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## THE MEMORY TRAIL „LUBLIN. MEMORY OF THE HOLOCAUST” GUIDEBOOK



**The Memory Trail**  
“Lublin. Memory of the Holocaust”  
was prepared by the “Grodzka Gate – NN  
Theatre” Centre for the 75th anniversary  
of the beginning of the Liquidation of the  
Ghetto to commemorate the Lublin Jews  
who died in the Holocaust. In 1939, out of  
the 120,000 Lublin inhabitants nearly 43  
thousand were Jewish. During WWII they were  
murdered by the German occupying forces  
and the Jewish Quarter was destroyed. The  
locations in which the Jewish community thrived  
for decades have undergone a radical change.  
Entire streets having literally disappeared,  
buildings were replaced with new roads,  
parking lots, housing estates. The void left  
in their wake is a dramatic manifestation of the  
absence of the Lublin Jews.

### THE MEMORY TRAIL – THE SITES IN THE CITY SPACE:

**The Umschlagplatz – Artistic Installation**  
“Mis/Remembrance of the Place”  
Between March 17 and April 14, 1942, from  
the railway platform situated here, approx.  
28,000 Jews were deported to the death  
camp in Bełżec by the German occupying  
forces. With the destruction of Jewish Lublin  
Operation Reinhard began, aimed at  
murdering the entire Jewish population in the  
territory of the General Government.

### The route from the Podzamcze ghetto to Umschlagplatz

Memory Trail marking the route along which  
the Jews from the ghetto in Podzamcze were  
led to a railway siding on the premises of  
a slaughterhouse. From March 17 to April  
14, 1942, the German occupying forces sent  
approx. 28,000 men, women and children to  
the death camp in Bełżec from the platform  
situated there.

„I saw the route of the Jewish people, walking  
to the platform at the slaughterhouse. The  
crowd kind of streamed by. It wasn't that they  
just walked past – they walked, walked and  
walked. There was this clatter – that's how I  
remember the sound. The clatter of shoes on  
the cobblestone. And talking, and then also the  
shooting”. Wiesława Majczak - the Account of  
a Historical Witness

### The boundaries of the Podzamcze ghetto The area of the demolished Jewish Quarter

**The House of Jacob Glatstein, 25 Jateczna St.**  
On this site stood the house (destroyed in 1942)  
where the renowned Yiddish poet, Jacob  
(Yankev) Glatstein, was born (1896-1971).  
He received his lay and religious education in  
Lublin. Emigrated to the USA in 1914 and lived  
in New York. Lublin was always present in his  
literary work. Within the body of writing he  
produced after WWII, were poems created in  
reaction to the tragedy of the Holocaust.

**The Lamp of Memory**  
In the area of the former Jewish Quarter,  
a symbolic “eternal lamp” was lit as a  
commemoration of the world that is now  
gone. The street lamp shines day and night  
and is here to remind us of the Jewish town  
and its inhabitants. It stands as proof that we  
remember. The lamp was switched on in the  
autumn of 2004.

### The area of the ghetto in Majdan Tatarski

The place where the historical Rolna Street was  
situated, the main road of the residual ghetto  
established by the German occupying forces  
in the Majdan Tatarski District, from which all  
Polish inhabitants were evicted. After 17 April  
1942, approx. 8,000 Jewish survivors  
of the Liquidation of the Ghetto in Podzamcze  
were relocated here. Nearly 3,000 people  
without residence permits were murdered in  
the Krępiec Forest. As a result of subsequent  
selections Jews were moved to the Majdanek  
camp and the ghetto in Piaski, from which they  
were most probably sent to the death camp in  
Sobibór.

On 9 November 1942, the German Security  
Police commenced the final liquidation of  
the ghetto. Approx. 3,000 Jews were led  
to Majdanek and dozens sent to the work  
camp at Lipowa Street or the prison at the  
Lublin Castle. Approx. 190 people, including  
the members of the Judenrat and the Jewish  
police, were executed on the spot. Only few  
people managed to escape.

### The site where the orphanage children and their guardians were executed

Here, on 24 March 1942, the German police  
murdered more than a hundred children from  
the Jewish Orphanage at 11 Grodzka Street,  
together with their guardians. In 1948, the  
remains of the victims were transported to the  
New Jewish Cemetery in Walecznych Street.

**The area of the Jewish Quarter in Wieniawa**  
The area of the former, pre-war suburb of  
Wieniawa, established as a separate town  
at the beginning of the 17th century and  
incorporated into Lublin in 1916. By 1939,  
Jewish inhabitants constituted 70% of its  
population. The centre of Wieniawa was its  
town square, next to which the synagogue, the  
prayer house and the cemetery were situated.  
In May 1940 the German forces relocated  
Jews to Podzamcze, the buildings and the  
Jewish cemetery were destroyed. A sports  
stadium for German inhabitants was built in the  
area where the town square of Wieniawa and  
a part of its cemetery were situated.

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