

Interesting places in the Lubelskie voivodeship



Lublin



iha
HOLIDAY ADS

Table of contents:

1. Old town in Zamość
2. Castle in Kazimierz Dolny
3. Majdanek State Museum
4. Monument to the Union of Lublin
5. The UMCS Botanical Garden in Lublin
6. Krasnobród
- 6a. Chapel “On the water”
7. Educational Trail “Czahary”
8. Oak Bolko
9. Tower in the bergfried (Stołpiu)
10. Chalk underground
- 10a. Ghost Bieluch
11. Lublin Village Museum
12. The District of Wooden Houses Borek in Zwierzyniec
13. Museum of Unusual Bicycles in Gołębia
14. Nałęczów
15. Zamoyski Palace in Kozłówka

1. Old town in Zamość

The old town in Zamość is one of the few cities with an architectural and urban complex, it is a Polish gem entered on the UNESCO list in 1992. The city plan was made according to the design of the Italian architect Bernardo Morando, it referred to the then Italian cities. Until modern times, it has been preserved in an almost unchanged form.



2. Castle in Kazimierz Dolny

Although Kazimierz Dolny is a small town, thanks to its rich history, it is rich in numerous interesting monuments of sacred and secular architecture. One of them is this castle in Kazimierz Dolnym

The ruins of the castle are in excellent condition, which makes it even more pleasing that the fortress dates back to the 14th century. You can walk to the castle from the market square, it only takes 5 minutes. The ruins and the observation tower from which you can admire the entire panorama of Kazimierz Dolny are open to visitors all year round.



3. Majdanek State Museum

The State Museum at Majdanek - German Nazi Concentration and Extermination Camp (1941-1944) - it is a martyrdom museum established in 1944 on the site of the former Nazi concentration camp. It is an institution directly subordinate to the Ministry of Culture and National Heritage.



4. Monument to the Union of Lublin

It commemorates the union of the Crown of the Polish Kingdom with the Grand of Lithuania concluded in Lublin on July 1, 1569. The monument was erected in the place where the nobility arrived at the Sejm and where the deliberations took place, opposite the present church and monastery of the Capuchins. It is one of the three Lublin sites recognized in March 2007 by the European Union as a symbol of European heritage.



5. The UMCS Botanic Garden in Lublin

The garden is unique with numerous and colorful flowers as well as exotic plants.

The garden's collections include over 1,600 species of trees and shrubs, over 3,300 herbaceous plants growing in the ground and approx. 1,600 species of greenhouse plants. 106 trees over 100 years old grow in the park.



6. Krasnobród

Krasnobród is a holiday resort, and recently also a health resort. There are rich brine springs here.

The town is situated in the picturesque Wieprz valley. Krasnobród is very often called Częstochowa in Roztocze, because it is famous for the Marian Sanctuary, numerous chapels and miracles.



6a. Chapel “On the water”

The “On the water” chapel is one of the most popular attractions of Krasnobród. Place of worship and pilgrimages from all over Poland.

The building dates back to the 18th century and

is often called the "Chapel of the Apparitions" because in this place in 1640 The Mother of God appeared to Jakub Ruszczyk. The water flowing from the springs under the chapel is, according to the local population and pilgrims, healing. Many people soak their legs or other sick or tired body parts in it.



7. Educational Trail “Czahary”

The Bubnów swamp is an ideal place for many species of wetland birds. You can meet here: common snipe, curlew, black-tailed godwit, spotted eagle, marsh harrier and marsh harrier. It is also a great place for cranes. Their autumn concentrations in Bagno Bubnów are among the largest in the region. Over 3,000 individuals can gather here on the so-called night shelters.

Not only bird lovers will find something for themselves here. The path leads through forest, meadow and peatland ecosystems, each of them representing different, specific species of plants and animals. It will be possible to meet elk, roe deer, and during the rutting season also deer.

There are 5 stops on the route with a total length of 6.5 km..



8. Oak Bolko

It is a pedunculate oak which, according to measurements from 1992, sprouted around 1370, i.e. in 2018, is about 650 years old. A nature monument protected since 1959, growing in a post-farm park in the village of Hniszów in the Ruda-Huta commune (Lublin Province).

Its circumference is 870 cm, which places it among the largest oaks in Poland, and the height is 29 m. In order to stabilize the tree, conservation treatments are performed on it - sanitary cuts, and the crown is stabilized by dynamic bonds.

The Bolko Oak has an exceptionally impressive crown measuring 34x30m.

According to legend, Bolesław I the Brave was supposed to rest under the tree during his expedition to Kiev, however, it is impossible, as the age of the oak was estimated at around 650 years.



9. Tower in the bergfried

Daniel Halicki, the duke of Halych-Volhynia, having settled in Chełm, wishing to strengthen the city and make it more defensive, built a tower near it, from which one could see the vicinity of Chełm, it was to be a watchtower, the so-called a warning device that guarded the approach to the prince's castle (located on High Hill in Chełm), preventing the enemy from unexpectedly approaching the city.



10. Chalk underground

It is a historic chalk mine that is a unique remnant of the chalk mining industry in Europe. The multi-level complex of corridors and chambers located in it was created as a result of centuries of exploitation of writing chalk, the deposits of which are located under the surface of the city.

The temperature in the basement is constant, regardless of the weather outside, and it amounts to +9 ° C. Whereas the humidity varies between 70-85%.

The tourist route is approx. 2 km long and is located under the central part of the old town. On its trail, you can see an exhibition on archeology, chalk mining and the history of the city, come across bats and meet the ruler of the underworld - the spirit of Bieluch.



10a. Ghost Bieluch

Legendary guardian of the Chalk Undergrounds in Chełm, guardian of the treasures hidden there. According to legend, he is the ghost of a white bear on the coat of arms of Chełm.

You can meet him during the tour in one of the underground chambers. He emerges from the darkness and then tells of how he frightened thieves and treasure hunters. At the end of his stories, he promises to fulfill one wish made in the dark with his hand placed on the chalk wall in the Chamber of Requirements.



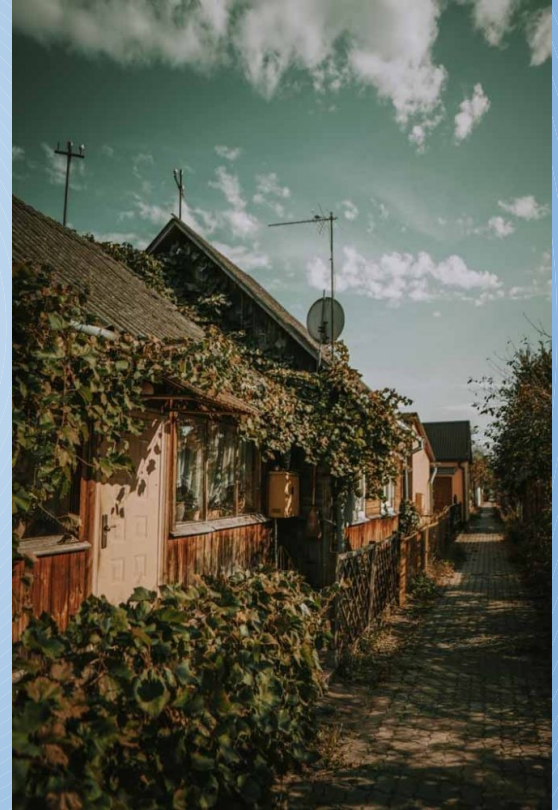
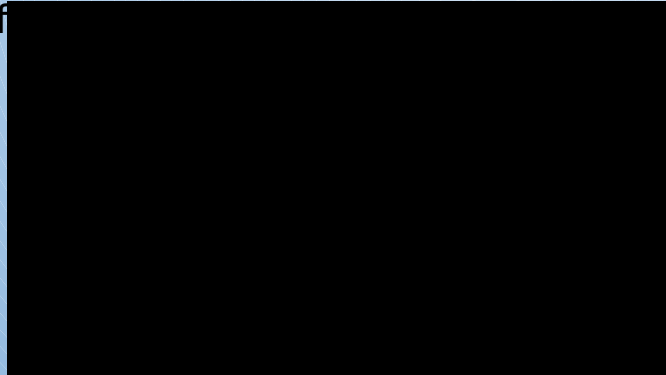
11. Lublin Village Museum

The Lublin Village Museum in Lublin has been entered into the State Museum Register. The purpose of this museum is to collect historical monuments of brick, ethnographic and wooden architecture. Some of the most interesting objects of this museum are: a parish granary, a beer house, a blacksmith's shop, an Orthodox church with a belfry, an oak trunk with a cross, a manor house, a fourfold, a church with a belfry. An interesting attraction of this place is also the possibility of sailing on the pond in the Powiśle sector with old vessels, such as a whip, ferry or a pychówka.



12. The District of Wooden Houses Borek in Zwierzyniec

Passing through Zwierzyniec, you can visit the Borek Wooden House District. This district was established in the early 1920s. There are about 70 houses in the complex that are very similar to each other. The houses are preserved in a very good condition, they are an interesting image of the interwar period.



13. Museum of Unusual Bicycles in Gołębia

An interesting tourist attraction of the Lublin Province is the Museum of Unusual Bicycles in Gołębia. It is the only museum of this kind in Poland and in Europe, therefore it is a unique attraction. The museum houses numerous recumbent, circus, children's and adult bikes. Children and adults can use bicycles, parents can also ride their children with special rickshaws. The museum also organizes lessons for children and teenagers of all ages. The subject of the lesson is related to the history of bicycles, ecology, and caring for bicycle equipment.



14. Nałęczów

It is one of the most famous health resorts in Poland. The heyday of this place falls in the second half of the nineteenth century, when it was visited by many famous artists, incl. Stefan Żeromski or Bolesław Prus.

In Nałęczów, with the help of the local microclimate favoring lowering blood pressure, they are treated, among others, by arterial hypertension or coronary artery disease.



15. Zamoyski Palace in Kozłówka

Kozłówka is a quiet village in the northern part of the Lublin Province, it became famous thanks to the Palace and Park Complex of the Zamoyski family. This extraordinary building, surrounded by a large garden, was built in the 18th century according to the design of the Italian architect Joseph II Fontan.



The end

Thank you for watching my presentation.