

Sights and interesting places of Shchuchyn district.

title	coordinates	exposition	foto
<p>Triangulation point Struve Arc near the village of Lapaty</p> 	<p><u>53°33'37.6"N</u> <u>24°52'10.8"E</u></p> 	<p>In the immediate vicinity of the road is one of the triangulation points of the Struve Arc – a UNESCO World Heritage Site, which is located on the territory of 10 European countries. In 2007, a memorial sign and an information stand were installed near the point.</p> <p>Read more about Struve Arc <u>here</u>.</p>	
<p>Orthodox church of the Nativity of the Blessed Virgin Mary in the village of Muravanka</p> 	<p><u>53°41'53.1"N</u> <u>24°59'59.8"E</u></p> 	<p>One of the pearls of the temple architecture of Belarus. The church was built in 1524 and combines the features of Gothic and Renaissance architectural styles.</p> <p>Throughout its history, the temple managed to stay both Orthodox, and Uniate, and Catholic. The object is included in the preliminary list of UNESCO.</p> <p>Read more about the church <u>here</u>. <u>visit website</u></p>	 <p style="text-align: center;"><u>360°</u></p>
<p>Former palace of Princes Drucki-Lubecki in the Shchuchyn</p> 	<p><u>53°36'38.2"N</u> <u>24°44'27.3"E</u></p> 	<p>The palace began to be built at the end of the 19th century by the princes of Drucki-Lubecki who owned Shchuchyn. Construction was completed only in the 30s of the twentieth century. After the war, the garrison House of Officers was located in the palace building. In 2015, after completion of restoration work, the Palace of Creativity Children and Youth was located here, as well as a museum.</p> <p>Read more about the palace <u>here</u>. <u>visit website</u></p>	 <p style="text-align: center;"><u>360°</u></p>

**Catholic church of St. Theresa
and collegium of the order
of piarists in the Shchuchyn**



[53°36'22.8"N](#)
[24°44'25.2"E](#)



The first church in Shchuchyn was mentioned in 1436. Since 1718, monks of the Catholic piapists order appeared in the city. Here they founded a school in which many famous figures of science and culture studied.

Also, the monastery had a rich library, pharmacy and botanical garden. In 1929, a new stone temple was built, as well as the monastery building.

More information about the church and the collegium can be found [here](#).

[visit website](#)



[360°](#)

**Orthodox church of saint
Archangel Michael
in the Shchuchyn**



[53°36'22.0"N](#)
[24°44'31.5"E](#)



The church in retrospective-Russian style was built in 1865.

Near the church is the grave of Professor of the Moscow Theological Academy, Master of Theology [Dmitry Ogitsky](#), who spent the last years of his life in Shchuchyn.

Read more about the church [here](#).

[visit website](#)



[360°](#)

**Monument
Belarusian poetess
Alaiza Pashkevich (Ciotka)
in the Shchuchyn**



[53°36'24.4"N](#)
[24°44'30.2"E](#)



Alaiza Pashkevich was born in 1876 in the territory of Shchuchyn district. She stood at the origins of the movement for the Belarusian national revival.

She wrote poetry and prose, published a magazine for young people. She was the wife of Lithuanian politician [Steponas Kairys](#).

She died in 1916 before she was 40 years old.

Read more about it [here](#).



[360°](#)

Museum of Folk Crafts



[53°36'24.9"N](#)
[24°44'31.3"E](#)



The museum exposition tells about the history of the development of folk crafts in Shchuchyn district and their current state.

Here you can not only see the products of local artisans, but also try to make yourself something from traditional materials.

Learn more about the museum [here](#).



[360°](#)

Museum "Age of the USSR"



[53°36'24.9"N](#)
[24°44'31.3"E](#)



The museum is a collection of things that most recently surrounded the life of most people. Today, much has already become history, and representatives of the younger generation can only guess about the purpose of some objects.

One of the rooms is stylized as a room in a Soviet apartment.

Learn more about the museum [here](#).



[360°](#)

Museum of the History of Education



[53°36'12.2"N](#)
[24°44'14.2"E](#)



The museum exposition is located in the building of the city gymnasium, built at the beginning of the twentieth century. Here you can learn about the educational and educational traditions of our region.

Excursions are conducted by students of the gymnasium in different languages.

One of the unique exhibits is a working copy of the printing press of the Francysk Skaryna epoch.

[visit the museum website](#)



[video](#)

**MiG-19
Monument Aircraft
in the Shchuchyn**



[53°36'37.5"N](#)
[24°44'48.6"E](#)



The world's first serial supersonic MiG-19 fighter ("Farmer" according to NATO classification) was installed in Shchucyn in memory of the pilots of the fighter regiment, which was based here from 1955 to 1989. It was originally located near the palace, but in 2016 it was installed in a new place.

Read more about the aircraft [here](#).

[site about aviation past Shchuchyn](#)



[360°](#)

**MiG-25
Monument Aircraft
in the Shchuchyn**



[53°37'30.4"N](#)
[24°43'38.7"E](#)



One of the fastest fighter-interceptors in the world, the MiG-25 ("Foxbat" according to NATO classification) was installed in Shchuchyn in memory of the pilots of the reconnaissance aviation regiment, which was based here from 1945 to 1993.

In 2015, the aircraft was moved to a new place – at the entrance to the city of Shchuchyn.

Read more about the aircraft [here](#).

[site about aviation past Shchuchyn](#)



[360°](#)

**Cold War Museum
Bunker 77**



[53°34'36.8"N](#)
[24°43'28.2"E](#)



In 1977, the construction of a secret command post was completed, where, in the event of a military alert, the leadership of the military base had to be relocated. The bunker was designed for a month of battery life. After the collapse of the USSR and the departure of the military, it turned out to be unnecessary.

You have a unique chance to immerse yourself in the atmosphere of the Cold War.

Read more about the bunker [here](#).



**The former palace and park
complex of the Princes
Sviatopolk-Chetvertynsky
in the Zhaludok**



[53°36'03.3"N](#)
[24°57'27.3"E](#)



The ancestral palace of the princely family of [Sviatopolk-Chetvertynsky](#) was built in 1908. The majestic two-story building with an Art Nouveau attic is located in the center of the park. The last owner of the palace died in Auschwitz. After the war, a military unit was located here. After the military left, the palace became desolate. Now the complex has new owners. The real pearl of the palace is the preserved wooden staircase leading to the second floor. The first Belarusian horror film “Masakra” was shot in the palace.

In addition to the palace building, the complex also includes other buildings. One of them may have belonged to the [Tyzenhaus family](#) – the former owners of the Stomach. After all, it was here that the famous ornithologist [Konstantin Tyzenhaus](#) and his sister, the first first woman-writer of Lithuania [Sofia Tyzenhaus](#), were born.

[visit the palace website](#)



[360°](#)



**Catholic church of the
Assumption Virgin Mary
in the Zhaludok**



[53°36'09.3"N](#)
[24°58'32.4"E](#)



In 1853, the daughters of the last owner of the Zhaludok from the Tyzenhaus clan (Rudolf) - Germancyja, Jozefa and Elfrida financed the construction of a stone parish church in the town.

Under the altar of the temple is the tribal crypt of the Tyzenhaus, transferred from the old wooden temple.

Read more about the temple [here](#).

[visit website](#)



[360°](#)

**The former farmstead
of Ivanouski family
in the Halavichpole**



[53°43'51.6"N](#)
[24°46'14.9"E](#)



The Art Nouveau manor with Gothic elements in 1908 was built by Leonard Ivanouski. His sons left a significant mark in the history of the three peoples. The eldest son – [Jerzy Ivanowski](#) – minister and senator in interwar Poland; middle – [Vaclau Ivanousky](#) – Belarusian national figure; the youngest is [Tadas Ivanauskas](#), a well-known Lithuanian naturalist.

Read more about the estate [here](#).



**Catholic church
of Saint Anthony of Padua
in the Kamenka**



[53°33'10.5"N](#)
[24°30'29.0"E](#)



The neo-Gothic style church was built in 1908 on the site of an old wooden church, in which the future famous Polish writer, [Eliza Orzeszkowa](#), nominee for the Nobel Prize in literature, was baptized.

Read more about the temple [here](#).

[visit website](#)

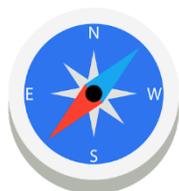


[360°](#)

**Orthodox church of the
Nativity of the Blessed Virgin
and miraculous icon
in the Rakavichy**



[53°30'43.5"N](#)
[24°50'06.0"E](#)



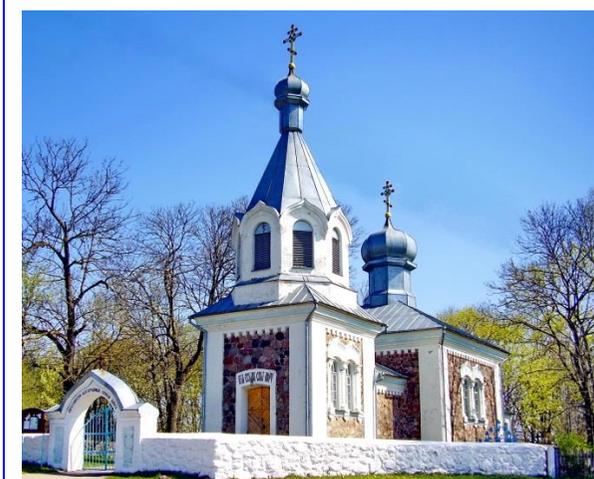
The church in retrospective-Russian style was built in 1876.

The temple has a list of the miraculous icon of the Mother of God of Rakavichy, acquired in 1748. The original in the nineteenth century was exported to Vilna and lost.

Not far from the temple, at the place where the icon was acquired, a spring scored, over which a chapel was built.

Read more about the icon [here](#).

[visit website](#)



**Catholic church Holy apostles
Peter and Paul
in the Razhanka**



[53°32'13.0"N](#)
[24°43'56.6"E](#)



The construction of the temple dates back to 1674. In 1827, the church was rebuilt by the architect Marconi. The temple became one of the first examples of retrospective Gothic on the lands of Belarus.

The main facade of the church is decorated with the family coat of arms of the magnates Pac, who owned Razhanka. The temple was badly damaged by the fire in the post-war period, but was rebuilt.

Read more about the temple [here](#).
[visit website](#)



[360°](#)

**Literary and Memorial
Museum
Alaiza Pashkevich (Ciotka)
in the Astrya**



[53°43'48.2"N](#)
[24°31'33.7"E](#)



The school, which bears the name of the famous Belarusian poetess [Alaiza Pashkevich \(Ciotka\)](#), has the only museum dedicated to her life and career.

The exposition contains many unique exhibits. In addition, a separate room is dedicated to the work of other local poets and writers.

[visit the museum website](#)



[video](#)

**Memorial complex
"Zinyaki"**



[53°46'35.9"N](#)
[24°24'53.0"E](#)



The memorial complex was created on the spot where in January 1944, more than 400 inhabitants of the village of Zinyaki were burned alive by Hitler's punishers.

The central memorial monument is a woman who holds a child in her arms. The names of innocently tortured civilians are forever inscribed on concrete slabs as a reminder of the great tragedy of World War II, which claimed the lives of thousands of our countrymen.



**Catholic church Holy Trinity
in the Ishchalna**



[53°39'54.8"N](#)
[24°52'37.3"E](#)



The Catholic community was founded in Ishchalna in 1515. The construction of the stone temple in the late Baroque style was completed in 1758. Of particular interest is the interior of the church with Rococo elements. A stone sundial made in Vilnius in the 18th century is set next to the temple.

Read more about the temple [here](#).
[visit website](#)



[360°](#)

**Museum in the house where
was born Czeslaw Niemen
in the Staryya Vasilishki**



[53°45'52.4"N](#)
[24°49'46.9"E](#)



It was in this house in 1939 that Czeslaw Juliusz Wyzdycki was born and lived until 1958 – the greatest Polish rock musician, known under the pseudonym [Czeslaw Niemen](#). Since 2010, a museum has been operating in the house that tells about the life and work of our illustrious countryman.

[listen to audio guide](#)
[visit the museum website](#)



[360°](#)

**Catholic church Holy apostles
Peter and Paul
in the Staryya Vasilishki**



[53°45'43.3"N](#)
[24°49'37.1"E](#)



The majestic neo-Gothic temple was built and consecrated in 1906. This is the largest church in Shchuchyn district. The interior of the temple is decorated with beautiful stained glass windows, figures of the holy apostles, interesting frescoes and even an artificial grotto. One of the oldest baroque organs in Belarus has survived.

Read more about the temple [here](#).
[visit website](#)



[360°](#)

Catholic church of Saint John the Baptist in the Vasilishki



[53°46'37.9"N](#)
[24°50'57.4"E](#)



The Catholic community arose here in 1659. For some time in the town there was a monastery of the Catholic Order of Dominicans. This late Baroque temple was built in 1769. For the support of the 1830 uprising, the church was closed, and the building was transferred to the Orthodox. In 1919, the church was returned to the Catholic community.

Read more about the temple [here](#).
[visit website](#)



[360°](#)

The complex of the former Chodkiewicz farmstead in the Vialikaje Mazhejkava



[53°40'57.0"N](#)
[24°56'12.0"E](#)



The estate and park complex in the style of classicism was formed in the late XVIII - early XIX century. The manor house burned down during the First World War.

To this day, farm buildings and a park have been preserved – a natural monument of national importance.

Read more about the estate [here](#).



Republican landscape reserve "Kotra"



[53°54'26.6"N](#)
[24°38'45.9"E](#)



The Kotra Republican Landscape Reserve was established in 2003 and, together with the Čepkeliai Nature Reserve, is a transboundary specially protected natural area.

On the territory of the reserve there is an equipped ecological trail. Two tourist routes have been developed.

[visit the site of the reserve](#)



The village of Bershty



[53°51'06.6"N](#)
[24°23'05.2"E](#)



The dense forests near Bershty since ancient times have been a favorite hunting ground of the great princes and kings.

The village is located on the shore of the largest lake in the Shchuchyn district, which is part of the Azyory republican landscape reserve.

Here you can not only enjoy the beauties of nature, but also see an interesting architectural monument – a wooden orthodox church built in 1816.

[visit the site of the reserve](#)



[learn more about the temple](#)

The village of Zachepichy



[53°29'42.8"N](#)
[24°59'34.9"E](#)



The village of Zachepichy is located on the picturesque bank of the Neman.

During the Second World War, the headquarters of the Shchuchyn partisan zone was located in the local forests. The exposition of the partisan dugout memorial complex tells about the history of popular resistance to the Nazi invaders.

Nearby is the Hunter's House, where you can comfortably relax, take a steam bath, play billiards, organize a bicycle excursion along the ecological trail or a boat trip along the Neman.

[visit the hunter's house website](#)



**Fishing and Hunting Lodge
"Kamenskoje"**



[53°30'15.9"N](#)
[24°31'08.6"E](#)



In the village of Shchuki, in a picturesque area, a hunting and fishing lodge is located, where everyone can spend time with benefit in the lap of nature.

In addition to extensive hunting grounds, there are comfortable guest houses, two banquet rooms, a bathhouse with a swimming pool, a small zoo and a stable for guests.

[visit website](#)



[360°](#)

Schuchyn district is included in the visa-free visit area for tourists from many countries. You can find out more about visa-free travel conditions [here](#).

[How can I get to Shchuchyn.](#)

[Where to stay for the night.](#)

We recommend visiting [our website](#) on the official website of the municipality.

If you have any questions – call: +375151427702; +375298853298

or write to us by e-mail: stur@schuchin.grodno-region.by



**Information prepared by the department tourism
and investment management of the economy
Shchuchyn district executive committee**