

Zamość

Zamość pronounced [ˈzamoʂɕʲɛ] (Yiddish: זאָשאַמאָשטש Zamoshtsh) is a city in southeastern Poland, situated in the southern part of Lublin Voivodeship (since 1999), about 90 km (56 mi) from Lublin, 247 km (153 mi) from Warsaw and 60 km (37 mi) from the border with Ukraine. In 2014, the population was 65,149.

The historical centre of Zamość was added to the UNESCO World Heritage List in 1992, following a decision of the sixteenth ordinary session of the World Heritage Committee held between 7 and 14 December 1992 in Santa Fe, New Mexico, United States. As described by UNESCO:

Zamość is a unique example of a Renaissance town in Central Europe, consistently designed and built in accordance with the Italian theories of the "ideal town," on the basis of a plan which was the result of perfect cooperation between the open-minded founder, Jan Zamoyski, and the outstanding architect, Bernardo Morando. Zamość is an outstanding example of an innovative approach to town planning, combining the functions of an urban ensemble, a residence, and a fortress in accordance with a consistently implemented Renaissance concept. The result of this is a stylistically homogeneous urban composition with a high level of architectural and landscape values. A real asset of this great construction was its creative enhancement with local artistic architectural achievements.^[1]

Zamość is about 20 kilometres (12 miles) from the Roztocze National Park

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History

Zamość was founded in 1580 by the Chancellor and Hetman (head of the army of the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth), Jan Zamoyski, on the trade route linking western and northern Europe with the Black Sea.^[2] Modelled on Italian trading cities, and built during the late-renaissance period by the Paduan architect Bernardo Morando, Zamość remains a perfect example of a Renaissance town of the late 16th century. It retains its original street layout, fortifications (Zamość Fortress) and a large number of original buildings blending Italian and central European architectural traditions.



Zamość in 1617

In the 17th century the city thrived during its most extensive and fastest period of development. It attracted not only Poles but also other nationalities. The city, however, faced numerous invasions, including a Cossack siege led by Bohdan Khmelnytsky, the leader of the uprising against the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth (1648–1654)

(which resulted in the creation of a Cossack state), and another siege during the Swedish Deluge in 1656. The Swedish army, like the Cossacks, failed to capture the city. Only during the Great Northern War was Zamość occupied, by Swedish and Saxon troops.

Between 1772 and 1809, the city was annexed into the Austrian Empire's Crown Province of Galicia. In 1809 the city was incorporated to the Napoleonic Duchy of Warsaw. After the fall of Napoleon, the Congress of Vienna in 1815, incorporated Zamość into the Kingdom of Poland, also called Congress Poland, which was controlled by the Russian Empire. The city played a big role during the November Uprising in 1830–1831 and surrendered as the last Polish resistance point. The fortress was demolished in 1866, allowing the rapid growth of the city beyond its original limits.

World War II

The city was overrun by the Germans during the invasion of Poland at the outbreak of World War II; the local garrison, the Polish infantry regiment of Podpułkownik Stanisław Gumowski, was defeated.^[3] On September 27, 1939 Nazi Germany signed a border treaty with the Soviet Union who had invaded Poland from the east, and, consequently, on September 28, 1939, Zamość was handed over to the Red Army – for about a week. The Soviets left town on October 5, 1939 along with some 5,000 Jews after another demarcation line adjustment. The Germans returned to the city on October 8, 1939^[3] and shortly afterwards, mass arrests of prominent citizens began. This was as part of the secret A-B Action, the deliberate extermination of the Polish intelligentsia.



Coordinates: 50°43′14″N 23°15′31″E﻿ / ﻿50.72056°N 23.25833°E﻿ / 50.72056; 23.25833

| Country | Poland |
|--|--|
| Voivodeship | Lublin |
| Powiat | City County |
| Gmina | Zamość |
| Established | 1580 |
| Town rights | 1580 |
| Government | |
| • Mayor | Andrzej Wnuk |
| Area | |
| • City | 30.48 km ² (11.77 sq mi) |
| Elevation | 212 m (696 ft) |
| Population (2014) | |
| • City | 65,149 |
| • Density | 2,100/km ² (5,500/sq mi) |
| • Metro | 140 274 |
| Time zone | CET (UTC+1) |
| • Summer (DST) | CEST (UTC+2) |
| Postal code | 22–400 to 22–410 |
| Area code(s) | (+48) 084 |
| Car plates | LZ |
| Website | http://www.zamosc.pl |

Old City of Zamość

UNESCO World Heritage site

The Nazis created an execution site in the Zamość Rotunda.^[3] More than 8,000 people were massacred there, including displaced residents of the region and, later, Soviet prisoners of war captured during Operation Barbarossa^[3]



7th Bastion of the Fortress – The only fully preserved bastion

In 1942, Zamość County, due to its fertile black soil, was chosen for further German colonization in the General Government as part of Generalplan Ost, with the new name of Himmlerstadt, after Heinrich Himmler.^[4] The name was later changed to Pflugstadt (Plow City), to symbolise the German "plow" that was to

"plow the East"^[5] Both names weren't introduced.

Local people resisted the German occupiers with great determination; they escaped into forests, organised self-defence, helped people who were expelled, and bribed kidnapped children out of German hands (see Zamość Uprising).^[6] The Nazis found it difficult to find many families suitable for settlement in the area, and those who did settle often fled in fear, because the former Polish residents would burn down houses or kill their inhabitants.^[7]

After World War II, Zamość started a period of development. In the 1970s and 1980s the population grew rapidly (from 39,100 in 1975 to 68,800 in 2003), as the city started to gain significant profits from the old trade routes linking Germany with Ukraine and the ports on the Black Sea. During the years 1975–1998 Zamość was the capital of Zamość Voivodeship.

Jewish Community

Zamość was an important centre of Chasidic Judaism. The Qahal of Zamość was founded in 1588 when Jan Zamoyski agreed to Jewish settlement in the city. The first Jewish settlers were mainly Sephardi Jews coming from Italy, Spain, Portugal and Turkey. In the 17th century, Ashkenazi Jews also settled in the city and soon became the majority of the Jewish population. The settlement rights given by Jan Zamoyski were re-confirmed in 1684 by Marcin Zamoyski, the fourth Ordynat of Zamość estate.



Synagogue in Zamość

At the turn of the 18th and 19th centuries, the Jewish inhabitants were influenced by the Jewish Enlightenment, or Haskalah. The late nineteenth century saw the spread of Hasidic Judaism. In Zamość there was a Jewish synagogue, two houses of worship, a ritual bathhouse, a slaughterhouse and a hospital. The best preserved remnant of the Jewish community is the now restored Zamość Synagogue. Zamość was also home to many prominent Jews, including poet Solomon Ettinger (1799–1855) and writer Isaac Leib Peretz. In 1827, 2,874 Jews lived in the city. In 1900, the Jewish population was 7,034.^[8] The Jewish population grew to 9,383 (49.3% of the total population) in 1921 and were significant landowners within the city

Before World War II, more than 12,500 Jews lived in Zamość; 43 percent of the population of 28,100.^{[3][9]} The city was handed over to the Germans by the

Soviet Union on October 8, 1939 and soon after the Nazi occupiers instituted the Judenrat, through which to control the Jews, and in December 1939 created an open ghetto in Nowa Osada neighbourhood.^[3]

Jews deported from the Warthegau were moved to Zamość^[9] and in April 1941 the ghetto was moved to the New Town and 7,000 Jews were ordered to relocate there. The ghetto was not enclosed and many Jews escaped to the Soviet Union. It was liquidated before the end of November 1942,^[3] deportations had begun in April, with some 3,000 Jews sent to the Bełżec extermination camp in a Holocaust



Main Square – Armenian tenements

| | |
|--------------------|---------------------|
| Criteria | Cultural: iv |
| Reference | 564 |
| Inscription | 1992 (16th Session) |
| Area | 75.0391 ha |
| Buffer zone | 214.916 ha |

train consisting of 30 cattle cars.^[9] In October, the Nazis shot 500 Jews in the streets and deported 4,000 Jewish prisoners via the Izbica Ghetto transfer point to Bełżec for gassing. They were transported without any food or water. Although the distance was relatively short, the transports would take several days, and many died *en route*.^[9]

Architecture

Most historic buildings are located in the Old Town, whose main distinguishing features have been retained. It includes the regular Great Market Square (*Rynek Wielki*) of 100 x 100 metres with the splendid Town Hall (*Ratusz*) and the so-called "Armenian houses", as well as fragments of the original fortress and fortifications, including those of the Russian occupation in the 19th century.^[10] (The destroyed sections of fortifications have been largely rebuilt to restore the city's appearance.) it is called the new Padua.

Jan Zamoyski commissioned the Italian (from Padua) architect Bernardo Morando to design the city, based upon the anthropomorphic concept. Its "head" was to be the Zamoyski Palace, "backbone" Grodzka Street, crossing the Great Market Square from east to west, in the direction of the palace, and with the "arms" embodied by 10 streets intersecting the main streets: Solna Street (north of the Great Market Square) and Bernardo Morando Street (south of the Great Market Square). In these streets, the other squares were placed: Salt Square (*Rynek Solny*) and Water Square (*Rynek Wodny*), functioning as the "internal organs" of the city whereas the bastions are the "hands and legs" for self-defence.^[10]

The most prominent building is the Town Hall, built at the turn of the 16th and 17th centuries, following Bernardo Morando's design. In 1639–1651, Jan Jaroszewicz and Jan Wolff redesigned the structure. They enlarged the edifice and added three storeys with a high parapet. The façades were built in accordance with Mannerist proportions, regular divisions and excessive architectural décor. The 18th century witnessed the construction of a guardroom and a fan-shaped double stairway, built in front of the building. In 1770 a slender dome with a lantern was added to the top of the tower.^[11]



Panorama of the Great Market

The Town Hall stands on the north side of the Great Market Square, regarded as one of the most beautiful 16th-century squares in Europe. It is surrounded by a complex of arcaded houses built by the richest Zamość merchants. It is a square, measuring exactly 100 metres in both width and length, crossed by the two main axes of the old town. The 600-metre longitudinal axis goes east-west: from Bastion No. 7 to the Zamoyski Palace. The 400-metre crosswise axis goes north-south, linking the Great Market Square with the two smaller market squares: Solny and Wodny.^[11]

The red "Under the Angel" House at 26 Ormiańska street (Armenian street) was built in the early 1630s by a rich Armenian merchant, Gabriel Bartoszewicz. It is embellished with a carved figure of the founder's saint patron, the Archangel Gabriel holding a lily. The walls of the second floor are decorated with lions and a dragon, illustrating that the lions should protect the house against the evil embodied by the dragon. The house is the seat of the Zamość Museum.^[11]



The Morando House – The Great Market Square

The brightly coloured houses are vital to the square's character. The yellow "Under The Madonna" House at 22 Ormiańska street (Armenian Street) features the Madonna with the baby Jesus; showing the Madonna standing on a dragon. Built by a Lwów merchant, Sołtan Sachwelowicz, in the 17th century, the house has been refurbished recently to expose its façade. A high parapet has

been reconstructed on the basis of old photographs. At present the house is the venue of the Bernardo Morando Fine Arts State Secondary School.^[11]

The "Under St. Casimir" House was erected in the 17th century and was owned alternately by Polish chemists and Armenian merchants. The façade of the house is embellished with a figure of St. Casimir, the saint patron of the new owner – Kazimierz Lubecki.^[11]

Built at the beginning of the 17th century, the green Wilczek House at 30 Ormiańska Street (Armenian Street) displays a Baroque decor, including a relief featuring St. John the Baptist and St. Thomas the Apostle with three spears. The house was remodelled in 1665–1674 by Jan Wilczek, a town councillor.^[11]

The blue "Under The Married Couple" House, also known as the "Sapphire" House, at 24 Ormiańska street (Armenian Street) was built in the second quarter of the 17th century by an Armenian merchant, Torosz. The façade includes a geometrical and plant frieze whereas the parapet is decorated with grotesque figures of a married couple.^[11]

The Link House at 5 Rynek Wielki street (Great Market Street) was erected at the end of the 17th century with all the features of the Baroque style. A Polish architect Jan Michał Link decorated the façade of the house with fluted Ionic columns. The tops of the windows were embellished with the carved busts of two mythological warriors: Minerva wearing a basinet and Hercules dressed in lion skins. Under the windows there is a frieze featuring laurel and palm branches – symbols of glory and victory. The pilasters include wall-trophies – weapons and armours.^[11]



The Link House – The Great Market Square

Called also the "Chemist's House", the Piechowicz House maintains a 350-year-old tradition. Namely the building, which was built by Szymon Piechowicz from Turobin, a chemist and a professor of medicine at the Zamość Academy, still houses a pharmacy. The shop is fitted with a set of 19th-century dark, oak cabinets.^[11]

Constructed by Bernardo Morando for an Italian merchant in the 1590s, also called the Telanowski house, the Zamoyski house belonged to Jan Zamoyski (1599–1657). The house has four arcades, a frieze placed under the windows and a parapet. It was supposed to be a model for other houses located on the square.^[11]



Saint Anne's Church

The construction of the Second Morando Tenement House started around 1590. It was designed by Bernardo Morando who placed Italian-style regular four-window façade with arcades. The windows are ornamented by a frieze with rosettes. Another frieze is situated on the side wall, showing a combination of rectangles and ovals.^[11]

The Abrek House was built for a professor of the Zamość Academy, Stanisław Rosiński. In 1636 the house was bought by another professor of the Zamość Academy, Andrzej Abrek who turned it into a splendid edifice with an arcaded portal, triangular top and three stone doors in the hallway.^[11]

Built at the end of the 16th century, the Szczebrzeszyn House belonged to the town of Szczebrzeszyn. Its function was to keep Szczebrzeszyn's treasures and assets safely within the protection of Zamość fortress. The house has four windows, arcades and a richly ornamented finial in the form of a cartouche, which reputedly enclosed Szczebrzeszyn's coat of arms.^[11]

Built, the Turobin House was built in the 1600s in line with Bernardo Morando's design for the town of Turobin which used to be part of Zamość Entail. It is embellished with many Renaissance decorations based on Italian models taken from Sebastian Serlia's books. Its façade has a frieze featuring a system of geometrical figures.^[11]



Saint Catherine Church

The Cathedral (a former collegiate church until 1992) was founded by Jan Zamoyski and dedicated to the Lord's Resurrection and St. Thomas the Apostle. It was built in 1587–1598 by Bernardo Morando. It is 45 metres long and 30 metres wide; the Cathedral constitutes one of the most impressive sacral buildings in Poland. Full of numerous side chapels, thin pillars and a fine vaulted presbytery, it prides itself in original interior decor and rich Renaissance decorations, an 18th-century Rococo tabernacle and many paintings of Italian and Polish painters. In the church's vault, there are crypts with the ashes of 16 Zamość entailers and those of their families.^[11]



Franciscan Church in the 1880s.

Built in the Baroque style in the second half of the 18th century, the Cathedral Bell Tower is a separate and prominent structure. It was erected to Jerzy de Kawe's design. The passageway is decorated with plaques commemorating the martyrdom of the inhabitants of Zamość Region during World War II. In the bell tower there are three historic bells: "Jan" – the biggest and the oldest one, named after its benefactor Jan "Sobiepan" Zamoyski, "Tomasz" founded by Tomasz Józef Zamoyski in 1721 and "Wawrzyniec" founded by Wawrzyniec Sikorski in 1715.^[11]

The Redemptorists' Church of St. Nicholas is the former Orthodox church built in 1618–1631. The project was drafted by Jan Jaroszewicz whereas the decorations were designed by Jan Wolff. The domed temple had a defensive purpose. In the 1690s a 38-metre-tall (125 ft) tower with a Baroque dome was added. The building has features typical of Moldavian Orthodox churches and Latin architecture.^[11]

Built in the 1680s in the Baroque style in line with J. M. Link's design, St. Catherine's Church was first dedicated to St. Peter of Alcantara but in the 1920s it became an academic church dedicated to St. Catherine. During World War II, "The Prussian Tribute", the famous Polish painting by Jan Matejko, was transferred secretly from Kraków and hidden in the vault of the church to protect it from the Nazis.^[11]

Tomasz Zamoyski, the second entailer, and his wife Katarzyna built The Franciscan Church Dedicated to The Annunciation in the Baroque style. The biggest temple in Zamość (56 metres long and 29 metres wide), it was regarded as one of the most prominent 17th-century churches in Poland. It was embellished with a very rich décor by Jan Michał Link. In 1784 the Austrians closed down the Franciscan Order and as a result the church lost its sacral function for many years, housing a cinema and secondary school. In 1993 the building was restored as a church again.^[11]

Education



The Courtyard of the former Academy

Zamość prides itself in the long history of educational services. The Zamojski Academy (1594–1784) was an academy founded in 1594 by Polish Crown Chancellor Jan Zamoyski. It was the third institution of higher education to be founded in the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth

The Academy was an institution midway between a secondary school and an institution of higher learning that bestowed doctorates of philosophy and law. It was known for the high quality of education that it provided, which however did not extend beyond the ideals of "nobles'" liberty^[12]

After Zamoyski's death, it slowly lost its importance, and in 1784 it was downgraded to a lyceum. The present-day I Liceum Ogólnokształcące im. Jana Zamoyskiego is one of several secondary schools in Zamość.

In modern Zamość there are 9 secondary schools: 7 public (numbered from 1 to 7), one Catholic and one Social school. In addition, there are 10 primary schools: 8 public (numbered from 2 – 4 and from 6–10) as well as a Catholic and a Social primary school.

High schools

- I Liceum Ogólnokształcące im. Jana Zamoyskiego
- II Liceum Ogólnokształcące im. M. Konopnickiej
- III Liceum Ogólnokształcące im. K. C. Norwida
- IV Liceum Ogólnokształcące im. Armi Krajowej

Colleges

- Wyższa Szkoła Humanistyczno-Ekonomiczna im. Jana Zamoyskiego
- Wyższa Szkoła Zarządzania i Administracji
- Państwowa Wyższa Szkoła Zawodowa w Zamościu
- Zespół Kolegiów Nauczycielskich w Zamościu
- University of Life Sciences in Lublin – faculty in Zamość



The Present look of the former Academy

Economy

The city is located on the broad gauge railway line linking the former Soviet Union with Upper Silesian coal and sulphur mines as well as less than 60 kilometres (37 miles) from the border crossings to Ukraine. Zamość is also located on a standard gauge rail line, although it is not electrified. The economy of the city is based on services which is why it is dominated by numerous small and medium-sized enterprises. However, there are some large production plants, mainly food factories and companies, that reflect the regional dominance of agriculture. These include: the Zamojskie Wheat Company (Zamojskie Zakłady Zbożowe), the Animex fodder company, the Mors frozen food producer, and a daughter company of the Dairy in Krasnystaw.

The city is also a centre of expertise for agriculture and a market for various agricultural products. In addition, the other companies include: a daughter company of the Black Red White furniture company (former Zamojskie Furniture Company), the Spomasz Zamość SA industrial and metal hardware producer, the SIPMOT agricultural machinery producer (a branch of the SIPMA Group from Lublin and a branch of Stalprodukt (former Metalplast) – producer of metal hardware and equipment from Bochnia, listed on the Warsaw Stock Exchange.

Culture

The Old Town and the remnants of the old Zamość Fortress constitute an urban complex inscribed on the [UNESCO World Heritage Site](#). Zamość hosts the following cultural events: concerts of music performed by the Karol Namysłowski Symphonic Orchestra in Zamość and by Polish artists representing different kinds of music, Zamość Days of Music (Zamojskie Dni Muzyki) and International Meetings of Jazz Singers (Międzynarodowe Spotkania Wokalistów Jazzowych), which is a tribute to [Mieczysław Kosz](#), a great blind jazz player and composer who used to combine his jazz music with the Polish folk.

Jazz na Kresach is a very popular annual music festival that dates back to 1982 and has been held since. The festival is organised in Zamość Old Town by the Zamość Jazz Club to commemorate [Mieczysław Kosz](#)

The Zamość Festival of Mark Grechuta aims at commemorating his works. He was a composer, singer and poet. The festival has already taken place 3 times: 7–8 September 2007, 6–7 September 2008, 4–6 September 2009. The laureates of the competition and various well-known musicians sang at this festival. The festival is held in Zamość Great Market.

In addition, there are the open-air performances of the Zamość Summer Theatre (Zamojskie Lato Teatralne) and the annual "EUROFOLK" International Folk Festival. There are the Summer Film Academy and the "SACROFILM" International Religious Film Days.



The Centre of Film Culture "Stylowy" in Zamość ("Stylowy" cinema)

Geography

Climate

The Köppen Climate Classification subtype for this climate is [Dfb](#)". (Warm Summer Continental Climate)^[13]

| Climate data for Zamość, Poland | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|---------|----------|----------|----------|------------|
| Month | Jan | Feb | Mar | Apr | May | Jun | Jul | Aug | Sep | Oct | Nov | Dec | Year |
| Average high °C (°F) | −1 (31) | 0 (32) | 6 (43) | 12 (53) | 18 (64) | 21 (69) | 22 (71) | 22 (71) | 18 (64) | 12 (53) | 5 (41) | 1 (34) | 11 (52) |
| Average low °C (°F) | −6 (22) | −6 (22) | −1 (30) | 3 (37) | 7 (45) | 11 (51) | 12 (54) | 12 (53) | 8 (47) | 4 (39) | 0 (32) | −3 (26) | 3 (38) |
| Average precipitation mm (inches) | 28 (1.1) | 28 (1.1) | 30 (1.2) | 41 (1.6) | 64 (2.5) | 79 (3.1) | 79 (3.1) | 71 (2.8) | 50 (2) | 36 (1.4) | 41 (1.6) | 36 (1.4) | 589 (23.2) |
| Source: Weatherbase ^[14] | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Sports

Zamość is home to a soccer team [Hetman Zamość](#).

Notable people born in Zamość

- [Tauba Biterman](#) (1918 –) – is a Holocaust survivor that dedicated her adult life to teaching and sharing memories of the Holocaust.
- [Joseph Epstein](#) (1911–1944) – also known as Colonel Gilles, was a Polish-born Jewish communist activist and a French Resistance leader during World War II.
- [Solomon Ettinger](#) (1802–1856) – was a 19th-century Yiddish- and Hebrew-language playwright, poet and writer of songs and fables.
- [Marek Grechuta](#) (1945–2006) – was a Polish singer songwriter, composer, and lyricist.
- [Anna Jakubczak](#) (1973 –) – is a Polish middle distance runner who specializes in the 1500 metres.

- Irene Lieblich (1923–2008) – was a Polish-born artist and Holocaust survivor noted for illustrating the books of Nobel laureate Isaac Bashevis Singer and for her paintings highlighting Jewish life and culture.
- Rosa Luxemburg (1871–1919) – was a Marxist theorist, philosopher, economist and activist of Polish Jewish descent who became a naturalized German citizen.
- Adam Niklewicz (1957 –) – is an American sculptor and illustrator
- Zbigniew Nowosadzki (1957 –) – is a prominent Polish painter
- Isaac Leib Peretz (1852–1915) – was a Yiddish language author and playwright.
- Mateusz Prus – is a professional footballer who currently plays for Roda JC in the Dutch Eredivisie.
- Leopold Skulski (1878–1940) – was Prime Minister of Poland from 1919 to 1920.
- Mordechai Strigler (1921–1998) – was a prominent Yiddish writer.
- Przemysław Tytoń (1987 –) – is a Polish goalkeeper who plays for PSV Eindhoven in the Dutch Eredivisie.
- Gryzelda Konstancja Zamoyska (1623–1672) – was the wife of Jeremi Wiśniowiecki and the mother of Polish King Michael Korybut Wiśniowiecki (Michael I).
- Jan "Sobiepan" Zamoyski (1627–1665) – was the 3rd Ordynat of the Zamość Ordynacja estates.
- Aleksander Zederbaum (1816–1893) – was a Polish-Russian Jewish journalist, founder and editor of Ha-Melitz, and other periodicals published in Russian and Yiddish.



Rosa Luxemburg



I. L. Peretz

Notable people connected with Zamość

- Szymon Szymonowicz (1558–1629) – was a Polish humanist, poet associated with Grand Hetman and Royal Chancellor Jan Zamoyski, with whom in 1593–1605 he organized the Zamojski Academy.
- Bernardo Morando (ca. 1540–1600) – was an Italian architect, author of a new town of Zamość, mayor of Zamość.
- Stanisław Staszic (1755–1826) – was a Polish priest, philosopher, statesman, geologist, scholar, poet and writer, a leader of the Polish Enlightenment. He was a tutor for the children of Andrzej Zamoyski, the 10th Ordynat of the Zamość Ordynacja properties.^[15]
- Bolesław Leśmian (1877–1937) – was a Polish poet, artist and member of the Polish Academy of Literature, one of the most influential poets of the early 20th century in Poland. He lived and worked as a lawyer (notary) in Zamość.
- Rabbi Jacob ben Wolf Kranz – was a famous rabbi known for his instructive lessons based on Jewish tradition.
- Walerian Łukasiński (1786–1868) – was a Polish officer and political activist, sentenced by Russian Imperial authorities to 14 years' imprisonment, he was never released and died after 46 years. He spent 7 years in the carist prison in Zamość.

Literature

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International relations

Twin towns — sister cities

Zamość is twinned with OWHC cities as well as:^[16]

- | | |
|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <u>Schwäbisch Hall</u>, Germany (<i>since 1989</i>)^[16]^[17] ▪ <u>Zhovkva</u>, Ukraine (<i>since 1991</i>)^[16] ▪ <u>Loughborough</u>, United Kingdom (<i>since 1998</i>)^[16] ▪ <u>Bardejov</u>, Slovakia (<i>since 2003</i>)^[16] | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <u>Lutsk</u>, Ukraine (<i>since 2005</i>)^[16] ▪ <u>Sighișoara</u>, Romania (<i>since 2007</i>)^[16] ▪ <u>Weimar</u>, Germany (<i>since 2012</i>)^[16] ▪ <u>Fountain Hills</u>, Arizona, United States of America (<i>since 2014</i>)^[16] |
|---|---|

Friendship agreements

-  [Cassino, Italy](#)
-  [Sumy, Ukraine](#)

See also

- [Zamojski Academy](#)
- [Seven Wonders of Poland](#)
- [Zamość Synagogue](#)
- [Zamość Fortress](#)
- [Apteka Rektorska, Renaissance Rector's Pharmacy](#) located at the Main Square 2 in the Old town, the oldest pharmacy in Poland operating continuously since 1609
- [Zamość railway station](#)

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