

Mogilev Oblast Landmarks



Mogilev, Lenin Street

Mogilev

The city was established on the bank of the Dnieper River more than seven centuries ago. If you look at the [map of Belarus](#), you will not be surprised why Mogilev has been used as a strategic location many times over its history. During the First World War the Russian Army Headquarters and the residence of Emperor Nicholas II were located there. Before the Second World War, there were plans to relocate Belarus' capital to Mogilev, because [Minsk](#) was too close to the country's western border. A testimony to that was the hasty construction of the House of Soviets in Mogilev. The building was nearly the exact replica of the Minsk-based House of [Government](#). During the Great Patriotic War Mogilev held out against the enemy for 23 days, including 16 days in complete encirclement.



Today visitors to the city are welcomed by the sculpture of a **railway station inspector** erected near the **old railway station** (1902). The air of history can be felt in the **pedestrian Lenin Street** that has been known since the 16th century under various names, like Vetryanaya Street, Bolshaya Sadovaya Street and Inzhenernaya Street. Here one can see beautiful buildings dating back to the 18th-19th centuries: the former municipal administration building, the palace of the archbishop, the gymnasium which famous students included

the First Hawaii Senate President [Nikolai Sudzilovsky](#) and a celebrated explorer of the Arctic **Otto Schmidt**... The street is divided by the **Square of Stars** featuring the world's only monument to the stargazer and the sundial consisting of 12 chairs symbolizing the Zodiac signs.



On top of the restored **Mogilev City Hall** you will see a breathtaking panorama of the city and hear the **trumpet player** who plays the fanfare three times a day and tells stories about the history of Mogilev.



200km from Minsk


Mogilev Drama Theater



The original building of the **Mogilev Drama Theater** was the **first in Belarus** to be constructed specifically for a theater company. Before that performances were staged in the palaces of wealthy landlords and in pavilions of traveling theaters. Back in the 1810s the local residents dreamt of a permanent theater, but their dream came true several decades later. The theater was **designed by architect Piotr Kamburov**. It was built from red brick in the pseudo-Russian style on the place of a 17th-century castle. The theater was solemnly

inaugurated on 25 September 1888. It boasted one of Europe's best stages in terms of sound. Among the celebrated artists who performed at the theater were opera singer **Fyodor Shalyapin**, virtuoso **Sergei Rakhmaninov**, and actress **Vera Komissarzhevskaya**. It was there that Emperor **Nicholas II** watched wartime newsreel and reviewed the troops during the **First World War** from the balcony.

 At the entrance to the theater there is a bronze statue **Lady with a Dog**, a copy of the famous sculpture by Belarusian sculptor **Vladimir Zhanov** that can be seen on the [Komarovka Market](#) in [Minsk](#).


 7 Pervomaiskaya Street, Mogilev

Cathedral of Three Saints in Mogilev



Mogilev's major Eastern Orthodox cathedral, an architectural specimen of the early 20th century, was named after **Basil the Great**, **Gregory the Theologian**, and **John Chrysostom**. The seven-dome cathedral was built in the form of a cross in the pseudo-Russian style. It has a very remarkable feature: one can enter it from three sides. During the **First World War** the cathedral was frequented by Emperor **Nicholas II**. The major halidom of the church is the replica of the **wonder-working Icon of the Mother of God of Mogilev and Bratsk**. The church

also holds the icon of Saint Nicholas with pieces of hallows, the replicas of the Belynichi and Barkolobovo icons of the Mother of God, and the image of [Saint Euphrosyne of Polotsk](#) dating back to 1910.


 7 Pervomaiskaya Street, Mogilev


St. Stanislaus Cathedral



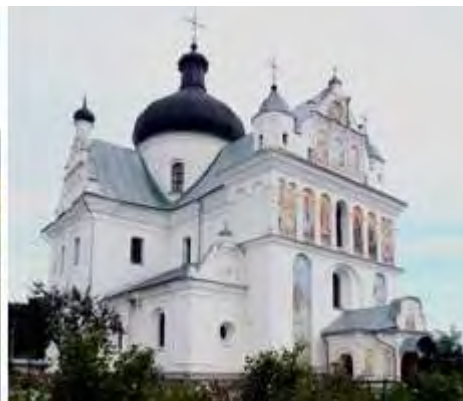
A beautiful Baroque-style **Roman Catholic Church of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary** was built in Mogilev on the site of the Carmelite monastery. A legend says that it was built from kiln bricks that were brought by the townspeople to atone for the sin of the murder of a local nobleman. After visiting the temple in 1780 **Empress Catherine II** ordered to evict the monks and to convert the church into a cathedral. At the end of the 18th century it was reconstructed in the Classicism style and received a second name in honor

of **St. Stanislaus**. The domes of the cathedral are decorated with the unique **authentic 18th-century frescoes** to the Bible stories representing one of the most complete and professional Evangelical cycles in Belarus.

 Unfortunately, the unique organ of the cathedral was destroyed. According to a legend, it was listed as No. 2 at the Vatican. Today the cathedral hosts concerts of the **International Festival of Church Music Mighty God**.

 4 Komsomolskaya Street, Mogilev

St. Nicholas Monastery




St. Nicholas Monastery is one of the few surviving buildings in the Belarusian Baroque style. The monastery, which is part of the [UNESCO World Heritage tentative list](#), includes St. Nicholas Cathedral (among the most valuable Baroque buildings in Europe), the Temple of St. Onuphrius the Great, a belfry, and living quarters. The pride of St. Nicholas Church is a beautiful four-tier **iconostasis** made by skilled Mogilev carvers in the 17th century, among whom was **Klim**

Mikhailov, a native of Shklov. He is famous for his work on the **Tsar Palace in Kolomenskoye** and on the **chambers of the Kremlin**. Similar iconostasis can be seen only in the Smolensk Cathedral of the Novodevichy Convent in Moscow.



St. Nicholas Church was often visited by the last Russian Emperor **Nicholas II**. One of the monastery novitiates was False Dmitry II.

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Residence of Archbishop Georgy Konissky



The **Palace of Archbishop Georgy Konissky**, a prominent Eastern Orthodox Church hierarchs, scholar and educator, Belarus' saint, was erected by architect **Johann Glaubitz** in 1762-1785. The ancient residence still remains one of the **landmarks of Mogilev**. Many of its elements such as niches, window cases with intricate patterns and floral motifs, give the palace Baroque-style looks. In the past there were monastic cells on both sides of the building; and the drawings on their

walls made a complete ensemble of the whole compound. The large hall on the ground floor hosted receptions. The upper tier housed personal living quarters, an office and a library of the Archbishop.



1 Konissky's Archiereisky Val, Mogilev

Vitold Belynitky-Birulya Art Museum of Mogilev



The museum of outstanding Belarusian landscape painter **Vitold Belynitky-Birulya** whose works were admired by **Ilya Repin** features a big collection of the painter's works. The artist's home that was located not far from the city did not survive to the present day. The museum, a subsidiary of the **National Art Museum of Belarus**, was opened at a **17th century estate**. Its holdings include documents, photos of the artist and his family, the artist's

personal things: the painting box, the palette, brushes, the sporting gun... The museum keeps the medal received for the famous **Winter Dream** at the exhibition in Barcelona (1911). There is also a cycle of paintings dedicated to **Pushkin places**: "Mikhailovskoye. House of Alexander Pushkin's nurse Arina Rodionovna", "Svyatogorsk Monastery. Alexander Pushkin's Tomb", "Trigoriskoye. A birch by the Sorot River" ...



Following the renovations which are currently underway, the museum will renew its collection of the artist's works and supplement them with modern interactive tools.




37 Leninskaya Street, Mogilev

Mogilev Art Museum



The **Mogilev Regional Art Museum named after Pavel Maslenikov** is not only a guardian of masterpieces of the 17th-19th centuries but also a great architectural specimen. The building of the **farmers' land bank** which once housed museums and newspaper offices was built in 1903-1914. The project harmoniously combined **modern, Neo-Russian style** and late **Classicism**. The main point of interest in the

building was an **armor-plated strong room** that kept unique valuables, many of which disappeared tracklessly during the **Great Patriotic War**: the **Cross of Euphrosyne of Polotsk** (the museum exhibits a hologram of the relic), the Pompeii gold, Alexander of Macedon's tray, paintings of European artists, hand-written books and documents, coins and icons of the 17th-19th centuries...

 The image of the museum is depicted on the Br200,000 banknote.



33 Mironova Street, Mogilev



10.00 to 18.00. Closed: Monday, Tuesday

Buinichi Field Memorial



The memorial commemorates the soldiers who defended the city against the Nazis for 23 days in **July 1941**. The heroism of the soldiers is one of the brightest pages of the **Great Patriotic War**. Mogilev is often called "the Father of Stalingrad". The memorial has a red chapel featuring memorial tablets with the names of the killed defenders. There is also the **Foucault pendulum**, a symbol of imperishable memory, at the memorial. Four alleys radiate from the chapel, with one dedicated to the first chronicler of the Mogilev defense, author of the *Alive and the Dead*

novel **Konstantin Simonov**. Nearby is an open-air exposition of military hardware.