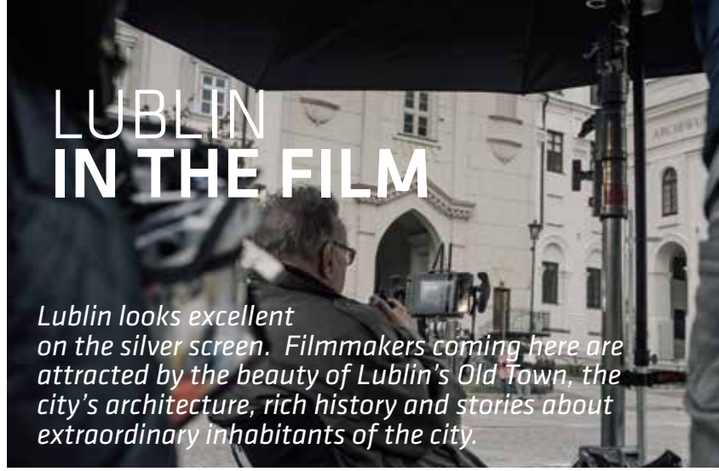


CULTURE IN LUBLIN

Lublin is the most important centre of cultural life in Eastern Poland. Lublin's culture is embedded in the local context, which determines its authentic and original character. Culture-focused Lublin brings people together and opens itself to meeting and dialogue.







LUBLIN IN THE FILM

Lublin looks excellent on the silver screen. Filmmakers coming here are attracted by the beauty of Lublin's Old Town, the city's architecture, rich history and stories about extraordinary inhabitants of the city.

Big festivals, events held in theatres and concert halls, meetings at galleries, spectacular shows and open air festivals at historical premises in the city are just a fraction of Lublin's vast choice of events offered to inhabitants and tourists. Culture in Lublin provides a platform for the meeting of cultures, religious beliefs and diverse ideas, which by drawing from the city's rich history and tradition, stimulates its inhabitants to discover themselves, other people and the world.

From May to late autumn, streets and squares turn into venues for various artistic activities, such as: **Lublin Literary Encounters - City of Poetry** (May) – dozens of meetings with poetry in the urban space; **Night of Culture** (June) – a night that provides inspiration to discovering Lublin anew or for the first time; **International Renaissance Festival** (June) – presenting wealth and diversity of culture of the old centuries; **East of Culture - Different Sounds Art'n'Music Festival** (June/July) – the most interesting music phenomena fringing upon different genres, traditions and cultural influences; **Magicians Carnival** (July) – spectacular shows and street performances combining theatre and new circus; **Urban Highline Festival** – festival of walking a slackline stretched between historical houses; **Jagiellonian Fair** (August) – presentation of traditional culture through music, singing and dance; **Festival of Art in Public Space - Open City** (September) – contemporary art appearing in the city space.

The calendar of cultural events also includes festivals bringing closer cultures of national and ethnic minorities living in Lublin. These include: **Multicultural Lublin** (July), **Lubliner Festival - Jewish Culture Festival** (August) or **Ukraine in the Centre of Lublin** (November).

Lovers of traditional and folk music should not miss the **"Mikołajki Folkowe" International Festival of Folk Music** (December) presenting traditional music in contemporary interpretations, and the **Ignacy Wachowiak International Folklore Meetings** (July), whereas blues lovers will find **Chatka Blues Festival** interesting (September).

A substantial dose of classical music is provided by **Old Town Harmonies Festival** (February-July), **National Review of Municipal Bugle Calls** (August), **"Tempus Paschale" Festival** (April), and International **"Andrzej Nikodemowicz – Time and Sound" Festival** (September-October).

Lublin's cultural offer also includes contemporary art and a number of events organised by **Galeria Labirynt, Biała Gallery** and the Lublin branch of the **Society for the Encouragement of Fine Arts**. It is also worth checking what's on at art-house cinemas or to take part in themed film meetings: **Lublin Film Festival** (November), a series of **Miasto Movie events** (all year round), **Splat!Film Festival** (November), or **Student Film Confrontations** (March). What is more, Lublin is the only European city to host **CYRKULACJE Eastern European Contemporary Circus Contest** (October), which is a holiday of contemporary circus.

Theatre lovers should visit the only drama repertory theatre in Lublin – **The Juliusz Osterwa Theatre in Lublin**. A visit to the **Hans Christian Andersen Theatre in Lublin** – a place where theatre created by actor-animated puppets coexists with live acting, and where tradition meets the state-of-the-art multimedia techniques, is a unique experience. **Stary Theatre in Lublin**, besides a diversified range of theatrical performances, offers concerts, film screenings, discussions and events for children. Lublin is permeated by the spirit of theatre also during **"Theatre Confrontations" International Festival** (October) presenting excellent theatre productions, as well as during the **International Dance Theatre Meetings** (November).

kultura.lublin.eu fb Lublin – Miasto Kultury.

Lublin has appeared as different cities. In the Academy Award winning **The Reader** (dir. by S. Daldry), it was a German Neustadt, in **The Aryan Couple** (dir. by J. Daly) it was a Hungarian town, whereas in the **Wiosna 1941** (dir. by U. Barbash) a typical Polish town. It appeared as the Jewish quarter in **Kronika wypadków miłosnych** (dir. by A. Wajda), and as Odessa and Kiev in the **Sława i Chwała** (dir. by K. Kutz). In the **Chopin pragnienie miłości** (dir. by J. Antczak) it appeared as Paris, whereas in the adaptation of the historical novel **Ogniem i Mieczem** (dir. by J. Hoffman), the chapel at the Lublin Castle appeared as a chapel at the Zbaraż castle. In **Zieja** (dir. by R. Gliński), Lublin played Słupsk and the Vatican. The Open Air Village Museum served as the setting for **Wołyń** (dir. by W. Smarzowski) and **1920 Bitwa Warszawska** (dir. by J. Hoffman). In many films, Lublin has appeared as Warsaw – e.g. in TV series such as **Czarne Chmury**, **Wojenne dziewczyny**, and in the screen adaptation of the **Kamienie na szaniec** novel (dir. by R. Gliński). Lublin appeared as 19th century Krakow in the TV series **Młody Piłsudski** (dir. by J. Marszewski) and in the series **Drogi wolności** (dir. by M. Migas). Lublin also played a town in the east of the pre-war Polish Republic in the Polish-Canadian film **Irena's Vow** (L. Archambault) and played the role of Renaissance Krakow in the second season of **1670** (dir. by K. Kądziela). Finally, Lublin has appeared as Lublin in **Carte Blanche** (dir. by J. Lusiński), in comedies **Panie Dulskie** (dir. by F. Bajon), **Volta** (dir. by J. Machulski) and in a TV series **Matilda** (dir. by K. Lang) and in the award-winning **A Real Pain** (dir. by J. Eisenberg).

film.lublin.eu



ACADEMIC LIFE IN LUBLIN

Lublin's beginnings as an academic centre date back to the Renaissance. At that time, internationally recognised higher education institutions began to emerge here, such as the Talmudic Academy (16th century), the Jesuit College (1582), Studium Generale (1644).

Lublin is open for students; here, they can pursue their passions and scientific aspirations.

Currently, Lublin has nine (five public and four non-public) higher education institutions jointly offering instruction to more than 60,000 students. All higher education institutions are distinguished by considerable achievements in scientific research, appreciated nationally and internationally. Passions and creative potential of Lublin-based students make the city perceived as friendly, open and innovative.

Lublin is among top Polish cities most advanced in terms of internationalisation of higher education

Every year, more than 7,000 new foreign students from over 100 countries arrive in Lublin. Students willingly choose Lublin due to comfortable living conditions and high quality education it offers. Activity of the student community is manifested in such initiatives as Lubelskie Dni Kultury Studenckiej (Lublin Days of Student Culture) including a variety of mass events, such as: Juwenalia, Kozienalia, Medykalia, Feliniada or KULturalia.

Lublin promotes science

Lublin Science Festival is the largest cyclical science-promoting event in the region. It is co-organised by Lublin-based higher education institutions and Lublin City Office. The main objective of the Festival is to promote science as an interesting idea for personal development or a career, through presentation of the most interesting research and development projects implemented at higher education and scientific institutions.

SCIENCE IN LUBLIN

Modern world is full of demanding and difficult challenges. They have inspired Lublin and Lublin-based higher education institutions to search for new solutions that would change people's lives. We have done a lot over the last one hundred years and our mission has definitely not come to an end. Together we can build a better future!

Lublin sets new trends in the rapidly advancing science and technology.

Artificial bone which has revolutionised medicine worldwide, and cutting-edge ophthalmology solutions were developed at the Medical University of Lublin. Scientists from the Lublin University of Technology have developed an arm of a robot used in the manufacture of precision electronic parts, which can also serve as an alternative arm prosthesis for people with disabilities.

Lublin has been making gradual contribution to environmental protection.

Researchers at the University of Life Sciences have been conducting works on the manufacture of biodegradable packaging and biodegradable materials, as well as development of renewable energy sources. Scientists at the Maria Curie-Skłodowska University have successfully conducted studies on photonics and fibre optics technologies, whereas researchers at the Lublin University of Technology have designed exhaust fumes filtration and heat recovery devices.

Lublin-based scientists and their achievements have been recognised internationally.

Technological inventions made at the Lublin University of Technology, granted with patent rights (e.g. plant plasma treatment device, sound transducer) have been recognised in Polish and world rankings. University of Life Sciences in Lublin has been a leader in creating new livestock breeds, regularly winning awards at National Breeding Animals Exhibitions. Researchers at the Catholic University of Lublin on the other hand, have conducted neuroaesthetics research employing eye tracking technology, and they have been developing a rehabilitation programme using cued speech.

DID YOU KNOW THAT ...

Researchers from Lublin's universities have significant achievements to their credit.

LUBLIN UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY
HYDROS HYDROGEN-POWERED VEHICLE

Hydrogreen is a team of Lublin University of Technology students led by dr hab. inż. Jacek Czarnigowski focused on engineering innovative vehicles for the prestigious international Shell Eco-marathon competition. Hydros is a hydrogen fuel cell electric vehicle built out of innovative composite materials. It was designed to achieve highest possible energy efficiency.

MEDICAL UNIVERSITY
ARTIFICIAL BONE

Prof. dr hab. Grażyna Ginalska and her team have developed bone substitute biomaterial that can replace the bone tissue. This material has been primarily used in implant dentistry and orthopaedics. Not only does it complement bone losses, but it also promotes natural bone regeneration.

THE JOHN PAUL II CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY OF LUBLIN
COMMUNICATION WITH PEOPLE WITH DISABILITIES

KUL has been exploring the question of artificial intelligence enabling following the eye position and movement of the person looking at an image. This type of research is important in analysing works of artorcreation of advertisements. Researchers have also promoted communication with people with disabilities. Development of a rehabilitation programme using cued speech involving specific hand shapes and positions, facilitates communication with people who do not use sign language.

THE MARIA CURIE-SKŁODOWSKA UNIVERSITY
FIBRE OPTICS

The first fibre optic cable in Poland was designed and developed in 1978 by researchers from the Maria Curie-Skłodowska University. Today, the Lublin School of Fibre Optics is among the world leaders in photonic technologies. In 2014, the university presented a new technology of manufacturing microstructured polymer optical fibre which due to different properties of the material can be used e.g. in medicine.

UNIVERSITY OF LIFE SCIENCES
BIODEGRADABLE PACKAGING

Researchers from the University of Life Sciences have conducted research on the use of plant components in the process of manufacturing packaging and biodegradable materials protecting our planet. Among their inventions is eco-friendly film made of thermoplastic starch which is safe for the environment. The developed technology solutions have also been applied in waste management and sewage treatment.



In Lublin, we have always believed in the extraordinary power of culture to connect, inspire and change the world.

Years of hard work have earned us the title of European Capital of Culture 2029. An exciting time of preparation lies ahead, full of extraordinary events and creative initiatives. Lublin's culture will once again become a driving force of social change in the city and a link between many areas of life, building a modern and creative civil society.

Thanks to its unique location and robust artistic programme, in 2029 Lublin will become a showcase of Polish culture across Europe and the world. This is yet another reason to visit the city today, and experience the diversity of European culture, to feel the atmosphere of a place that is vibrant, and invites to experience art.

Lublin is a city that builds ties, brings people together and opens up to nature. In line with the idea of RE:UNION, we want to create authentic communities of creative and happy people.



TASTES OF LUBLIN

Lublin cuisine is a mixture of different flavours and a reminiscence of the past multicultural spirit of the city.

It is Old Polish cuisine with influences of Eastern Borderland, Armenian and Jewish culinary traditions.

Traditional regional dishes are based on locally available products - potatoes, pork, freshwater fish, cheeses, herbs, honey, wild mushrooms and groats.

Cebularz – wheat flour pastry with onion and poppy seeds, a delicacy of 19th century Jewish cuisine.

Forszmak – thick soup made of roasted meats and diced cold cuts, with gherkin and onion, seasoned with tomato pulp.

Lublin-style pierogi – pierogi with cottage cheese and buckwheat or millet, with savoury or sweet filling.

Carp Jewish-style, or gefilte fish – carp meat balls simmered in fish stock, chilled and served with a side of hot or cold horseradish purée.



TEA OF INSPIRATION

Did you know that one of the sensory elements of the "Lublin. City of Inspiration" brand is grape--flavoured black tea? Its unique flavour is by no means accidental. It was inspired by the grapevine found in the Lublin's coat of arms. Ask about the Tea of Inspiration at Places of Inspiration or at the Tourist Information Desks.

The Lublin region is famous for its splendid alcoholic beverages – meads, ciders and craft beers. Upland landscape featuring sunny hills is very good for viticulture, therefore you can already find wines from the Lublin region on the market.



PLACES OF INSPIRATION



You will find top-notch restaurants and bars in the Old Town and Śródmieście (city centre), but also off the beaten track. Pay attention to those awarded with the "Place of Inspiration" title.

The programme implemented by the City of Lublin honours restaurants, bars, wine shops, bistros and confectioner's shops that cherish culinary heritage of the region by serving local dishes, very often in their original varieties.

Places of Inspiration will treat you with cebularz as the main course or as a starter, with dishes associated with Lublin legends and classics of the local cuisine. Ambiance created in the interiors of the awarded venues is inspired by old and contemporary Lublin. The places heartily open their doors to local artists and take part in the organisation of the most important cultural events.

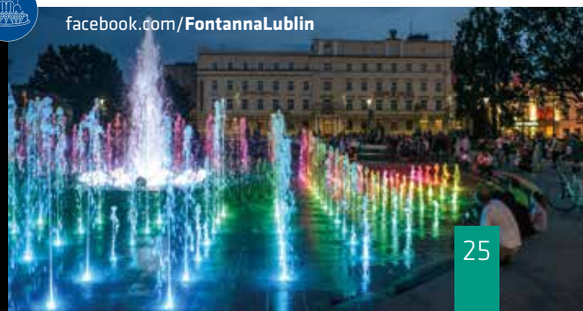
PLACE OF INSPIRATION

Explore Places of Inspiration as they are today at **www.miejsceinspiracji.lublin.eu** and let Lublin flavours take you on an enchanting journey.

MULTIMEDIA FOUNTAIN

A complex of fountains located at Litewski Square is a cutting edge facility of its type in Poland, and in Europe. Every weekend from May to September, you can watch magnificent multimedia displays and go on a trip into the history of the city. Multi-coloured shows, for which more than 300 water nozzles are used, are a great attraction for children and adults. Out of ten shows, "Czarcia Łapa" [The Devil's Paw] inspired by one the Lublin legends is the most popular; it was specially designed for the youngest audience.

fontanna.lublin.eu









Diversified architecture and landscape make Lublin a highly attractive tourist destination

TURYSTYCZNY LUBLIN APP

It is a solution for tourists and for Lublin inhabitants, or anyone who wishes to explore the city on their own. This free app is a must-have of a contemporary stroller. It will give you hints on where and what to eat, which events to visit and how to plan your itinerary. High tech enthusiasts are likely to get interested by the Augmented Reality module, enabling users to watch Lublin as it looked like centuries ago and to discover sites no longer existing in the city's landscape with just a few clicks

lublininfo.com/turystyczny-lublin-ar/

GOATS OF LUBLIN

Set out on a journey through the city and look for friendly goat figures in the streets and corners of Lublin. Thanks to QR codes placed on the plaques, you will learn about popular urban legends and the stories of Lublin's most important characters. This is the perfect way to explore the city with your children!

lublin.eu/koziolki

Download the app:
TOURIST LUBLIN

INSPIRATION GUIDES

You can go on a sightseeing tour around Lublin with a city map and a tourist guide in your hand. If, however, you wish to actually feel the character and discover the greatest secrets of the city, you should seek assistance of specialists willing to share their expertise and storytelling passion. They are Inspiration Guides. Their offer includes nearly 70 theme and general tours, that will cater to expectations of enthusiasts of cinema, architecture, twentieth-century history, legends, local cuisine and many others. With their expertise and creativity, the Inspi-ration Guides will surely take you on an interesting trip into the history of the city via modern squares, narrow streets and places that no longer exist. If you are looking for something more than just a walking tour, choose a bike tour, a photography workshop or an urban game.

przewodnik.lublin.eu

TOURIST INFORMATION

TOURIST INSPIRATION CENTRE
ul. Jezuicka 1-3,
Phone: +48 533 391 569
info@lotml.org
www.lublininfo.com
Opening hours:
Mon.–Sun. 10 a.m. – 6 p.m.
10 a.m. – 9 p.m. (July-August)

LUBLIN'S TOURIST AND CULTURAL INFORMATION CENTRE
ul. Krakowskie Przedmieście 6
Phone: +48 81 532 44 12
info@loitik.eu
Opening hours: Mon.–Sun.
9 a.m. – 7 p.m. (April–September)
9 a.m. – 5 p.m. (Octoberber–March)

TOURIST INFORMATION DESK AT LUBLIN AIRPORT
ul. Króla Jana III Sobieskiego 1
21-040 Świdnik
Phone: +48 81 532 44 12
info@loitik.eu
www.lublintravel.pl

TOURIST ORGANISATIONS

PTTK TOURIST SERVICE CENTRE
ul. Krakowskie Przedmieście 78
Phone: +48 81 532 87 04
biuro@bortpttklublin.pl
www.bortpttklublin.pl
Opening hours:
Mon.–Fri. 9 a.m. – 5 p.m.

"VIA JAGIELLONICA" FOUNDATION
ul. Marii Curie-Skłodowskiej 3/15
Phone: +48 81 441 11 18
zviajagiellonica@tlen.pl
www.zachod-wschod.pl

MUSEUMS

NATIONAL MUSEUM IN LUBLIN
ul. Zamkowa 9,
Phone: +48 81 532 50 01
www.mnwl.pl

- Museum of the History of Lublin
pl. Łokietka 3
(Krakowska Gate),
Phone: +48 81 532 60 01
- Museum of Martyrdom "Pod Zegarem"
ul. Uniwersytecka 1,
Phone: +48 81 533 36 78
- The Józef Czechowicz Literary Museum
ul. Złota 3,
Phone: 81 532 30 90 (91)
- Wincenty Pol's Manor
ul. Kalinowszczyzna 13,
Phone: +48 81 747 24 13

THE TRINITARIAN TOWER AND THE MUSEUM OF THE ARCHDIOCESE OF LUBLIN
ul. Królewska 10,
Phone: +48 695 475 152

STATE MUSEUM AT MAJDANEK
ul. Droga Męczenników Majdanka 67 A
Phone: +48 81 710 28 33
www.majdanek.eu

MUSEUM OF THE HISTORY OF WISE MEN OF LUBLIN YESHIVA
ul. Lubartowska 85,
Phone: +48 81 745 03 47
Mobile: +48 506 196 017
www.hotelilan.pl/atrakcje

OPEN AIR VILLAGE MUSEUM IN LUBLIN
al. Warszawska 96,
Phone: +48 81 533 85 13,
Phone: +48 81 533 31 37
www.skansen.lublin.pl

CULTURAL INSTITUTIONS AND ATTRACTIONS

"GRODZKA GATE – NN THEATRE" CENTRE
ul. Grodzka 21,
Phone: +48 81 532 58 67
www.teatrnn.pl

HOUSE OF WORDS - THE MUSEUM OF PRINTING
ul. Królewska 17,
Phone: +48 81 534 52 33
www.teatrnn.pl/domslow/

CULTURE CENTRE IN LUBLIN
ul. Peowiaków 12,
Phone: +48 81 466 61 00
www.ck.lublin.pl

STARY THEATRE IN LUBLIN
ul. Jezuicka 18,
Mobile: +48 663 111 413
www.teatrstary.eu

LUBLIN JEWS MEMORIAL HALL
ul. Lubartowska 10,
Phone: +48 602 473 118

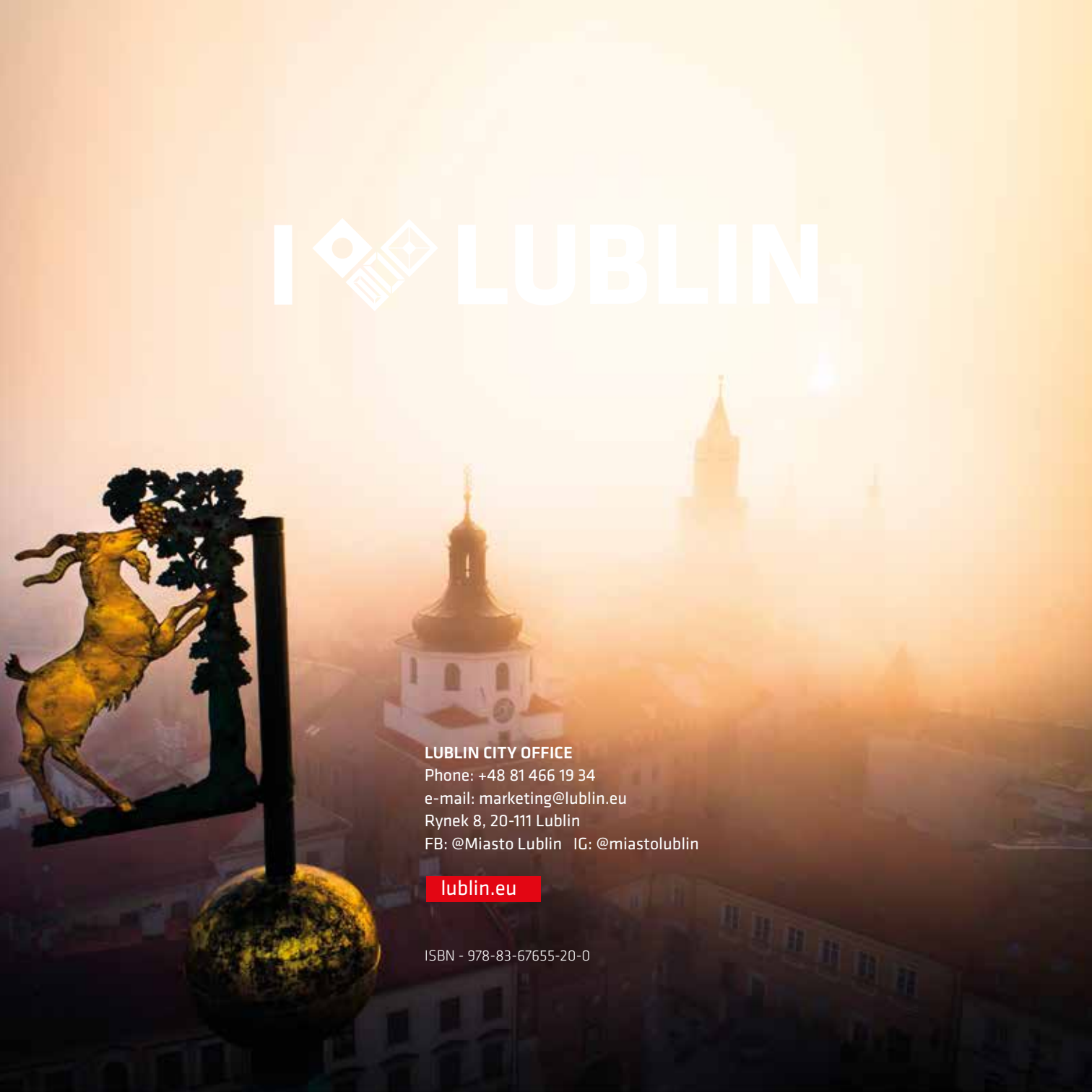
BOTANICAL GARDEN OF MARIA CURIE-SKŁODOWSKA UNIVERSITY (UMCS)
ul. Willowa 58/60,
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www.garden.umcs.lublin.pl

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