

### VSELUB VILLAGE



In the village of Vselub, fragments of a manor-and-park complex of the XVIII-XX centuries, whose history is closely connected with the fate of Counts O'Rourke, were preserved.

O'Rourke - were representatives of an aristocratic noble family of Irish descent. They entered the service of the empress Elizabeth Petrovna in the 18th century. It is known that Joseph O'Rourke, the last owner of the estate, became famous in the Russian-Turkish war, and during the war with Napoleon in 1812, defeated the avant-garde

of General Mora, pursuing the French from Belovezhskaya Pushcha to Brest. The Counts of O'Rourke owned Vselub until 1939.

Catholic church of St. Casimir (1413 - 1433) is the oldest survived church in the territory of modern Belarus. Near the church in the cemetery there is a clan chapel, the tomb of O'Rourke.

The Church of St. Michael the Archangel (1838 - 1840) is also active in Vselub.

### LAKE SVITYAZ

Lake Svityaz is located 22 km south of Novogrudok. It is surrounded by an ancient dense forest and is a unique corner of Belarus.

And how not to believe the legend of his appearance, told in a poetic form by Adam Mitskiewich? Svityaz was once a mighty and beautiful city, owned by Prince Tugan. One day a messenger came from Mindovg and called for help to besieged Novogrudok. The squad left, leaving only women, children and the elderly. And at night, enemy troops came here. The besieged inhabitants of Svityaz understood that the gates of the city would soon collapse. They set fire to the house, preferring death to captivity. And suddenly they felt that the ground was running out from under your feet. On the site of the city appeared a lake, and the inhabitants turned into flowers. When the enemies touched them, they immediately died. So the inhabitants of Svityaz preferred death to captivity.

### SHCHORSY



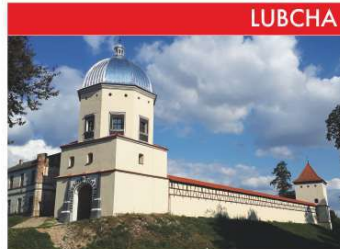
Shchorsy are known as the former possession of the Khreptovich. The subchandler of the GDL Count Iochim Litavor Chreptovich in 1770-1776 built here a stone palace on the project of Italian architects J. S a k k o and K. Spampani, which

became the center of the whole manor and park ensemble. In the estate was located the richest library, which numbered in the middle of the XX century about 20 thousand

books in different languages, ancient manuscripts, geographical maps. Archive. Here at different time famous scientists and writers worked: I. Lelevel, I. Danilovich, M. Pochobut-Adlyanitsky, A. Mitskiewich, J. Chechet, V.Syrokomlya.

In Shchorsy there is an Orthodox Dmitrievskaya church.

Lubcha Castle is one of the last monuments of traditional castle building in Belarus. Its construction began in 1581, and finished in the beginning of the XVII century. The walls of the castle were erected on the high bank of the Neman. On three sides it was surrounded by a moat width of up to 30 m, and depth up to 7-10 m. Massive three-tiered towers are similar to the towers of Mir Castle. There was a wooden palace on the castle place, and later a stone palace.



### LUBCHA

Since 1574r. Lubcha belonged to Jan Kishka, a protestant believer who founded the Protestant cathedral here. After the death of Y. Kishka, the possessions were transferred to the Radziwills. The cathedral became Calvinist, where in the first half of the XVII century, operated the largest printing house in Belarus, which published about 100 publications. In these editions, new forms of design were used, incl. engraving on copper.

Now Lubcha is an urban village, although several decades since 1939 it was the center of Lubcha district. There is a polyclinic, a precinct hospital, a cinema, industrial enterprises. Nearby there is the river Neman.

In the secondary school you can visit an interesting museum Local History Museum of Lubcha area.

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# Attractions IN NOVOGRUDOK

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### Mountain Mindaugas



According to a legend, Duke Mindaugas was buried here under the mount in accordance with a pagan rite. It is possible that here he was crowned as the King of Lithuania.

### The ruins of the castle



The castle is an ancient center of Novogrudok. For centuries the Novogrudok castle was an important outpost. It is known that at the end of 13-14 centuries the Novogrudok castle was never taken by enemy. Its defenses developed from the palisade fence to one of the mightiest seven-tower castles in Belarus. A duke's palace and an orthodox church were located on its territory. It was completely destroyed by the Swedes in 1706 during the Great Northern War.

### The Farny church



Mickiewicz was baptized here.

The revered icon of the Most Holy Theotokos is in the temple as well as the relict of 11 nuns of the order of Sisters of the Holy Family of Nazareth who were blessed by Vatican.

It was founded in 1395 by Vytautas the Great Duke.

In this Roman Catholic church in 1422 a 70-year old Jogaila, king of Poland, wedded 16-year old princess Sophia of Halshany.

In 1723 on the site where the ancient temple had stood the present building was erected.

In 1799 Adam

### Mount of Immortality



In honor of Adam Mickiewicz. Poured admirers of the poet in the years 1924-1931 on Little Castle – where started Novogrudok roundabout city.

### The Cathedral of St. Boris and Gleb



Is one of the oldest and most unique architectural monuments in Belarus. This church had status of the cathedral within the Novogrudok-Lithuania archdiocese established in 1317.

The present-day church building was built at the beginning of the 16th century on the spot where the first Novogrudok orthodox church had been built in the 12th century.

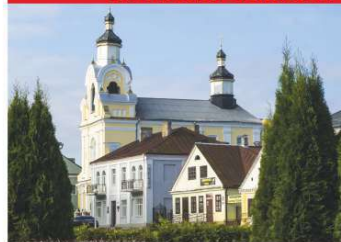
For over two centuries the temple belonged to the Uniate church. At present it is a parish church.

The building of the temple was erected in 1770; it was St. Antonius church owned by a Franciscan monastery.

After the Franciscan monastery was closed down in 1846 the temple was handed over to the Orthodox Church and named as St. Nikolas cathedral.

At present the temple is a cathedral of Novogrudok. The former monastery building is nearby which is at present the diocesan house.

### St. Nicolas cathedral



In 2007 a monument was erected to the Orthodox hermit of the 13th century, the first abbot of the Lauryshava Monastery, Saint reverend Elish of Lauryshava close to the cathedral.

### St. Michael Roman catholic church



The present-day stone building of the church was erected in 1724 on the spot where the wooden building of St. Jacek catholic church stood. St. Jacek catholic church belonged to the Dominicans monastery founded in 1624 in Novogrudok and it was burnt down in the second half of the 17th century. When traces of fire of 1751 were eliminated St. Jacek catholic church was renamed in honor of St. Michael.

Now it is the center of the Roman Catholic parish.

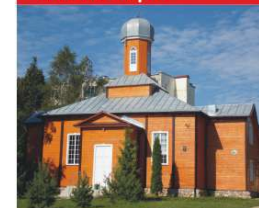
The most revered icon of Michael the Archangel is kept in the church.

### Monument to Adam Mickiewicz



In 1992 a monument to Adam Mickiewicz was erected in Novogrudok on Maly Zamok (sculptor – Valery Yanushkevich).

### The Mosque



With Vytautas' permission the Tartars settled in Novogrudok district at the end of the 14th century. At that time they built a mosque in our city.

The present-day mosque was erected in 1855.

Some time later it was closed down.

It was re-opened in May 1997 in Novogrudok during the festivities dedicated to the 600

anniversary of settlement of the Tartars in Novogrudok district.