

In the Zelvensky district there are 27 (32 objects) of monuments of historical and cultural heritage, including: 7 monuments of architecture, 6 historical monuments, 14 monuments of archeology.

Architectural monuments

The Church of Transfiguration

Location: Derechin agro-town

Geographical coordinates: 53.2391; 24.923156

The Church of Transfiguration stands on the level ground. It is built in Byzantine style with five wooden domes. The middle part of the temple, with two side doors, represents the right quadrangle with four columns, on which the middle dome with eight windows is approved. In the antechurch there is a baptistery, from there you can also get to the upper choir and bell tower. But the uniqueness of the church is not in the size of the building and the peculiar architecture, but in the wall skilful mural. The altar and the dome of the temple are decorated with fragments from the bible and communities of Saints.

It is built from bricks in the center of the village on the border of the XVIII-XIX century. The church square is surrounded by a fence of the coursed rubble with a gate into three arches similar to the keel. There is an architectural monument of baroque classicism with elements of a retrospective Russian style.



St. Archangel Michael's Church

Location: Synkovichi village

Geographical coordinates: 53.0723;25.0925



The fortified church is a unique architectural monument of the 16th century, which is a synthesis of Byzantine-Russian and Gothic architecture and is one of the earliest examples of the organization of the interior space in the Orthodox architecture. The church did not have a dome over the omphalos, which is a reflection of the impact of Gothic architecture, as a result of which for the first time on the territory of modern Belarus there were cross-covered churches (or stavropistegos).

The temple is four-pillar with three conical semicircular apses. At the corners are 4 towers, from the west to the temple adjoins the porch; wooden choirs above the entrance are not preserved. The western towers are multifaceted, the eastern ones are half semicircular, and the higher ones are cylindrical. At the level and above the cornice towers have loopholes of different shapes. Twisted staircases inside the towers lead to the attic, where in the completion of the walls there is a battle gallery, which consists of 2 types of loopholes alternating between each other. The walls of the church are erected in the technique of Gothic masonry (brick with dimensions 26-27cm x 13-13.5cm x 7 cm) on a calc-sand mortar. The windows are arched, decorated with figured bricks.

Initially, the church had a high gable roof, lathplated (shingles). Only in the document for 1760, when describing the church, it speaks of a "dome with an iron cross". In the XVIII century in the center of the roof towered a wooden tower, which imitated the dome completion. In 1841, in the years 1880-1881 repairs were carried out, which did not make any significant changes to the architectonics of the church, in the 60s of XIX century – was restored by architect Trubnikov. In the years 1888-1989 around the church erected fencing, in 1891 – a two-tiered tetrahedral belfry, completed by a hipped roof.

In 1926-1934, the St. Michael's Church was the center of the neouniat observance in Synkovichi, which numbered up to 2,000 people and was the largest among the observances organized by the Jesuit mission in Albertine (Slonim). After the Second World War, the temple was used as a warehouse. In the years 1988-1990 the church was handed over to believers, in 2012-2013 in the interior, an oil paint was removed for reconstruction. Particularly revered is the miraculous icon of "the Most Holy Mother of God". The church is an architectural monument presented by the Republic of Belarus for inclusion in the preliminary list of UNESCO World Heritage sites.

Catholic Church of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary

Location: Derechin agro-town

Geographical coordinates: 53. 145635, 24. 552458



The single walled three-aisled temple of the symmetrical volumetric composition is made of red bricks. The church is distinguished by its architectural restraint, grandeur and unusualness. The tower with a pointed spire is the central axis of the facade.

At the corners of the stepped gable there are small clogheads. The entrance portal is decorated with a pointed arch. Above it is a flower window. The walls of the church are fortified by buttresses, cut by lancet window areas with laced trellis work and colored stained-glass windows. The Church of the Assumption of the Virgin Mary was built in 1913 in the north-eastern part of the village.

Catholic Church of Blessed Trinity

Location: Zelva town, 50 years of AULYCL Street

Geographical coordinates: 53. 9054;24.482384



This church is built according to the project of Józef Pius Dekonski in 1913 in the Neo-Gothic style. It is consecrated under the title of the Virgin Mary of the Immaculate Conception. During the Second World War, the church was called the Holy Trinity Church. This name entrenched oneself in the parafia. The third walled, two-tower temple, introduced in 2009 into the List of historical and cultural heritage of Belarus, is an architectural monument of the Neo-Romanesque

style. It is built of bricks. Along the frontal facade is an open gallery with semicircular and lancet arches, giving the building a resemblance to medieval religious buildings. The decor is restrained and strict, which brings it near to medieval prototypes. The entrance is represented by a gallery of arches. Such a compositional reception is original and does not occur in any of the temples of Belarus of that time.

Catholic church of St. Georgen

Location: Kremenitsa village

Geographical coordinates: 53.215092; 24.68084

The monument of Renaissance architecture is a one-aisled, towerless temple. Rectangular in terms of volume with a semicircular apse is covered with a common gable roof. The main facade is completed by crow steps, whose tympan is dissected by flat pilasters and trimmed with arcading niches. At the end of the XVIII century a low vestibule was built in the style of classicism. The walls are fortified with powerful pylons-buttresses, between which on the side facades are high arched window areas.

The hall is covered with a gothic nerve vault. The two-level central and two side altars are solved in the Baroque style. The pulpit of the first half of the XVII century is preserved. The main attraction of the interior is the marble sculptural grave of the founders of the church of Nikolai Volsky and his wife Barbara, which

was executed after 1623 in the Renaissance style: in the arched niche there are high relief images of kneeling Nicholas in suit of armour and Barbara in the guise of a monk and carved sanctuary of the first half of the XVII century, icons mid XVIII - early XIX century.

In the second half of the XVIII century was erected a freestanding four-story stone bell-tower. In the nineteenth century was built the fence surrounding the church was made of quarry stone with the gate-bell tower.



Catholic church of St. Michael

Location: Lukonitsa village

Geographical coordinates: 53. 103879; 25. 2125

This is a monument of late Baroque architecture. It was built in 1782 in the northeastern part of Lukonitsa village from red bricks. It is one-aisled with a 5-faceted apse and sacristies from the north. The main facade is completed by a large multitiered pediment, which is decorated with a powerful cornice, twin pilasters with column caps of the Corinthian warrant. The planes of the walls are cut by small semicircular windows, the entrance portal is arched. The apse end with flat pilasters in the corners is completed with an attic; it was built in the early 20th century. Next to the church is a three-tiered bell tower with a dome top. The lower and upper tiers are decorated with flat pilasters in the corners, completed with cornices. The roof is hipped, non-rectilinear outlines. Inside it is covered with intersecting vault, in the narthex on the 3-decks arcading and the intersecting vaults there are choirs. In the thickness of the walls of the main facade and sacristy there



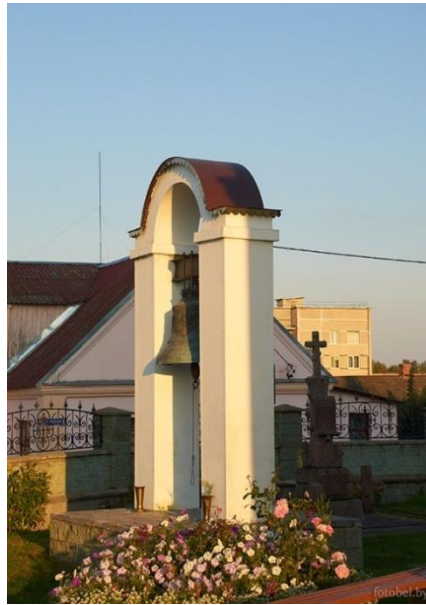
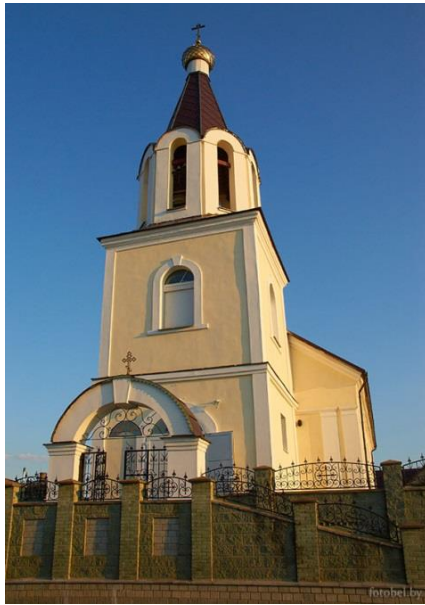
are spiral stairs to the choir and pulpit. Ornamentally and sculptural accents of the interior are the high altar and 2 altars of repose.

Holy Trinity Church

Location: Zelva town, Sovetskaya Street, 8

Geographical coordinates: 53.14767057; 24.81364265

This is an architectural monument with elements of architecture of Russian Revival style. According to written references, a temple was built in 1815 as an Eastern Catholic Church, designed by the architect Alexander Gradetsky, on the foundation of an ancient wooden Orthodox church dating from one source in 1434, according to another 1443 year. And only in 1904-1909 years it was rebuilt by the works of the priest Joseph Jankowski at the expense of the government synod and the altrages of the churchgoer, according to the project of the architect Plotnikov, then the bell-tower was completed, and in 1910 it was again consecrated as Orthodox by the ruling bishop Michael. The church is one-aisled, with a rectangular in terms of main volume, with a square bell tower and a semicircular apse. The roof is gable. Under it on the perimeter is the cornice. Window areas are rectangular. The bell tower is low, two-tiered, with half-curtained windows and a tent roof over which a small dome on a round drum rises. The internal layout is almost completely changed. Above the entrance there are choirs with a wooden fence, decorated with carved geometric patterns. The altar part is marked with 2 corbels-pylons in the form of porticoes on 3 columns.



Historical monuments

The bed of honour, 1944

Location: Zelva town, Bulak Street,

Geographical coordinates: 53.1501463; 24.8029785



There were buried 8 people, who died in 1941 in battles against the Nazi aggressors.

The bed of honour, 1941-1944

Location: Alexici village

Geographical coordinates:



There were buried 400 soldiers who died in the battles against the Nazi aggressors in 1941-1944. Among the buried soldiers were soldiers of the 120th division of Guards and 129 rifle division of the 3rd Army of the 2nd Byelorussian Front, who died in the first half of

July 1944, with the liberation of the village of Aleksichi and the surrounding settlements.

The bed of honour, 1941

Location: Alexici village

Geographical coordinates:

There were buried 171 soldiers who died in June 1941 in the battles against the Nazi aggressors. In 1955 an obelisk was put up on the grave.



The bed of honour, 1941

Location: Syunkovichi village

Geographical coordinates: 53.1230818; 25.1570497



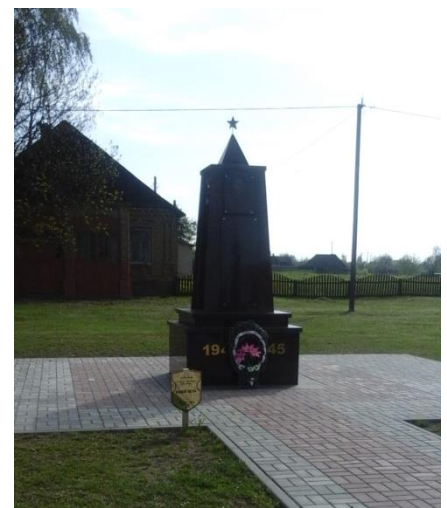
There were buried 407 soldiers who died in June-July 1941 in the battles against the Nazi aggressors.

The bed of honour, 1944

Location: Derechin, agro town

Geographic coordinates: 53.2457646; 24.9216861

There were buried 154 soldiers and partisans who died in the battles against the Nazi aggressors in 1944. Among the buried soldiers of the 129th rifle division of the 3rd Army of the 2nd Byelorussian Front, such as was Kazbek Nurzhanov – the Hero of the Soviet Union, a native of Kazakhstan.



The bed of honour, 1944

Location: Meshtovichi village

Geographical coordinates: 53.0739745; 24.7958756

There were buried 278 soldiers who died in 1941, also in 11 - 13 July 1944 in the battles against the Nazi aggressors or died of wounds in the hospital. On the grave dominates an obelisk.



Monuments of archeology

Hillfort of the early Iron Age, 6-st century B.C.E. – 5-st century C.E.

Location: Zelva town

Geographical coordinates: 53.0723.2; 024.4744.7



The hilfort is located 1.5 km south-west of the town Zelva in the forest; in the area "Gorodishche" (previously there was a farm with the same name). The site is oval, measuring 65x30 m, stretched from east to west. It is fortified from the east by a moat and ramparts, from the west by three moats

and two ramparts. On three sides (north, west, south) there is a terrace 5-10 m high.

Stone burial ground of the Middle Ages, XIV-XVII centuries

Location: Ivashkovichi village

Geographical coordinates: 53.0337.9; 024.5407.7

This is in the center of the village, to the south and southeast from the church destroyed in the 1st World War. There are graves with gravestones and stones posed by endface. Excavations were not carried out.



Ancient settlement of the period of the Middle Ages, XI-XVIII centuries

Location: Voronichi village

Geographical coordinates: 53.0921.2; 024.5411.4



This is 0,5 km to the north-west of the village on the right bank of an unnamed creek in an area of 150x100m along the north-south line. V. Shabluk discovered and first surveyed in 1981. This is implementiferous bedding of light gray

color. Red pottery ware of the 14th-15th centuries is found.

Kurgan burial ground of the early Middle Ages, XI-XIII centuries.

Location: Zelva town

Geographical coordinates: 53.0730.5; 024.4737.8

The burial ground is located 1.2 km to the south-west of the village, 0.3 km to the north-west of the hilfort "Kostelnaya Gora" on the left side of the road to the ruins of an unfinished brick factory. The embankments of hemispherical shape, diameter of 4-11 m, height of 0.5-1.8 m were preserved.



During the excavation, a funeral ritual was discovered - incineration at the level of the ancient horizon. From the funeral inventory, remains of a pottery-type pot are found.

Hilfort of the Middle Ages, XII-XV centuries

Location: Cosheli, agro-town

Geographic coordinates: 53.0214.8; 024.5323.3

This is 2 km to the west of the village, on the outskirts of the forest. It occupies a



high hill (more than 20 m). On three sides there are cleves, and with the fourth is a ditch. The shafts are absent. The site is oval, measuring 65x40 m, has a significant escarp (about 5 m) to the east. The implementiferous bedding in the eastern part is 0,6 m, in the central and western parts is very weak. Molded and pottery ceramics of the 9th-12th centuries were found. Excavations were not carried out.

Stone burial grounds of the Middle Ages, XIV-XVIII centuries

Location: Klepachi village

Geographical coordinates: 53.0327.6; 024.4344.1

Stone burial ground - 1. In the center of the village on an area of 100x30m there were about 70 graves, marked by stone pavements, horizontally laid slabs or vertically set stones. To date, all the stones have been removed and the monument is heavily destroyed by the buildings. Local residents call it the "Jewish cemetery". Excavations were not carried out.



The stone burial ground – 2. This is 1.5 km to the southeast of the village, to the right of the road to Mizherichi. There are 50 graves that are strongly overgrown with forests. On separate stones there are cruciform signs. The locals call it "Tomb of the Rut". Excavations were not carried out.

Stone burial ground of the Middle Ages, XV-XVIII centuries.

Location: Rosteveichi village

Geographical coordinates: 53.0425.5; 024.5414.5

This is 1 km of south-west of the village, in a forest on a hill. There are about 20 graves, marked by stone pavements. On separate plates there are cruciate images. In 1981 A.V. Kvetkovskaya unearthed 2 graves with



oval facing. The burials were at a depth of 1.1 m and 1.3 m. The dead lay on their backs, their heads to the west. Things have not been found.

Stone burial ground of the Middle Ages, XIII-XVI centuries.



Location: Staroe selo village

Geographical coordinates: 53.1022.4; 024.5405.5

This is 2 km west of the village, 50 m to the right of the road to Zelva, in the forest on a hill.

There are about 20 graves, marked by stone

vertical and horizontal slabs. Most of them are destroyed. Excavations were not carried out.

Stone burial ground of the Middle Ages, XIII-XVI centuries

Location: Sheiki village

Geographical coordinates: 53.24.09; 024.4846.4

This is 0,15 km south of the village, to the left of the road, behind a modern cemetery, on a hill among the fields. On the area of 70x50m along the line west-east there are more than 30 graves with tombstones (vertical and horizontal) and stone plates.



Excavations were not carried out.

Stone burial ground of the Middle Ages, XIV-XVI centuries

Location: Shulyaky village

Geographical coordinates: 53.0625.3; 025.0824.9



This is in 0.4 km to the west of the village center, behind the graves of a modern cemetery, on a hill overgrown with forest. On the area of 150x75m along the line west-east there are more than 100 graves, marked by vertical and horizontal stone tombstones,

part with stone pavements. On the individual plates there are crosswise and anthropomorphic images. Excavations were not carried out.

Stone burial ground of the Middle Ages, XIII-XV centuries

Location: Snezhnaya village

Geographical coordinates: 53.1062; 25.0008

This is for 0.8 km to the east of the village, on the slope of a hill overgrown with forests. It occupies an area of 50x100 m. On the surface stone tombstones are traced.



Excavations were not carried out.

Boundaries of the burial ground: north

side is a line 100 m long at the top of the hill; east side - a line 50 m long along the edge of the hill; the south side is a line 100 m long along the lower edge of the hill; the west side is a line 50 m long along the edge of the hill.

Kurgan grave period of the Middle Ages, XVI-XVIII centuries

Location: Pustobory village

Geographical coordinates: 53.3217.2; 025.0008.2



This is on the eastern edge of the modern cemetery. There are about 50 graves with gravestones oval or rectangular shape or with an end facing stone plates. They occupy an area of 30x20 m along the north-south line. Excavations were not carried out.

The geodesic arc of Struve, the point of Dergili

Location: Dergili village

Geographical coordinates: 53.097270; 24.761561

This is 0.3 km south of the village of Dergili. The Struve arc is a network of 265 triangulation points, which are stone cubes embedded in the ground with a rib length of



2 meters and a length is of more than 2820 kilometers. It was created to determine the parameters of the Earth, its shape and size. Named after the founder of the Russian astronomer Friedrich Georg Wilhelm Struve (Vasily Yakovlevich Struve).

** The Kurgan burial ground of the early Middle Ages period (Pustobory village) and the ancient settlements of the Early Iron Age (Boruki village) are not localized and are submitted for exclusion from the state list of historical and cultural values of the Republic of Belarus.*