

Holy Trinity Chapel



Holy Trinity Chapel at the Lublin Castle

EUROPEAN HERITAGE LABEL



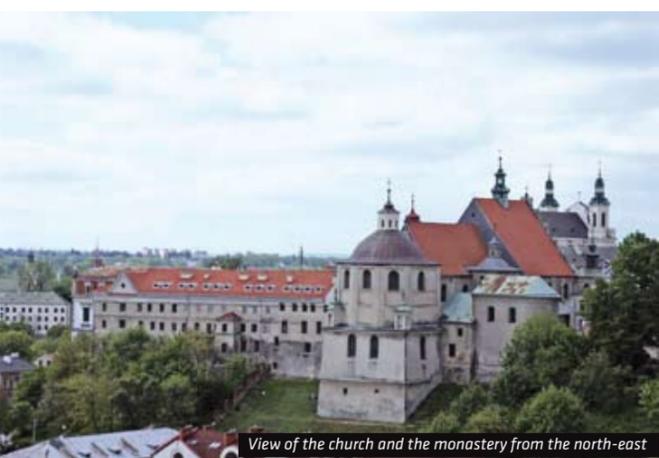
THE HOLY TRINITY CHAPEL AT THE LUBLIN CASTLE



Was erected in the 14th century. The frescoes decorating its walls date back to the early 15th century and originate in the Byzantine tradition. They were founded by the king Władysław Jagiełło, Grand Duke of Lithuania, whose marriage to the Polish queen Jadwiga made him king and created a personal union 183 years prior to the signing of the Union of Lublin. The building is located in the courtyard of the former royal castle, the place where, according to the tradition, the debates on the shape of the Union of Lublin were held. The chapel is a symbol of the coexistence of the culture of the West (the Gothic cube) and the East (polychrome paintings).

Holy Trinity Chapel at the Lublin Castle

St Stanislaus Bishop and Martyr church and the church by the Dominican monastery



View of the church and the monastery from the north-east

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THE SAINT STANISLAUS BISHOP AND MARTYR CHURCH WITH THE DOMINICAN MONASTERY



The current brick complex was founded in the early 14th century. The church, repeatedly destroyed and rebuilt, is an example of Polish sacred architecture of special value, combining many styles and containing varied interior furnishings, with mainly Baroque decorations. It was here that, after the Union was sworn in the Lublin Castle, a thanksgiving mass, attended by the king Sigismund II Augustus, was celebrated.

St Stanislaus Bishop and Martyr church and the Dominican monastery

Union of Lublin



Union of Lublin - 1869 painting by Jan Matejko, the Lublin Museum



Monument of the Union of Lublin at Plac Litewski

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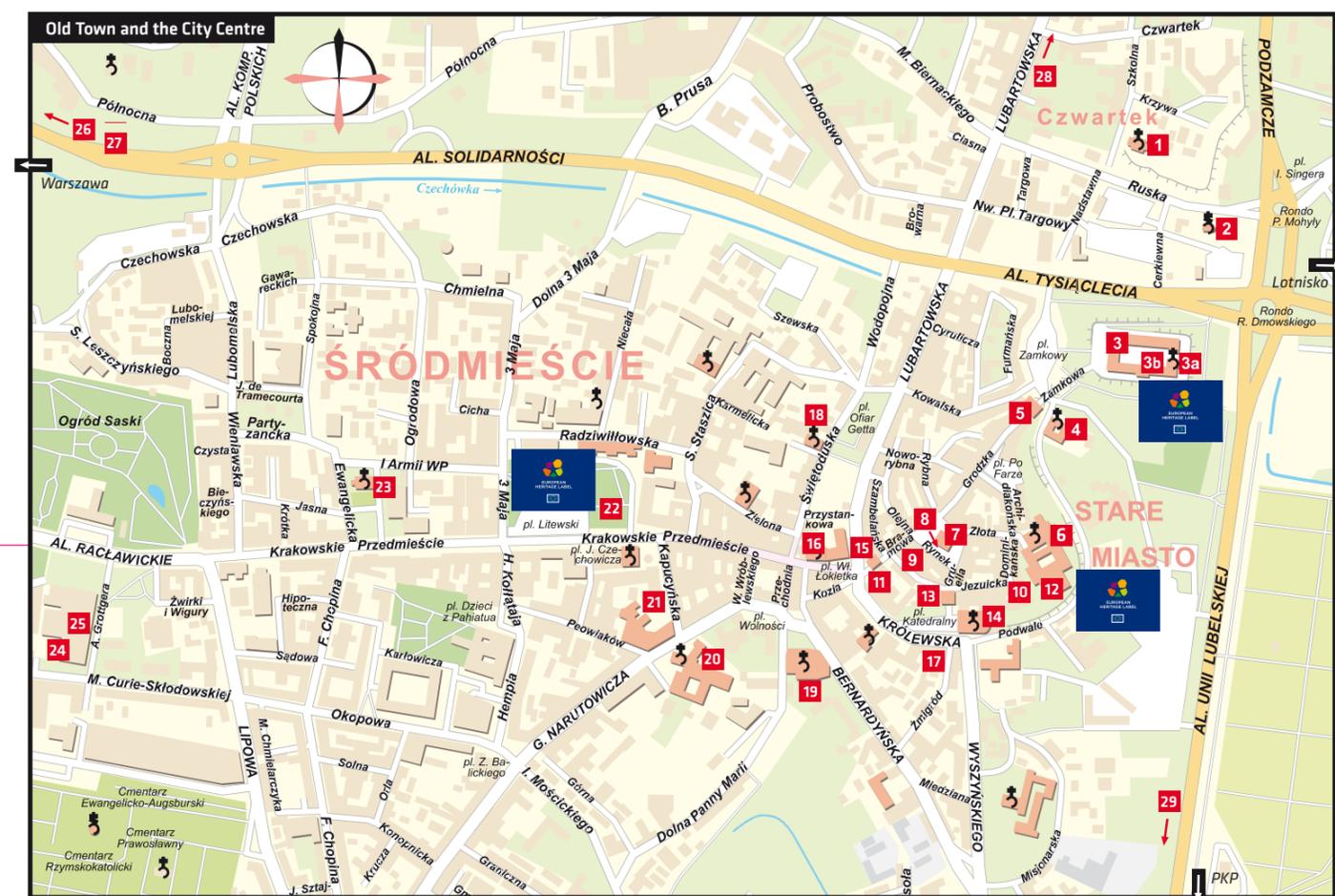


THE UNION OF LUBLIN MONUMENT



Was unveiled in 1826 in place of the previous one, disassembled in 1819-1820. It was erected in the form of a cast iron obelisk on a pedestal on the front side of which there is a gilt relief that shows two allegoric figures clad in Ancient robes joining their hands together. They are Polonia and Lithuania symbolising the act of joining by union two great European nations: Poland and the multinational Grand Duchy of Lithuania. On the other side of the pedestal there is a gilded inscription explaining the image: "The Union of Lithuania and the Crown." The monument now represents a kind of prefiguration of the European Union - the Commonwealth of Many Nations.

The Union of Lublin monument



1. St Nicholas' Church
2. The Transfiguration of Christ Cathedral Orthodox Church
3. Lublin Castle (Lublin Museum), 3a. The Holy Trinity Chapel, 3b. The Donjon
4. St Adalbert's Church
5. Grodzka Gate, the "Grodzka Gate -NN Centre"
6. The Holy Cross Relics Church
7. The Crown Tribunal
8. The entrance to the underground route under the Old Town
9. The "Pod Fortuna" Cellar
10. The Old Theatre
11. The Lublin Tourist and Cultural Information Centre
12. The H. Ch. Andersen Theatre
13. The Trinitarian Tower
14. The Lublin Archcathedral (the cryptic vestry, the crypt)
15. The Krakowska Gate
16. The New Town Hall
17. Dom Słów - The Printing Chamber
18. St Joseph Church and the Carmelite Monastery
19. The Conversion of St Nde the Apostle Peter, previously belonging to the Bernardine Order
20. The Assumption of Virgin Mary the Victorious Church
21. The Juliusz Osterwa Theatre
22. The Union of Lublin monument
23. The Holy Trinity Evangelical Church of the Augsburg Confession
24. The Henryk Wieniawski Philharmonic
25. The Musical Theatre
26. The Lublin Village Open Air Museum
27. The Botanical Gardens
28. The Chachmei Lublin Yeshiva
29. The State Museum at Majdanek

On December 19, 2014 a panel of international experts of the European Commission recommended Lublin, as the place of the signing of the Union of Lublin, to be awarded the European Heritage Label. The ceremony of presenting the Label took place in the Solvay Library in Brussels on April 15, 2015.



EUROPEAN HERITAGE LABEL 2015

The City of Lublin received the Label as the place of the signing of the Union of Lublin, a unique symbol of peaceful and democratic integration of two religiously and ethnically different countries. These ideas have their material representation in the form of historical sites preserved in the cityscape of Lublin that witnessed the creation of the Union and now commemorate it: the Holy Trinity Chapel at the Lublin Castle, the Union of Lublin monument, the Saint Stanislaus Bishop and Martyr Church with the Dominican Monastery.

HISTORY OF THE LABEL

In 2006 preparations began for the launch of an intergovernmental initiative called European Heritage Label. It was decided that the EHL would be granted to tangible and intangible sites of symbolic importance for the history and cultural heritage of Europe, thus making them a vivid reminder of shared political reality and historical memory of the continent as well as contributing to the strengthening of the European identity. The European Heritage Label can be attributed to mementos, historical monuments, buildings, architectural complexes, landscapes, archaeological sites, as well as to intangible heritage represented by objects or places that symbolise them.

The City of Lublin and the sites related to the signing of the Polish-Lithuanian Union in 1569, i.e. the Saint Stanislaus Bishop and Martyr Church with the Dominican Monastery, the Holy Trinity Chapel and the Union of Lublin monument, received the Label for the first time in 2007. It was a form of acknowledgement of Lublin as a symbol of democracy, tolerance and cultural mediation between the East and the West. Apart from Lublin, three other sites in Poland have been awarded the Label: the Lech Hill in Gniezno, the Wawel Royal Cathedral of Saints Stanislaus Bishop and Martyr and Wenceslaus Martyr in Cracow and the Historic Gdańsk Shipyard - sites related to the founding of the "Solidarność" movement. A total of 65 places in Europe have received the intergovernmental heritage label granted by the ministers of culture from 18 EU countries.

The European Commission, by Decision of 10 March 2015 (OJ EU 2015/C 83/03), confirmed awarding the label to Lublin.

In order to improve the intergovernmental project and ensure its stability and sustainability, the EU Member States expressed their wish to take action to change the form of the Label into a European initiative. On November 20, 2008 the Council of the European Union adopted Conclusions by virtue of which it issued a mandate to the European Commission to present a proposal for the creation of the European Heritage Label and for defining political conditions for the implementation of this project.

As a result of negotiations, on November 16, 2011 the Council of the European Union and the European Parliament adopted the Decision No. 1194/2011/UE of the European Parliament and of the Council. It established the legal framework for the implementation of the EHL project, introducing the rules and procedures for awarding the Label, monitoring the activity of the sites that received the Label and networking them.

In 2013 the new European Heritage Label was awarded to the following sites: the Archaeological Site of Carnuntum, that is the reconstructed district of a Roman town situated in Bad Deutsch-Altenburg in Eastern

Austria; the Medieval seat of a guild in Tallinn, Estonia; two sites in the Netherlands: the Peace Palace in The Hague which houses the International Court of Justice and the Westerbork Nazi transit camp located in Hooghalen in the north of the country. In the 2014 selection, countries eligible for submitting proposals put forward a total of 36 candidatures to the European Commission. The European expert panel recommended awarding the Label to 16 candidates, and Poland is the only UE state to receive three nominations (the 3 May 1791 Constitution, the Historic Gdańsk Shipyard - sites related to the founding of the "Solidarność" movement, the Union of Lublin).



Fresco from the Holy Trinity Chapel

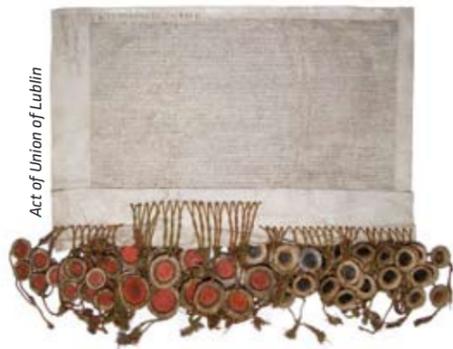


IDEA AND GOALS OF THE EUROPEAN HERITAGE LABEL

The main goal of the European Heritage Label is to strengthen the sense of belonging to the European community among the citizens of Europe, especially the young ones, on the basis of common principles and elements of the European history and cultural heritage, as well as to acknowledge the value of national and regional diversity and to strengthen mutual understanding and intercultural dialogue.

To aim of the Label is to give the citizens of Europe, the young ones in particular, the opportunity to gain knowledge about our common yet diverse cultural heritage, shared history and the role of the European Union.

The goal of the European Heritage Label is not to protect sites but rather to promote their European dimension, making them accessible to as many recipients as possible, the young ones in particular, as well as providing high-quality information and organising educational and cultural activities to emphasise the role and the place of a given site in the history of Europe and the European integration. The European Heritage Label may also bring about economic benefits through supporting cultural tourism.



THE SIGNING OF THE UNION OF LUBLIN

The European Heritage Label is supposed to highlight the symbolic value of the sites that played a significant part in the history and culture of Europe and in the creation of the European Union. Granting the Label to Lublin made it possible to recall the tradition of the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth, a confederation

of two countries with one ruler and one parliament holding significant legislative power. The signing of the Union in 1569 ended the process of bringing together two very different countries. At that time, the Kingdom of Poland fully belonged to the Western, Christian civilisation, whereas the Grand Duchy of Lithuania, situated between the Baltic and the Black Sea (the areas of present-day Lithuania, Belarus and Ukraine), included the last pagan nation in Europe - the Lithuanians - as well as a very populous group of Orthodox Ruthenians, the ancestors of today's Belarusians and Ukrainians.

The Union of Lublin was the first such a conscious case of democratic integration of two different nations which permitted the coexistence of many ethnic and religious groups. The ideas which made it possible to sign the Union of Lublin also inspired the processes of shaping the modern Europe and the formation of the European Union. Another task of the European Heritage Label is to enable the European citizens to understand the history of Europe and the formation of the European Union, as well as their common but diverse cultural heritage in relation to democratic values and human rights.

THE EUROPEAN HERITAGE LABEL HAS BEEN AWARDED TO:

- AUSTRIA** Archaeological Site of Carnuntum in the reconstructed district of a Roman town in Bad Deutsch-Altenburg
- ESTONIA** Great Guild Hall - Medieval seat of a guild in Tallinn
- FRANCE** Abbey of Cluny - the Benedictine abbey north-west of the town of Mâcon, in the region of Burgundy, in the Saône-et-Loire department / Robert Schuman's House in Scy-Chazelles near Metz
- GREECE** The Heart of Ancient Athens - the Acropolis Hill, the Ancient Roman agora, Hadrian's Library, the Pnyx Hill, the Kerameikos cemetery
- SPAIN** Archive of the Crown of Aragon in Barcelona founded in 1318 / Residencia de Estudiantes - university campus from 1913-1915 in Madrid
- THE NETHERLANDS** The Peace Palace in The Hague housing the International Court of Justice / Camp Westerbork - a World War II Nazi transit camp situated in Hooghalen
- LITHUANIA** Kaunas of 1919-1940 as an example of economic, architectural and urban development of the capital of Lithuania of the time
- GERMANY** Sites of the Peace of Westphalia 1648 Münster and Osnabrück - places where peace treaties ending the Thirty Years' War were signed / Hambach Castle - the Hambach castle (Rhineland-Palatinate), the cradle of German democracy
- POLAND** The 3 May 1791 Constitution - the establishment of Europe's first democratic constitution / The Historic Gdańsk Shipyard - sites related to the founding of the "Solidarność" movement / The Union of Lublin (1569) as a unique example of peaceful, democratic integration of two nations and a unique coexistence of diverse ethnic and religious groups
- PORTUGAL** Biblioteca Geral da Universidade de Coimbra - the library of the University of Coimbra / The Charter of Law of Abolition of the Death Penalty (1867) in Portugal
- SLOVENIA** Franja Partisan Hospital - the partisan hospital in the locality of Cernko as an example of integrated medical and humanitarian activities taken by the underground Yugoslav army during the World War II
- ITALY** Museo Casa Alcide De Gasperi - museum in the house of Alcide De Gasperi, one of the founding fathers of the European Union, located in the Alpine village Pieve Tesino
- HUNGARY** Pan-European Picnic Memorial Park - the symbolic place of the "strengthening" of the friendship between Hungary and Austria in the border town of Sopron in 1989, which enabled the escapes of East Germans to the Western Europe.

Information on the European Heritage Label can be found at:
www.miasto-unii.lublin.eu / www.zde.lublin.eu / www.ehl.lublin.eu

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