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SITE NAME: Architectural, Residential and Cultural Complex of the Radziwill Family at Nesvizh

DATE OF INSCRIPTION: 15th July 2005

STATE PARTY: BELARUS

CRITERIA: C (ii)(iv)(vi)

DECISION OF THE WORLD HERITAGE COMMITTEE:

Excerpt from the Decisions of the 29th Session of the World Heritage Committee

Criterion (ii): The architectural, residential and cultural complex of the Radziwill family at Nesvizh was the cradle for inoculation of new concepts based on the synthesis of the Western traditions, leading to the establishment of a new architectural school in Central Europe.

Criterion (iv): The Radziwill complex represents an important stage in the development of building typology in the history of architecture of the Central Europe in the 16th and 17th centuries. This concerned particularly the Corpus Christi Church with its typology related to cross-cupola basilica.

Criterion (vi): The Radziwill family was particularly significant for being associated with the interpretation of the influences from Southern and Western Europe and the transmission of the ideas in the Central and Eastern Europe.

BRIEF DESCRIPTIONS

The Architectural, Residential and Cultural Complex of the Radziwill Family at Nesvizh is located in central Belarus. The Radziwill dynasty, who built and kept the ensemble from the 16th century till 1939, gave birth to some of the most important personalities in European history and culture. Due to their efforts, the town of Nesvizh came to exercise great influence in the sciences, arts, crafts and architecture. The complex consists of the residence castle and the mausoleum church of Corpus Christi with their setting. The castle has ten interconnected buildings, which developed as one architectural whole around a six-sided courtyard. The palaces and Corpus Christi Church became important prototypes, which marked the development of architecture throughout central Europe and Russia.

1.b State, Province or Region: Minsk Province (Minskaya Voblasts')

1.d Exact location: N53 13 22.0 E26 41 29.0



UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC
AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION



CONVENTION CONCERNING THE PROTECTION
OF THE WORLD CULTURAL AND NATURAL
HERITAGE

NOMINATION OF CULTURAL PROPERTY FOR INSCRIPTION
ON THE WORLD HERITAGE LIST

NOMINATION OF

**THE ARCHITECTURAL, RESIDENTIAL AND
CULTURAL COMPLEX OF THE RADZIWIŁŁ
FAMILY AT NESVIZH**

GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF BELARUS

2004

Compiled by

MINISTRY OF CULTURE OF THE REPUBLIC OF BELARUS

Minister: Leanid P. Gulyako

NATIONAL COMMISSION OF THE REPUBLIC OF BELARUS FOR UNESCO

Chairman: Uladzimir G. Shchasny

in financial and scientific co-operation with

UNESCO WORLD HERITAGE CENTRE

Director: Francesco Bandarin

POLISH NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR UNESCO

Former Secretary General: Tomasz Orłowski

Present Secretary General: Lidia Melka-Weczorkiewicz

CHAIRMAN OF POLISH-BELARUSIAN COMMISSION FOR COMMON HERITAGE

Andrzej Ciechanowiecki

**Supplemented text and photos based
on the version prepared by**

Tadeusz Bernatowicz

In co-operation with:

Sergey A. Drushchits

Vasyl Y. Ablamsky

Igar Charniauski

Valery A. Stolarchuk

Zinaida L. Kuchar

Photographs:

Piotr Jamski

Tadeusz Bernatowicz

Sergey A. Drushchits

Aliaxandr Aliakseyeu

Aleh Lukashevich

Institute of Polish Art of the Polish Academy of Sciences

National Library in Warsaw

Praektrestauracia Institute in Minsk

Translated by:

Paul Barford

Iwona Duma

Viachaslau Pliutau

Yaraslau Aliakseyeu

Technical support:

Michal Jedrczak

Bozena Lomza

Praektrestauratsiya Institute

Belkartagrfiya Institute

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CHAPTER 1

IDENTIFICATION OF THE PROPERTY

1A COUNTRY

Republic of Belarus

1B STATE, PROVINCE OR REGION

The Town of Nesvizh.
Centre of the Nesvizh Rayon
Minsk Oblast

1C NAME OF THE PROPERTY

The Architectural, Residential and Cultural Complex of the Radziwill Family at Nesvizh

1D GEOGRAPHICAL COORDINATES TO THE NEAREST SECOND

53 degrees 13 minutes 22 seconds latitude north
26 degrees 41 minutes 29 seconds longitude east

1E MAPS AND PLANS SHOWING BOUNDARY OF AREA PROPOSED FOR INSCRIPTION AND OF BUFFER ZONE

Maps
Map 1. Republic of Belarus (fig.1)
Map 2. Minsk Oblast of Republic of Belarus (fig.2)
Map 3. Location of World Heritage Site and Buffer Zone

1F AREA OF PROPERTY PROPOSED FOR INSCRIPTION (HA) AND PROPOSED BUFFER ZONE (HA) .

The nomination consists of a Property Territory of 120 hectares and Buffer Zone of 292 hectares.

CHAPTER 2

JUSTIFICATION FOR INSCRIPTION

2A STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The architectural and cultural residential complex of the Radziwill family at Nesvizh is a complex of buildings unique in East-Central Europe in that for more than 400 years it was connected with one family. The deceased members of the family are interred in the crypt of the nearby church-mausoleum.

For centuries the Radziwill family was one of the most influential and rich aristocratic families in East-Central Europe (at present – Belarus, Poland, Lithuania, Ukraine, Latvia and Germany) of the ancient coat of arms the Horns.

The record of the Radziwills' first known ancestor Syrpuc dates back to 1385. The Radziwill as a family name appeared in records in the 15th century. Members of that aristocratic family took an active part in the political life of the Grand Duchy of Lithuania and its importance is manifested by family relations with such famous nobility dynasties in Belarus, Ukraine and Poland and the Great Duchy of Lithuania, Samogitia and Rus like the Zaslavskis, Rohatinskis, Lukomskis, Holszanski-Dobrowickis.

After signing the Union of Krewo of 1385 which resulted in Lithuanian Prince Jagiello becoming Wladyslaw, king of Poland, the Radziwills joined the elite of the state. In the 16th and first half of the 17th centuries the Radziwills were the most influential and the richest family among the magnate dynasties of the Grand Duchy of Lithuania. That status enabled them along with other very few families to have their own army. In 1528 the Radziwills owned 18240 houses thus being able to have cavalry of 760 horsemen. In 1567 28170 houses provided already 939 horsemen and 1586 infantrymen. In the mid-18th century the Radziwills established military schools in Slutsk and Nesvizh. The army of Geronim Florian Radziwill (1715 – 1760), for instance, had 6,000 men, and was equal to the entire armed forces of the Grand Duchy of Lithuania.

Members of the Radziwill family held important state posts in the Rzeczpospolita and in the Grand Duchy of Lithuania. 8 chancellors, 7 *hetmans* (commanders in chief), 15 *castellians*, 19 *marszalaks*, 19 *voevodas* (all those posts meaning governors at various historical periods) belonged to the dynasty. Radziwills were members of the parliament and of the

Tribunal of the Grand Duchy of Lithuania. They held also high military posts and took part in the Livonian War, the war between Russia and Rzeczpospolita of 1654-1667, the Northern War, participated in the Napoleonic campaign, the uprising led by Tadeusz Kosciuszko. Michal Gedeon Radziwill was the Commander-in-chief of the November Uprising, and his cousin Stanislaw Radziwill was the aide-de-camp to the Commander-in-chief Jozef Pilsudski.

The political position of the Radziwills enhanced in the 16th century.

In 1515 Nikolai Radziwill as a member of a delegation headed by King Sigismund I the Old took part in the Pressburg and Vienna Congress where Emperor Maximilian I met kings of Poland, Hungary and Bohemia. In 1518 the Emperor of the Holy Roman Empire granted him the title of prince. When that line of the Radziwills was dying out Mikolaj Radziwill the Black, a representative of another line of the family, was also granted the title of prince by Emperor Karl V Habsburg. Since then the Radziwills, who were his descendants and lived in Belarus and Ukraine, had titles of princes of Nesvizh and Olyka and those in Lithuania -- of Birzai and Dubniki. Radziwill the Black was the deputy to the Grand Prince when the latter was abroad. From that time on the Radziwills were also granted the privilege of keeping legal acts and other state documents in Nesvizh.

The significance of the Radziwill family is proved by the marriage of Anna Radziwill to Konrad III, duke of Mazovia who owned the largest Polish principality. In 1550 a member of the Radziwill family was married to Sigismund II August thus becoming the Queen of Poland. Later the Radziwills established family relations not only with the most important families of the Polish, Belarusian and Lithuanian aristocracy like the Sanguszkos, Sapiehas or Chodkiewicz, but also with members of royal families like the Wisniowieckis, Sobieskis and Leszczyńskis.

The Radziwills gained also the international importance manifested in family relations with German princely dynasties, first established by Albrecht Radziwill from Olyka who married Anna, princess of Courland. Such conjugal unions continued in 17th and 18th centuries.

After the three partitions of Rzeczpospolita in late 18th century towns and estates owned by the Radziwills became parts of territories belonged to Russia, Prussia and Austria. However all three states recognized the title of princes of the Radziwill dynasty and the right of its members for the family properties. Many members of the Radziwill family held high civil and military posts. They had family ties with King of Prussia Ferdinand, the Castellans, the Aldringen and Wittgenstein princes.

The significance of the Radziwill family is proved by the fact that Stanislaw Albrecht was a charge d'affairs in the League of Nations.

The Radziwill family played an important role in cultural and religious life. In 16th and 17th centuries some members of the Radziwill family became Calvinists and leaders of the Protestant community in the state. However, the majority of the Radziwills remained Catholic. Some of them held important positions in the church hierarchy. Jerzy, brother of Mikolaj Krszysztof the Orphan and bishop of Wilno, later of Krakow, was a candidate to the post of the Pope of Rome. In their towns and estates the Radziwills established schools, printing shops, collected archives and libraries. Many of them are known as patrons of arts, composers, writers and artists.

The Radziwills were not only major landowners, but also big industrialists. Manufactories in their estates produced unique glass, weaving and wood-work products. An integral part of a magnate's clothes in the 16th – 18th centuries was a Slutsk sash popular far beyond the borders of the Grand Duchy of Lithuania.

There was a saying about the Radziwill family in Rzeczospolita: there is a king in Warsaw and Radziwill in Nesvizh. As to their wealth the Radziwills were not inferior to the royal family. In Belarus they possessed towns and boroughs like Haranyony, David-Haradok, Kletsk, Koidanava, Kopys, Dakhva, Mir, Nesvizh, Charnauchitsy, Shchuchin; in Ukraine - Olyka with dozens of villages in the Wolyn *województwo* (province); in Poland- Szydlowiec with villages in Sandomierz *województwo*, and in Lithuania - Birzai, Dubniki, Keidainai and other. One of the Radziwills' family lines possessed in 15th – 16th centuries estates like Goniadz and Zaigrad and Podlasian Lowlands in Poland. In 1612 the Slutsk Principality passed over to the Radziwills. Their possessions were expanded also with Brest, Ashmyany, Krychau, Lida, Mazyr and other *starostwos* (administrative territories). The Radziwills were granted a life-time privilege of being *starostas* (governors) of those territories.

In 1586 brothers Krzysztof, Albrecht and Stanislaw agreed upon establishing Nesvizh, Kletsk and Olyka *ordinacias* (indivisible individual properties, which could be inherited by male heirs only and as it was decided later, eldest sons). In 19th century David- Haradok (Belarus) and Przygodensk (Poland) *ordinacias* were established. Other possessions could be inherited by female heirs or alienated. Depending on the importance and size of owned lands they were called either principalities (Nesvizh, Olyka, Birze, Dubniki, Kapyl, Slutsk, Czartorysk, Stary Zbaraz, Goniadz and Medele), counties (Mir, Biala, Koydanava, Kopys, Zablodow, Keidan, Zolkow, Pomorzani, Belykamen, Kroze) or estates (Nevel, Krasnoye, Sebezh, Musniki,

Sereya, Gorodok, Sobolew, Slovatichi, Ruchai, Kolki, Vyazyn, Rafalowka, Zhmigrod, Beloozero, Yampol, Shumsk, Sverzhen, Drisvyaty, Naliboki).

The Radziwill family as no other aristocratic family of such level possessed numerous castles, their number reaching 23. The most fortified of them were in Nesvizh, Olyka, Birzai, Biala, Slutsk, Zolkow, Pomorzany and Zloczow. The dynasty owned 426 large and small towns, 2032 estates with 10053 villages. The Radziwills possessed palaces in most important cities of the Rzeczpospolita including those where the Seim (parliament) had its sessions (Warsaw, Hrodna), or the Tribunal held its meetings (Vilnius, Lublin, Navahrudak), in *województwo* centres where the Radziwills had their estates (Minsk and Lvov), and in the cities where the Radziwills were economically active (Gdansk, Wroclaw). In 19th and 20th centuries the Radziwills owned property in European capitals like Vienna, Dresden, Berlin and Paris.

Residences that emerged in the centers of the possessions of the Radziwills reflected the importance of a town in the history of the family. One of this type of residences was Nesvizh in Belarus which by the 18th century had developed into a most important princely town.

Nesvizh as the Renaissance and early Baroque architecture center.

The Nesvizh architectural complex consists of a number of fine specimen of Renaissance and Baroque architecture.

The castle which is preserved today was shaped in several stages between the sixteenth and nineteenth centuries. The main principle applied during remodellings was to add new elements to the existing structures. For this reason, in the present shape of the castle we can read the successive forms of the complex as it developed.

Of special significance for the history of architecture in East-Central Europe were the earliest buildings, constructed in the period 1582-1604. The central element of the castle complex, the palace - built on a square plan with four eight-sided towers at the corners and a loggia facing the courtyard - was the earliest Renaissance building of this type in East-Central Europe. Another excellent example of architecture of its period is the residence ("*kamienica*") with two projecting alcoves and a tower, comprising a monumental expression of the Renaissance defended manor.

The Castle is surrounded by the imposing remains of the sixteenth century fortifications which were among the most modern of their period in this part of Europe. They were designed by G.M. Bernardoni, and modelled on Italian fortifications designed by N. Tartaglia and G. Cataneo.

In its present form, after the 18th century rebuilding, the castle is an original and the only surviving example of a magnate's residence on a scale not seen elsewhere in the East-Central European region.

The church-mausoleum in Nesvizh is the earliest example in East-Central Europe of a church on the plan of a Latin cross with a dome. Its façade is the earliest example outside Italy of a building modelled on the church of Il Gesù in Rome designed by Giacomo Vignola. From the beginning of its use, the church functioned as a family mausoleum. Coffins of the deceased members of the Radziwiłł family were interred here from the sixteenth century to recent times. The most recent burial took place in 2000. There are 72 coffins and sarcophagi here, dating from the sixteenth to twentieth centuries. In this respect, the complex is comparable to the Kaisergruft with the remains of the Hapsburgs in Vienna or the burial place of the Spanish monarchs in the Escorial.

With regard to their artistic class, the collection of tomb memorials of the Radziwiłłs together with the altar of the Holy Cross in the church have no comparison in this part of Europe.

In the years 1582-1616 Nesvizh was the most easterly artistic centre in Europe in which Italian, Belarusian, Polish and German artists were working. These included: Giovanni M. Bernardoni, Kasper Fodyga, Giuseppe Brizzio, Filip the Italian, Michal Rehan, Lenart, Jan Frankiewicz, Tomasz Makowski and Jan Michałowski. The architecture of Nesvizh influenced the seventeenth century buildings of East-Central Europe, in Vilnius (Lithuania), Cracow, Zbrzydowice, Szydłowiec (Poland), Mir and Mahilyou (Belarus).

Nesvizh as a cultural centre

The continuous support of Radziwiłłs to activities in various spheres of science and culture resulted in important achievements that had a strong impact in Belarus, Lithuania and other countries of Central and Eastern Europe.

A literary and printing center

In the mid 16th century, due to the patronage of Mikolaj Radziwiłł the Black, Nesvizh became an important centre of Protestantism. The Radziwiłłs attached great importance to the printed word as it was one of the forms for promulgating new religious texts and culture. The first printing house was established in Nesvizh under the influence of Michal Kawieczynski and Szymon Budny, two Protestant clergymen who were active there. In 1562 the printer Daniel of Leczyca was brought from Pinczow, and between 1562-1572 he printed twelve books (ca. 400 quires). After 1572 the printing house in Nesvizh was moved to Zaslauye, and then to

Losk, where it was supported by Jan Kiszka, a protector of Arianism. In order to make the printing of books more efficient, a paper mill was established in Nesvizh. The first works to appear in Nesvizh, printed in Cyrillic, were Martin Luther's catechism translated by Budny into Belarusian and entitled: *Katichisis to jest Nauka starodawnaja Chrystianskaja...*, and *O opravdaniu hriesznoho czelowieka pred Bohom*.¹ In subsequent years, a Polish translation by Budny appeared of the Biblia, Nowy Testament and the *Apokryfa*. The most important works printed in Nesvizh include a translation by Krzyszkowski of the works of St. Justinian *Rozmowa z Tryfonem Żydem...*, Grzegorz Paweł's *Prawdziwej nauki krześcijańskiej krótkie opisanie...* and Budny's *O poczęciu Syna Bożego...*

Mikołaj Radziwiłł's son also appreciated the importance of printing in order to disseminate culture and intellectual thought. Although he liquidated the Protestant printing house in Nesvizh in 1572, he did not cease printing books. In 1576, on his initiative, the first Polish-Latin printing house was established in Vilnius, and it was looked after by the Jesuits. Some of the tools and equipment from Daniel of Leczy's printing house in Nesvizh was used. In the years 1576-1586, fifty eight books were printed, signed by Radziwiłł as being from the printing house of: *"Typis et sumptibus (...) Nicolai Christophori Radivili"*. Later the prince gave the printing press to the Jesuits in Vilnius and they published the books. By contrast to his father, the prince was a Catholic which is why he supported the publishing of Catholic works such as A. Possevino, M. Lauretano, P. Skarga and E. Vega. Those included mainly religious polemics, theological treatise and panegyrics. A work of particular interest, which was published by Radziwiłł, was Possevino's *Moscovia* (1586), which gave a lengthy description of the Russian capital.

In the 18th century, during the times of Mikołaj Radziwiłł the Sweetheart, Nesvizh once again became a printing centre. It was his wife Urszula, née Wisniowiecka, who initiated the reinstating of the printing house. She became famous for her interest in literature and bibliophily. In 1750, King August III granted a privilege to open a typographical printing house. Gierszon Dawidowicz, a Jew from Nesvizh, was responsible for equipping the printing house with the help of the typesetter, Wawrzyniec Nawirski and the type presser Jan Dubaczynski. After the printing house came into operation, it was put into the hands of the Jesuits, although it still belonged to Radziwiłł. The printed materials were signed *"Drukarnia Radziwiłłowska Soc. Jesu"* and appeared until the 1790s. At first it was managed by Antoni Zebrowski (1751-1755), and then by Romuald Wojnilowicz (1755-1756), Antoni Bartoszewicz (1764) and Hieronim Haraburda (1771-1779). During fifty years, ca. 70 books were published on various subjects. Translations of Classical authors were printed there, such as *Curtius*

Rufus O życiu i dziejach Aleksandra Wielkiego, (3 volume translated by Wargocki) and modern authors, including the French F. K. Nonnotte *Życie i błędy Woltera*. The Jesuit-cum-magnate's printing house in Nesvizh also published numerous speeches by the professors of the local Gymnasia, panegyrics, religious books and school books. The significance of Nesvizh's printing house was considerable for the dissemination of culture in Belarus. Various translations and revisions of famous European authors were printed there which were representative of various academic disciplines such as M. Hell's *Elementa arithmethicae...* (1768), C. Soarez's *Rethoricae explanatio...* (1764) and M. T. Cicero's *Epistolarum selectarum libri IV...*, (1761).

The castle of the Radziwills in Nesvizh holds a very important place in the development of the literature in the territories of the previous Great Duchy of Lithuania. Some of the first books in the Belarusian language were printed there like *Katichizis* by Sz. Budny. The protestant Bible, the so-called Brzeska Bible, was translated and published due to the initiative of Prince Radziwill, and outstanding poets of the reformation period were related with the prince, such as: J.Kochanowski, J.Laski, J.Maczynski, A.Trzecieski.

The second period of the literary development of Nesvizh falls at the turn of the 16th and 17th centuries. The most outstanding author was no doubt Prince Radziwiłł the Orphan who described his journey to the Holy Land, Syria and Egipt. It was printed in Latin, then in Polish, Russian and German. At the time the Jesuit theatre was operating, established at the college. Secular and religious plays were played there. Splendor was also added to the visits of dignitaries visiting Nesvizh, e.g. chancellor Lew Sapieha, by topical staging. Urszula Radziwill's literary output was of particular importance for Nesvizh, her *Komedye y tragedye...* were first printed in Nesvizh in 1751, and the second edition appeared in 1754. This was supplemented in 1755 by the publishing of *Przestrogi zbawienne* The Nesvizh poet A.Skorulski was also very active at that period. In the 19th century the cultural significance of Nesvizh waned somewhat, although there were still signs of literary pursuits being developed by the Gymnasia, the greatest representative of which was the poet Władysław Syrakomla.

Library and Documentary Heritage of Nesvizh

The documentary heritage of the Nesvizh estate is unique because of its composition and history. The books of the library originated from practically all European printing-houses of the period from the 15th to the first half of 20th centuries. They were translations of ancient classical authors, books on natural sciences, mathematics, physics, geography, linguistics, jurisprudence, arts and other spheres of knowledge and included works by Voltaire, Hugo,

Goethe, Karamzin and other classical authors published during their lifetime. Many books were illustrated with unique engravings and had artistic book-covers, book-plates impresses and marginalia. The library contained as separate collections a large collection from Biala-Podliaska (Biblioteka Bialska), which was the dowry of Anna-Katarzyna from the house of the Sangushkas (1676-1719) in her marriage to Karol-Stanislaw Radziwill and the Flemming Library (Biblioteka Fleminga) which was bought by the Radziwills after the death of Earl Yakub Henrikh Fleming (1667-1728). The library included also books from disintegrated libraries of Bernadine and Benedictine cloisters. The study of book-plates from this collection provides valuable information on the history of development of book culture in Belarus which can be used for the reconstruction of book collections of the Nesvizh library in its full volume from the date of its initial formation. A part from book-plates, the books contained numerous marginalia left by their owners dating back to years of 1609, 1629, 1691, 1697, 1723, 1725, 1749, 1754, etc. and stamp marks not only of the Radziwills but of other well-known persons of that period.

The Archives of the Nesvizh ordinacia was a major collection in East Europe of documents on the history of the Grand Duchy of Lithuania, Rzeczpospolita, Russian Empire. During many centuries the Radziwills played an exceptionally important role in the political, social, economic and cultural life, were related to many aristocratic families of Poland, Prussia and other countries. Due to the fact that from the 14th century, the Radziwills belonged to the most influential part of Lithuanian-Belarusian aristocracy, to the political elite and held often highest state posts (those of chancellors, governors of provinces) their archives included materials related to the history of Nesvizh and other Belarusian towns; documents of political and economic nature; documents on the history of culture, public health, daily life, on Catholic, Orthodox and other confessions; valuable sfragistic materials.

The collection has been disintegrated and its parts are now in libraries and archives of Poland, Lithuania, Russian Federation, Ukraine and Belarus. The part in Belarus is one of the largest It is concentrated now in the departments of rare books of the National Library, Central Science Library of the National Academy of Sciences and in the Radziwills, the Princes` Fund of the National Historical Archives of Belarus. The part of the collection in the National Library and the Central Science Library consists of 6,000 copies from the private libraries of Yerzi, Stanislaw, Antoni of the Radziwills. The National Historical Archives has 25,587 storage units of documentary materials from the former Nesvizh archives of Radziwills of the period from 1366 to 1939.

At present a programme “Nesvizh a Cultural Centre of Europe and a National Monument” based on the documentary heritage of the Radziwills archives and library is being implemented in Belarus as a pilot project for a wider regional project which would involve libraries and archives of Poland, Russian Federation and of other countries of Europe. The National Commission of Belarus for UNESCO has requested for support from UNESCO under the Participation Programme.

The project will be the follow-up of the Memorandum of Cooperation Between the Government of the Republic of Belarus and the UNESCO signed on 9 July 2002 which provides for the preservation in digital form and access to the documentary heritage within the framework of UNESCO’s Memory of the World Programme, promotion of regional cooperation to facilitate access to regional archives, libraries and other places of storage of documentary heritage by both Belarusian experts and those from the region

A cartographic centre

A map of the Grand Duchy of Lithuanian, the so-called Radziwill map was of particular significance to Central European cartography. It was drawn at the initiative of Mikolaj Radziwill the Orphan. Stanislaw Aleksandrowicz’s research shows that the first map was published in the years 1599-1604. The measurements for the map were taken mostly by the Jesuits, whose patron was the prince. They also had a network of monasteries in the Grand Duchy of Lithuania. It was thanks to these Jesuit monks, and their astrological measurements, that the geographic coordinates of the most important locations in the country were established.

So far it has not been possible to establish the name of the cartographer who coordinated the work. However it should be emphasized that there was a local, active, scientific milieu. At this time there were many splendid mathematicians and cartographers including Maciej Strubicz, Jan Jonasz Morawczyk, who corresponded with Abraham Ortelius, and the Jesuit Priest Jacob Bosgrave, a mathematician in the Vilnius Academy who was in close contact with the Jesuit astronomer Christopher Clavius. The drawing and final draft of the map was engraved by Tomasz Makowski, who was engraver to the prince and one of the most brilliant graphic artists at the turn of the 16th-17th centuries. The first prints were probably made in Nesvizh (or in Gdansk). Unfortunately, however, scholars are not aware of any existing example of this first edition of the map (fig.3a).

Clearly the first edition sold very quickly, or may be it was deemed to be below standard because in 1613 a new edition of the map was printed, the only surviving example of which is

housed in the University Library in Uppsala. A true copy of the map, almost without any changes in the shape, was placed by Jean Blaeu's in his atlas published in Amsterdam in 1631 (the first edition by Guillhelmus Jansonius and engraved by Hessel Gerard) and was reproduced many times in subsequent years.

The most important parts of the map comprise the lands of the Grand Duchy of Lithuanian and its borders in 1569 (currently Belarus and Lithuania) but the scope also encompassed neighbouring areas: the border to the west ran along the Vistula river, on the East the Dnieper, the Sozh, the Desna and the Sula, on the south – the Subcarpathians with the upper reaches of the Dniester and the Boh and in the North - the Baltic coast and Dźwina. The measurements for Lithuania and Belarus were taken on the basis of new materials and the local coordinates were very accurately established. The other territories on the map (The Ukraine, Podlasie, Mazowsze, Malopolska, Ducal Prussia and Royal Prussia, Inflanty (Livonia) and Kurlandia) show they were dependent on earlier maps (among others, those by Wapowski, Portancjusz, Merkator, Henneberger, Grodecki, Pograbka, Strubicz and Pacholowicki).

The Radziwill map is an excellent historical source document. It contains 1,020 localities, 543 in the Grand Duchy of Lithuania, which is 70% of the then existing towns and villages. The hydrographical network, wooded areas and settlements comprising a network of towns and villages were depicted in a very synthetic manner. The administrative divisions (the main towns in the voivodeships and districts) and the seats of the most important families were also indicated. Also the most important historical events were shown, such as the sites of battles which took place in these territories. (Orssha, Polack, Ula, etc.).

The Radziwill map is a landmark in Central European cartography; it is an invaluable work of modern cartography. It was the first map in the history of cartography to give a true picture of the entire territory of Belarus and Lithuania and until 1772 was the most important source of information on the location of settlements in Central Europe. Preparing the map and publishing it was an unusual undertaking from both an academic and cartographic point of view. Prince Radziwiłł personally coordinated the project and was responsible for financing it.

A graphic arts centre

As a result of Mikolaj Radziwill the Orphan's patronage Nesvizh also became an important centre for the production of graphic arts. Not only were engravings produced, but it was from here that he ordered prints in other artistic centres such as Augsburg and Wuerzburg. Tomasz Makowski was the main representative among the graphic artists in Nesvizh. Apart from engraving the map of the Grand Duchy of Lithuania, he also produced many engravings

commissioned by the Orphan. Apparently the map was to be supplemented (in the form of a decorative border) with views of towns belonging to the Radziwills: Nesvizh, Kletsk, Birzai and Olyka or connected with Mikołaj's state functions such as Trakai, Vilnius and Kaunas. The precision with which the towns were depicted provides an invaluable source of information for researchers into the history of architecture and urban development. Among Makowski's many works it is worth mentioning two original items. The first is an illustrated treatise on horse riding entitled: *Hippica to iest o koniach xiegi...*, which comprises 45 engravings showing various way of breaking in a horse depicted against a scenic background. An even more original example of the art of graphic printing is the book *De Sanctis Angellis libellus...* (1609), comprising 9 copper plates depicting scenes connected with the cult of angels and printed not on paper, but on velvet Makowski is also the author of an engraving which is a panegyric produced in 1604, commissioned by Skorulski, a courtier at Nesvizh, in honour of Raziwill the Orphan on the occasion of his being made the *voivode* of Vilnius. The Radziwills' cultural activities also involved commissioning engravings in other artistic centres. These engravings influenced the development of graphic arts in Belarus and Lithuania. Jakub Schrenck's book *Augustissimorum imperatorum...*, which was printed in Innsbruck contained three full-length representations of the Radziwiss: The Orphan, The Black and The Red. The Orphan's portrait was painted by Battista Fontana and engraved by Dominicus Custos. Ferdinand, the Archduke of Tyrol, organized a gallery in Ambras containing the arms of the most famous knights in Europe, and these were documented in Schrenck's book. The Orphan donated three of the Radziwills's arms to the gallery. Maybe, as a result of earlier contacts with artists working for Prince Ferdinand, Radziwiłł commissioned a portrait from Custos's stepson, Lukasz Kilian in Augsburg. Graphics were also produced for subsequent editions of the prince's diary describing his pilgrimage to the Holy Land and Egypt in the years 1582-1584. The first edition which appeared in 1601 was published in Brunsberg as *Hierosylymitana peregrinatio...*, in a translation by Tomasz Treter, who ornamented the publication with engravings. What is more important is that this work was reissued in Amsterdam in 1614, as *Ierosolymitana peregrinatio...*, and contained some superb emblematic engravings and a decorative frontispiece.

Nesvizh's graphic tradition was revived in the mid 18th century due to the patronage of Michal Radziwi the Sweetheart, who initiated the production of various types of engraving. The most significant undertaking was the edition in 1758 of *Icones familiae ducalis Radivillianaee*, a book containing 165 portraits of the Radziwills from the legendary progenitor Wojszund to Karol Radziwiłł. The portraits were engraved in the years 1745-1758 by a team

of engravers the most important of whom were Hirsz Leybowicz and his father Leyb Zyskielewicz. The engravings were preceded by a panegyric written by Marcin F. Wobbe. The significance of the Icones... to culture is considerable. The book was to emphasize the greatness of the princely line. Leybowicz also produced some other engravings which were executed in Nesvizh. Apart from the many princely coats-of-arms which were earmarked for books such as *Artykuły wojenne* (Nesvizh, 1754) in 1747 he produced a graphic depicting the decoration (*castrum doloris*) of the Corpus Christi Church in Nesvizh on the occasion of the funeral of The Sweetheart's mother, Anna Radziwill. The artist immortalized one of the most interesting and richest decorations of this type in Central Europe, which was designed by the famous architect Maurycy Pedetti. An interesting graphic work by Leybowicz is a map depicting the outlines of churches and Franciscan monasteries in the province of Lithuania, entitled: *Provincia Litvana Ord. S. Francisci...*

Some interesting examples of the graphics produced in Nesvizh are Żukowski's illustrations to Urszula Radziwill's *Komedye i tragedye* (Comedies and Tragedies) published in 1754. It contains 12 engravings thematically connected with the works, and showing the theatrical sets used in the performance of the plays. The view of the small palace (known as the '*Konsolacja*') and recreation area in the gardens was added to the work *Konsolacja po kłopotach*. The palace was visible in the garden scene, and the bosquets were used as a natural decoration and were immortalised in the illustration to the play *Przejżane nie mija*.

A theatre and music centre

The dramatic art in Central and Eastern Europe has roots both in traditional music, dances, games and in theatres established initially in country estates. Of special importance in this respect was the Radziwill theatre in Nesvizh, well-known in Belarus and in Europe.

Since the 17th century Nesvizh was a centre of artistic culture competing with European music and theatre capitals. A school theatre that functioned at the Nesvizh Jesuit Collegium from 1586 to 1758 was famous for its drama performances including chorus singing and ballet dancing. In 1740 the Radziwills established a first private theatre in the territory of Belarus which developed into a stage company of musicians, drama and ballet performers at the time of Michal Kazimierz Radziwill the Rybenko (Sweetheart) (1702-1762) . The mid-18th century was the golden period for the Nesvizh theatre when Urszula Radziwill(1705-1753) managed it writing original plays and remaking the repertoire of Western European theatres. The plays were performed at several stages – in Nesvizh, in Alba, its suburb, and in Slutsk.

The choir consisted of professional musicians, mainly Germans, Czechs and Austrians. The komediehaus built in 1748 became the most popular stage. It was the first permanent theatre building in the territory of Belarus and seated 1000 people. In 1750 the French choreographer Lube Matie was invited to manage the company. A music school was opened in Nesvizh to train musicians and singers of children of local peasants.

Operas appeared in the repertoire of Belarusian court theatres by mid- 17th century. Usually they were combinations of musical performances and spoken dialogues resembling French comic operas. In Nesvizh composers were initially conductors of the Nesvizh choir. Princess Urshula's operas were composed by s Y.Cencilowicz, a serf, whom the Radziwills had sent to study in Rome. After the death of Princess Urszula in 1753 a stagnation period in theatre life did not last long. Prince Ribonko fell in love with a young widow Anna Mitelska, Urshula's niece. To please her, the Radziwills theatres were refurbished, additional performers were recruited for the choir and a ballet school was established. For some time the repertoire consisted mostly of the late Princess' plays, but gradually it included plays by Molière and other European as well as by local authors. J.Holland, a composer from Hamburg, who in 1782-1802 directed the Nesvizh choir wrote opera "Agatka, or a Gentleman's Arrival" specially for King Stanislaw Augustow Poniatowski's visit to Nesvizh. The script for "Agatka" was written by Maciej Radziwill (1749-1800), an ardent follower of Rousseau's ideas. Another opera written and staged in Nesvizh at that time was 'The Village Elder in Alba'. Although its music is attributed to J.Holland, there are indications that it could have been be written by Maciej Radziwill. Both operas were considered to be the best examples of professional music and drama art of that period combining local artistic traditions and latest trends in music of Western Europe. Their success was possible due to high professional level of artists, vocalists and musicians. The artistic activities of Urszula and Maciej Radziwills were followed by Antoni Radziwill (1775-1883) who composed "Faust", an opera based on a libretto written by Goethe himself. The opera was revived in 1999 by the National Opera Theatre of Belarus that also staged "Agatka" by Maciej Radziwill. The artistic traditions of Nesvizh are maintained also by regular music festivals "Muses of Nesvizh".

The Nesvizh opera and ballet theatre had a strong influence on the development of music and drama art in Belarus, Rzeczpospolita and far beyond its borders mainly due to support from the Radziwill dynasty

A center for the development of craft

Together with numerous architectural foundations of Radziwill the Orphan the following crafts developed in Nesvizh: masonry, brickwork, blacksmithery, goldsmithing, carpentry and horticulture. Source results from this period inform that initially, craftsmen, most often known only by their first name, came from Germany (smelter Herman Moltzfelt, locksmith Jost, turner Dawid, goldsmith Stephan) or from Italy (gardener Nicola). In the subsequent years appear craftsmen educated in Nesvizh, such as a carpenter Dymitr, goldsmith Jan Sędkowicz, carpenter Stanisław, locksmith Peter, goldsmith Hanusz, and others. Due to a big interest in Nesvizh among political elites of the Great Duchy of Lithuania craftsmen from Nesvizh worked in other centers of the country, propagating brick construction (in these areas the prevailing architecture was a wooden architecture) and craftsmanship at the European level.

Craftsmen from Nesvizh wandered both to the East (Mahilyou, Vitsebsk, Polatsk), as well as the West (Brest, Vilnius, Hrodna).

2B COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF SIMILAR SITES

For several hundred years, the cultural and political significance of Nesvizh was dependent upon the patronage of the Radziwill princes to whom the manor had belonged in the years 1523-1939. After being granted the title of prince of Ołyka and Nesvizh by the Emperor Charles V in 1547, Mikolaj Radziwill (called Mikolaj the Black) erected a stronghold manor there (*curia*). The stronghold played a major role in history; in 1551 King Zygmunt August granted Nesvizh a charter for storing the state documents of the Grand Duchy of Lithuania. However it was his son Mikolaj the Orphan who, after the Nesvizh estate (generally referred to as “the duchy”) had been set up in 1579, improved its administration and transformed Nesvizh into a spacious magnates’ residence, one of the finest in Central Europe.

The complex consisting of several buildings surrounded by fortified walls, referred to as “the castle”, is situated near the town. It was formed in the years 1582-1600. There are three stone building within the quadrilateral stronghold fortifications: the main, formal, residential building referred to as “the palace” in the 17th century inventories, a more modest building called “the residence”, which served for both residential and farm purposes, and an armoury (“the arsenal”).ⁱⁱ The fourth important element was the main gate (the entrance) with a clock tower situated in the north-western curtain wall. Although currently the functions of the buildings have changed, their historical names will be used to describe them herein. The palace, the residence and the arsenal adjoined the interior of the curtain walls, surrounding a courtyard in the form of a trapezium.

History of the construction and a description of its form

The construction of the palace began in 1582, which can be seen in an inscription on the plans, currently housed in Kiev. The plans were developed as the palace was erected (1590-1600). In 1593, the building was completed, and ca. 1604 Tomasz Makowski immortalized it in an etching called *Nesvisium*. Therefore, it is obvious that there was a design for the building, although we do not know its author. It is possible that Radziwill, a connoisseur of architecture and art, brought a ready design on one of his voyages to Germany, France or Italy and entrusted the construction to the local architects. The Prince, as a true Renaissance man, was an enthusiastic traveller. His first voyage was an educational tour of Tübingen, Stuttgart and Strasbourg (1563-1565). Several years later (1573) he travelled to France to attend the ceremony of swearing Henri de Valois as King of Poland (Paris, St. Denis, Nancy, Blamont). The journey there and back again led via Heidelberg, Worms, Mainz, Frankfurt-am-Mein, Fulda, Eisenach, Halle and Frankfurt-am-Oder. As a Prince of the Holy Roman Empire of the German Nation, he maintained close political and artistic contacts with the German cultural élite. Radziwill also travelled throughout the Empire (Innsbruck, Halle, Vienna), making his first (unsuccessful) attempt at a pilgrimage to the Holy Land (1580-1581) - which did not come to fruition due to the plague raging in the Middle East at that time. He only managed to get as far as Venice and Milan. Radziwill's artistic tastes changed radically after his trip to Italy, the Holy Land and Egypt in the years 1582-1584. From that moment, Italian art became his most valued model, in the forms accepted after the Council of Trent. After five years of construction work, in 1586 the Prince invited an excellent Jesuit architect Giovanni Maria Bernardoni to Nesvizh. Apart from erecting the Corpus Christi Church, he also managed the further construction of the castle buildings. It was probably on his initiative that the typical Italian motifs were introduced to the palace architecture such as the front loggia, the bay windows on the side façades and the formal internal staircase connecting the entrance hall with the Great Hall on the second floor. Sources note that many other architects ("constructors") and sculptors ("stoneworkers") participated in the construction of the Nesvizh castle apart from the main founder and Bernardoni. Indisputably the most eminent of these was the Italian, Kasper Fodyga. He was brought to Nesvizh from Szydłowiec in Malopolska, where he had constructed many buildings. In Nesvizh he engaged in works on the castle and on other projects founded by the Prince. The mason Hanusz, his helper, was responsible mostly for the alabaster works. Lenart and Marcin Zaborowski were two artisans permanently engaged by Radziwill to carry out sculpting works (stonework architectural details) and construction works in Nesvizh.

The palace was free-standing and resembled a square (43 x 38 cubits = 25m x 22m) with octagonal towers in the four corners, rectangular corner alcoves on pillars by the side façades and a projected loggia with a staircase at the front. The three-storey building was topped by a gable, curb roof. The main façade was dominated by the loggia, with three open arcades on the first floor, and the second floor was adjoined to the spacious Large Hall. The internal double return staircase, partly extending over the face of the loggia, led to the hall on the first floor. All the floors were arranged in a three-part structure, although two courses of the floors were taken up with a formal, double return staircase. All the corner rooms were adjoined to the octagonal corner alcoves in the towers. The main formal room called the Great Hall was situated on the second floor.

From the 17th to the 19th century the height of the palace was increased and integrated with the monumental, many-winged structure of the castle with a closed courtyard. The three storeys of the 16th century building and the corner towers have been preserved to this day.

The French and German origins of the form

The form of the palace in Nesvizh, compact, with four octagonal towers derives from the architecture of Northern Europe: France and Germany. Researchers are of the opinion that such residences were designed according to the Medieval residential towers, like the donjons in Vincennes, Romefort, Sarzay or Forges. In the 15th century the residential function of defence towers grew which led to their dimensions being extended. To enhance their defensive functions four round or multi-wall towers were added in the corners. The French castle in Martainville dating from the end of the 15th century, in which a regular façade appeared for the first time, was the turning point in the evolution from the Medieval donjon to the modern castle. The monumentalism of the compact building, laid out in a rectangular form, is highlighted by five octagonal towers (four in the corners and a fifth, with the staircase, at the front) and a high roof. In the 16th century, French castles were enhanced by Italian elements such as the symmetrical, three-part arrangement of the rooms. In the second half of the 16th century, they filtered into Germany where compact feudal manors with corner towers with alcoves were brought into general use together with four-wing castles with courtyards. The corner residential towers were added to the body of the building. The towers were constructed on various plans: circular (such as the Fridrichsburg castle in Vohenstrauß, 1580-1588; Lusthaus in Stuttgart, 1587-1593; Gottesau in Karlsruhe, 1589-1604) or multi-wall. The type with octagonal towers is represented by the castles in Glücksburg (Nicolas Karies 1583-1587) erected for Johann von Sonderburg and in Ahrensburg (1595).

The residence with the corner multi-walled residential towers became popular in Central and Northern Europe in the second half of the 16th and in the 17th century. In some buildings, the architectural model was supplemented by various stylistic forms in the architectural detail, both from the Netherlands and from Italy. We can find examples in the Czech Republic (Vrchlabí; 1545-1614), Hungary (Pacín; 1581-1591) and Sweden.

The model of a castle with corner towers came to Poland and Belarus directly from Germany, but it should be borne in mind that the German models had an influence on the architecture of Silesia, of which the manor in Piotrowice Swidnickie (ok. 1585) is a good example (although the turrets are round). Octagonal towers were constructed by the *voivode* of Brest, Rafal Leszczyński, in the arx in Goluchow (ca. 1560-1592). However, compared to Nesvizh, the building more closely follows the tradition of a Medieval-Renaissance tower, the type of buildings common in this region.

The North-European genesis of the plan

The plan of the Nesvizh palace is of importance in the development of architecture. The plan was based on the three-part model present in French and German architecture. The general model, derived from Italy, was first observed in Northern Europe in Chenonceaux (1515-1522), La Muette and Chalveau, and it was then adopted in Germany and Silesia. Two of the castles referred to above represent the plan closest to that of Nesvizh: Piotrowice Swidnickie in Silesia, and in particular Glucksburg. In Poland, the three-part plan was first noted in the fourth quarter of the 16th century, mainly as a result of copying Italian Palladian models, for example in the Gorkas's castle in Kornik. The plan of the Zamoyski's palace in Zamosc (B. Morando, 1579-1581) is also composed making reference to the model under discussion; however here it was extended in the extreme parts, which led to the form of an elongated rectangle.

However, in Nesvizh, the Renaissance scheme was greatly modernized: as the formal staircase was composed into the middle part of the structure connecting the entrance hall and the principal Great Hall. It is the earliest example of this type of solution in this part of Central Europe.

Italian genesis of the loggia and staircase

The protruding loggia with the staircase leading to the first floor hall of the Nesvizh castle was a form used in the 16th century in the architecture of residences and strictly derived from Italian architecture.ⁱⁱⁱ The mirror arrangement of the stairs comes from 15th century Italy; an example of this can be seen in the Villa Poggio a Caiano (1480-1490, G. da Sangallo). The stair solution

in the castle of Chancellor Zamoyski in Zamość derives from the same tradition, here, however, the stairs were fully exposed, and the fragment running along the façade was significantly elongated.^{iv} Such entrance loggias became an indispensable element of this type of palace in the first half of the 17th century.

The Nesvizh palace and the development of architecture in Central Europe

The Nesvizh building, created in the years 1582-1593, is one of the earliest, if not the earliest, example of the influence of the French and German residential models with the corner towers combined with the Italian loggia which encased the stairs. In the 17th century, many palaces were erected in Central Europe whose form indicates a connection with the Nesvizh palace. However, in subsequent buildings, the process of replacing Renaissance architectural detail with that of the early Baroque is noticeable. This was, by and large, due to the domination of Italian architects. However, as far as form was concerned, they submitted to the requests of the founders, but in the details they remained faithful to their own traditions.

The palace in Biala Podlaska is an excellent example of following the model of the Nesvizh building . It was constructed in 1622 for prince Alexander Ludwik, the son of Radziwiłł the Orphan according to a design by an Italian architect Paweł Murzyn (Szate) who worked in Lublin. The castle's appearance (which was demolished in 1883) has, however, been preserved in pictures, photographs and drawings. At that time, a three-storey building was erected on a quasi-square plan with four adjoining pentagonal towers in the corners and loggias at the front and overlooking the garden. A rather different, hexagonal plan of towers, is common in residences constructed in Poland in the 17th century. They can be found in buildings such as the palace in Lublin founded by Rafał Leszczyński (1619-1623), which was later transformed into a monastery. However, the basic construction was based on an elongated rectangular plan. The construction of the castle in Ujazdów near Warsaw for king Sigismund III (M. Castello, 1624) was important for the consolidation of the architectural tradition of this type of palace. Although it is a building with a courtyard in the middle, the use of the square plan, the hexagonal towers in the corners and the introduction of a wide projection which opens onto the Vistula in a three-arcaded loggia place this building among those constructions influenced by Nesvizh. The Sapieha castle in Holszany in Belarus, erected by Paweł Sapieha is similar in form . The preserved fragments of the castle show that it was a four-winged building with a courtyard and four hexagonal alcove towers were added. The palace of Bishop Jakub Zadzik in Kielce (1637-1641), erected by the Italian architect Thomas Poncino, had a more stylistically advanced early Baroque form. The two-

storey building, topped with two parallel roofs with front and garden loggias, was complemented with four towers. However, atypically they are situated farther away from the main body of the building. They were joined with curtain walls and from the garden side they adjoined the residential quarters. The Tarłów palace in Podzamcze Piekoszowskie (ca.1650), is a late example of this type of residence, and the last in the sequence of the architectural types under discussion.

Medieval tradition in the architecture of Central Europe

The significance of the Nesvizh palace for the residential architecture of Central Europe is particularly evident when we look at the evolution of the form of magnates' residences. A characteristic feature in this part of Europe in the second half of the 16th and first half of 17th century is the coexistence and intermingling of two building traditions. Residential architecture with its villa, castello, or palazzo type buildings was superimposed onto the local architecture with its Medieval origins. The type of palaces discussed, with their compact form and corner towers, are a good illustration of this trend. The Radziwiłł palace is perhaps the earliest example of such an architectural phenomenon in Central Europe. The building's form, resembling a Medieval donjon tower, was enhanced by an Italian plan, a formal staircase and a loggia with double return stairs. This model which at first was close to Renaissance architecture, evolved in the 17th century towards the early Baroque.

The presence of the Medieval tradition in modern architecture is related to the specific social and cultural circumstances in Central Europe where feudalism reigned. After the Council of Trent a new political and cultural élite emerged grouped around the court of Zygmunt III. The founders of the group of palaces under discussion were among that élite: the Radziwiłłs, the Sapiehas, the Leszczyńskis and the Tarłos. Representatives of the group, referred to as "the new magnates" built up their prestige by displaying the "antiquity" of their families' roots in artistic forms. Architecture was an excellent way of evoking family history. Therefore the construction of useless military-type towers and decorative defensive elements in the palaces was supposed to be a reminder of the traditions of feudal residences and centres of authority. This "Medieval archetype" is especially visible in the architectural forms of residences which were the magnate's "hearth and home" and who continued the feudal tradition by introducing new artistic forms.

The castle and sepulchral complex at Nesvizh is an exceptional case and has no direct analogy in East-Central Europe, though some of its elements have analogies in other parts of Europe.

The castle complex created in the period 1582-1604, was surrounded by a bastioned fortification and comprised four buildings, the palace, the “residence”, an arsenal and a gate with a tower. This represents in reduced form the Italian defended residence known as palazzo in fortezza. Nesvizh initiated the development of this type of residence in this area of Europe, as for example at Zamosc, Birzai, Lachowicze i Olyka.

The most important building in the fortifications, the palace, was originally built on a square plan with four octagonal towers in the corners. It was the first building of this type in this part of Europe. The origins of this type of building may be found in Germany (e.g., Gluecksburg) and in Silesia. In the seventeenth century, similar buildings are found in Poland (Biala, Ujazdowski Castle in Warsaw etc.).

The church-mausoleum on the plan of a Latin cross with a dome and screening façade is modelled on the church of Il Gesù in Rome, designed by G. Vignoli. It is the earliest example of the influence of the Jesuit church of Il Gesù outside Italy. Later such churches were to appear in Belarus, Poland, Lithuania and Ukraine.

The complex of 72 coffins of the Radziwill family is a collection which is unique in Europe. In terms of numbers and continuity, one may compare it with such mausoleums as the Kaisergruft in Vienna where the Hapsburg coffins are interred or the pantheon of Spanish monarchs in the Escorial in Spain.

With the construction of the Corpus Christi Catholic Church in Nesvizh between 1587 and 1593 there was introduced a cross-dome basilica, the type previously unknown in the Belarusian lands of the Grand Duchy of Lithuania. The basilica’s prototype was the Jesuit church Il Gesù in Rome. Throughout the 17th century that type of a temple influenced the regional sacral architecture of both Roman Catholic and Orthodox churches. Thus, for example, a Jesuit church of St. Casimir (architect J. Frankiewicz, 1604-1618) and a cathedral of the Holy Spirit in the Orthodox monastery (1630-33) in Wilno (Vilnius) were based on the plan of a cross-dome basilica. The cross-dome basilica and its simplified version – a cross-dome church were the most common types in the Orthodox church architecture of Lithuania and Belarus of early Baroque. In the eastern territories of the Grand Duchy of Lithuania the cross-dome basilica plan was used in the 17th century for the construction of the Epiphany cloister in Mahilyou (1636-1639). The plan of cross-dome church was implemented in the construction of the Holy Spirit Church of the Assumption Convent (before 1653), Church of the Protection of the Mother of God (1668-1687), St. Nicolas (1669-1672) and the Assumption (1670-1684) churches in Mahilyou as well as the church of the Resurrection cloister (1702) in Shklou. In the 17th century an adjusted version of cross-dome Jesuit

basilica was introduced by masters from Eastern Belarus in the territories on the Left Bank Ukraine where it had an impact on the formation of the Ukrainian architecture of Baroque period.

2C AUTHENTICITY

The architecture of the castle is 95% original. Of this 30% comes from the 16th century, 20% from the 17th century, 43% is 18th century, 4% of the 19th century and 3% of the 20th century.

Authenticity in materials

The Castle and the Church represent original construction materials and structures of 16th – 18th centuries.

Survived archival sources have enabled to establish precise dates and carry out a graphical structural analysis of construction stages (materials, mortars and techniques used)

Authentic materials and structures include

- brickwork and masonry of foundation, walls, defensive structures, subterranean passages and storm sewers;
- cement-lime mortars for masonry and rubble concrete;
- stuccos for moulding, architectural profiles and ornate work;
- wood elements of covering, roof trusses, false counter ceilings, domes, towers and stairs;
- block paving of the citadel, fighting galleries, ramps and subterranean passages with sawn stone;
- polychrome ceramic tiles for stoves and fireplaces with floral and heraldic ornamentation;
- bricks, ceramic flooring tiles, tiles for stoves and fireplaces made of local materials at the works owned by the Radziwills;
- sandstone used for making cornices, portal frames, wall blocks, stairs, porches, fire places and cartouches;
- various kinds of wood (oak, fumed oak, walnut, ash, birch, etc) for making parquetry, carpentry, furniture, incrustation of panels and ceilings;
- marble for stairs, decorative finishing of fireplaces and furniture;
- flat and bent roof tile;

- articles of cast and forged metal (railings of stairs, balconies and terraces, fixings in wood and stone structures, ironmongery for windows, doors and gates, coats of arms and cartouches, grilles, etc.)
- a potable water well made of wood at the bottom and of stone at its top part, located at the citadel and a well located in the physolite of the kamienica (large stone house).
Accurately dated authentic building materials, techniques and mortar compositions used for the construction of the castle and the Corpus Christi church make it possible to use them as a data bank for a comparative analysis of similar monuments.

Authenticity in workmanship

The Corpus Christi Church building and the castle structures exhibit authentic construction technologies and structures of 16th-18th centuries including

- brick arch-type foundations transferring the load to poles, thus being an engineering technique reducing the weight of all buildings and saving the materials;
- air-heating technologies employing stoves and fireplaces located in basements or ground floors with rooms heated by air delivered by ductwork in outer walls;
- a drainage system for removal of atmospheric precipitation from the court-yard to by-pass canals through brick tunnels under buildings and defensive earth banks
- solid masonry battering walls of earth banks, bastions and banks of by-pass canals 2 to 2.5 m thick at their foundation and made of lime rubble concrete and lined with brick and limestone blocks while clay structure of banks from inside and brickwork from outside were used as concrete casing;
- door and window openings have two lintels with upper structural lintels used as brick arches and bottom horizontal lintels carrying only arch fixings and serving for shaping stone and stucco settings;
- stone intermediate floors represented by cross barrel lierne vaults 1 to 1.5 bricks thick, flat wooden floors and false ceilings which are single or double-layer at girders;
- wooden structures of roofing, towers, domes and of large span trusses made without any metal members with elements fastened by all types of notches and joggles as well as by wood nails;
- survived man-made system of water control in ponds and defensive trenches formed with dams and locks along the Usha River which is an example of advanced engineering art of the 16th century;

- survived subterranean communications with horizontal and vertical links between the citadel of the Castle and fighting galleries of bastions, illustrating the technology of the fortification structures functioning in the 16th century;
- authentic moulding in stucco and stone carving of the Castle interior representing style features of Mannerism and objects of decorative and applied art of Baroque and Classicism period.

Authenticity in design

The survived castle complex, volume plan structure of the historical center, a system of water control in ponds, the historical parks and the surrounding natural landscape represent artistic, architectural, engineering and functional conception of authors of the projects of 16th –18th centuries (fig.4, 5).

The current use of the castle complex as a national historical and cultural museum- reserve provides conditions for the conservation of the Radziwills' cultural heritage.

Drawings, maps and pictures of Nesvizh of 16th-18th centuries, when compared with the current state of its historical and cultural heritage and environment, evidence a high degree of conservation of monuments representing the authenticity of the authors' projects.

Authenticity in setting

The territory of the castle complex, historical center of the town and the surrounding natural landscape have been preserved without any significant changes. Due to the fact that the town has been developing in the north-western and south-western directions the architectural, historical cultural landscape of the 16th century has remained authentic.

The architecture of the church-mausoleum is sixteenth century, some slight changes were introduced in the 18th century. In 1945, when the roof was partially damaged, a new roof structure was built, covered with metal sheet. The altar of the Holy Cross and three tombs of the Radziwils are of the 16th century. In the 18th century five altars, and the frescoes on the vaults and walls were added. However those changes did not alter the original architectural design of the church.

2D CRITERIA UNDER WHICH INSCRIPTION IS PROPOSED AND JUSTIFICATION FOR INSCRIPTION

Under the categories set out in Article 1 of the Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage (the World Heritage Convention) The Radziwiłł castle and the church-mausoleum fulfils the definition of a “building”, and the architectural-and-cultural residential complex of the **Radziwiłł** family in **Nesvizh** fulfils the definition of a “site”. Together, “**The Architectural, Residential and Cultural complex of the Radziwiłł family at Nesvizh**” meet criteria (ii), (iv) and (vi) set out in paragraph 24 of the Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention, as follows:

Criterion (ii)

Criterion (ii): exhibit an important interchange of human values, over a span of time or within a cultural area of the world, on developments in architecture or technology, monumental arts, town-planning or landscape design.

“The Architectural, Residential and Cultural complex of the Radziwiłł family at Nesvizh” is a unique masterpiece of the Central and Eastern European region. Erected at the end of the 16th century it had extensive influence on the development of residential and sacral architecture in Belarus, Poland and Lithuania on the turn of the 16th and 17th centuries.

The castle complex

The palace and the residential building, the main objects within fortification, developed in the 16th century represent the style which was characteristic for detached, Renaissance structures. One type of structure featured 4 corner towers (the palace) and the second type of structure - two tower alcoves. The erection of the palace and the residential building was the first from a series of similar objects built across the Eastern and Central Europe in the 17th century (Biała, Szydłowiec, Ujazdów-Warsaw).

The palazzo in fortezza

The Nesvizh Castle as an example of a residential buildings complex surrounded by rampart fortifications is the earliest example of a fortified domicile in the Eastern and Central Europe of the Italian origin, was defined as *palazzo in fortezza*. Over the next decades this type of a residential complex became popular also in other parts of Europe (Ołyka, Birże, Biała, Lachowicze, etc).

The Church-mausoleum

The church-mausoleum of the Radziwiłł family gives evidence of various sources which had influence on the sacral architecture at the turn of the 16th and 17th centuries. Outside Italy, it is the earliest example of impact of the Roman Jesuit church Il Gesù architecture. Over the next decades this type of church was one of the predominating in Belarus, Poland, Lithuania and Ukraine.

The Nesvizh complex is also the earliest example of a monumental church which was used as a family mausoleum. The church in Nesvizh served as a family mausoleum from the 16th to the 20th century. The latest burial took place in 2000. The mausoleum in Nesvizh comprises a unique collection of 72 coffins with bodies of members of the Radziwiłł family and a collection of tombstones of high artistic value.

Criterion (iv)

Criterion (iv): be an outstanding example of a type of building or architectural or technological ensemble or landscape which illustrates (a) significant stage(s) in human history.

The architectural-and-cultural residential complex of the Radziwiłł family developed in the 16th century is a reflection and a result of a very important stage in development of architecture, culture and civilization in the Eastern and Central Europe.

The development of the Radziwiłł family complex was a result of social and artistic changes which took place in this part of Europe. The 16th century was the age of formation of a new social class – the aristocracy, to which the Radziwiłłs also belonged. The characteristic feature of this century was a development of representative domiciles which served as centers of culture.

Due to a large number of various objects erected in Nesvizh it was the place of formation of an architectural school which consisted of artists from Belarus, Poland, Italy and Germany.

At that time sophisticated construction and building techniques were developed, which together with the Renaissance and early Baroque style were propagated by the artists over the Eastern and Central Europe.

Criterion (vi)

Criterion vi; be directly or tangibly associated with events or living traditions, with ideas, or with beliefs, with artistic and literary works of outstanding universal significance

The continuous support of Radziwills to activities in various spheres of science and culture resulted in important achievements that had a strong impact in Belarus, Lithuania and other countries of Central and Eastern Europe.

Literary and printers' center

Nesvizh played an important role in the development of the literature and printing in the Grand Duchy of Lithuania (Belarus, Lithuania). The books printed in the Belorussian language in the castle printers' shop based on the initiative of the protestant Mikolaj Radziwill the Black, such as e.g. by S. Budny influenced the development of the Belarusian identity. The most outstanding writers of the reformation period created their works in the circle of the prince: J.Kochanowski, J.laski, J.Maczynski, A.Trzecieski or the translators of the Protestant Bible, the so-called Brest Bible.

His son, Prince Radziwill the Orphan continued the literary traditions, although he perceived them in a much more universal manner. *Hierosolymitana peregrinatio...*, which is an excellent description of a journey to the Holy Land, Syria and Egypt, with great literary values. It was printed in Latin, and then in Polish, Russian and German. The person of Prince Radziwill was immortalized by a few dozen writers and poets from the Eastern and Central Europe. Also Jesuits, managing a school and theatre, contributed to the development of the literary culture in Nesvizh.

Nesvizh, at the turn of the 16th and 17th centuries was one of the strongest cultural centers in the territory of Belarus and Lithuania. It was followed by other magnates, such as Hadkevich (Lyahavichy), Sapieha (Ruzhany), or Valovich (Vilnius).

Library and Documentary Heritage of Nesvizh

The documentary heritage of the Nesvizh estate is unique because of its composition and history. The books of the library originated from practically all European printing-houses of the period from the 15th to the first half of 20th centuries. They were translations of ancient classical authors, books on natural sciences, mathematics, physics, geography, linguistics, jurisprudence, arts and other spheres of knowledge

The Archives of the Nesvizh *ordinacia* was a major collection in East Europe of documents on the history of the Grand Duchy of Lithuania, Rzeczpospolita, Russian Empire. During many centuries the Radziwills played an exceptionally important role in the political, social, economic and cultural life, were related to many aristocratic families of Poland, Prussia and other countries. Due to the fact that from the 14th century, the Radziwills belonged to the most influential part of Lithuanian-Belarusian aristocracy, to the political elite and held often highest state posts (those of chancellors, governors of provinces) their archives included materials related to the history of Nesvizh and other Belarusian towns; documents of political and economic nature; documents on the history of culture, public health, daily life, on Catholic, Orthodox and other confessions; valuable sfragistic materials.

A cartographic centre

A map of the Grand Duchy of Lithuanian, the so-called Radziwill map was of particular significance to Central European cartography. It was drawn at the initiative of Mikolaj Radziwill the Orphan. Stanislaw Aleksandrowicz's research shows that the first map was published in the years 1599-1604. The measurements for the map were taken mostly by the Jesuits, whose patron was the prince. There was a local, active, scientific milieu. At this time there were many splendid mathematicians and cartographers including Maciej Strubicz, Jan Jonasz Morawczyk, who corresponded with Abraham Ortelius, and the Jesuit Priest Jacob Bosgrave, a mathematician in the Vilnius Academy who was in close contact with the Jesuit astronomer Christopher Clavius.

The Radziwill map is a landmark in Central European cartography; it is an invaluable work of modern cartography. It was the first map in the history of cartography to give a true picture of the entire territory of Belarus and Lithuania and until 1772 was the most important source of information on the location of settlements in Central Europe. Preparing the map and publishing it was an unusual undertaking from both an academic and cartographic point of view.

A graphic arts centre

As a result of Mikolaj Radziwill the Orphan's patronage Nesvizh also became an important centre for the production of graphic arts. Not only were engravings produced, but it was from here that he ordered prints in other artistic centres such as Augsburg and Wuerzburg. Tomasz Makowski was the main representative among the graphic artists in Nesvizh. Apart from engraving the map of the Grand Duchy of Lithuania, he also

produced many engravings commissioned by the Orphan. Apparently the map was to be supplemented (in the form of a decorative border) with views of towns belonging to the Radziwills: Nesvizh, Kletsk, Birzai and Olyka or connected with Mikołaj's state functions such as Trakai, Vilnius and Kaunas. The precision with which the towns were depicted provides an invaluable source of information for researchers into the history of architecture and urban development

Nesvizh's graphic tradition was revived in the mid 18th century due to the patronage of Michal Radziwi the Sweetheart, who initiated the production of various types of engraving

A theatre and music centre

Since the 17th century Nesvizh was a centre of artistic culture competing with European music and theatre capitals. A school theatre that functioned at the Nesvizh Jesuit Collegium from 1586 to 1758 was famous for its drama performances including chorus singing and ballet dancing. In 1740 the Radziwills established a first private theatre in the territory of Belarus which developed into a stage company of musicians, drama and ballet performers. A music school was opened in Nesvizh to train musicians and singers. of children of local peasants. The mid-18th century was the golden period for the Nesvizh theatre when Urszula Radziwill(1705-1753) managed it writing original plays and remaking the repertoire of Western European theatres. The plays were performed at several stages – in Nesvizh, in Alba, its suburb, and in Slutsk. J.Holland who in 1782-1802 directed the Nesvizh choir wrote opera "Agatka, or a Gentleman's Arrival" specially for King Stanislaw Augustow Poniatowski's visit to Nesvizh. The script for "Agatka" was written by Maciej Radziwill (1749-1800). Another opera written and staged in Nesvizh at that time was 'The Village Elder in Alba". Although its music is attributed to J.Holland, there are indications that it could have been be written by Maciej Radziwill. Both operas were considered to be the best examples of professional music and drama art of that period combining local artistic traditions and latest trends in music of Western Europe. The artistic activities of Urszula and Maciej Radziwills were followed by Antoni Radziwill (1775-1883) who composed "Faust", an opera based on a libretto written by Goethe himself. The Nesvizh opera and ballet theatre had a strong influence on the development of music and drama art in Belarus, Rzeczpospolita and far beyond its borders mainly due to support from the Radziwill dynasty

Crafts center

Nesvizh constituted a place in which at the turn of the 16th and 17th centuries an international crafts center created by craftsmen brought from various parts of Europe was developed. They trained the local bricklayers, locksmiths, carpenters, goldsmiths, smelters, carvers, etc., who then propagated their techniques and patterns in other places in Belarus, Lithuania and Poland.

CHAPTER 3**DESCRIPTION****3A DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY**

The castle and church-mausoleum of the Radziwis is in Nesvizh, in the centre of Belarus, near the route of the Berlin-Warsaw-Minsk-Moscow highway.

The Castle

The castle of the Radziwiłłs in Nesvizh was built between the sixteenth and nineteenth centuries. It comprises ten interconnected buildings now with eighteenth century facades. In the middle is a ostentatious, six-sided courtyard. The buildings are surrounded by the remains of the 16th century fortifications, comprising four bastions and four curtain walls in a rectangular plan and surrounded by a ditch.

Palace

The most important building in the complex is situated opposite the main gate and is known as the "Palace". It was constructed in the sixteenth century and enlarged in the eighteenth century. The three-storey building with cellars beneath was built on an almost square plan and covered with a hipped saddleback roof. The corners were strengthened by four octagonal towers containing alcoves. Two of them are embedded in the southern and eastern galleries around the courtyard. In the frontal elevation of the palace there was a projecting wing which in the two lower floors contained the ostentatious staircase and on the higher floor, a ballroom. The friezes, window frames and other architectural elements are decorated with panoplies, putti and armorial bearings of the Radziwiłł and Wiśniowiecki families, done in stucco by the sculptor Antoni Zaleski.

The ground floor has a tripartite arrangement of rooms. These rooms, originally housing the treasury, have preserved the 16th century barrel vaulting with lunettes. Identical vaulting was used in the main hall on the first floor. Symmetrically arranged on either side are three rooms with surviving interior fittings of the 18th and 19th centuries (stuccowork, panelling, stoves, floors).

The ostentatious staircase, leading from the hall to the ballroom on the first floor is decorated by a painted representation of "Aurora". It was painted in the 18th century by the eminent painter Franciszek Smuglewicz. The walls are covered with ornamental frescoes. (panoplies, obelisks, classical busts). The central portion of the second floor is occupied by the ballroom, at the side of which are three rooms in an en suite arrangement.

Southern gallery

The western corner of the palace is connected to the southern gallery, linking the palace with the building known as the "residence". This two-storey building is on the plan of an elongated rectangle. The five-bay elevation fronting the courtyard was divided by pilasters rising to the full height of the building. The lower storey, together with the gate entrance is roofed with groined vaulting which dates to the seventeenth century. The interior of both storeys are occupied by large single rooms created in the eighteenth century. The room known as the billiard room on the first floor was decorated in the nineteenth century with a fireplace, a stove and richly decorated panelling.

Eastern gallery

The second gallery, the eastern one, was added to the other, northern corner of the palace, joining it to the arsenal and chapel. As in the case of the southern gallery, it was designed on the plan of an elongated rectangle with a five-bay elevation fronting the courtyard is divided for the entire height of the building by pilasters. The rooms on both floors have a dual-range arrangement. The ranges of rooms on the ground and first floor on the courtyard side are roofed with groined vaulting and were built in the 17th century. The other parts of the eastern gallery were constructed in the 18th century.

"Residence" with clock tower

The southwest wing of the present castle is formed by a building known as the "residence", the form of which comes almost entirely from the sixteenth century. This three-storey building is built on the plan of an elongated rectangle and has two square projections on the side

facing the defences. A clock tower adjoins the building on the southeast side, it is square at the base, while the upper storeys are octagonal and covered by a two-storey, eighteenth century helm topped with a lantern. The arrangement of the rooms on the ground floor and first floor is five-part, dual-range and symmetrical. The central portion is occupied by a staircase. All the interiors of both stories, apart from two chambers on the side of the southern gallery are roofed with barrel vaults, barrel vaults with lunettes and groined vaulting constructed in the 16th century.

The interiors of two rooms on the side of the clock tower were created in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. In the first nearer the tower there is nineteenth century panelling on the walls. The neighbouring room, with classicist decoration was divided by four columns. The side towards the defences was differentiated with two niches, with hemispherical tops and decorated with rosettes.

Arsenal

Opposite the “residence” and at the end of the gallery is a building which formerly housed the arsenal and chapel. It has an elongated rectangular plan and is three storeys high. It has a ten-bay elevation divided by pairs of orderless pilasters. The interior arrangement of the ground floor reflects the stages of the modifications of this part of the castle. The four-bay part of the ground floor arose in the sixteenth century and was built as an arsenal. On the side towards the defences is preserved the narrow covered passage between the arsenal and eastern gallery built in the seventeenth century. The remaining parts of the building were constructed in the eighteenth century and then the rooms on both floors were replanned in a three-range arrangement.

Gate with tower

The lower part of the body of the gate building is embedded in the rampart, an octagonal two-storey gate tower, topped with a two-storied helm rises on the interior. A four-bay gate tunnel leads into the courtyard, it has groined vaulting of the sixteenth century. The first floor of the body of the gate building and the tower were created in the 18th century.

Front wings

At the front of the castle, abutting the gate tower are two seven-bay two-storied wings. The en suite rooms of the ground and first floors were created in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries and are roofed with groined vaulting. The elevation towards the courtyard are

divided by pairs of orderless pilasters. The elevation on the side of the rampart was treated in an identical manner.

Connecting annexes

The front wings were connected with the “residence” and arsenal with two-storey linking buildings with an en suite arrangement of rooms. The elevations towards the courtyard of both the northeast and southwest connecting annexe are divided by framing pilasters. The elevation on the side of the rampart was treated in an identical manner.

Church-mausoleum

The church-mausoleum of Corpus Christi lies in the eastern part of Nesvizh, next to the street leading to the castle. The chancel of the church is oriented to the southeast. The building has the plan of a Latin cross, with an elongated rectangular body from which project two lateral chapels with five sides and an apsidal chancel. The aisled three-bay basilica has a dome at the crossing of the nave and transepts. Leading off from the aisles are single chapels. Adjacent to the chancel are the sacristy and treasury, above which are galleries opening into the transept and chancel through arcades. At the crossing of the nave and transepts is a monumental dome with pendentives and an octagonal drum. The walled choir near the entrance fills a whole bay and is linked with small galleries over the aisles. The nave which has Ionic pillars is separated from the aisles by arcades. The nave, chancel and transepts were roofed with barrel vaulting with lunettes; in the aisles, sacristy and galleries groined vaulting was used. The side chapels are roofed with domes without lanterns.

The two-storey facade is divided by a prominent entablature, slightly offset on the axes of the pilasters and topped with a triangular gable. Both storeys were integrated with gentle curves. The division of the elevation is defined by the rhythm of the Doric pilasters between which in both storeys are found statues of St Nicholas, St Christopher, St Ignatius and St Francis Xawier.

Under the church are the crypts in which there are the coffins of 72 members of the Radziwiłł family, ranging in date from the 16th to the 20th centuries. The last funeral, of Antoni Radziwiłł, took place in 2001.

The Church is surrounded by an eighteenth century boundary wall. In one corner there is a bell tower, square in plan on a high plinth and three storeys of unequal height. The elevations are of bare brickwork, only the openings of the windows are surrounded by wide plastered frames.

The most valuable among the fittings are four sixteenth century tombs of the Radziwiłłs and the altar of the Holy Cross in the northern transept. The tomb of Krzysztof Radziwiłł (1607) on which the deceased is depicted in Roman costume, and the altar of the Holy Cross (1583) depicting angels supporting the columns were the work of the most eminent Venetian sculptors Girolamo Campagna and Cesare Franco. The tomb of Mikołaj the Orphan”) Radziwiłł shows the deceased as a kneeling pilgrim. His son, who died as a child, is commemorated by a monument showing a child lying in a sarcophagus.

The vaulting and walls of the church are covered with 18th century frescoes painted in 1752-1753 by a group of painters working under the direction of Ksawery D. Heski. They show scenes from the Old and New Testaments supplemented by quotations from church hymns. Also depicted are the four evangelists, the patron saints of the Radziwiłłs and the Church Fathers.

3B HISTORY AND DEVELOPMENT

Some scholars think that the earliest mention of the place comes from 1223. However, on the basis of written sources and results of archaeological excavations the origin of Nesvizh is dated from 1446 when according to records the ‘home-stead of Nesvizh’ belonged to a certain Selyavka. From 1513 to 1939 it belonged to the noble family of the Radziwiłłs. Before the construction of the present castle, there was here a magnate’s dwelling – a manor (“curia”), and in its place Mikołaj Radziwiłł the Black, the Chancellor of Lithuania and voivoda of Vilna (Vilnius) constructed a wooden castle. The duke was a Protestant, which is why Nesvizh became an important centre of the Reformation. It was on the ducal printing press that Szymon Budny and Wawrzyniec Krzyszkowski printed the first catechism in the Belarusian language.

Of fundamental significance for the development of the town were the activities of Mikołaj the Orphan Radziwiłł in the years 1569-1616. In 1579 the town became the capital of the Radziwiłłs’ ordinacia. In 1586 King Stefan Batory gave the town a charter (on Magdeburg Law). It was then that Nesvizh was replanned, it was given fortifications with gates and an elaborate Town Hall was erected.

The philosophy of the late Renaissance (Mannerism), a cultural environment in which Radziwiłł the Orphan had been educated in France, Germany and Italy, was incorporated and materialized in the conception of Nesvizh development. The spatial and planning structure of Nesvizh was designed after a model of an "ideal town-fortress". The town was

built on an almost square site of 700x700 meters vacant of any buildings with a moderate relief. Five monumental buildings became the main elements of the town formation:

- the market square with a town hall and rows of stalls is in the center symmetry axes (1598 - 1604) (fig.6, 7, 8);
- the Catholic church and the Jesuit Collegium built in the eastern corner (1584-1599);
- the Benedictine Convent constructed in the southern corner (1590-1596);
- the Orthodox church built in the western corner (late 18th century);
- the Bernardines Cloister built in the northern corner (founded in 1598).

Ordinary, mostly wooden houses, were densely placed in blocks formed by a rectangular network of streets faced by the end facades of buildings symmetry. One of them crossed the town from north-west to south-east and continued into the Vilna and Slutsk roads. The other crossed the town from north-east to south-west and connected the Prince's residence with the town hall and continued into the road to Kletsk.

The town was fortified along the perimeter with defensive structures made of stone and earth. The fortifications had drawbridges and gates in stone multi-layer watch-towers named after the main trade ways they faced: Vilna, Kletsk, Slutsk, Minsk and Zamkovy (Castle).

A system for lifting of water level in the Usha River designed and implemented simultaneously with the general plan of the town and the castle became a model for the 16th century engineering art. Through the construction of dams and locks a regulated supply of water was provided to fortifications and the castle. The expressiveness of the town ensemble was achieved by an architect with a simple yet unique technique. All five architectural complexes symmetrically positioned in the general plan were designed to dominate ordinary buildings. They became the formation factor for the urban environment, the town panorama and its silhouette.

Visitors approaching the town from any of the four directions had an impression of a big capital city that fully corresponded to the Radziwills' princely ambitions (fig. 6, 7, 8).

The "Novy Gorod" (New Town) suburb was built on the left bank of the river along the Slutsk road. The "Karolin" suburb was constructed the opposite end of the town.

The lay-out of Nesvizh of the late 16th century is accurately depicted in the 'Nesvisium' engraving by Tomasz Makowski, a court topographer, artist and engraver of the Radziwill the Orphan (fig.9)

The town plan structure was modified in 1590 with the construction of the Benedictine Convent. The site for the construction was expanded and moved southwards. The new town border line was fortified with an earth rampart.

The general planning structure and the town borderline remained unchanged till the first half of the 19th century (fig.10). Construction was confined to the limits formed by town fortifications and suburbs.

In 1650 a Greek Catholic church was built in a street connecting the Benedictine Convent with the Jesuit Collegium. A stone synagogue was constructed in the western part of the town. In 1672 a monumental Catholic church and a Dominican monastery were constructed on the southern side of the market place. Wooden houses along the square perimeter were replaced with stone buildings.

After devastations caused by wars (1654 – 1706) and natural calamities the town was rebuilt thanks to subsidies and tax reductions from the Radziwills.

In 1740s the princely palace with a theatre functioning during 1750's was constructed within the block between the market place and the Jesuit Collegium.

In 1758 M.K. Radziwill the Rybenko approved the general plan of Nesvizh. Its principal structure was remaining the same. The blocks of the market place, the northern, eastern and southern territories retained their large sizes, while the western territories were subdivided by street networks.

In 1806 after a fire the " Plan of New Arrangement of Sites in the Part of the Town of Nesvizh" was drawn up. The project envisaged that streets would be expanded and buildings adjacent to the market place and central streets would be replaced exclusively by stone buildings. The project envisaged also making the streets, which led to the suburbs, longer and dismantling the earth fortifications. The project was not implemented fully. In 1836 a fire damaged more than 130 buildings.

In 1897 a new town plan was drawn up. The planning structure of the historical part actually remained the same. Further construction was planned in the direction of the Casimir suburb along the Vilna (Vilnius) road.

After World War II the construction in the historical center of Nesvizh was undertaken without any radical changes in the streets pattern. It has remained actually the same. The town forming monuments of the 16th like the Jesuit Collegium, Catholic Church, the Benedictine Monastery, some buildings of Dominican Monastery, the Town Hall with the row of stalls, the Slutsk and Castle gates, ordinary buildings of the 16- 19th centuries, fragments of fortifications have survived.

The historical landscape of the town and castle including the restored and now functioning system for lifting of water level in the ponds and along the river Usha has been fully preserved.

Castle

The architectural form of the present castle in Nesvizh was shaped in the period lasting from the sixteenth to twentieth centuries. The first stage of the development of the castle complex falls in the years 1582-1604 when Mikołaj (“the Orphan”) Radziwiłł began the construction of a new seat. At the beginning Lenart worked on the building, followed by Giovanni Bernardoni and Kasper Fodyga.

The appearance of the castle about 1604 is shown in a drawing of T. Makowski “Nesvisium” (fig.1). The castle complex, surrounded by a bastioned fortification comprised four masonry buildings designated the palace, “residence”, arsenal and gate (fig.11-27).

The main building was the palace, the original form of which is still legible in the present shape of the castle. The three-storey cellared building was built on a nearly square plan and covered with a hipped saddleback roof. The corners were strengthened with octagonal turrets, containing alcoves. In the centre of the seven-bay façade facing the courtyard was a three-bay loggia with open arcades on the first and second stories. The first and second floors of the palace had an axial, tripartite and symmetrical en suite arrangement. The corner rooms were connected to alcoves, which occupied octagonal turrets. The second floor was reached by one flight of stairs, which became two flights from the landing. The centre of the second floor was occupied by an elaborate ballroom, on both sides of which were three residential apartments..

The second element of this complex has survived to the present to a greater degree, the so-called “residence”. The three-storied building is on the plan of an elongated rectangle and has two alcoves in projections on the side towards the defences. Adjoining it on the east was constructed a tower, the lower part of which is square, the upper stories octagonal. The interior arrangement is of five-part arrangement and symmetrical. The chambers on the ground and first floors were roofed with vaulting while those on the second floor had ceilings.

Opposite the “residence” was built a single storey arsenal, the interior of which has been preserved to the present. The interior of this massive four-bay building was covered with barrel vaulting with lunettes supported on two internal columns.

A square tower with a clock rose above the gate with the four-bay entrance tunnel.

About 1650 two galleries were constructed, the first (southern) connected the palace with the “residence”, the other (eastern) connected the palace with a newly-erected six-sided tower with the arsenal. The two-storied five-bay buildings comprised an arcade on the ground floor and a long room on the first floor.

In the eighteenth century on the site of the chaotic buildings in the area either side of the gate, two new front wings were constructed.

In 1706 the castle was taken by the Swedes, who destroyed the fortifications: bastions, curtain walls, walls and gates. After the Swedes had left, the castle was renovated. A general rebuilding was carried out in 1732-1758 by Michal Radziwi Rybenko. Architects from Germany, Italy, Poland and Belarus took part in this rebuilding, including Kazimierz A. Zdanowicz, Maurycy Pedetti, Augustyn Roszkowski, Kazimierz Wołodźko, Karol W. Seyffert and Jan Hill.

As a result of the rebuilding carried out in several stages in the years 1732-1758, the sixteenth century palace was remodelled, while retaining the main walls with the towers. The third floor, both the central part containing the ballroom as well as the apartments to the side, was heightened. The front loggia with stairs obtained a monumental form, it was rebuilt and considerably heightened. The friezes, window frames and other architectural elements are decorated with panoplies, putti and armorial bearings of the Radziwiłł and Wiśniowiecki families, done in stucco by the sculptor Antoni Zaleski. The elevations facing the defences were partitioned to their full height with flat pilasters. The galleries were also enlarged (1743-1745), they were widened, the arcades on the ground floor were walled up and a second storey was added. The facades facing the courtyard were divided with flat pilasters. In 1747-1748 the front wings either side of the gatehouse which had been constructed in the seventeenth century was enlarged so that a library could be housed on the first floor. At the same time two connecting annexes were constructed between the front wings and the “residence” and the arsenal and gate tower. A few years later, the arsenal was enlarged by the addition of two floors which had a residential function. Part of this building was occupied by the chapel. The facades of the front wings and the new arsenal received the elevations they have at present, partitioned by orderless pilasters.

In the nineteenth century the castle remained uninhabited. Only in 1875 when the ownership passed to Antoni Radziwiłł and his French wife Maria de Castellane was the building returned to its former glory. Apart from a renovation of the interiors (1881-1886) it was enlarged by the addition of a terrace with Neo-Gothic turrets built up against the palace. A little later (1893) a picturesque turret was constructed next to the eastern gallery.

Until 1939, the castle was owned the Radziwiłłs. In 1939-1941, after the Western Belarus became part of the Soviet Union the castle was nationalized. In 1941-1944 the Germans used it for a military hospital. In 1945-2001 the castle was used as a sanatorium. After its closure in 2001, documentation and architectural work was begun in the complex, and designs were made for adapting the building for museum use and for tourism. In December 2002, however, a fire destroyed the helm and damaged the upper storey of the clock tower by the “residence”, the roof of the southern gallery and of the palace. In 2003, the roofs over the palace and southern gallery were rebuilt, and the remains of the tower were made safe in readiness for reconstruction. In 2004 its helm was restored.

Church-mausoleum

The church-mausoleum of Corpus Christi was designed by the Italian architect Giovanni M. Bernardoni and constructed in 1586-1593 (fig.28-32). Although the founder, Mikolaj Radziwill the Orphan entrusted the church to the Jesuits, the structure became at the same time the family mausoleum. In the crypts are buried the remains of the Radziwiłłs, already in the lifetime of the founder were placed in the church the tombs of himself, his wife, and two sons (fig.33-35).

In the eighteenth century on the initiative of Michael Radziwill Rybenko, the interior of the church was remodelled as well as some elements of the exterior. At this time, the galleries over the aisles were removed as well as two round towers containing staircases. In this period, two round towers over the sacristy and treasury were also removed and the shapes and position of some of the windows were altered. By the entrance a new masonry organ housing was constructed. The lantern over the main vault was also altered, and on the façade obelisks were replaced by vases. The interior of the church was covered with frescoes of Ksawery F.Heski (fig.36-37).

Water system and parks

The system of water supply to the castle and to the town was created in the last quarter of the 16th century when Radziwill the Orphan was undertaking grandiose construction activities. Dams constructed on Usha river enabled to raise the water level and to create water spaces considerable in size which are visible in the engraving by Tomasz Makowski and marked in all plans of the town starting with the earliest known one dated early 1770s. The initial basic function of Nesvizh water reservoirs additional conditions for the defence of the castle and the town.

In the last quarter of the 19th century the system of ponds became an important element of landscape parks laid along water reservoirs surrounding the park and penetrating the constructed territory of the town (fig.38-39).

The landscape parks were laid in the flood-lands of Usha River in 1878 and occupy together with reservoirs nearly 100 ha. The formation of parks in Nesvizh was coordinated by Maria Dorota Radziwill de Castellane. It was started with the construction of dams which formed a number of ponds named Wild, Castle, Bernardine, Maidenly and also out-of-town Alba lake. The man-made lakes occupy the territory of 150 ha with their depth varying from 1.5 to 3.5 m. The size of the park zone is 66 ha. The territory allotted to the parks had been a hilly area cut by a winding river.

The parks consist of five zones, each being a complete composition. The Castle and Wild parks are divided by ponds into right bank and left bank parts. The castle with the palace and a fragment of the Castle Park and the Old Park with the 'Japanese' Garden are on the right bank of the reservoirs. This part of the park system includes also the remains of bastions with pavilions, moats filled with water, defensive ramparts. The Castle court is decorated with a well constructed in a Baroque style when parks were formed which includes the elements of decorative smithery and 'Cupid and Cup' sculpture. The Castle Park borders upon the Old Park with its colourful glades, ornamental groups of trees, commemorative stones and sculptures (a monument to a dog, a bronze mermaid over the pond). In early 20th century a 'Japanese' garden was formed behind the Old Park. The New (Marysia's) Park and the English Park were laid along the left bank. The parks were formed by A.Pastaremczak, graduate of Poznan school of gardening. His successors maintained initial techniques of park formation which determined the composition unity of thi large and complex ensemble. At the first stage in the formation of Nesvizh parks trees from neighbouring woods and arboreta were used including spruce, fir, maple, hornbeam, birch, oak, etc.). Later along with local types there were introduced species from foreign nursery forests. The inscription on one of the commemorative stones reads: 'The park's lanes have been laid by Maria de Castellane with sapling of seeds from the nursery of the Radziwills' court in Berlin. The parks' botanical collection consists of 180 species of trees and bushes and 90 herbs.

In 1985-91 the water reservoirs, the derivation canal were dredged, wet territories were drained, some planning elements, sculptures and basic landscape compositions were restored under a project developed by Minskpoyekt and Belgiprovdhoz research institutes.

3C FORM AND DATE OF THE MOST RECENT RECORDS OF THE PROPERTY

Researchers developed their interest in the Nesvizh castle and church even before the II World War. In 1935 measurements of the church-mausoleum were taken. The measurements results are stored in the Jesuit Archives in Cracow (Poland). Between 1997 and 1998 the Belarusian-Polish Joint Venture "Renovatum" Institute and the State Design Enterprise "Projektrestawracja" prepared a historic-and-architectural study of the castle and also took detailed measurements. In the year 2000 the castle and the fortifications underwent architectural analysis. All materials collected during the study are now in the archives of the Belarusian-Polish Joint Venture "Renovatum" Institute. In 2003 photographic evidence of the castle and the church crypts was made. The photographs are now in the Ministry of Culture (Poland). Recent years witnessed publication of a number of papers about the castle and church prepared by the Belarusian, Polish, Italian and Lithuanian scientists (see: 7C Selected Bibliography).

3D PRESENT STATE OF CONSERVATION

After the sanatorium was closed down in 2001, work was begun on the preparatory work for creating a museum at Nesvizh. Specialist architectural and archaeological works were undertaken. The elements which had been constructed in connection with adapting the buildings for use in a sanatorium were removed (partition walls, sanitary installations). This work was suspended due to the fire which in December 2002 damaged the roof over a part of the complex (palace, southern gallery and the helm of the clock tower by the "residence"). In 2003, the roof over the palace and the southern gallery was rebuilt. The the clock tower was repaired in 2004.

The walls of the castle, the ceilings and vaults, the roofing timbers and window frames and doors are in a good state. The whole structure has an efficient heating system, which is turned on in winter, ensuring the maintenance of the correct temperature in the whole castle. A project for the restoration of the entrance gate and two adjacent building was approved in 2004 and the restorartion in those parts has started. Also the documentation for the restoration of the *kamienica* and of southern gallery has been aporoved and the restoration there will start in 2005

3E POLICIES AND PROGRAMS RELATED TO THE PRESENTATION AND PROMOTION OF THE PROPERTY

The castle belongs and is administrated by the National Historical and Cultural Reserve-Museum "Nesvizh" subordinate to the Ministry of Culture. The Reserve-Museum publishes materials promoting the monument (guides, posters, leaflets), organizes scientific conferences and trainings.

Museumizing

The main direction of the functional use of the Radziwill castle is its museumizing enabling the viewing of expositions in the historical and cultural property by organized groups and individual visitors (fig.40-43).

It is envisaged to set up a number of exhibiton complexes reflecting the history of the castle, its architectural features, providin information on its previous owners, personalities to the historical an cultural property. It has been decided to restore, depending in every particular case on the degree of preservation of the interior, the inner and outer ornamentation of the castle complex according various historical periods, like the 16th century as a period of the construction of the palace, the *kamiehica* , the arsenal, the entrance gate with the tower and the stone and earth fortifications, the 18th century as the period of the major reconstruction of the castle complex with its main features preserved, late 19th-early 20th centuries when some consruction works were undertaken and the park zone was developed. Those activit did not affect the outer apperance of the building.

The project of the castle restoration is developed and implemented by stages.

The first restored part including the entrance gate and adjacent two-storied buildings will have the following exhibition halls:

- history of the construction and restoration of the Radziwill Castle;
- Castle archives of the Radziwills;
- history of the Nesvizh line of the Radziwill dynasty;
- workshop of Tomasz Makowski.

This part of the castle will have a room for film and video presentations with a bank of digital information on the Radziwills, on museum, bibliographic and archival collections previously kept at the castle but being part of museum collections and archives in Belarus, Russia, Lithuania, Ukraine, Poland and other countries.

The restoration of the of the second part will be undertaken in two stages.

The first stage will include the restoration and accommodation of the *kamienica* and northern gallery where there will be restored rooms of prince and princess, the castle church, hunters', knights' and hetman's halls. It is envisaged that this part of the castle will have a conference hall, an auditorium for theatre performances based on materials related to the life and activities of Franciszka Urszula Radziwillin the 18th century and of other members of the dynasty who composed music and wrote plays.

Documentary Heritage

At present a programme "Nesvizh a Cultural Centre of Europe and a National Monument" based on the documentary heritage of the Radziwills archives and library is being implemented in Belarus as a pilot project for a wider regional project which would involve libraries and archives of Poland, Russian Federation and of other countries of Europe. The National Commission of Belarus for UNESCO has requested for support from UNESCO under the Participation Programme.

The project will be the follow-up of the Memorandum of Cooperation Between the Government of the Republic of Belarus and the UNESCO signed on 9 July 2002 which provides for the preservation in digital form and access to the documentary heritage within the framework of UNESCO's Memory of the World Programme, promotion of regional cooperation to facilitate access to regional archives, libraries and other places of storage of documentary heritage by both Belarusian experts and those from the region

The project envisages the creation of the digital retrieval aids and a collection of digital documents, reflecting the history of Nesvizh (from the 16th to early 20th century - the residence of the Radziwills, a magnate dynasty, and one of the major cultural centres of Europe). A special team of experts for implementation of the project from the Belarusian Research Centre of Electronic Records, the National Historical Archives, the National Library and the Library of the National Academy of Sciences has been set up.

The purpose of the project is to provide broad access to the above materials by their publications on CD`s and in Internet. It is earmarked as a pilot project in the framework of creating a portal of cultural heritage based on documents available in Belarus, Poland and Russian Federation. This project can become the first stage of the Radziwilliana regional project involving all states where parts of the Radziwills documentary heritage are at present. The collected digital data will be stored at an information center which will be set up in Nesvizh.

The project will be based on the principle of not claiming rights for cultural values being abroad but of their common use.

The scheme will also enable to create a national portal heritage and undertaking further projects under the Memory of Belarus Programme as a part of the UNESCO Memory of the World Programme.

Cultural activities

The Nesvizh District Executive Committee organizes events for the promotion of cultural and historical values. They are regular musical festivals ‘Muses of Nesvizh’. In 2003 the the event entitled “The Festival of the Medieval Culture – Old Nesvizh” with participation of knights’ clubs from Belarus and many European countries. The Festival is expected to become traditional.

Tourism

Tourists from the country and abroad are guided by professional guides.

In February 2002 the Council of Ministers passed a resolution on “The concept of development of a cultural- and-tourist zone Nesvizh-Mir”.

CHAPTER 4

MANAGEMENT

4A OWNERSHIP

The castle and the church-mausoleum of the Radziwills in Nesvizh and the causeway with the road which links them are in state ownership. In 1996 by a decree of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Belarus, the castle and church-mausoleum were included in the National Historical and Cultural Reserve-Museum (“Nacyanalny historika-kulturny musey zapavednik “Nesvizh”), and this institution has direct control over and supervises the conservation of both complexes as well as managing the castle. The church, which has also a religious function, is managed by the Ecclesiastical Council. The causeway linking the castle and church is under the management of the Nesvizh Region Executive Committee (“Nesvizhski rayonny vykanauchy kamitet”). A group of experts and representatives of NGO

has been set up recently for the coordination of activities for the restoration and maintenance of the building of the church.

4B LEGAL STATUS

The architectural-cultural residential complex of the Radziwills in Nesvizh is a Property of National Significance. It was included in the National Historical and Cultural Reserve-Museum “Nesvizh” (“Nacyyanalny historika-kulturny musey zapavednik “Nesvizh”) by the decree of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Belarus (“Pastanova Kabineta Ministrau Respubliki Belarus”) nr 251 of 10th April 1996.

4C PROTECTIVE MEASURES AND MEANS OF IMPLEMENTING THEM

The protection of the castle and church as historical monuments is ensured by the Law of the Republic of Belarus through the act “On the Protection of Historical and Cultural Heritage” which is administered by the Ministry of Culture. The National Historical and Cultural Reserve-Museum “Nesvizh” acts in its name.

4D AGENCIES WITH MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY

- i. Department for the Protection of Historical and Cultural Heritage and Restoration of the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Belarus.
- ii. State Historical and Cultural Reserve-Museum “Nesvizh”.
- iii. Nesvizh District Executive Committee (“Nesvizhski rayonny vykanauchy kamitet”)

4E LEVEL AT WHICH MANAGEMENT IS EXERCISED

Castle

At national level: The responsible person is Vasyl Yauhenavich Ablamsky, Head of the Department for Protection of Historical and Cultural Heritage and Restoration of Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Belarus

Address: 22, Lenin Str., 220030 Minsk, Republic of Belarus

tel: (00375 17) 227 27 59; Fax: (00375 17) 227 42 95

At on-property level: The responsible person is Valery Antonavich Stalarchuk, Director of the State Historical and Cultural Reserve-Museum “Nesvizh” (“Nacyanalny historika-kulturny musey zapavednik “Nesvizh”).

Address: 19, Lenin Str., 222620 Nesvizh, Republic of Belarus

tel: (00375 801770) 5 31 32; Fax: (00375 801770) 5 31 96

Dam (causeway) linking the castle with the church

7State administration level: The responsible person is Fedor Ivanavich Privalau, Chairman (“Starshynia”) of the Nesvizh Region Executive Committee (“Nesvizhski rayonny vykanauchy kamitet”).

Address: 1, Savietskaya Str., 222620 Nesvizh, Republic of Belarus

tel: (00375 801770) 5 52 41; Fax: (00375 801770) 5 41 76

Church-mausoleum

Ecclesiastical administration level: The responsible person is Mikhail Sekershytsky, Chairman of the Ecclesiastic Committee (“Starshynia kascielnaga kamiteta”).

Address: 1, Mitskevitscha Str., 222620 Nesvizh, Republic of Belarus

tel: (00375 801770) 5 38 77

4F AGREED PLANS RELATING TO PROPERTY

There were separate management plans prepared for the castle, the church and the dam connecting these two buildings.

1.The management plan for the castle (and the park near the castle in the buffer zone) was prepared by the State Historical and Cultural Reserve-Museum “Nesvizh” and approved by the Ministry of Culture.

2.The management plan for the church-mausoleum was prepared by the church committee and approved by the State Historical and Cultural Reserve-Museum “Nesvizh”.

3.The management plan for the dam and a part of the buffer zone was prepared by the Nesvizh Regional Executive Committee.

4.The special resolution of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Belarus (Postanovlenie “Sovieta Ministrow Respubliki Belarus”) no. 1370 of October 2, “On some methods of preservation of a castle-and-park complex in the town of Nesvizh and a complex in the town

of Mir” (“O nekatorych merach restawracii dworcowo-parkowego ansamla w g. Nesviže i zamkowgo kompleksa w g.p. Mir.”) covering the years 2002-2006.

5. The project of the zones of protection of historical and cultural properties of the town of Nesvizh approved on 28 October 2004, containing regulations of the territory for the preventon of the damage of historical property.

4G SOURCES AND LEVELS OF FINANCE

At national level:

The special resolution of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Belarus (Postanovlenie “Sovieta Ministrow Respubliki Belarus”) no. 1370 of October 2, “On some methods of preservation of a castle-and-park complex in the town of Nesvizh and a complex in the town of Mir” (“O nekatorych merach restawracii dworcowo-parkowego ansamla w g. Nesvizhe i zamkowgo kompleksa w g.p. Mir.”)

The financial plan covers the years 2002-2006 (US dollars)

2002 - 56 600

2003 - 390 100

2004 - 1 750 000

2005 - 2 800 000

2006 - 3 100 000

At national level: The annual budget of the State Historical and Cultural Reserve-Museum “Nesvizh” is drawn up by the Department for Protection of Historical and Cultural Heritage and Restoration of Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Belarus.

At church level:

The church-mausoleum is used by the Roman-Catholic parish, which takes care of the church. Preservation works financed from parishioners’ donations are carried out under the supervision or the Reserve-Museum “Nesvizh” restorers.

At the state government level:

The duty of preservation of the dam connecting the castle with the church is a duty of the Nesvizh Regional Executive Committee (“Nesvizhski rayonny vykanauchy kamitet”)

4H SOURCES OF EXPERTISE AND TRAINING IN CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT TECHNIQUES

Historical, architectural and conservatoire research of the Nesvizh castle is carried out by the Institut Belarussian-Polish Joint Venture “Renovatum” Institute. Chemical, technical and material studies are performed by the State Science and Production Enterprise “Belinfarmrestavracja”.

Design works are carried out by two institutions: the “Minskgrazhdanproekt” Institute and the State Design Enterprise “Projektrestavracja”.

4I VISITOR FACILITIES AND STATISTICS

In the years 2001-2002 the Nesvizh Castle was one of the biggest tourist attractions in Belarus. A visit to Nesvizh is one of the key attractions in the offers of the biggest Belarussian tour operators from Minsk, Vitsebsk, Polatsk, Hrodna, Homel, Baranvichi and Brest. Due to a short distance from the Belarussian capital city Minsk (120 km), and its location near the international route Berlin – Warsaw – Moscow, Nesvizh is frequently visited by individual tourists. Picturesque parks and recreational areas located over the Usha river enhance the attractiveness of Nesvizh.

The number of the tickets sold proves that the Nesvizh castle and the church – mausoleum were visited by:

65 700 visitors in 2001

61 900 visitors in 2002

57 000 visitors in 2003

and 53 200 visitors in 2004 (until October)

A gradual drop in the number of visitors in 2002 and 2003 is related to limitations imposed due to the commencement of conservation works. At present, the Nesvizh Castle can be seen only from the outside which makes a visit to Nesvizh less attractive.

4J PROPERTY MANAGEMENT PLAN

The castle:

The castle in Nesvizh is managed by the State Historical and Cultural Reserve-Museum "Nesvizh". The state institution called with a special purpose to manage and care for the monuments in Nesvizh and provide conservatory services (see: Appendix 2). It is subject to the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Belorussia.

The money / budget for the activities of the Reserve-Museum "Nesvizh" is received from the state budget. Their amount is established each year and approved by the Ministry of Culture. This guarantees the continuity and systematic funding and completing the tasks. The employees complete the academic, technical and administration tasks related to the castle in a continuous way. (see: point 4 K).

Managing the funding:

1. Current tasks:

Providing the funding for the completed tasks resulting from the current operation: maintaining the buildings (the walls, roofs, dehydration) in good technical condition, keeping the guards and maintaining fire protection devices.

2. Long-term tasks:

The long-term tasks include the carrying out of architectural and archeological research and adjusting the castle to exhibition, administration purposes, as well as to service the tourists. In the years 2002-2006 these works were funded under the special resolution of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Belarus (Postanovlenie Sovieta Ministrow Respubliki Belarus") no. 1370 of October 2, "On some methods of preservation of a castle-and-park complex in the town of Nesvizh and a complex in the town of Mir" ("O nekatorych merach restawracii dworcowo-parkowego ansambla w g. Nesviże i zamkowego kompleksa w g.p. Mir.") (see: point 4G).

The church-mausoleum

Managing the funding:

1. Current tasks:

The church-mausoleum in Nesvizh is regularly used as the place of worship of the Roman Catholic church. Its daily up-keep is funded from the donations of the parishioners, and it is managed by the Church Committee. Some conservation and maintenance works are

financed from the state budget. A special group of experts and representatives of NGO has been set up to coordinate activities for the restoration and maintenance of the church.

2. Long-term tasks:

Preparations are made for the substance-related and financial plan for specialist conservatory works (drying the foundations, conservation of the frescos) from the funds of the State Historical and Cultural Reserve-Museum "Nesvizh" and from the international funds designated for the conservation of the cultural heritage.

4K STAFFING LEVELS

State Historical and Cultural Reserve-Museum "Nesvizh" employs 41 persons.

The Director - 1 person, the Deputy Director - 1 person, scientists - 5 persons, guides - 3 persons, technical support, guards and administration - 31 persons.

CHAPTER 5

FACTORS AFFECTING THE PROPERTY

5A DEVELOPMENT PRESSURES

The current legal situation of the Republic of Belarus makes the castle and church state property which cannot become private property.

The good state of the walls, roof timbers and covering of the church and lack of cracks show that the church is not threatened with structural damage. A danger for the crypt and the coffins it contains is caused by the poor isolation of the foundations, causing dampness of the interior. It is of fundamental importance to carry out suitable work to rectify this situation. The danger of fire is always present, the electrical system is in a good state of repair and is turned off when the church is not in use. In order to increase safety, the replacement of the electric system is planned in 2004.

The walls of the castle are not threatened with structural damage either. In connection with the planned conservation and work on adaptation the structure to museum-residence needs, in several places they will be strengthened. A new metal roof frame has been constructed over the palace and gallery after the fire of 2002.

Fire is a permanent threat for the castle, the elements of the interior (floors, ceilings, walls, roof timbers, panelling) are of easily combustible materials (wood, reeds, lime plaster). After the fire of 2002 the site has been permanently monitored for protection against fire. The interior electrical system has been completely turned-off (and light necessary for the conservation work is provided from electricity brought by a new line). During the adaptation work, an entirely new system of wiring will be inserted in the whole castle, and electronic sensors have been installed as well as the fireproofing using the appropriate substances of the timbers of the 18th century roof have been carried out.

5B ENVIRONMENTAL PRESSURES

The area around the architectural-cultural residential complex of the Radziwiłłs at Nesvizh and the buffer zone are not threatened by the introduction of new building developments, or the extraction of natural resources, which would in any way disturb the cultural and historical values of the site. In the vicinity of the castle and church here are no trees whose roots could damage the foundations or create a threat to the walls or roof coverings of the buildings.

5C NATURAL DISASTERS AND PREPAREDNESS

The architectural and cultural residential complex of the Radziwiłłs at Nesvizh is not under any threat from natural disasters. Climatic and geological factors are stable, there is no threat of earthquake. The watercourse of the small river Usha is regulated in the form of a series of lakes and embankments and is monitored by the town authorities of Nesvizh. Even in the case of torrential downpours, the excess water can immediately be led away, since to the southwest of the town there is a relatively steep lowering of the surface of the terrain.

5D VISITOR/TOURISM PRESSURES

The large scale of the buildings and the open parkland around them, and the town nearby with a tourist infrastructure (hotel, shops, car parks, museum) mean that tourists and guests will not create a threat to the castle and church. They will not collide with the religious functions of the church-mausoleum.

5E NUMBER OF INHABITANTS WITHIN PROPERTY

There are no permanent inhabitants of the castle and church. When the church is closed there is nobody in it. In the daytime in the castle conservators and tour guides are at work, their numbers depends on the work currently being carried out. Two guards look after the building the whole day round.

CHAPTER 6

MONITORING

6A KEY INDICATORS FOR MEASURING THE STATE OF CONSERVATION

Monitoring of conservation status of the castle, the church and the park is performed by the National Historical and Cultural Reserve-Museum, under the Law on “the Protection of Historical and Cultural Heritage” (see: Appendix 1) and the Law on "Approval of the Provisions on the National Historical and Cultural Reserve-Museum “Niesvizh”” (see Appendix 2). In the case of a castle, the works were commissioned to Belarusian-Polish Joint Venture “Renovatum” Institute for analyzing of elaboration of appropriate strategies.

The monitoring of the dam which connects the castle with the church – mausoleum and the rest of the buffer zone is performed by the Nesvizh District Executive Committee.

Property for inscription.

The castle:

- condition of walls and a rafter framing.
- fire-protection status.
- level of underground water
- stability of embankments and fortifications.

The church-mausoleum:

- condition of walls and a rafter framing.
- fire-protection status.
- level of underground water
- air humidity.
- condition of sculptures and frescos.

The dam:

- Vegetation (a lane) on the dam.
- Shape of the dam and the dam banks.

The parks and water system

- park layout.
- plants and monuments.
- water level in the reservoirs around the castle and the church.
- draining system.

Buffer zone

- Part of the historical part of the town of Nesvizh
- Surrounding historical landscape
- Village of Zaazer'e

6B ADMINISTRATIVE ARRANGEMENTS FOR MONITORING THE PROPERTY

As custodians of the property, National Historical and Cultural Reserve-Museum "Niesvizh" are responsible for monitoring. The data of monitoring are passed to the Science-and-Conservation Council, department for Protection of Historical and Cultural Heritage and Restoration of Ministry of Culture and Institut Belorussian-Polish Joint Venture "Renovatum" Institute for analyzing of elaboration of appropriate strategies.

6C RESULTS OF PREVIOUS REPORTING EXERCISES

Since the beginning of conservation works in 2001, the castle has been under constant monitoring performed by the Belarussian-Polish Joint Venture "Renovatum" Institute. The Institute prepares reports on technical conditions and conservation needs. The reports are used when applying for funds for research and conservation. Monitoring revealed necessity to drain the church foundations and therefore the Institute is trying to acquire the funds for conservation works both from the state and private institutions.

CHAPTER 7

DOCUMENTATION

7A LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

1. Map 1. Republic of Belarus
2. Map 2 Minskaja oblast of Republic of Belarus
3. Map 3 Location of World Heritage Site and Buffer Zone
- 3a. The Radziwill Map, 1613
4. Nesvizh. Aerial view of the castle and the church-mausoleum
Nesvizh. Aerial view of the castle
5. A plan of Nesvizh. Reconstruction – end 16th century
6. Panorama of Nesvizh from Klyetskiy highway
Panorama of Nesvizh from Slutskiy highway
7. Panorama of Nesvizh from Vilenskiy highway
Panorama of Nesvizh from Castle
8. Nesvizh. Etching. Author Tomasz Makowski (about 1604)
9. A plan of Nesvizh, 1795
10. Castle in Nesvizh. Aerial view from the north
11. Castle in Nesvizh. Aerial view from the east
12. Castle in Nesvizh. Gate tower from the courtyard.
13. Castle in Nesvizh. View of the facade of the palace, eastern and southern galleries.
14. The bridge and the entrance gate of the castle
15. Castle in Nesvizh. View of the gate from the ditch
Castle in Nesvizh. View of the palace from the fortifications
17. The Castle of Nesvizh
18. Stoves in the castle of Nesvizh
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7B COPIES OF PROPERTY MANAGEMENT PLANS AND EXTRACTS OF OTHER PLANS RELEVANT TO THE PROPERTY

The castle

Management plan for the castle in Nesvizh results from the principles of funding the monuments protection in the Republic of Belrus and the organizational structure of the State Historical and Cultural Reserve-Museum “Nesvizh” managing the castle.

1. The State Historical and Cultural Reserve-Museum “Nesvizh” has the following specialist divisions: financial, scientific, technical and administrative. The employees of these divisions carry out the tasks related to the castle in a continuous manner. They initiate specialist research, oversee the conservation works, secure the area, etc.

The organization structure has been specified as the result of the Law on the Approval of the Provisions on the National Historical and Cultural Reserve-Museum “Nesvizh” (see: Appendix 2), establishing the Reserve-Museum “Nesvizh” via the Cabinet of the Ministers of the Republic of Belarus.

2. The funds for the State Historical and Cultural Reserve-Museum “Nesvizh” secured each year by the budget of the Republic of Belarus and specified by the Law of the Republic of Belorussia on the Protection of the Historical and Cultural Heritage and the government Laws on the principles of distribution of the budget funds, the government Law on the principles of funding the cultural institutions and monuments protection (see: Chapter VII). Their value is established annually and approved by the Ministry of Culture. It guarantees the continuity and regularity of funding and completing the tasks.

3. In 2002 a special resolution of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Belorussia (Postanovlenie “Sovieta Ministrow Respubliki Belarus”) no. 1370 of October 2, 2002 was passed “on some methods of preservation of a castle-and-park complex in the town of Nesvizh and a complex in the town of Mir” (“O nekatorych merach restawracii dworcowo-parkowego ansambla w g. Nesviże i zamkowgo kompleksa w g.p. Mir.”), covering the years 2002-2006.

This plan assumed the funding of the following works planned to be completed in the years 2002-2006.

It covers:

1. Archeological and architectural research (2002-2003)
2. The works securing the bridge and construction elements of the walls (2003-2004)
3. Preparation of an architectural project of revalorization and adaptation:
 - Part I (2003)
 - Part II (2003-2004)
4. Completion of the project of Parts I and II of the castle complex (2004-2005).
5. Interior conservation works:
 - Part I 2004
 - Part II 2005-2006

Point 1 was realized and the works specified in point 3 were commenced. As the result of the fire in 2002, which destroyed part of the roofs and part of the tower, the focus in 2003 was on the rebuilding of the destroyed parts. This delayed the completion of the works schedule.

The update of the works schedule and the costs of further funding of the works on the castle is under preparation.

The church-mausoleum

The church-mausoleum is managed by the Church Committee. The Management plan for the church-mausoleum results from the government Laws of the Republic of Belorussia on

the functioning of the Church Committee and managing the funds. The budget is planned annually and comprises the tasks related to a daily up-keep of the temple, funded from the parishioners' contributions. Some funds have allocated from the state budget.

The plan of acquiring the funds for specialist conservation works is under preparation. It implies the drying of the foundations and conservation of the frescos from the funds of the State Historical and Cultural Reserve-Museum "Nesvizh" and the international funds designated for the conservation of the cultural heritage.

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7D ADDRESSES WHERE INVENTORY, RECORDS AND ARCHIVES ARE HELD

The Institute of Polish Art of the Polish Academy of Sciences
26,28 Długa Str.
00-151 Warsaw
Poland

Archives of the Belarusian-Polish Joint Venture "Renovatum" Institute.
143, M.Bogdanovich Str.
220100 Minsk
Republic of Belarus

APPENDIX 1

**Law of the Republic of Belarus
«On the Protection of Historical and Cultural Heritage»
of 13 November 1992 № 1940-XII**

[Alterations and supplements:

Law of 22 March 1995 № 3681-XII

Law of 7 July 1998 № 179-3

Law of 14 May 2001 № 16-3

Law of 24 July 2002 № 134-3]

The Law of the Republic of Belarus "On the Protection of Historical and Cultural Heritage" is regulating the question concerning preservation, good maintenance, appropriate rational use, restoration and enrichment of the historical and cultural heritage.

Historical and cultural heritage of the people of Belarus, created by the Belarusians during the creation and the existence of their own state structures (Polatsk and other ancient principalities. Great principality of Lithuania, Russia and Zhamoits, Belarusian people's republic, BSSR), as well as during the time, when Belarus had been a part of others, bigger state structures (Rzecz Pospolita, Russian Empire, USSR), is the heritage of Belarusians and also an important part of the heritage of the world civilization. The spiritual, artistic and document values of the Belarusian heritage are the unavoidable circumstances of the spiritual, intellectual and economic development of the nation.

Identification, protection, maintenance, popularization and descent of our historical and cultural heritage to the younger generation is the imperative duty of the State and the question of honor of every citizen.

The Republic of Belarus sees in every damage to the historical and cultural heritage the crime against values common to all man kind and against the progressive development of the nation and take the following responsibilities:

- to forbid all the actions which might damage the objects valuable from historical and cultural points of view, including their preservation from the possibility of being damaged or destroyed in the case of war;
- to honor historical and cultural heritage of every people in the world;
- not to make any actions with the express purpose which could directly or indirectly damage the valuable historical and cultural units situated on the territories of the other States;
- to use the valuable historical and cultural units of the people of Belarus in the scientific way for the purpose of the education and the development of the material and spiritual culture, as well as for the moral and aesthetic education of the people.

The law of the Republic of Belarus "On the Protection of Historical and Cultural Heritage" is a supreme one in the sense that in all the cases concerning the historical and cultural heritage this law must be taken into account in the first place.

CHAPTER I

DEFINITION OF HISTORICAL AND CULTURAL HERITAGE

Article 1

Definition of historical and cultural heritage

Historical and cultural heritage includes all the important traces and things which are marked by the historical and spiritual development of the people of Belarus and which are of the historical and cultural values.

Article 2

Historical and cultural values

Historical and cultural values are the most important material units and spiritual products of people's artistic activity which are very valuable from the spiritual, aesthetic and document points of view and which are taken under protection of the State in the order, described in this law.

Article 3

Classification of the values

The values are classified in the following way:

1. Material values, in which the material usefulness represents their nature;
2. Spiritual values, the importance of which does not depend on their possible material realization.

Material values are classified in the following way:

- I. a. Immovable material values, the transportation of which to the other place could only be done with the help of many engineering actions and would led to the partial or entire loss of their value;
- 1.b. Movable material values, the transportation of which would not led to the loss of their essence and technical condition.

Spiritual values are classified in the following way:

2. a. Fixed spiritual values, the essence of which can be fixed and does not depend from the future destiny of its creators;
- 2.b. Spiritual values created by the authors, the essence of which or the appropriate values would be partially or totally lost with the disappearance of their creators or people who know them, or with the change of the social conditions of their existence.

CHAPTER II

REGISTRATION AND PROTECTION OF HISTORICAL AND CULTURAL HERITAGE

Article 4

Registration of historical and cultural heritage

Registration of historical and cultural heritage is a system of actions aimed at:

1. Learning the historical and cultural heritage;
2. The search for the most important units which tell us about the historical and spiritual development of the Belarusan nation and their document scientific fixation;
3. Scientific and artistic estimate of the found and proposed to be treated as a valuable material units and spiritual examples of the men's artistic achievements;
4. Giving the status of a value to the most important units concerning the historical and spiritual development of the people of Belarus;
5. Compiling the register of the material units and the spiritual works of artists which haven't enough importance to give them the status of a value.

Article 5

Protection of historical and cultural heritage

Protection of historical and cultural heritage is a system of organizational juridical and economic measures aimed at the preservation of the values from:

1. Destruction or danger of destruction;
2. Disappearance or danger of disappearance;
3. Damage or danger of damage;
4. Worsening or danger of deterioration of the technical condition;
5. Any changes scientifically groundless (including the surroundings);

Worsening of the condition of the understanding of the values.

Article 6

State policy in the field of the registering and the protection of the historical and cultural heritage

State policy in the field of the registering and the protection of the historical and cultural heritage in the Republic of Belarus is shaped by the National Assembly of the Republic of Belarus and is implemented by the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Belarus with the

aid of the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Belarus and its representatives in local executives bodies.

Article 7

Excluded (Law №134-3 of 24 July 2002).

Article 8

The rights of the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Belarus

The rights of the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Belarus cover all the questions connected with:

1. Preservation of the values, their surroundings and technical conditions;
2. Protection of the specific particularities of the values and the prohibition of the scientifically groundless changes in the values;
3. Control over the practical use of the values;
4. Studying of the historical and cultural heritage, the search for and the registering of the values;
5. Bringing back to the Republic of Belarus the values of our people which are now in the foreign states;
6. Control over the unquestionable implementation of all the points of this law.

Article 9

Excluded (Law №134-3 of 24 July 2002).

Article 10

Excluded (Law №134-3 of 24 July 2002).

Article 11

Scientific and methodological policy in the field of registering, protection, preservation, restoration, use, enrichment and restitution of the historical and cultural heritage

The elaboration and enrichment of the scientific and methodological policy in the field of registering, protection, preservation, restoration, use, enrichment and restitution of the historical and cultural heritage is being done by the Belarusan State scientific and

methodological Council which deals with the questions of historical and cultural heritage and is affiliated to the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Belarus.

The members of the Scientific and methodological Council are not hired on the regular staff.

The statute and the personnel of the Scientific and methodological council must be confirmed by the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Belarus on the proposal made by the Minister of Culture.

Article 12

The financing of the activities of the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Belarus and Scientific and methodological Council.

The activities of the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Belarus and Scientific and methodological Council are financed from the state budget and other sources of financing.

Article 13

Presentation of the material units and examples of the spiritual artistic activity for the giving them the status of the historical and cultural value

Material units and examples of the spiritual artistic activity can be presented for the giving them the status of the historical and cultural value. They can be chosen from:

The known and available objects units, examples of the spiritual artistic activity which really exist and are common in the people's life or presented in the copies or other forms which underline their value (independently from the place of their preservation);

The rediscovered objects and units which had ceased to exist in people's activities for a certain period of time until they were rediscovered and which have no owner by the moment of their rediscovery;

3. The material objects and units or the examples of the spiritual artistic activity, the existence of which is known thanks to the scientifically proved information, when there are no unquestionable, documentary proved data about their destruction or loss or about the destruction or loss of their copies.

Article 14

The way of presenting the units and examples for the giving them the status of the historical and cultural value

The proposal to give the status of the historical and cultural value to the most important units and examples of the historical and spiritual development of the people of Belarus must be

grounded and can be submitted to the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Belarus by any juridical and physical person, when he/she finds out that the material unit or example of spiritual artistic activity in question have the outstanding values.

Article 15

Occasional finds of the concealed units which can be given the name of a value

Any juridical or physical person who occasionally found a movable unit or a number of units (the treasure) or other movable things specified in the Article 13 Paragraph 2 of the Law which can be of the historical and cultural value must preserve it and within five days inform the local executive committee or the local department of internal affairs or the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Belarus about the fact of the find.

The chairman of the local executive committee or the local department of internal affairs which received such an information must take the unit on the receipt for it from the person who found it and inform about the find the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Belarus.

The chairman or regional representative of the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Belarus having received such an information from the local executive committee or from the regional department of internal affairs must take the find on the receipt for it during the period of five days or (in the case of the clear groundless estimates of the value) to write a document which would prove the absence in the find of the important spiritual, artistic and document values.

Any juridical or physical person who occasionally found an immovable unit or the fragment of an immovable unit (architectural details, elements of the decorations, pieces of artistic ornamentation, the rests of wall-paintings or buildings, etc.) specified in the Article 13 Paragraph 2 of the Law which could be a historical and cultural value or which could show the presence of the archeological units in the soil during the soil works, — that person must immediately cease all the works which had led to the discovery, take all the measures for the preservation of the found fragments and inform the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Belarus immediately about the discovery (directly or through the local executive committee of the regional Soviet of people's deputies).

The representative of the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Belarus who received such an information must immediately (within 24 hours) organize the trip of the responsible persons to the place where the unit had been found. These responsible persons must order the measures to be taken for the future treatment of the archeological find and indicate the approximate time of such a treatment. If there is a clear evidence of the groundlessness of

the first estimation, the responsible person must write a document about the absence in the find of the important spiritual aesthetic or document values. The period of treatment ordered by the responsible persons can be cut or prolonged by the decision of the leadership of the the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Belarus.

Suspended in connection with the find soil works can being only after the written permission of the responsible representative of the the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Belarus.

The person who found the unit is financially compensated for the suspension of the works in the order and within the amount of money decided by the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Belarus

In the cases described in this Article, the first estimation of the presence of historical and cultural values in the found units (movable and immovable) can be done by the person who found the unit, or other persons who occasionally were the witnesses of the process of the finding. When there is a witness who have the appropriate education (which permits the qualified estimation of the find), its orders to stop the works, to take the measures for the preservation of the find and to inform the competent organizations about the find (according to the law) are obligatory. Obligatory is also the fulfillment of all the orders written in this article in the cases of the findings of all treasures and hidden places made for the preservation of the values.

The responsibility for the preservation of the find from the moment of its discovery to the moment of giving it to the local executive committee or to the moment of arrival of the representative of the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Belarus is transferred to the person who discovered the find or claimed its existence.

The responsibility for the preservation of the find afterwards (up to the moment of pointing out its steady owner or temporary user) is transferred to the local executive committee or to the local department of internal affairs which took it on the receipt for it, or this responsibility is transferred to the person or the institution pointed out by the decision of the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Belarus.

All taken for the receipt for them and according to the order described in this article subjects and units to which the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Belarus had prescribed the temporary regime of preservation, must be presented for the studying to the scientific and methodological council, which would decide whether or not to attribute them the status of a value. In this case the person who found the unit or declared about it would be regarded as the author of the proposal to give the unit or the subject the status of a value. Also in this

case there is no need for the person to ground his proposal for the attributing to the unit the status of a value.

Article 16

Professional activity for the discovering of material units or examples of the spiritual activity which would be given the status of a value

All the valuable historical and cultural material units and the examples of the people's spiritual activity which are discovered or introduced into the scientific exploitation during the professional scientific research activity (archeological studying of a cultural stratum, field investigations of the historical units and subjects, expedition activities, studying of the museum, library, archive and other funds) are to be scientifically described and one copy of the description materials must be given to the Data Bank on the historical and cultural heritage, according to the Article 25 of the Law. The authors of the description materials have the copyright for them.

The responsibility for the fixation and the preservation of the described units found during the scientific and research activity (until they are given to the steady owner or temporary user) is transferred to the person who found the unit and in the case when the unit is found by the scientific team, the responsibility lies upon its leader (director of the expedition).

The researchers do not have any right to the free disposal of the found during their scientific activities material objects or units specified in the Article 13 Paragraph 2 of the Law which can be of the material historical and cultural value or which can be the examples of the fixed spiritual value.

The objects which have distinctive features of correspondence with the criteria specified in the Article 19 of the Law, discovered at the attempt of their transportation beyond the frontiers of the Republic of Belarus without the special permission for their transportation, received in prescribed manner, shall be arrested in accordance with the rules of the customs legislation of the Republic of Belarus.

The movable objects of historical or cultural value, which are arrested by the customs or the police of the Republic of Belarus and confiscated in connection with the administrative crime cases and criminal cases, are handed over in accordance with the verdict to their owner or to one of the state museums under the state or regional authority in accordance with its type and its location. The scientific processing of the objects and units received in that way and providing the Data Bank with a copy of the fixation materials is carried out by the museum to which this object or unit was handed over.

The presentation to the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Belarus of most important and valuable from the historical and cultural points of view subjects or units or the most important examples of people's spiritual activity, found during the professional scientific research activity, for the purpose of attributing them the status of a value, must be implemented in the order, specified in the Article 14 of the Law.

Article 17

The reward for the finding of the valuable from the historical and cultural points of view material units or examples of people's spiritual activity

In the case of the attributing the status of a value to the material unit or the example of the people's spiritual activity, there must be a reward paid to the person who proposed to attribute to the unit such a status. The necessity of payment and the amount of the reward is proposed by the Scientific and methodological Council and is finally fixed by the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Belarus.

In the case when occasionally found movable unit specified in the Article 13 Paragraph 2 of the Law, according to the Article 81 of the Law, is transferred to the possession of the owner of the value as a part of which (on the territory of which) the unit had been found, the owner must pay to the person who found the value, the reward in the amount of not less than 25 % of the value cost, which is estimated by the museum expert commission.

In the case when occasionally found movable unit specified in the Article 13 Paragraph 2 of the Law, according to the Article 81 of the law, is sent to the State Museum of the Republic of Belarus, the museum must pay to the person, found the value, the reward in the amount of 25 % of the value cost which is estimated by the Museum Expert Commission.

Article 18

Dealing with the proposal of giving the status of a value to the material units and the examples of people's spiritual activity

The Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Belarus, having received the proposal about the giving the status of a value to the material unit or to the example of people's spiritual activity, must immediately and officially give the information about that to the owner or the user of the value and also to the local executive committee, and organizes the qualified studying of every received proposal at the meeting of the Scientific and methodological Council.

From the moment when the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Belarus receives the information about the proposal to give the status of a value to the material unit or the

example of the spiritual artistic activity, all the actions that might destroy (or carry the danger of destruction), or that might lead to the disappearance (or to the danger of disappearance), or to the scientifically groundless changes in the unit or the example are forbidden up to the final (positive or negative) decision on the question whether or not to include the unit or the example to the State Register of the historical and cultural values of the Republic of Belarus according to the Article 20 of this law.

The scientific and methodological Council is to consider every received proposal of giving the status of a value as well as the submitted for consideration objects and units specified in the Article 13 Paragraph 2 of the Law, and according to the results of the consideration the appropriate decision shall be made.

Article 19

The criteria of choosing the units and examples, which can be given the status of a value

The scientific and methodological Council, when it studies the proposals, must be guided by the statement that in the Republic of Belarus all the values must have artistic, spiritual or documentary value and correspond minimum to one of the following criteria:

1 It must be:

- One of the factors of the development of the national way of thinking;
- Rare or valuable evidence of the existence of the previous civilization;
- Composed or very much transformed and changed by the people of Belarus epic work;
- Created on the Belarusian territory or with the influence of the Belarusian history, reality, way of thinking, surrounding, etc., the important and valuable artistic author's work;
- Important, characteristic for Belarus or one of its regions tradition or the domestic craft;
- Symbol or other expression or description of the facts, developments or meanings, which are connected with the history of Belarus, its regions, ancestral links or the ethnic groups;
- Document fixation of the important for the world and Belarus events or processes;
- Important artistic work (chef-d'oeuvre of the artistic genius);
- Rare on the territory of Belarus or simply important example of the achievements in the field of the historical and cultural development of the other people;
- Result or evidence of the processes which hadn't been studied previously;
- Material unit or spiritual evidence that are characteristic only to the culture of the people of Belarus;
- Tombstone of the important person, collective tombstones of the soldiers and civil casualties of the wars, war conflicts and massive reparations;

- Traditional toponymic name;
 - Rare or outstanding example of Surrounding, created by a man;
- Building or other built unit of the concrete historical period, region of the topological belonging;
- Solving of the industrial, economical, fortification, organizational or other problems;
- Using in the life of a man of the natural factors and features;
- Objects of everyday life or other type of using of a certain historical period or of a certain region;
- f. Certain stylistic type or region of ethnic peculiarity in any kind of art;
- g. Example of any kind of people's art of a certain historical period, region or ethnic group;
2. It must be directly connected with:
- Events or ideas and beliefs which strongly influenced the historical development of the world or the multinational people of Belarus;
 - Life and work of the outstanding persons of the world or of the Belarus;
3. It must be considered as:
- Bound with the people's legends, tales or other epic works, or with the people's rites;
 - The material objects which has the supernatural values;
4. It must exercise the strong influence on the development of art, spiritual activity of the people, beliefs of the people in a certain period of time or on the territory of one of the region of Belarus;
5. It must include the unstudied or the incompletely studies archeological cultural stratum.
- Only authentic or restored according to the scientifically grounded restoration documentation objects and units can be considered as the material historical and cultural values. The only exception of from this rule can be the built units completely or almost completely restored according to the exact historical data and on the original place.

Article 20

The process of attributing the status of the historical and cultural value of the Republic of Belarus

The status of the historical and cultural value of the Republic of Belarus is being given by the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Belarus to the most important traces and examples of the historical and spiritual development of the people of Belarus.

The attributing of such a status can only be done and must be done when the following two conditions are fulfilled:

1. The scientific and methodological Council must take the positive decision about the object or the example;
2. When there are no unquestionable and documentary proved data about loss, destruction or disappearance of the object or the example.

When these conditions are fulfilled, the status of a value can be attributed to the most important objects or examples of historical and spiritual development of the people of Belarus, just as it is being done with the historical and cultural values of the Republic of Belarus.

The ceremony of the attributing the status of a value to the material object or the example of the spiritual people's artistic activity is the fact of its inclusion in the state register of the historical and cultural values of the Republic of Belarus.

Article 21

The state register of the historical and cultural values of the Republic of Belarus

The material units or the examples of the spiritual people's activity which are given the status of a value according to this law, are written down in the state register of the historical and cultural values of the Republic of Belarus.

This register has the following chapters:

1. Historical and cultural values which exist on the territory of the Republic of Belarus. All the material values which are within the territory of the Republic of Belarus (independently from their previous destinies), all the fixed spiritual values and all the spiritual values which exist only thanks to the individuals who know them, are written down in this chapter;
2. Historical and cultural values of the people of Belarus which legally are beyond the frontiers of the Republic of Belarus. All the material values which have the unquestionable, documentary proved Belarusian origin but appeared according to the international laws beyond the frontiers of Belarus, and also those spiritual values known by the people and which exist only in the people who despite their unquestionable (and recognized in many cases by themselves) Belarusian origin (nationality) don't have the citizenship of the Republic of Belarus, — all these values are written down in this chapter;
3. Historical and cultural values of the people of Belarus which are illegally kept beyond the frontiers of the Republic of Belarus. All the material values which have the unquestionable and documentary proved Belarusian origin but appeared beyond the frontiers of the Republic

of Belarus illegally, not according to the international laws, — these values are written down in this chapter;

4. Historical and cultural values of the people of Belarus which disappeared in the obscure conditions. This chapter covers all material values of the people of Belarus which disappeared in the obscure condition (when there are unquestionable, documentary proved data about their existence before the disappearance) but only when it's known that there are no unquestionable, documentary proved data destruction.

5. Historical and cultural values which are in the danger of their destruction or disappearance. This chapter covers those material units and examples of the spiritual people's artistic activity (already written down in the previous four chapters of the state register of the historical and cultural values of the Republic of Belarus) which are in the danger of their destruction or disappearance or loss of their important spiritual, document or artistic peculiarities, and the causes that carry such a danger, and the measures indispensable for the saving of every value, are also pointed out.

The state register of the historical and cultural values of the Republic of Belarus is being reviewed as a whole book or by the chapters when it is necessary, but at least once in two years or more often, and the register is published after each renewal.

Article 22

Complex values

The status of a value can be attributed to the collection of the material units which are situated in the same place or brought together according to the certain common peculiarities that unite them (in some cases the surroundings can be the components of such collection), as well as to the number of units which are situated in the different places but are united by the common peculiarities which are bases of their spiritual, aesthetic and document values. The status of a value can be attributed to the complex examples of the spiritual culture.

Not only the complex value itself, but also those components, which can be considered as a separate values, are written down in the state register of the historical and cultural values of the Republic of Belarus.

Article 23

Standard of the fixed spiritual value

The fixation, the most precise and of high quality, of the spiritual value classification number "2.a." (Article 3 of this law) by all possible graphic and technical means, is taken by the scientific and methodological council as a standard of the fixed spiritual value.

When there is another fixation of such a value which is more precise and of higher quality, the scientific and methodological council have the right to cancel the status of the standard of the previously taken fixation and to give such a status to the new fixation.

The standards of the spiritual values must be protected in the same way as in the case of the material values.

The place and the owner of the value are indicated in the document about the value.

Article 24

Documents of the registration

Documents of the registration are made on the all found important objects and examples of the historical development of the people of Belarus.

The standard of the documents of the registration for every type of the value, the order of their writing down and their preservation are shaped and approved the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Belarus. When there are new data about the values, they must be added to the information written down in the documents of the registration.

The documents of the registration (without supplements) are drawn up at the expense of the owners of the values.

Article 25

Data Bank on the historical and cultural heritage of the Republic of Belarus

The Data Bank is created for the preservation and systematization of the documents of the registration of data about the important objects and examples of the historical development of people of Belarus, and also about the material units and the examples of the spiritual artistic people's activity which are lost but could have been given the status of the historical and cultural value of the Republic of Belarus.

The Data Bank is the state institution with all the appropriate juridical rights.

The Data Bank is also collecting, systematizing and preserving all scientific, research, published and other types of materials which are connected with the values.

To fulfill that task:

1. The owners and the users of the values are obliged to give to the bank of data one free of charge copy of scientific research, project and money documentation made to their order for all kinds of work with the values and in the territories of their protection;

2. The publishing houses of the Republic of Belarus must send to the Data Bank free of charge one copy of all the books about the question of the historical and cultural heritage.

The standards of the fixed spiritual values can be presented in the Data Bank.

The activity of the bank of data is financed from the state budget or from the other sources of financing.

The Data Bank gives the free of charge possibility to learn the information collected in it only to the state bodies for protection of historical and cultural heritage, local architectural services and those juridical and physical persons who supply the Data Bank with the information about all new facts or prepared materials about the historical and cultural heritage of the Republic of Belarus.

Article 26

The abrogation of the status of the historical and cultural value of the Republic of Belarus

The material units and the examples of the spiritual people's artistic activity can be abrogated of the status of the historical and cultural value and also canceled from the state register of the historical and cultural values of the Republic of Belarus by the decision of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Belarus in the case of destruction and disappearance due to the damage caused by the nature or in the case of the other enforceable damaging situations, and when it is impossible (on the decision of the scientific and methodological council) to restore the units according to the scientifically approved plan.

The status of historical and cultural value can also be withdraw after the overall scientific investigation, the necessity of which has been grounded by the problems of resolving of the very important (according to the estimation of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Belarus) economic tasks.

CHAPTER III

PRESERVATION AND RESTORATION OF THE HISTORICAL AND CULTURAL VALUES

Article 27

The principles of the preservation of the historical and cultural values

The preservation of the historical and cultural values is the preventing of the loss by the material units and the examples of people's artistic activity of their important spiritual, aesthetic and document values, which had led to the attributing them the status of a value. The type of activity for the preservation of the values depends on their futures.

Article 28

Direct preservation of the immovable material values

In order to preserve surely and directly the immovable material values, it is forbidden to destroy, transport, inundate, create the dangers, deterioration (or create the danger of deterioration) the technical condition of them.

The actions mentioned above (with the exception of the destruction) can be allowed only by the decision of the government of the Republic of Belarus, when their necessity is grounded by the implementing of the scientifically and legally approved actions aimed at the liquidation of the results of the damage caused by the nature, of the catastrophes and war actions.

It is also forbidden to give the originals to the movable material values or the standards of the fixed spiritual values to the library or the archives users (irrespective of their form of and administrative subordination), if the uniqueness or the poor technical condition of the values carry the danger for their preservation when they are carelessly treated. The values that belong to that group (which are covered by such restrictions) are chosen by the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Belarus according to their presentation by the Scientific and methodological council, with the help of special notes in the State register of the historical and cultural values of the Republic of Belarus and with the help of the official information made for the management of the libraries and archives.

Article 29

Protection of the surroundings of the immovable material values

The following types of territories are established around the immovable material values to secure the protection of their surroundings:

1. Protected territory;
2. Territory of the regulated building works;
3. Territory of the protection of the natural surroundings;
4. Territory of the protection of the cultural stratum.

The regimes of the protection of these territories restrict or forbid complete all the activities which might damage the protection of the values or the conditions of their existence.

The territories of the protection which are part of the protection projects and the regimes of their preservation must be observed and protected by all persons without exception.

Article 30

The projects of the territories of protection

The projects of the territories of protection, including the regimes of their exploitation, are elaborated individually for every built material value and are approved by the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Belarus.

The elaboration of the projects of the regional planning, development and reconstruction of the towns and villages, plans for the exploitation of the soil are forbidden if they don't take into account the preservation of the approved territories of protection or the projects of the establishment of the other territories of protection of immovable material values.

Article 31

The slabs about the protection

On every built material value which is included in the state register of the historical and cultural values of the Republic of Belarus, the standard slabs about the protection are installed. The slab about the protection includes the text which tells about the responsibility for the damaging the value. The slab about the protection is installed and maintained at the cost of the owners or the users of these values. The standard of the slabs about the protection must be approved by the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Belarus.

Article 32

Prohibition of the activity which might create the danger of the deterioration of the condition or the destruction of the immovable material values

When the persons activity created the deterioration danger of the condition or the destruction of the immovable material values, the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Belarus must within the period of three days from the moment when the danger became known to it, give the order about the necessity of changes in the mentioned above activity or about its total interdiction.

The orders about the necessary changes or about to the interdiction of the dangerous activity can be withdrawn in the written form only by the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Belarus.

Article 33

Restriction or total interdiction on the movement of cars and trucks on the roads which are near the territories of the preservation of the values

When the movement of cars, trucks and other transport on the roads which are near the immovable material values or cross the territories of their protection, or when the communication lines cross these territories, and their presence and utilization create the danger for the existence of these values or their technical condition, the local Soviets of deputies or juridical and physical persons who control the roads or communication lines, by the decision of the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Belarus must restrict or totally forbid the movement of the transport on these roads or cut the communication on these lines. When it is impossible to forbid such transport activity, the persons who control the exploitation of this communication must regularly pay the compensation money for the damage to the technical condition of the value, according to the order described in the Article 91 of this law.

Article 34

Restriction or total interdiction of the activity which led to the litter of the air or the water and by this creates the danger to the existence or the technical condition of a value

When the results of the economic or other types of activity of any person or organization led to the litter of the air or the water and as a result of it the danger appears for the existence or the technical condition of the historical and cultural value, the person or organization responsible for that, must restrict or cease such an activity by the decision of the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Belarus. In the cases of the negative response or the impossibility of fulfillment of the decision of the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Belarus, the person or the organization must pay the compensation for the damage to the technical condition of the value, according to the order described by the Article 91 of this law.

Article 35

The preservation of the movable material historical and cultural values

Scientifically ungrounded changes, destruction, creation of the danger of the destruction, worsening or creation of the danger of the worsening of the movable material values are forbidden.

It is forbidden to give the originals of the movable material values or the standards of the fixed spiritual values to the library or archives users (irrespective of their form of ownership and administrative subordination), if the uniqueness or the poor technical condition of the values carry the danger for their preservation when they are carelessly treated. The values that belong to this group (which are covered by such restrictions) are selected by the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Belarus according to the decision of the Scientific and methodological council, and are given the special notes in the State register of the historical and cultural values of the Republic of Belarus. The managers of the libraries and archives is officially informed.

Article 36

Interdiction of the dividing the collection of the movable material values

It is forbidden to disengage the collection of the movable material values which can be:

1. The complete sets created or collected for the concrete purposes (ornamentation of the interiors and so on);
2. The collections created according to the scientific principles.

In the case when one value belongs both to the scientifically grounded collection and to the specifically created complete set for the ornamentation of the interior, the value must be added to the scientifically grounded collection. If necessary, the exact copy of the value made at the expense of the owner of the collection is included in the specifically created complete set.

Article 37

Collection

Collection is the scientifically grounded ensemble of the transportable material values or the standards of the fixed spiritual values, which belong to one owner.

Article 38

The rights of the owner of the collection

Any juridical or physical person which is the owner of the collection or a movable object having the qualities of a historical or cultural value is entitled to declare the legality of his/her rights of possession of the collection (its part or a separate item) without the documentary confirmation of these rights.

In the case when the collection (or its part) is recognized a value, the owner of the collection has the right to receive the following free of charge aid from the state museums the libraries and archives:

1. Ascertaining of the preservation conditions for the objects of the collections protected by the state;
2. Aid in making the scientific inventory and processing of the objects of the collections protected by the state;
3. *Preserving of the objects of the collection protected by the state in the institutions of the corresponding type. These institutions are entitled to make use of the objects handed over to them for the scientific and exhibition purposes;*
4. *Securing of the collection or its separate items during their exhibition in the museums and transportation.*

In accordance with the wish of the owner of the collection (its part) or a separate unit of value the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Belarus as well as the state museums, libraries and archives which render the above mentioned services is obliged to secure confidentiality of the information about the owner of the collection (its part) or a separate unit of value.

Article 39

Interdiction on the transportation of the movable material values beyond the frontiers of the Republic of Belarus for the permanent preservation

The transportation of the movable material values beyond the frontiers of the Republic of Belarus for the permanent preservation is forbidden.

The objects which have distinctive features of correspondence with the criteria specified in the Article 19 of the Law, can be transported beyond the frontiers of the Republic of Belarus if there is a permit of the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Belarus.

Article 40

The temporary transportation beyond the frontiers of the Republic of Belarus of the movable material values

The temporary transportation beyond the frontiers of the Republic of Belarus of the transportable material values with the purpose of the development of the international cultural exchanges can be done according to the written permission of the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Belarus and the fulfillment of the rules and conditions specially written by the

Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Belarus for each concrete event, and also according to the rules of the custom legislation of the Republic of Belarus.

Article 41

Preservation of the fixed spiritual values

The choosing and the preservation of the standards are the actions for the preservation of the fixed spiritual values.

The loss or the danger of the loss, the deterioration or the danger of the deterioration of the technical condition, scientifically ungrounded changes in the standards of the fixed spiritual value — all this is forbidden.

Article 42

Preservation of the spiritual values of the concrete bearers

Preservation of the spiritual values of the concrete bearers is provided by the local Soviet of people's deputies which must be the sponsor (including the financial sponsoring) of the bearers of the values in their activity for preservation, development and giving to the younger generation the skills which are the essence of the values, as well as it must provide the preservation and restoration of the conditions of the existence of the bearers and the process of the giving to the younger generation of the elaborated by the older generation important skills, traditions and peculiarities of their way of life and factors that shape the regional way of thinking.

Any damage to the existence and the development of the bearers activity to preserve spiritual values and basic changes in the natural conditions of their life are forbidden.

Article 43

Preservation of the material units and examples of the people's artistic activity which haven't enough value to give them the status of a value

The preservation of the historical and cultural heritage includes the undesirability of destruction (or the danger of the destruction), disappearance (or the danger of the disappearance), scientifically ungrounded changes or transportation, dividing of the collections, as well as the necessity of appropriate use of the material units or objects or the examples of the spiritual people's artistic activity, the values of which are insufficient for the attributing them the status of a value, but which have some peculiarities from the point of

view of their place, the creation of the surrounding, indispensable for the preservation, the understanding and the development of the historical and cultural heritage.

The realization of the request, written in the first part of this article, is going on by the way of creating the register of such units, objects and examples with the indication of the undesirable actions against every object. Such realization can also be fulfilled with the help of the inclusion of the request on the preservation of the units, objects and examples which are directly connected with the values, in the commitments about the preservation units, objects and examples are also included in the register described in this part of the article.

The obligations of the restriction of the rights of the disposal of the units, objects and examples, included in the commitments about the preservation, must be observed by all the persons and organizations which signed them..

The interdiction of the action which might harm all the other units, objects and examples, included in the registers which are compiled according to the second part of this article, is assured with the help of the financial support to the owners of these units, objects and examples included in the registers. The money for that purpose is taken from the fund for the preservation, defense and restoring of the historical and cultural heritage of the people of Belarus.

Article 44

The activity which concerns the values

All the types of activities which might directly or indirectly concern the values, must be provided with the restrictions caused by the necessity to preserve totally all the important and unique peculiarities of the values.

The changes of the values can only be done when there has been the scientific and methodological approval of it, and with the permission of the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Belarus which can be given in every concrete case.

Article 45

Types of the material and spiritual historical and cultural values

1. Material values, according to their peculiarities, are divided into four types:

- a. Type "0" — values included or proposed for the inclusion to the Register of the world values;
- b. Type "1" — the most important values which are of the international importance by their spiritual, aesthetic and document values;

c.Type "2" — important values which characterize the most important events and are valuable part of the historical and cultural heritage of the whole Republic of Belarus;

d.Type "3" — values considered to be the part of historical and cultural heritage of the regions of the Republic of Belarus.

Objects which are the part of the complex material values, but aren't included in the state register of the historical and cultural values of the Republic of Belarus as separate units, as well as the objects proposed for the attributing them the status of the historical and cultural value, are described as the typeless material values.

Spiritual values are divided into two types:

a.Type "A" — values, the strict precision and authenticity of which are unquestionable and invariable;

b.Type "B" — values, which are totally or partially restored with the help of the other (not primary) materials, as well as the values, which can change with the time.

Article 46

Attributing the types of the values

The types of the values are attributed and when it is necessary precedes or changed by the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Belarus on the grounds of the decision of the Scientific and methodological Council, and are written down in the State register of the historical and cultural values of the Republic of Belarus.

Article 47

Definition of the ground of the works which change the values

The cases in which the values can be changed on the ground of the Scientific and methodological investigation and the importance of this groundless of the changes depend upon the attributed types of values.

The final decision about whether or not the works of the changing of the values are scientifically and methodologically grounded or ungrounded, can be taken only by the Scientific and methodological Council.

Article 48

The kinds of the research and restoration works which concern the values

The kinds of the research and restoration works which directly and physically concern the material values or the standards of the fixed spiritual values, have the following characteristics:

1. Repairs which mean the series of actions for the improvement of the technical condition of the objects without making any changes in its built and aesthetic features;
2. Field investigations, which are the series of works meant for discovering or the improvement of the features and peculiarities of the objects;
3. Conservation which means the series of activities for the temporary or long-term preservation of the today's condition of the objects;
4. Restoration which consists of the number of actions (mainly complex) for the scientifically grounded restoring of the lost fragments and valuable features of the objects;
5. Regeneration which consists of the series of actions which aimed at restoration of the whole object and its lost compositional elaboration.
6. Reconstruction which consists of the series of actions for the improvement of the technical condition and functional values of the unit, with the admission of partial changes in the constructional and the unimportant physical peculiarities of the unit;
7. Renewal is the scientifically grounded re-creation (whole or partial). The immovable material values must be re-created in the place of their previous existence;
- Accommodation which consists of the number of actions for the adaptation of the units for the contemporary necessities and peculiarities of their modern technical exploitation;
- Supplementing which is the number of actions for the creation of the newly introduced supplements to the objects including accomplishing of the author's ideas which were not realized ;
10. Discovery is the number of actions for the cleaning the values from the more recent discordant strata.

Article 49

Kinds of works concerning the values, which can be done without giving the special information about that to the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Belarus

The every day or every other period works for the maintaining and the repairs of the values within limits of the commitments signed by the owners of the values can be performed without informing the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Belarus.

Article 50*Order of the accomplishing the works on the material units*

All kinds of works with the material values and the standards of the spiritual values, with the exception of the cases described in the Article 49 of this law, can be done only with the written permission of the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Belarus.

Such written permission can be given by the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Belarus only after consultations and approval of the appropriate scientific documentation of the project of the works or of the scientifically grounded program of the research works.

The written permission of the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Belarus for the performance of the research and restoration works, specified in the Article 48 of the Law, does not release the person applying for the permission from receiving the authorization for the performance of such works in the local administrative bodies in the order stipulated by the legislation of the Republic of Belarus.

Article 51*Works in the territories of the preservation of the immovable material values. Regimes of the conservation*

All kinds of works in the territories of the preservation of the built material values can be done only in the framework of the restrictions imposed by the regimes of the conservation of these territories.

Article 52*Licence to perform the works with the values*

Person who are allowed to carry out the works must have the appropriate qualification proved by the special licence. The works carried out by these person can be:

1. The investigations of the values in the natural surrounding caused by the partial or whole destruction of the values;
2. Connected with the direct influence on the important qualities of the values or their fragments, the loss of the authenticity of which must be avoided at any price;
3. Direction of the working out the scientific and project documentation concerning all kinds of work with the values, as well as the author's supervision over these works.

Article 53*Order of the attributing the licence*

The licence is given by the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Belarus after considering the advisory opinion of the candidate's qualification level. The advisory opinion of the qualification level is given free of charge to the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Belarus by the following institutions:

1. The National Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Belarus authorizes investigations of the archeological units;
2. The Scientific and methodological Council authorizes the direction of the elaboration of the scientific and project documentation concerning all kinds of works with the values, and the author's supervision over these works. This type of licence gives the right to carry out all kinds of works with the values, with the exception of the activities specified in the Point 1 of this Article. It also authorizes carrying out of the works connected with the direct influence on the important qualities of the historical and cultural values and their fragments, the loss of the authenticity of which is inadmissible. This type of the licence gives the right to carry out the research works in the appropriate specific ways of their performance.

The licensee's level of qualification and the level of his admission to the performance of certain kinds of works with the values and to the direction of the works with the values of the appropriate categories, is to be indicated in the licence without fail.

Article 54

The written permission to carry out the works with the values

The person who has the licence must nevertheless have also the written permission of the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Belarus for the carrying out of the works before he can begin these works with the values (with the exception of the cases described in the Article 49).

For the investigation of the archeological units the written permission is given by the National Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Belarus. The documentation on the archeological investigations is preserved in the archives of the National Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Belarus.

Article 55

Expedition activities for the gathering of the material objects which have the important spiritual, aesthetical or document values

The expedition activity for the gathering of the material objects which have the important spiritual, aesthetical or document values is not allowed without written permission of the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Belarus.

Article 56

The direction of the works with the material values without the type classification

The direction of the works with the material values without the type classification can be allowed to the person who has not the licence, though they must have in any case the appropriate qualification received during their studies and attributed according to the order established by the state body of the Ministry of Education of the Republic of Belarus.

Article 57

Scientific instructors

In all the cases of the works with the material values (except the preservation), every value must have its own scientific instructor which would care about it. The instructor provides the overall direction of all the scientific, research, restoring and reconstruction works and supervises them. He is also personally responsible for the scientific and methodological groundness of the project decision which are made and implemented.

The appointment of the scientific instructors is made by the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Belarus from the candidates provided by the directions of the scientific, restoring and project organizations, by the owners and the users of the values when they ask to carry out certain works on their values, or be the scientific and methodological Council which chooses between the competitive project conceptions of the restoring or the reconstruction works for the certain value.

Article 58

Rights of the scientific instructor. Payment of the salary to the scientific instructor

Appointed according to the appropriate order scientific instructor of the value has the right and must supervise all the kinds of the works with the values which are warranted to him (with the exception of the cases described in the Article 49).

The supervision over the regular sanitary repairs is also attributed to the scientific instructor when it is written down in the commitment for the preservation.

The payment for such supervision and the compensation of the spending connected with it must be given to the scientific instructor by the person or the institution which is interested in such works.

Article 59*Interdiction of the changing of the scientific instructor*

The changing of the scientific instructor of the object is forbidden, with the exception of the following cases;

1. When the scientific instructor renounces in the written form from doing this work;
2. When the scientific and methodological council disqualifies the scientific instructor as a bad specialist;
3. When the scientific instructor can't do his work because of his age, illness, going abroad to live there, or some other objective causes.

*Article 60**Concord of the project and estimate documentation*

The project and estimate documentation about all kinds of works which are connected with the historical and cultural values and which exceed the bounds of the preservation regimes of the territories of the protection, specified in the Articles 29, 30 of the Law, must be approved by the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Belarus.

Besides the approval of the project and money documentation by the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Belarus, the documentation must be submitted for the approval to other state bodies in the order stipulated by the legislation of the Republic of Belarus.

In the case of contradictions between the requirements of the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Belarus and those of other state bodies, the requirements of the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Belarus should be implemented.

Article 61*Concord of the project and estimate documentation about the works which might led to significant changes in the material values*

The consultations about the project and money documentation, the realization of which might led to the changes in the material values of the types "0", "1" and "2", or their disappearance, or to the changes in the conditions of existence of the spiritual historical and cultural values, must be previously approved during the meeting of the Scientific and methodological council. When the council doesn't approve this project and money documentation, the further consultation about it must be cancelled.

The necessity of the studying by the Scientific and methodological council of the documentation, other than described in the first part of this article, but concerning the values of their surroundings, is decided by the the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Belarus.

Article 62

Costs compensation for the studying of the project and estimate documentation

The money for the studying by the Scientific and methodological Council of the project and estimate documentation, must be given by:

1. For the first studying money must be given by the person or the organization-customer that orders the elaboration of the project and money documentation;
2. For the second and the following studying, according to the causes that made them necessary, the money is given by the person or organization which ordered the elaboration of this documentation, or by the person who elaborate it.

Article 63

Changes in the spiritual values

All the changes in the spiritual values of the type "A" are forbidden.

The changes in the standards of the spiritual values of the type "B" can be allowed in the following cases:

1. The appearance of the more precise and more complete scientific data about their sense and contents;
2. The changes in the values themselves due to the influence of the objective causes (natural evolution of the cultural and historical events).

In the case described in the point 1 of the second part of this article, the changes can be allowed only by the decision of the scientific and methodological council, in the case described in the point 2, the changes can be done by the decision of the bank of data which must provide the regular and the most possible document fixation of these changes of the important features of the values.

Article 64

Features of the exercising the orders from the Chapter III of this law

The orders from the Chapter III of this law cover the material units and examples of the people's artistic activity (independently from their type, place and ownership) which:

1. Are included in the state register of the historical and cultural values of the Republic of Belarus (including the collections of the values);
2. Are newly found, from the moment of giving the proposals to the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Belarus to study them by the scientific and methodological council, or from the moment of buying them abroad.

The orders from this Chapter cover also the brought temporarily to our Republic of the material objects which are historical and cultural values of the other countries.

CHAPTER IV

OWNERSHIP OF THE VALUES

Article 65

Legislative regulations of the questions about the ownership of the values

The main rights of the owners of the values are "regulated" by the appropriate orders of the civil legislation or by the orders of the following Chapter of this Law.

The rights of the owners on the important units and examples of the historical and spiritual development of the people of Belarus rest unchanged after the attributing to their property the status of a value.

Article 66

Ownership on the material values

The material values of the people of Belarus can be owned by State, person or institution.

Article 67

Ownership of the spiritual values collected by their bearers

The spiritual values collected by their bearers belong to them, independently from the time and condition of learning these values.

The rights of the ownership on the spiritual values become juridical grounded from the moment when the bearer receives his appropriate personal document about it. The document can't be given over to other person. The document is attributed by the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Belarus on the ground of the declaration by the bearers who want their rights to be recognized. The attributed personal document gives to its owner the status of the people's master of the Republic of Belarus.

Article 68*Forms of the ownership of the values*

The value can be in the ownership of any form.

The right of the ownership on the values partially by the state and partially by the persons or institutions can be stopped in any appropriate case according to the established order, and the state must pay money for the part of the value which belongs to the person or institution.

Article 69*The duties of the owners of the material values*

The owner of the value must:

1. Register his rights on the value in the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Belarus;
2. Acknowledge his duties of the preservation of the value by signing the preservation commitment according to which he is obliged:

Guarantee the preservation of the value;

Allow specialists to study the value, when the right to it is given by the permission of the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Belarus;

Let the access to the value to all citizens regularly and not less than for six month every ten years, on the basis of the accord with the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Belarus and other cultural institutions;

Inform the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Belarus about the circumstances which might be dangerous for the preservation of the value;

Preserve libraries and other collections of the values, which had been gathered on one topic or in order to make the full collection, in their integrity and as one value.

During such events as the buying, the selling, the granting, or other forms of giving over the rights of possession of the value, the new owner of the value is obliged to sign the preservation commitment within a month from the moment of concluding a bargain. Without this condition the above mentioned actions are invalid.

In the case when the value is given over as a legacy, the legatee is bound to sign the preservation commitment before the expiry of the term of the legacy acceptance, stipulated by the legislation of the Republic of Belarus. Without this condition the canons of the legacy non-acceptance by the time fixed (the rejection of the legacy) take effect.

Article 70*Restrictions of the rights of the owner or the user of the material value*

It is forbidden for the owner or the user of the material value:

1. Let the changes to be carried out on the value, and all kinds of works with it, except the works described in the Article 49, without the written permission of the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Belarus ;
2. Change the rights of ownership of the value without informing about that the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Belarus ;
3. Change the place or the condition of the preservation, as well as of the using of the values without informing about that the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Belarus ;
4. Give (sell, make a gift) the values to the ownership or using to the military or militia units, the frontier and the railway troops.

Article 71*Additional rights of the owners of the material and fixed spiritual values*

The owner of the material or fixed spiritual value, together with the rights which he has as the owner, has the additional rights:

1. To give the value for the preservation to the state structures and the institutions with the pointing out the conditions of its using;
2. Together with the receiving of the rights of the ownership on the built value, to receive also in the ownership free of charge the land where the value is situated (within the frontiers of the territory of the value);
3. To use the privilege to buy in the first place the other parts of the values which are in the ownership of the private person;
4. In the case of moving from the building which is a valuable, to receive another equal or, when it is possible, better place to live in;
5. To the money help for the actions to preserve, conserve or restore the value, when he has no means for that.

Article 72*Additional rights of the owners (bearers) of the spiritual values*

The owners (bearers) of the spiritual values have the right to organize the concerts, exhibitions of their works or to make the value known in another way (not forbidden by the legislation of the Republic of Belarus).

Article 73

Rights of the persons who are directly connected with the creation of the historical and cultural value

When the material unit or the example of the spiritual activity which have the status of a value, but its origin or contents are connected with a certain individual or his direct ancestors (but not more than for a period of two generation), that individual has the right to forbid the access to the value to the public or to the other ways of making the contains of this value known, during the period of his life or the other period which mustn't be longer than the first one.

Article 74

Copyright for the values

The copyright covers the rights of possession of the value, when the owners are the creators of the value or their heirs-at-law.

Article 75

Rights on the value of the heirs-at-law

The material or the fixed spiritual value, which is taken over by the heirs-at-law, passed to the new ownership as a heritage according to all the rights of the heritage, provided by the civil legislation.

Article 76

The change of the owner of the value

All changes of the owner of the material unit or the standard of the fixed value, or the partial giving over of the author's rights on the value must be registered by the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Belarus.

The document of the transfer of the right of the ownership of the value (including the partial transfer of the copyright) must be signed by the representatives of the state juridical institution.

The juridical worker which according to the legislation of the Republic of Belarus has the right to sign such documents, after the registration of the document about the transfer to the rights of the ownership, must send the documents about the registration the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Belarus within the period of three days.

Article 77*Privileged right to buy material values and its fragments*

In the case of the sale of the material value or its part the State has the privileged rights to buy it at the market (auction) price, with the exception of the case described in the second part of this article.

The owner of the part of the material value, which has several owners, has the privileged rights to buy the other parts of it. In the case of his refusal or when he can't buy the other parts of the value, the State has then the privileged rights to buy them.

Article 78*The order of the transfer of the rights of the owner of the value to the other persons or organizations*

The material values and the standards of the fixed spiritual values can be sold or hired out by their owners into various forms of whole or partial ownership, using or preservation, to any person or institution of the Republic of Belarus, with the exception of the military or militia units, the frontier and the railway troops, provided the juridical or physical person to which the value is transferred, is officially acquainted with the requirements stipulated by the preservation commitment.

The state organizations for the preservation of the values (museums, archives, bank of information, etc.) are the preservers of the values with the rights of possession of the movable material values and the standards of the fixed spiritual values which belong to the state.

Article 79*Compulsory withdrawing of the rights of the owners or the users of the values (confiscation)*

The owner or the user of the value can be totally or partially deprived by decree of his rights of the owner or the user of the value when he doesn't fulfill the demands of the commitment for the preservation, or in the case of his refusal to sign such commitment. Total or practical deprivation of the rights of the owner or the user and connected with it payment of money or giving some other sort of compensation must be done only by the decision of the court.

The deprivation of the individual who is the of the owner or the user of the value which is the place where he lives, is compensated by giving him another place to like in, according to the established order.

Article 80

Attributing of the rights of the ownership of the values which in the moment of their find or giving them the status of a value do not have the owner

The objects, units and other prominent results and signs of the historical and cultural development of the people of Belarus, specified in the Article 13 Paragraph 2 of the Law are transferred to the possession of:

1. Immovable material values:

When the value is situated on the territory of the unit (ensemble, the number of units) or is a part of the unit which already has the status of a value, it must be transferred to the owner of the whole value;

In the other cases the value is transferred to the owner of the land where the value is situated;

When the juridical or physical person which is attributed the rights of possession of the value, refuses to carry out its duties to preserve the value, it is transferred to the communal ownership.

2. Movable material values and standards of fixed spiritual values:

a. When the value is found as a part of the unit or on the territory of the unit (ensemble, the number of units) which has the status of a value, and when the found value does not contain bank assets, it belongs to the owner of the whole value;

b. In all the other cases the value belongs to the state and be preserved in the state museum or archives.

The owner of the unit protected by the state, in accordance with this Law, on the territory of which the movable material value containing bank assets was discovered, has the right to buy the value (or its part) from the state with the condition of preserving the value in the place of its discovery.

3. Fixed spiritual values belong to the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Belarus.

The state body (institution) or the local executive body is entitled to pass on the right of possession of the value to another state body (institution), to send it to the public sale (auction sale) or, if the sale is impossible, to transfer the value free of charge into possession of another juridical or physical person which undertakes to preserve the value in accordance with the Law.

It is forbidden to transfer the rights of possession of the value to the juridical or physical person unable to perform his duties on the protection of the value.

The rights of possession of the values (standards of values) which were confiscated in accordance with the Article 79 of the Law, as well as the rights of possession of the objects or units connected with values (specified in the Article 43 of the Law) are also defined in accordance with this Law.

Article 81

Defining the rights of possession of the previously concealed and recently rediscovered material units and objects which cannot be given the status of a value

1. Immovable units, specified in the Article 13 Paragraph 2 of the Law, which are not historical or cultural values, become the property of the users of the land where they were discovered;

2. Movable objects, specified in the Article 13 Paragraph 2 of the Law, which are not historical or cultural values and do not contain bank assets become the property of:

a. The owner of the value- if the objects are discovered on the territory or as a part of this value;

b. Juridical or physical person which financed the expedition- if the objects are discovered as a result of the professional research activities and are not specified in the Subpoint a. Point 2 of this Article;

c. The local state museums and archives- if the person which financed the research activities refuses to take the objects discovered during the investigations which he/she financed;

d. The persons which discovered the objects- in all the other cases.

CHAPTER V

USING AND PRESERVING THE VALUES

Article 82

Conditions of the using of the values

Every use of the values is possible only when it doesn't carry the danger to the preservation of the value, when it doesn't diminish its spiritual, aesthetic and document values and when all is done according to the conditions of the use described in the law and in the commitments for the preservation.

It is forbidden to use the values by the military or militia units, the frontier and the railway troops.

In the built material values, in the territories of their preservation, in the rooms where the transportable material values and the standards of the fixed spiritual values are preserved, any production, preservation, installation of the machines, preservation of the chemicals, etc., which might carry the danger to the preservation of the values (dynamical and vibration influence, bad temperature and dampness, chemical, radiation and mechanical obstruction, the danger of the explosion or fire) are forbidden. It is also forbidden to preserve the material values or the standards of the fixed spiritual values on the territory of the military or militia units.

Article 83

Restrictions on the use of the values which doesn't correspond to their historical and cultural importance

The use of the values which doesn't correspond to their historical and cultural importance is restricted by the taking from the users of the values the compensation for the damage which is caused by the inappropriate use and the restrictions connected with that of the access to the values for the people. The using of the value as it had been planned during its construction can't be seen as the inappropriate use.

Article 84

The preservation commitments

Beside the orders of this law, the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Belarus gives additional orders about the conditions of the preservation and using of every concrete material value. The Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Belarus also gives the orders about the accomplishment of any kind of works connected with the values, as well as the other restrictions on the activity of the owners or the users of the values. These orders, written down in the preservation commitments drawn up according to the formal pattern, are obligatory to any person or organization. The commitments about the preservation must be signed by the owners of the values.

The preservation commitments must be signed by the owner of the value within a month after acquiring the value or its writing down in the State register of the historical or cultural values of the Republic of Belarus.

Article 85

Shaping the conditions for the lease of the values

The main contents of the accord about the lease of the value the pointing out of the concrete cost of the value, time, payments, responsibility and rights of the user which concern the results of the using of the leased value, including possible improvements of this value, as well as changes, cancellation, stopping and renewal of the accords about the lease of the values, — all this must be in accordance with the law of the Republic of Belarus "About the lease" and with this law.

CHAPTER VI

FINANCING OF THE ACTIVITY FOR THE PRESERVATION, RESTORING AND ENRICHMENT OF THE HISTORICAL AND CULTURAL HERITAGE

Article 86

Financing of the activity in the field of the preservation and the protection of the historical and cultural heritage

The financing of the activity in the field of the preservation and the protection of the historical and cultural heritage is provided by the state budget, the money of owners or users of the values, the money taken from the breakers of the regime of the preservation of the values and of the orders of this law, and by the other legal sources of money.

Article 87

Money given by the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Belarus and by the regional structures of the executive power

The Council of Ministers of the Republic of Belarus provides every year money from the state budget for the financing of the activity of registering, protection, and preservation of the historical and cultural heritage, conservation, restoring and rebuilding of the material values and inducing preservation and development of the spiritual values with the money from the state funds.

The amount of money which is given for the purposes from the regional, district, and city budget is provided according to the decision of the local Soviet of the deputies.

With the money, the source of which described in this article, Council of Ministers of the Republic of Belarus and the structures of the executive power in the regions can finance all the works for the preservation and rebuilding of any type of values of the Republic of Belarus independently from the type of ownership or from the territory (its ownership) where these values are situated.

Article 88

Foundation for the preservation, protection and restoring of the historical and cultural heritage of the Republic of Belarus

The foundation for the preservation, protection and restoring of the historical and cultural heritage of the Republic of Belarus is controlled by the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Belarus and is the foundation for a special purpose. The money for the foundation is taken from:

1. Voluntary grants which are made by any person or institution, including the foreign ones;
2. Assignments from the money received from the using in the commercial way of the historical and cultural values, and from the results of the activity with the values described in the Articles 90 and 91 of this law;
3. Compensations and fines, taken for the activity which directly or indirectly damages the historical and cultural values, for the restrictions on the public access to the territory of value or for the breaking the regime of the use of the territories of the protection of the built material values;
4. Other receipts which do not contradict the legislation of the Republic of Belarus.

Article 89

Use of the money from the Fund of the protection of the heritage

The money from the Fund of the protection of the heritage can be spent only according to the purposes of the fund:

1. On certain actions and programs, when there are partially financed by any person or organization (including the foreign ones);
2. On the purposes which are pointed out by the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Belarus on the proposals of the scientific and methodological Council, including the payment of the grapes described in the Article 17 of this law, when the values are bought without any additional conditions.

Article 90

Commercial activity

Commercial activity which directly influences the value or the territory of its preservation, can't take place without the written commitment with the owner or the user of the value. This commitment must be approved by the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Belarus.

Any juridical or physical person which is acting according to these commitments must make the payments to the fund of the protection of the heritage every year. The amount of this payment is 5 per cent from the profit of the mentioned above persons or organizations of the Republic of Belarus, and 25 per cent of the profit of the foreign persons or organizations. These payments are made in the same currency as the received profit.

Article 91

Order of the shaping the amount of the compensation for the damage caused to the value or the territory of its protection, or for the inappropriate preservation of the value

In the cases when any person or an institution are carrying out the activity, which must be restricted or totally forbidden according to the Articles 33, 34 and 83 of this law, and haven't the possibility to restrict or cease completely such an activity, or refuse to do so because of the other circumstances, they must pay 5 per cent of their profit to the Fund of the protection of the heritage as a compensation for the damage to the value. When the activity of mentioned above persons or organizations isn't commercial and don't give the profit, they must every month pay to the fund of the protection of the heritage the compensation for the damage to the historical and cultural heritage.

The amount of the money payments (per cent of the profit) and the amount of the compensation for the damage are established by the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Belarus which takes into account the proposal of the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Belarus.

Article 92

Financing of the works on the values

In the case of the projecting and carrying out land, building, land-improvement and other works which might influence built material values or spiritual values and which can provoke their loss, transportation, or carry the danger of their existence, or worsen their technical condition, all the works on the previous investigation of these values, their total fixation, archeological investigations, dismantling, transportation, rebuilding, restoring, and actions for the creation of the conditions indispensable for the preservation of the values, — all these works are accomplished at the cost of the persons or organizations (customers) which are interested in accomplishing all these works. The customers provide all the necessary material resources and technical units indispensable for that purpose.

The projecting and money documentation for the accomplishing of the works described in the first part of this article, must include the chapter about the investigation and the preservation of the values.

Article 93

Financing of the actions for the preservation of the values

The actions for the preservation of the values, which are described in the commitments for the preservation and carried out at the cost of the owners or the users of the values.

CHAPTER VII

RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE BREAKING THE LAWS ABOUT THE PRESERVATION OF THE HISTORICAL AND CULTURAL HERITAGE

Article 94

Responsibility for the breaking the laws about the preservation of the historical and cultural heritage

Officials or individuals when they don't fulfill their duties on protection, exploitation, registering, restoring, scientific research of the historical and cultural heritage, when they break the regime of the preservation of the territory around the values, when they destroy (or create the danger of the destruction) or damage (or create the danger of the damaging) the values, when they break the laws of the transportation of the values through the frontiers or break the legislation in some other way (the laws about the protection of the historical and cultural heritage), — those guilty official and persons are prosecuted in the criminal, administrative, civil legislation or disciplinary way according to the legislation.

Article 95

Compensation for the damage, caused to the values or to the territories of the protection of the built material values

There must be the compensation at the cost of a guilty person or an organization according to the civil legislation of the Republic of Belarus and to this law, for the damage caused to the material value or to the standard of the fixed spiritual value or to the territory of the protection of the built material value, which would be the result of the activity (or the lack of actions) of such persons or organizations.

The amount of the compensation and in some cases the regularity of its payment are decided by the court which takes into account the decisions of the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Belarus. All the money received as the compensation must be given over to the fund of the protection of the heritage.

The payment of the compensation for the damage caused to the value don't cancel the administrative and criminal procedures for the prosecuting the guilty persons.

Article 96

Proceeding about the breaking the legislation

Proceeding about such breaking, described in this law, are written by the representatives of the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Belarus, by regional structures of the executive power or by the representatives of the militia or customs. The representatives of the civil organizations, the aim of which is the protection of the historical and cultural heritage, can take part in the writing of such proceedings.

Article 97

The final statements

The order of this Chapter cover also the breaking of the administrative and criminal legislation which are done to the units temporarily taken under protection, and to the units mentioned in the commitments about the preservation, their own value don't secure them the preservation according to this law.

Means from the fines and the compensations are given to the Fund of the protection of the heritage.

CHAPTER VIII

INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS

Article 98

Interactions between this law and international agreements of the Republic of Belarus

This law is worked out according to the international agreements, in which the Republic of Belarus takes part.

When the Republic of Belarus signs an agreement which imposes other rules than those described in this law, the priority must be given to the rules of the international agreement.

The Chairman of the Supreme Soviet
of the Republic of Belarus
S. Shushkevich

November 13, 1992
Minsk
№ 1940-XII

The President of
the Republic of Belarus

A.Lukhashenka

Alterations and supplements:

Law of 22 March 1995 № 3681-XII

Law of 7 July 1998 № 179-3

Law of 14 May 2001 № 16-3

Law of 24 July 2002 № 134-3

Decree of the Supreme Soviet of the Republic of Belarus

“About the implementation of the Law of the Republic of Belarus "On the Protection of Historical and Cultural Heritage”

The Supreme Soviet of the Republic of Belarus orders:

1. To implement the law of the Republic of Belarus "On the Protection of Historical and Cultural Heritage" beginning from the moment of its approval;
2. The Article 3, 7-12, 15-21, 23-26, 32-35, 40-43, 45-7, 57-59, 61-63, 65-78, 83, 84, 88-91 of the law of the Republic of Belarus "On the Protection of Historical and Cultural Heritage" must be implemented beginning from the 1 st of May of the 1993;
3. Articles 31, 38, 52, 82 of this law must be implemented beginning from the 1st of May of W 3,
4. To determine that up to the moment of the total implementation of the law of the Republic of Belarus "On the protection of historical and cultural heritage" the orders of the law of the Republic of Belarus "On the protection and using of the monuments of history and culture" are valid in the part that doesn't contradict the already implemented

Articles of law of the Republic of Belarus "On the protection of historical and cultural heritage".

5. Up to the moment of the creation of the State inspection institution of the Republic of Belarus on the protection of historical and cultural heritage (SII), its duties described in the separate and already implemented Articles of the law of the Republic of Belarus "On the protection of historical and cultural heritage" must be accomplished by the state inspection institution on the protection of the monuments of the history and the culture of the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Belarus.

6. To the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Belarus:

- Before the 1st of January of the 1993 to send to the Supreme Soviet of the Republic of Belarus the proposals about the putting of the legislation of the Republic of Belarus in order with the law of the Republic of Belarus "On the protection of historical and cultural heritage";
- before the 15th of January of the 1993 to approve the document about the State inspection institution of the Republic of Belarus on the protection of historical and cultural heritage, and to determine the number of its members and its structure (together with the creation of the Belarusian republican scientific and methodological council on the historical and cultural heritage);
- before the 1st of May of the 1993 to bring the decision of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Belarus in accordance with the law of the Republic of Belarus "On the protection of historical and cultural heritage" and to review or cancel the decision of the ministries or executive structures of the Republic of Belarus which contradict this law;
- before the 15th of December of the 1992 to point out the Chairman of the state inspection institution of the Republic of Belarus on the protection of the historical and cultural heritage;

7. To determine that up to the moment when the legislation and the decision taken by the executive structures will be coordinated with the law of the Republic of Belarus "On the protection of historical and cultural heritage", the existing legislation and the existing decision taken by the executive structures of power are applied in the part which doesn't contradict this law;

8. The control over the application of this resolution must be exercised by the Permanent commission on education, culture and preservation of the historical heritage of the Supreme Soviet of the Republic of Belarus;

9. To consider the law of the Republic of Belarus "On the protection and using of the monuments of history and culture" (33 BSSR, 1978, No 20, art. 388; 1984, 121, art. 313; 1986, Jscf 28, art. 363) as totally canceled beginning from the 1st of May of the 1993.

The Chairman of the Supreme Soviet
of the Republic of Belarus

S.Shushkevich

The 13th of November of 1992

Minsk

№ 1941-XII

APPENDIX 2

Regulation of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Belarus

April 10, 1996, No 251, Minsk

"On Approval of the Provisions on the National Historical and Cultural Reserve-Museum "Nesvizh"

The Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Belarus hereby rules:

To approve the Provisions on the National Historical and Cultural Reserve-Museum
"Nesvizh" as set forth below.

Prime Minister of
the Republic of Belarus M. Chigir

APPROVED

by the regulation of the Cabinet of
Ministers of the Republic of
Belarus of April 10, 1996,
No 251

Provisions on the National Historical and Cultural Reserve-Museum "Nesvizh"

1. The National Historical and Cultural Reserve/Museum "Nesvizh" (hereinafter referred to as Reserve/Museum "Nesvizh") means a complex of monuments of history, archeology, architecture of scientific, historical, artistic and cultural value:

Palace and Park ensemble of the 16th-18th centuries;

Jesuit Monastery complex of the 16th-17th centuries;

Monasteries of the 17th century;

Parish Catholic Church of the 16th century;

Alba Park of the 17th century;

Town Hall and market stalls of the 16th-17th centuries;

Benedictine Convent complex of the 16th century;

House in the Staple (Craftsman's House) of the 18th century;

Town Gate (Slutsk Gate) of the second half of the 16th century;
Burgher House No 21 in Lenin Street.

2. The Reserve/Museum “Nesvizh” shall be subordinate to the Ministry of Culture. In its activities it shall be guided by the Law of the Republic of Belarus “On the Protection of Historical and Cultural Heritage,” by other legislative acts, by the present Provisions.

3. The main objectives of the Reserve-Museum “Nesvizh” shall be: to identify, to study, to protect and to preserve the historical and cultural values; to popularize the historical and cultural values by museumizing the monuments of architecture; to improve scientific research studies of museum collections and cataloging them.

4. In following the main objectives assumed, the Reserve-Museum “Nesvizh”:
cooperates with the appropriate scientific and research establishments,
organizations, public associations, and with foreign and international agencies;
organizes and conducts work aimed at studying the historical and cultural heritage of the town of Nesvizh, as well as takes measures to preserve this heritage; disseminates new knowledge about history, architecture, arts, literature and culture of the town of Nesvizh, its neighbourhood, and entire Belarus by arranging expositions and exhibitions containing collected and scientifically processed museum collections, and by holding museum events including visits to the monuments of architecture and nature;
arranges exhibitions including exhibits of private collections;
promotes familiarization of the general public with the historical and cultural complex whose tour conditions and schedule of tours shall be established by the Reserve/Museum authorities.

5. The Reserve/Museum “Nesvizh” shall have the right:
to be engaged in publishing activities in a manner consistent with applicable law;
to create special workshops and laboratories whose activities will be aimed at preserving the historical and cultural values;
to lease their assets, including the assets of historical and cultural value, to legal and physical persons in a manner consistent with applicable law;
to acquire the works of art;

to be engaged in other activities which are not contrary to the objectives of the Reserve-Museum in a manner consistent with applicable law;

6. The Reserve/Museum "Nesvizh" shall submit a scientific concept of its development and activities, subject to the approval of the Ministry of Culture, and, taking it as a basis, shall independently work out annual plans of its economic and social development.

7. The lands in the territory of the Reserve-Museum "Nesvizh" shall be transferred to this Reserve-Museum and they shall be excluded from agricultural use or any other economic use in a manner consistent with applicable law.

8. With a view to guaranteeing protection of the environment and material immovable values in the territory of the Reserve-Museum "Nesvizh," there shall be established a protected zone, a zone of regulated construction, a zone of the environmental protection, a zone of cultural asset protection. The projects of the zones shall be elaborated by the Reserve-Museum and shall be approved by the State Inspectorate of the Republic of Belarus for the protection of historical and cultural heritage. The maintenance routine of the protection zones approved as part of the projects shall be mandatorily observed by all legal and physical persons.

9. The Reserve-Museum "Nesvizh" shall be financed from the funds derived:

from the central budget;

from scientific, publishing, cultural and other activities which are not contrary to the objectives of the Reserve-Museum;

from voluntary contributions;

from other sources in a manner consistent with applicable law.

10. Attached to the Reserve-Museum "Nesvizh", there shall be created and function the commission on procurement and purchasing, scientific, and scientific and restoration councils whose work shall be carried out in compliance with the regulations approved by the Reserve/Museum;

11. The Reserve-Museum "Nesvizh" shall be administered by the Director who is appointed to his/her post and relieved from his/her post by the Ministry of Culture.

12. The Director of the Reserve-Museum “Nesvizh” shall:

administer the activities of the reserve and bear personal responsibility for the implementation of the objectives assumed by the Reserve-Museum;

appoint workers of the Reserve-Museum to their posts and relieve them from their posts;

distribute duties among his/her deputies and heads of structural units;

issue orders and give instructions, which shall be mandatorily observed by all the workers of the Reserve/Museum;

represent the Reserve-Museum in relations with enterprises and organizations;

in a manner consistent with applicable law, he/she shall handle the properties and funds of the Reserve-Museum, conclude agreements,

provide power of attorney, open bank accounts and other accounts;

approve regulations on the structural units of the Reserve-Museum;

submit to the Ministry of Culture any required planning documentation and reports within an established time frame;

approves the organization chart and staff list within the limits of the allocated funds.

13. Whoever violates the maintenance routine of the Reserve-Museum “Nesvizh” and inflicts damage on its immovable property or movable historical and cultural values shall be punishable in a manner consistent with applicable law.

14. Reorganization or dissolution of the Reserve-Museum “Nesvizh” shall be made in a manner consistent with applicable law.

15. The Reserve-Museum “Nesvizh” shall be legal entity and it will have its own seal with its name and the image of the State Emblem of Republic of Belarus incorporated into the seal.

APPENDIX 3

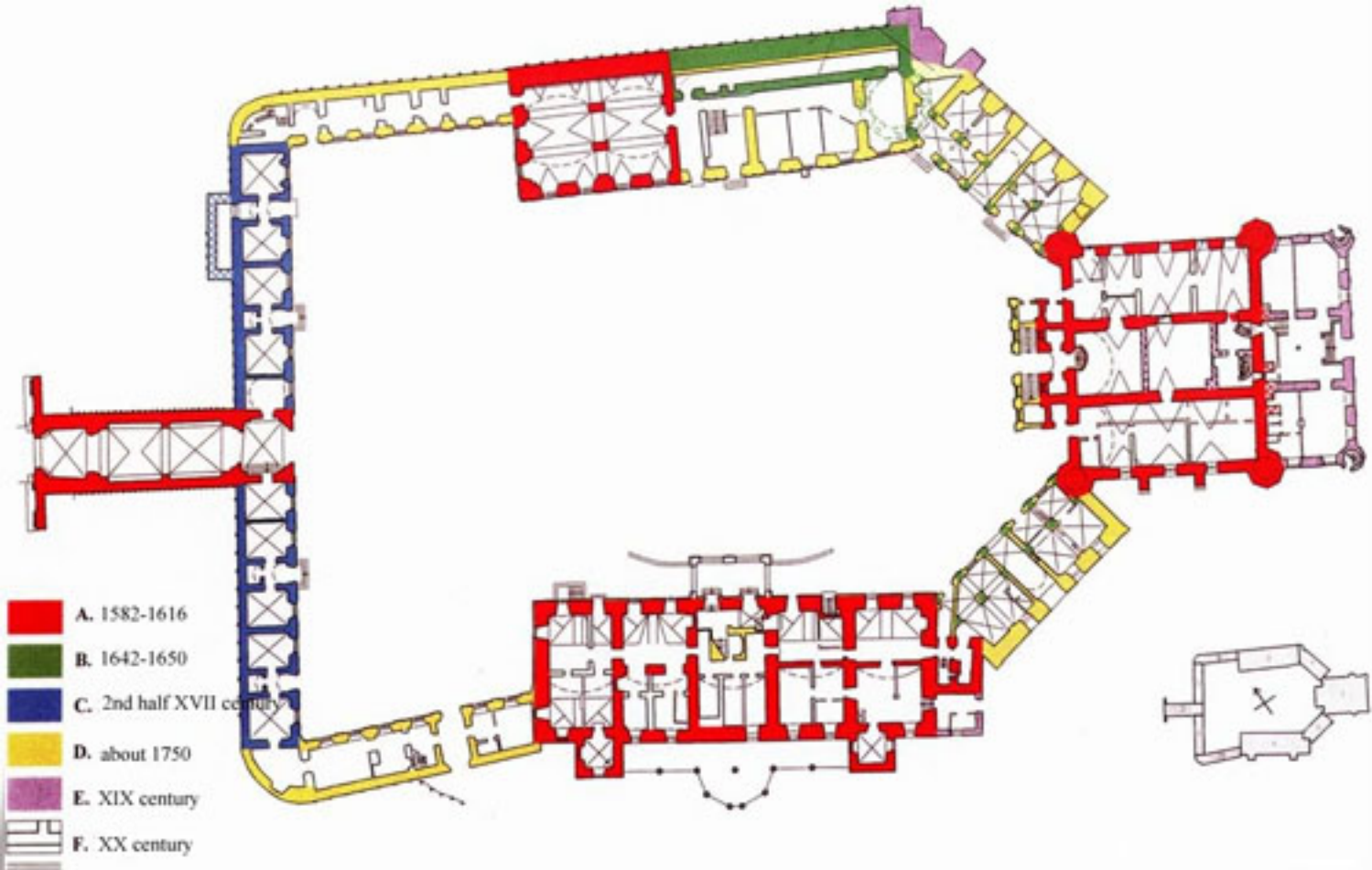
See drawings next pages:

1.The project of adaptation of the interiors of the castle in Nesvizh to a museum. Plan of first floor.

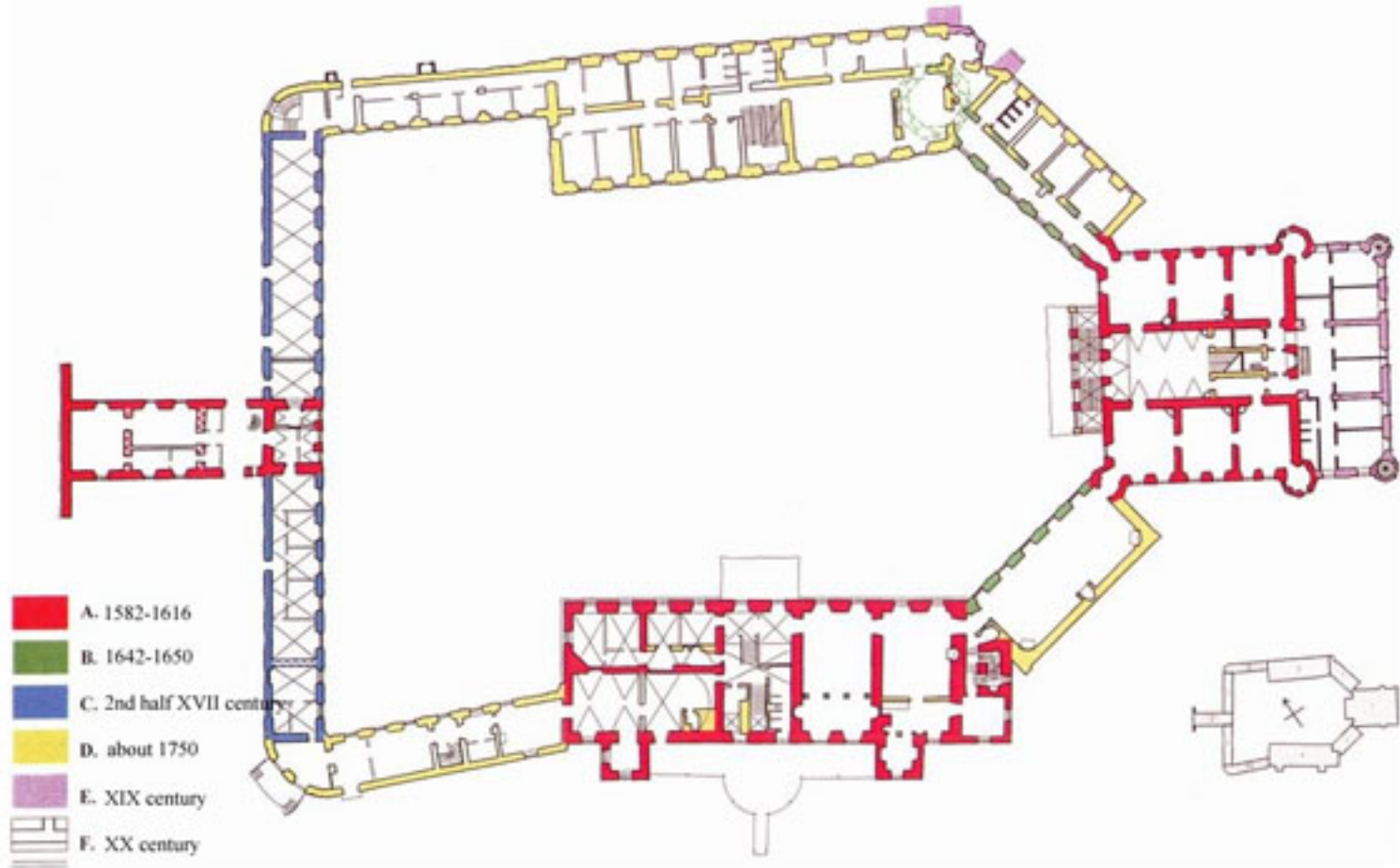
2.The project of adaptation of the interiors of the castle in Nesvizh to a museum. Plan of second floor.

3.The project of adaptation of the interiors of the castle in Nesvizh to a museum. Plan of third floor.

After: Belorussian-Polish Joint Venture "Renovatum" Institute.

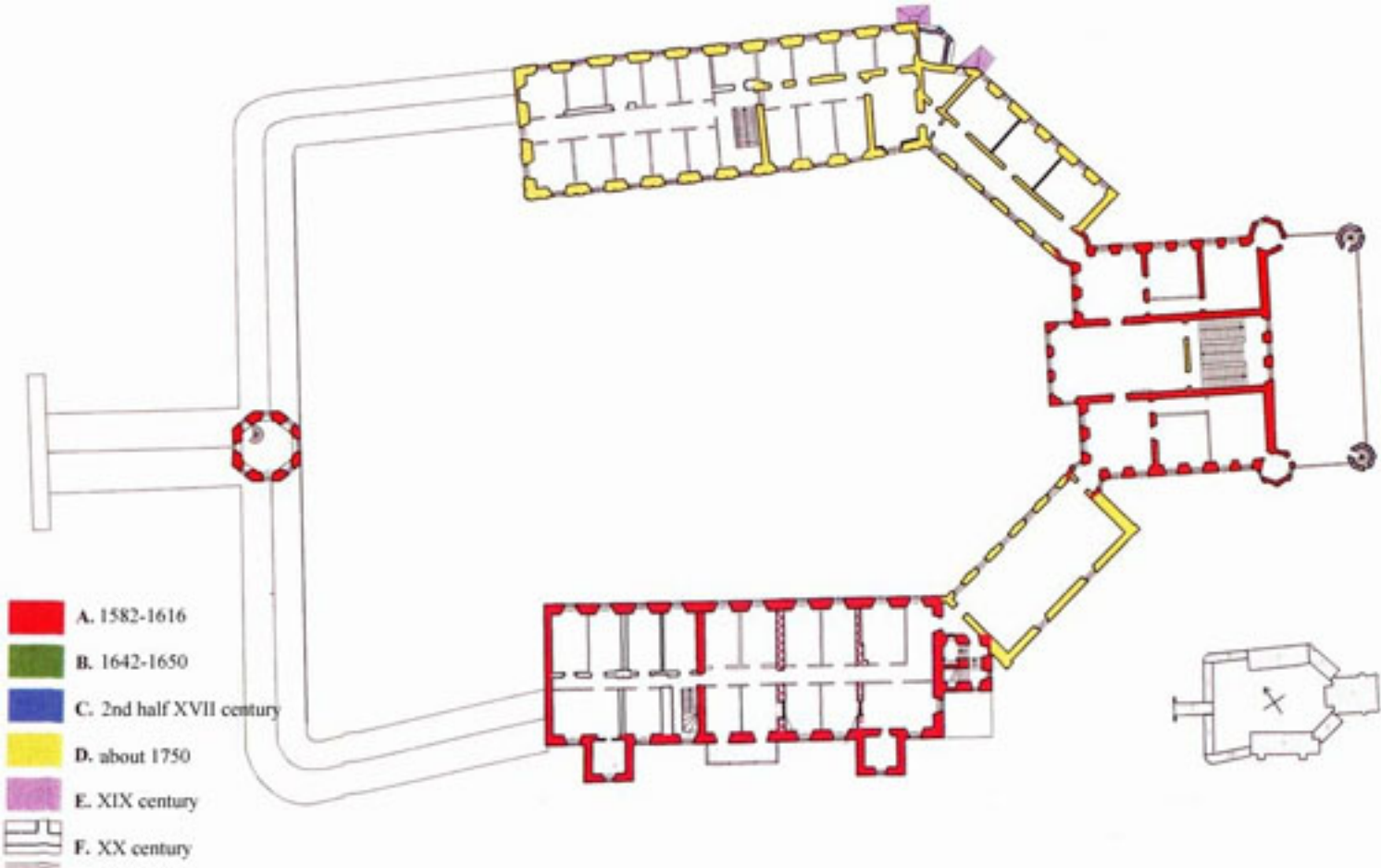


Castle in Nesvizh to a museum. Plan of the first floor. Stages of architectural development



Castle in Nesvizh to a museum. Plan of the second floor. Stages of architectural development

Figure 26



Castle in Nesvizh to a museum. Plan of the third floor. Stages of architectural development

APPENDIX 4

CONCEPTION

of Setting Up the Nesvizh-Mir Cultural Tourism Zone

APPROVED

by Decree № 136

of the Council of Ministers,

Republic of Belarus

4 February 2003

Preamble

From late 16th to 18th century Nesvizh was the centre of an *ordinacia* with elements of an independent state entity, which included Mir county. It had an important status in the state and cultural life not just in its area but in the entire territory which is now the Republic of Belarus.

The ensemble of the palace and parks as well the historical centre of Nesvizh with its parks and landscapes is probably the only complex in Belarus that has preserved its appearance from ancient times and remained in a fairly good condition.

The inscription in December, 2000 of Mir Castle Complex on the UNESCO World Heritage List by the World Heritage Committee has imposed a great responsibility on the Republic of Belarus for the level of restoration and further proper maintenance of Mir Castle and surrounding area. Its inscription on the List makes its status equal to that of world famous monuments like Giza Pyramids, Great China Wall, Cathedral of Notre-Dame and provides a number of substantial material and other benefits.

Being most important cultural, artistic and architectural sites in Belarus the Nesvizh National Historical and Cultural Museum Reserve (herein after Nesvizh Museum Reserve) and Mir Castle Complex have a well deserved right to become a regional centre of united cultural tourism zone.

A relatively short distance from these sites to the City of Minsk and existing facilities (hotels, cafés and restaurants), a network of car park will contribute to the development of tourism routes at an appropriate level and, what is the most important, to the promotion of the national historical and cultural heritage, to its attractiveness both to the residents of Belarus

and visitors from other countries. Apart from the historical and cultural value the towns of Mir, Nesvizh and Novogrudok with Svityaz Lake have unique picturesque natural and manmade landscapes which could be used for recreation (horse riding, water travelling, hunting, fishing, etc.).

The comprehensive approach to the implementation of the conception of setting up the cultural tourism zone in the area will promote its multiaspect development.

General Ideas

Setting up the cultural tourism zone based on the Nesvizh Museum Reserve and Mir Castle Complex envisages the formation of a united zone with its status, development concept and management structure.

The conception of setting up the Nesvizh-Mir Cultural Tourism Zone (herein after the conception) has been developed following the Protocol of Instructions №30 by A.G.Lukashenko, President of the Republic of Belarus.

In the process of the conception development due account was taken of the provisions of the Law on Tourism of the Republic of Belarus; National Programme for Tourism Development for 2001 to 2005; Minsk and Grodno regional programmes for tourism development for 2001 to 2005; regional programmes for social and economic development for 2001 to 2005.

The above conception is comprehensive and should stimulate the development of tourism facilities in Minsk and Grodno regions along Paris-Berlin-Warsaw-Brest-Minsk-Moscow Trans-European corridor, including the roadside service facilities, hotel accommodation, catering, recreation and amusement centres, traditional arts and crafts, motor vehicle servicing.

The conception is closely linked with the economic development of towns and districts and it is supposed to stimulate economy sectors like commerce, consumer services, transport, consumer goods production, to promote the diversification of services offered by culture, sports and education institutions.

The conception envisages various financing sources, including the state budget and non-budgetary financing, the attraction of domestic and foreign investors.

The conception has been developed by a team of experts from economy committees of Minsk and Grodno regional executive councils, regional physical culture, sports, tourism and culture departments, Nesvizh and Korelichi district executive committees, Nesvizh Historical

and Cultural Museum Reserve, Mir Castle Complex, Minsk Region Tourist Centre Open Joint-Stock Company.

The Conception Purpose and Tasks

The purpose of the conception is the development of tourism infrastructure in towns and districts of Minsk and Grodno regions, which would meet requirements of Belarusian and foreign citizens in tourist services; the contribution of tourism to the economy of regions as a result of increased services; new jobs and support to business undertakings, attraction of investments, conservation and efficient use of natural, historical and cultural heritage.

Basic tasks:

- creating favourable conditions for home and foreign tourists;
- ensuring the conservation and revival of historical and cultural heritage and the development of material and technical basis for tourism: hotel accommodation, motor vehicle services, transport, catering, recreation and amusement facilities;
- creating tourism product in Minsk and Grodno regions using market mechanisms;
- supporting and developing small and medium business undertakings;
- increasing export of services.

In order set up and develop the Nesvizh-Mir Culture Tourism Zone, to attract visitors of all ages, belonging to various interest and ethnic groups, it is essential to undertake the following measures.

1. There should be developed a wide range of tours for Nesvizh town and Museum Reserve, Mir town and castle, surrounding areas. The towns of Nesvizh and Mir could become basic points for short tourism routes so that tourists could stay there for 2 or 3 days. Attractive sites for tourists in the area include Novogrudok, places related to Yakub Kolas, Adam Mickewicz and Ignaci Domeyko. Nesvizh, Mir and the surrounding areas have potential for a number of profitable services for home and foreign tourists. Along with traditional range of tourism services (accommodation, catering, excursions, souvenir trade, etc.) elite tourist activities like hunting and sports tourism (horse riding) can be successfully arranged in Mir Castle Complex. Ecological and ethnographic routes can also be offered. The development of infrastructure for the routes will not require considerable financing because in this particular case accommodation and catering facilities will be available. The development of such routes can be undertaken by the Laboratory of Regional Culture of the Grodno Yanka Kupala State University.

2. Cultural programmes should be prepared for tourist seasons. Some events may become traditional (festivals, exhibitions, tournaments) as a result of wide publicity. Nesvizh palace and park complex and Mir Castle due to their architectural features can function as exhibition and concert halls, open air stages for chamber music concerts, drama performances which could be arranged and undertaken by the Belarusian Philharmonic Society, State Symphony and Variety Music Orchestra, Grodno Philharmonic Society, Grodno *Kapella*, other professional and amateur companies. It is essential to publish information brochures listing all cultural events and tourist routes in Nesvizh-Mir Cultural Tourism Zone, to install sign boards along roads indicating the sites of the Zone.

3. Some space of the Art Vocational School which is in the vicinity of Mir Castle should be allocated for the needs of Mir Castle Complex:

- to provide a space for the North Temple Order Young Knights Club;

- to allocate and upgrade two accommodation blocks of the hostel or the rooms for tourist and young experts of the museum and tourist bureau;

- to start training experts in old crafts which are traditional for Mir-Nesvizh area (manual forging, metal art crafting);

- to set up a museum of pottery, traditional for the Mir area, as a part of the Vocational School permanent student works exhibition;

- to organize permanent functioning of *Batleyka* traditional puppet theatre;

- to conduct courses in the Vocational School for additional staff training in arranging tours, for providing practical experience and refresher training in culture, museum science, restoration, etc. A shop for manufacturing small batches of souvenirs with local emblems can be set up for the promotion of traditional crafts.

4. An organizational structure of management for the Nesvizh-Mir Cultural Zone is to be formed and approved, its founders being the National Olympic Committee Offices in Grodno, in Grodno and Minsk regions, the National Tourist Academy, Nesvizh and Korelichi district executive committees.

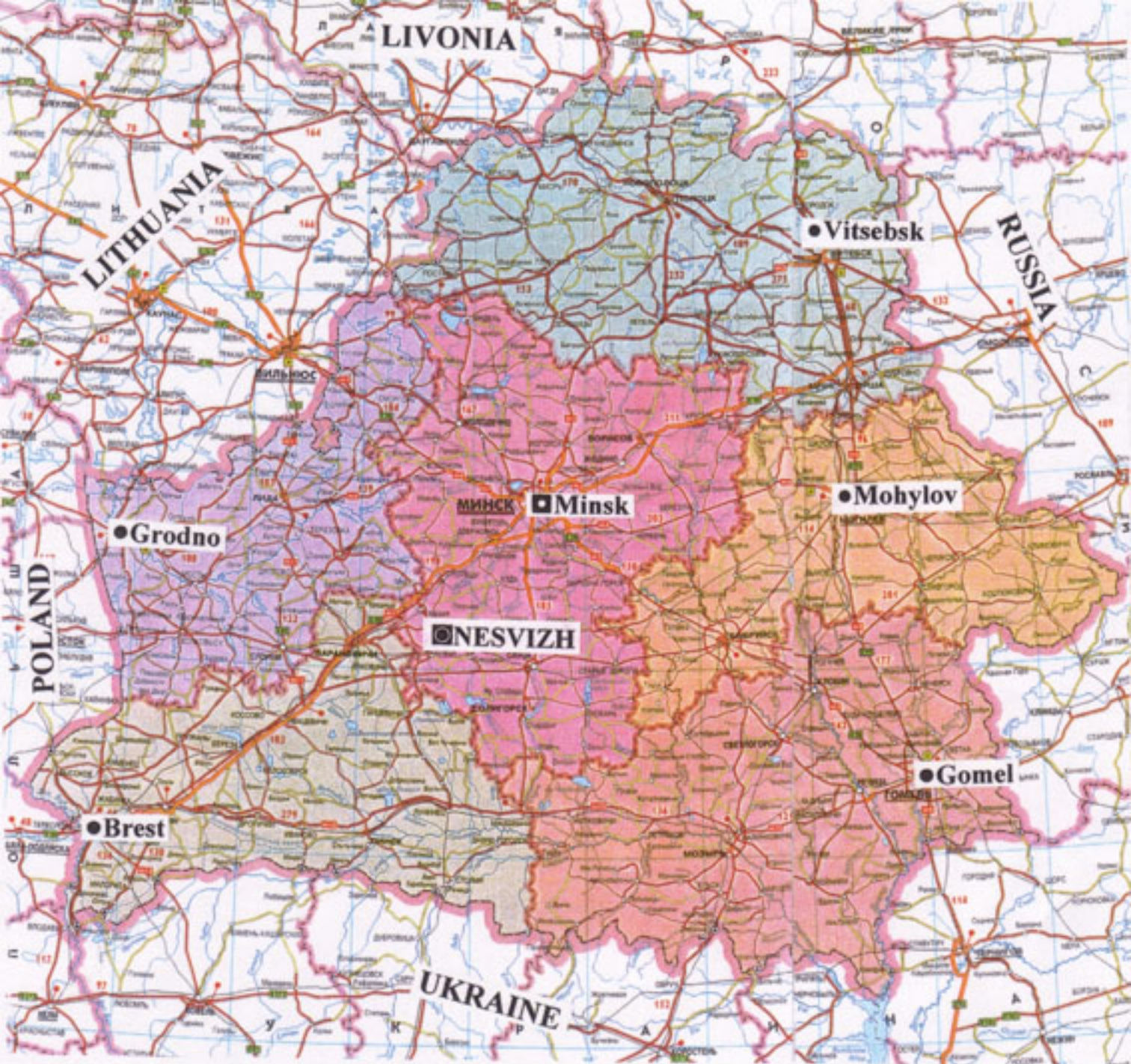
5. Special items for tourism development should be provided for in the budgets of Minsk and Grodno regions.

6. The National Art Museum and the Nesvizh National Historical and Cultural Museum Reserve together with interested entities should develop a mechanism for coordination in using graphic images of Mir and Nesvish castle complexes (logos, colour images on printed materials and on other products) by entities of various forms of ownership with copyrights owned by the museums.

7. A publicity campaign should be prepared and conducted for advertising tourist routes using Internet, printed materials, articles in foreign press, programmes in electronic mass media. Tourism literature, including tourist guides, maps, albums, etc. should be published.

Conclusion

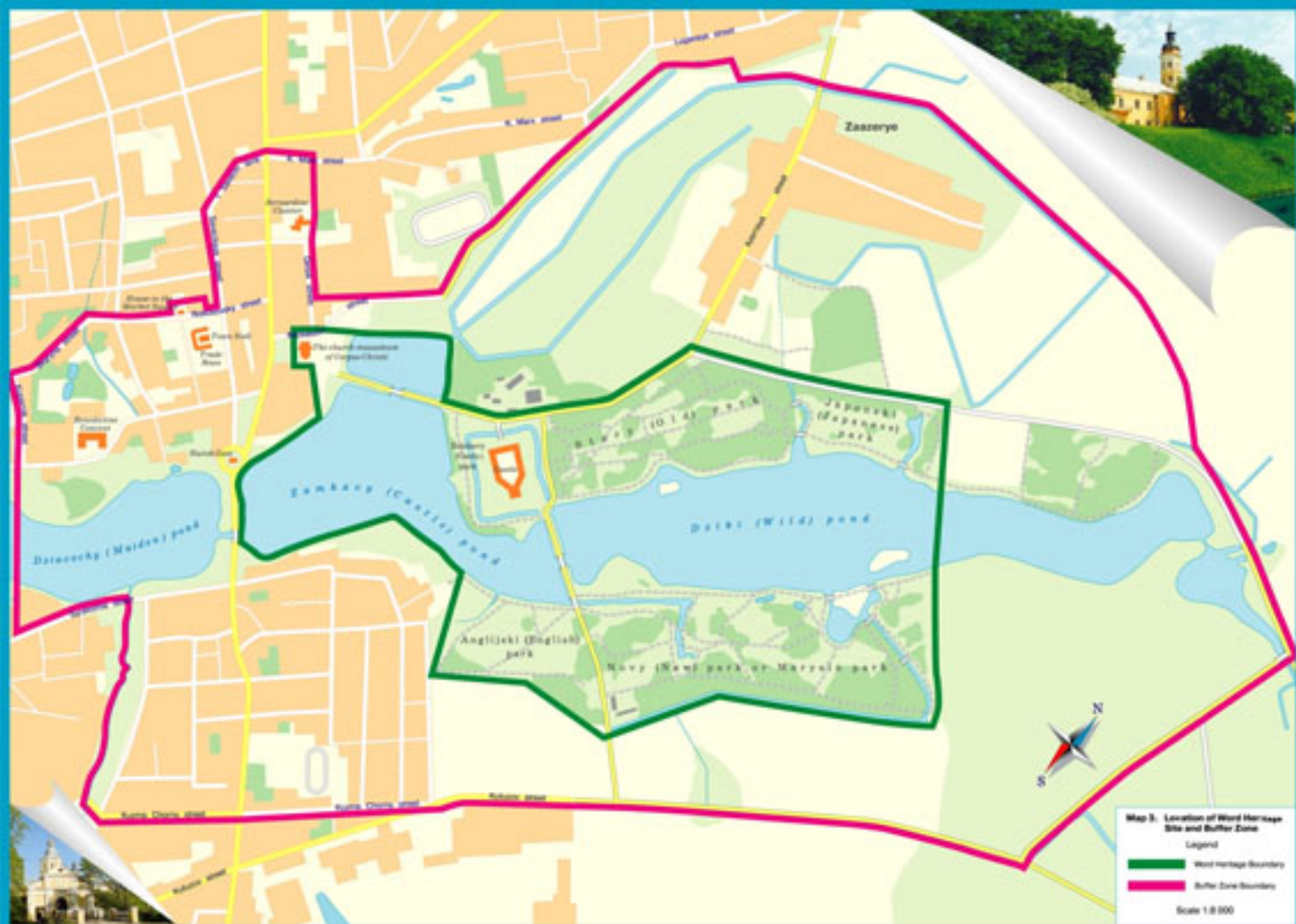
Taking into account historical, economic and social aspects used as a basis for setting up Nesvizh-Mir Cultural Tourism Zone, the potential of the castle complexes, historical and cultural heritage and natural resources of Minsk and Grodno regions there has been worked out an attached organizational structure of management for Nesvizh-Mir Cultural Tourism Zone, a list of tourist routes and activities in the Zone and its outline.



Map 1. Republic of Belarus



Map 2. Minskaja oblast of Republik of Belarus



Map 3. Location of World Heritage Site and Buffer Zone



The Radziwill Map, 1613

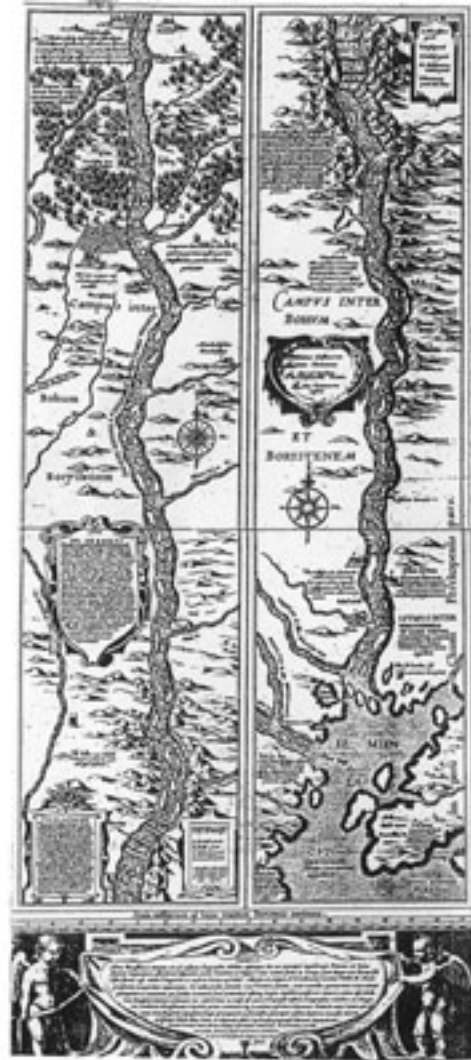


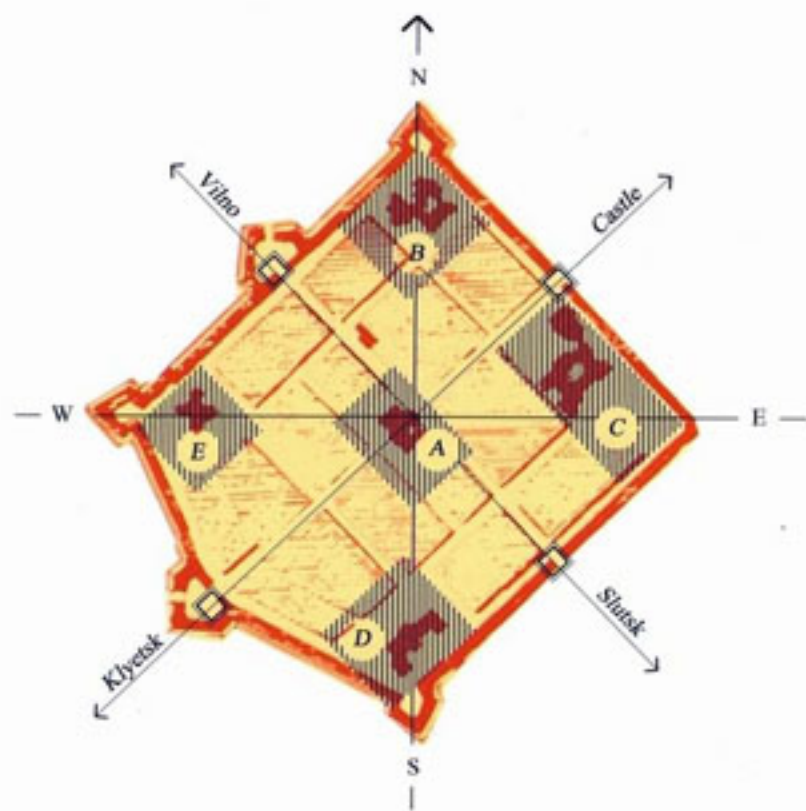
Figure 3a



Nesvizh. Aerial view of the castle and the church-mausoleum.



Nesvizh. Aerial view of the castle.



*A plane of Nesvizh.
Reconstruction - end of 16th century*

- A. The market square with the town hall and row of stalls (1598-1604)
- B. The monastic house of the Bernardines (1598)
- C. The Roman-Catholic church and the Jesuit college (1594-1599)
- D. The monastic house of the Benidictine nuns
- E. The Orthodox church (end of 16th century)

A plane of Nesvizh. Reconstruction - end of 16th century



Panorama of Nesvizh from Klyetskiy highway



Panorama of Nesvizh from Slutskiy highway



Panorama of Nesvizh from Klyetskiy highway



Panorama of Nesvizh from Slutskiy highway



Castle in Nesvizh. Aerial view from the north



Nesvizh. Etching. Author Tomasz Makowski (about 1604)

Figure 8



Castle in Nesvizh. Aerial view from the east



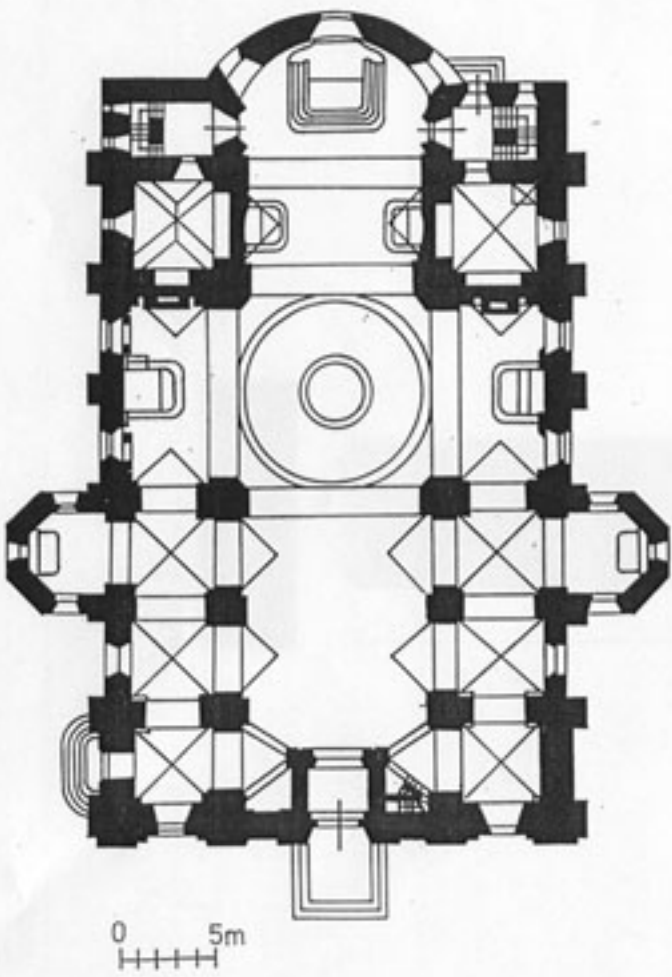
Castle in Nesvizh. View of the gate from the ditch



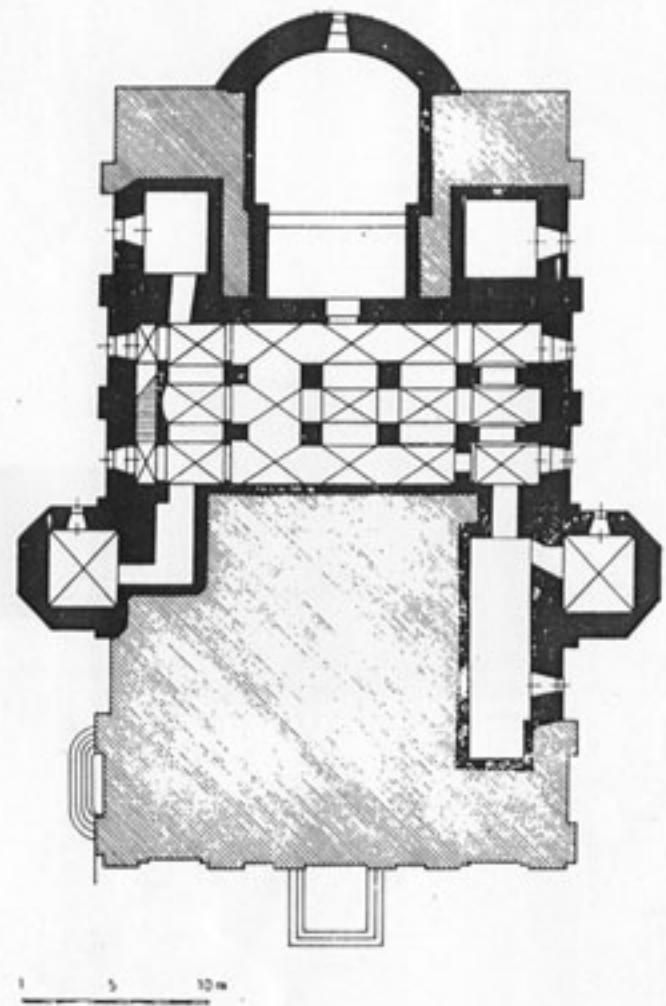
Castle in Nesvizh. View of the gate from the ditch



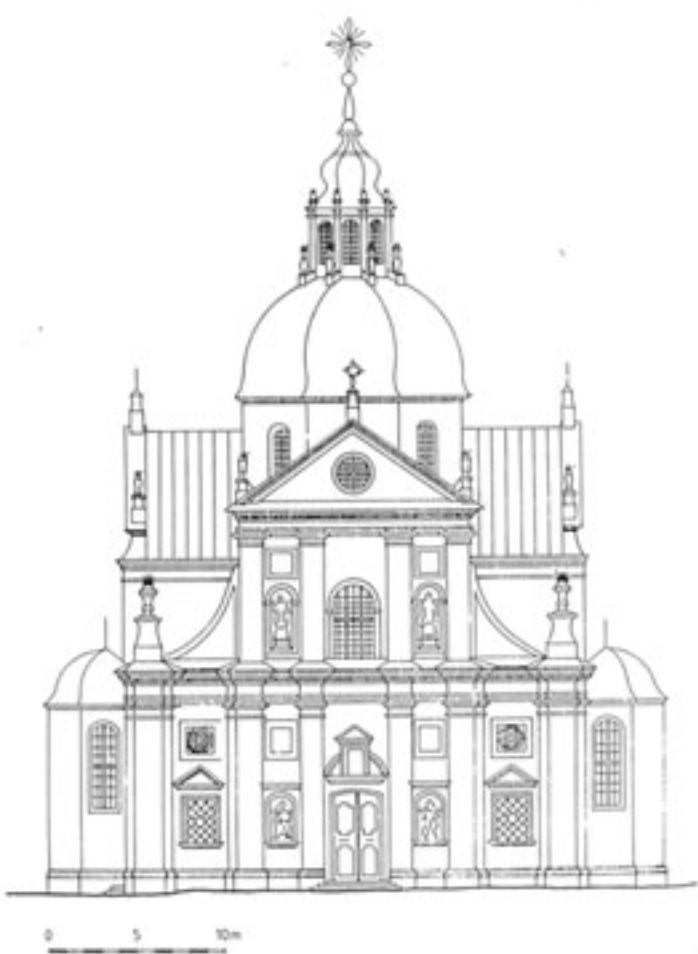
The castle of Nesvizh



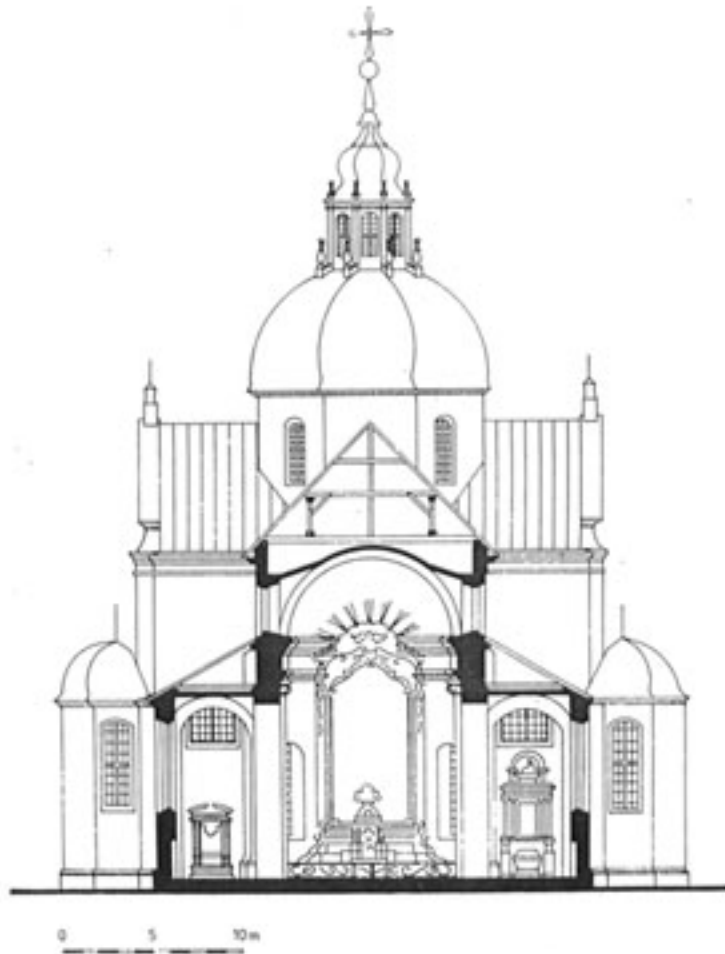
Church-mausoleum in Nesvizh. Plan of the church.



Church-mausoleum in Nesvizh. Plan of the crypt.



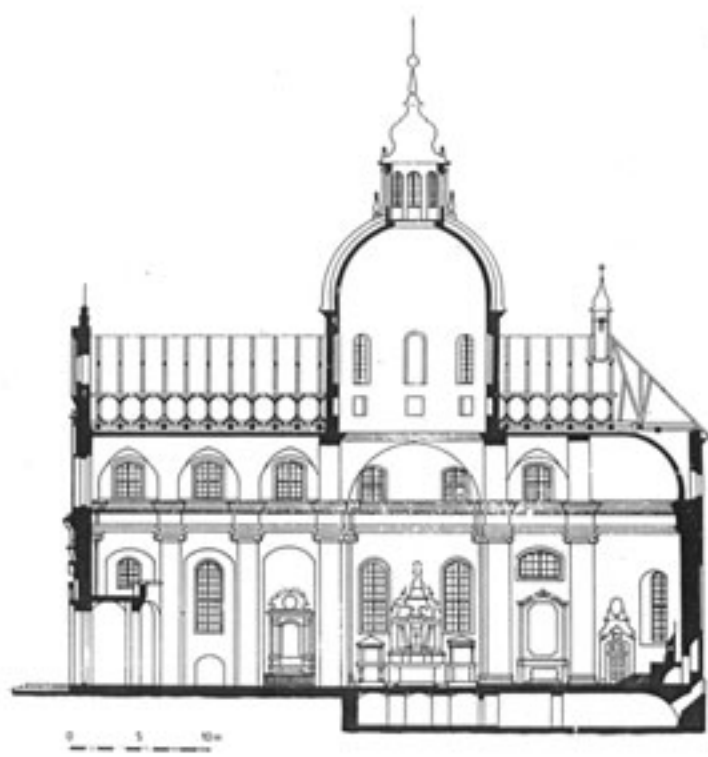
Church-mausoleum in Nesvizh. Main elevation.



Church-mausoleum in Nesvizh. Transverse section



Church-mausoleum in Nesvizh. Side elevation.



Church-mausoleum in Nesvizh. Longitudinal section.



The coat of arms of the Radziwiłł family



The sarcophaguses of the Radziwiłł family



Church-mausoleum in Nesvizh.
View of the vaulting of the nave and dome

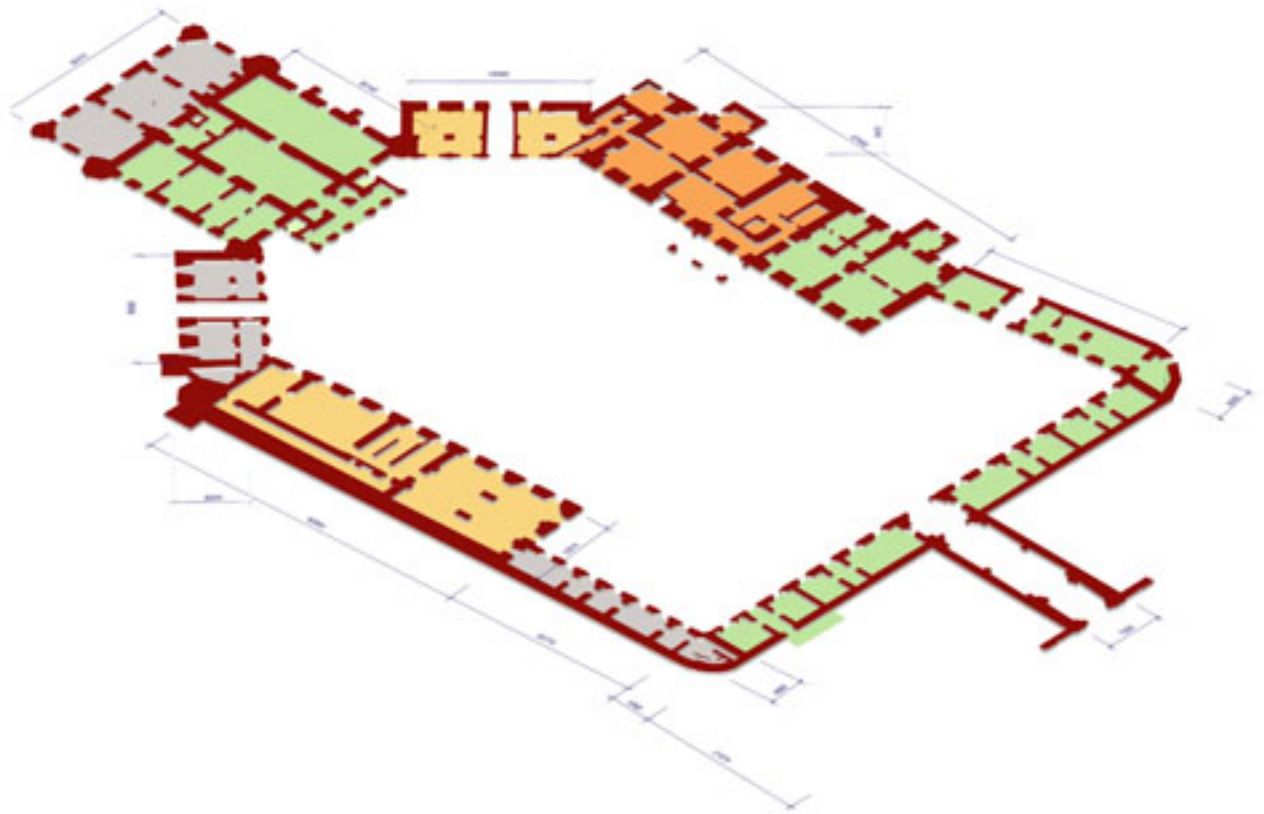


Church-mausoleum in Nesvizh.
View of the dome

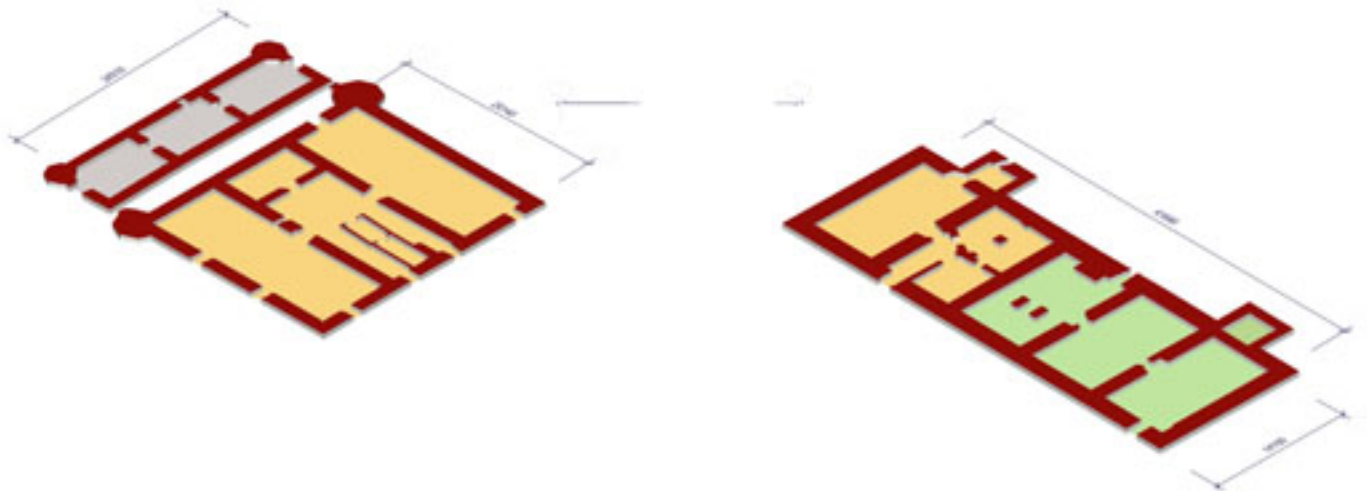


A picturesque park

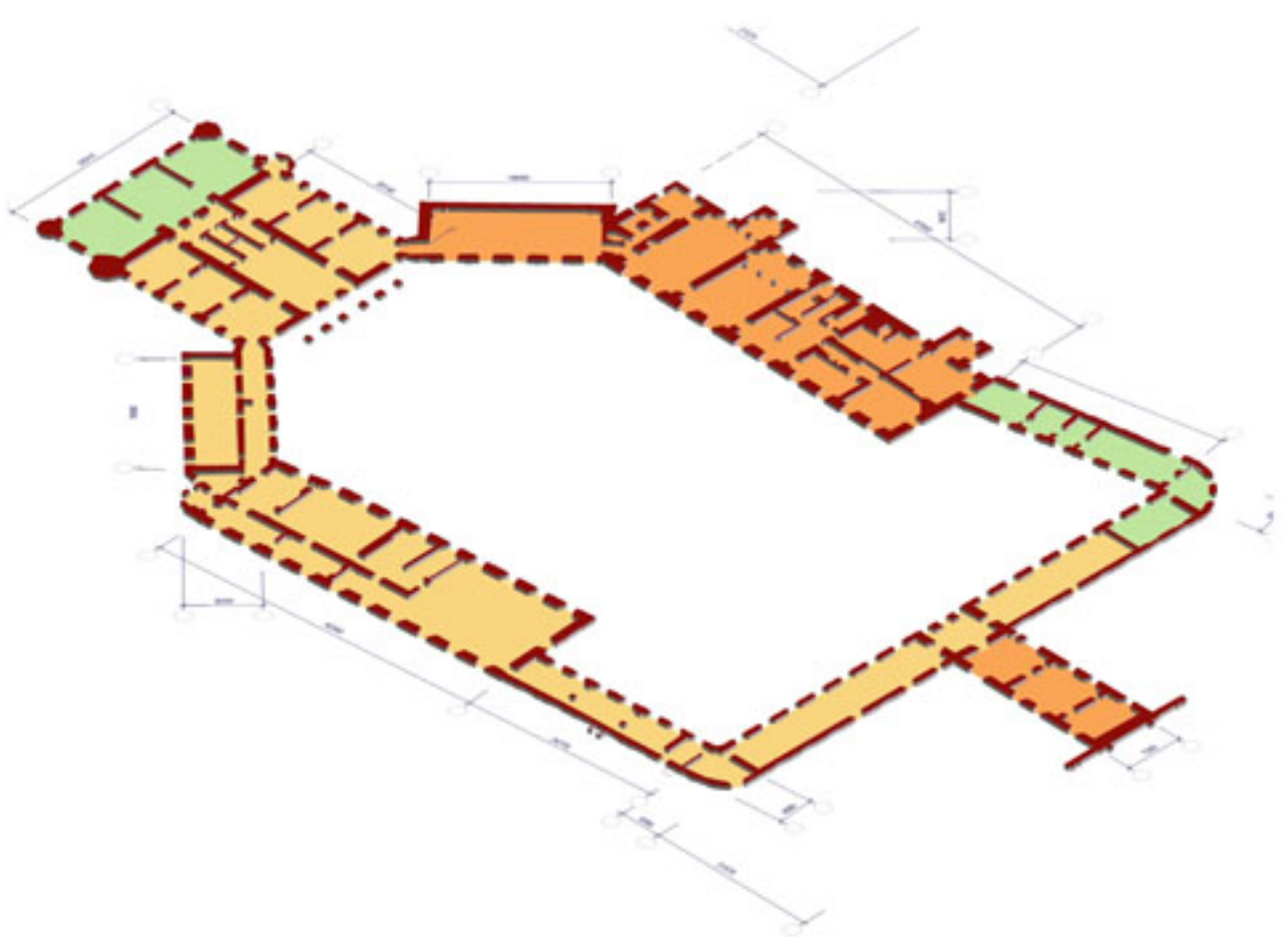
Figure 38



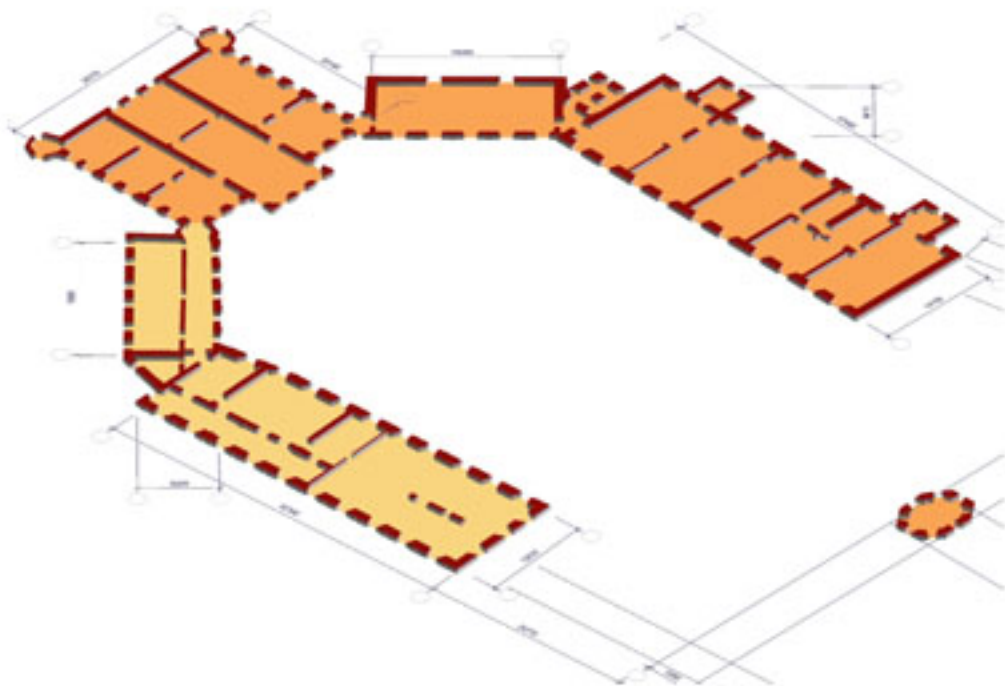
The project of adaptation of the interiors of the castle in Nesvizh to a museum. Plan of the ground floor.



The project of adaptation of the interiors of the castle in Nesvizh to a museum. Plan of the first floor.



The project of adaptation of the interiors of the castle in Nesvizh to a museum. Plan of the second floor



The project of adaptation of the interiors of the castle in Nesvizh to a museum. Plan of the third floor.

Radziwill complex (Belarus)

No 1196

1. BASIC DATA

<i>State Party:</i>	Republic of Belarus
<i>Name of property:</i>	Architectural, Residential and Cultural Complex of the Radziwill Family at Nesvizh
<i>Location:</i>	The city of Nesvizh, Oblast Minsk
<i>Date received:</i>	30 January 2004
<i>Category of property:</i>	

In terms of the categories of cultural property set out in Article 1 of the 1972 World Heritage Convention, this is a *monument*.

Brief description:

The Architectural, Residential and Cultural Complex of the Radziwill Family at Nesvizh is located in central Belarus. The Radziwill dynasty, who built and kept the ensemble from the 16th century till 1939, represents some of the most important personalities in the European history and culture. Due to their efforts Nesvizh became a crucial point of influences in the different fields of culture, science, arts, crafts and architecture. The palaces of the complex as well as the Corpus Christy Church became important prototypes generating artistic and architectural influences in all central Europe and Russia.

2. THE PROPERTY

Description

The ensemble built and occupied by the Radziwill family from the 16th to 20th centuries is located in the town of Nesvizh, in the province of Minsk, in central Belarus. It consists of the residence castle and the mausoleum church of Corpus Christy with their setting. The castle has ten interconnected buildings, including the palace, the galleries, the residence, and the arsenal, which developed as one architectural whole around a six-sided courtyard. The buildings are set within the remains of the 16th-century fortifications that comprise four bastions and four curtain walls in a rectangular plan, surrounded by a ditch. Via a dam, the castle is connected to the Corpus Christy Church, which forms a block of the urban area of Nesvizh. The ensemble is in the middle of a cultural landscape that has various design components. The boundaries of the nominated area cover an elongated territory with the main axe parallel to the Usha river-bed and water front.

The castle is oriented from west to east. The entrance is from the west through the *Gate building*, the lower part of which is embedded in the rampart. It has an octagonal two-storey gate tower, topped with a helm. The original structure dates from the 16th century. The first floor and the tower were added in the 18th century. The principal building of the complex is the *Palace*, which occupies the

centre of the east side of the inner yard. It also dates from the 16th century, and was enlarged in the 18th century. This is a three-storey building on a nearly square floor plan. The corners are strengthened by four octagonal towers with alcoves. The façade is decorated by stucco work by Antoni Zaleski. The ground floor, originally used as treasury, has preserved the 16th-century vaults. The main staircase is decorated by the representation of "Aurora" in the 18th century by Franciszek Smuglewicz. On the first floor the interiors date from the 18th and 19th centuries. The south side of the court has the three-storey *Residence* building, built in the 16th century, with a tower. The north side has a corresponding *Arsenal* building, which also used to house a chapel. These are connected to the Palace via gallery structures, which cut the corners of the court. The court is then closed by annexes that connect these buildings to the Gate structure.

Corpus Christy Church lies in the eastern part of the town of Nesvizh, next to the street leading to the castle. The plan of the building is based on a Latin cross, with an elongated rectangular body from which project two lateral chapels with five sides and an apsidal chancel. At the crossing of the nave and the transept there is dome. The side chapels are roofed with domes without lanterns. Amongst the most valuable fittings are the tomb of Krzysztof Radziwill (1607) and the altar of Holy Cross (1583) by the Venetian sculptors Girolamo Campagna and Cesare Franco. The vaults of the church have frescoes by Ksawery D. Heski from 1852-53. The two-storey façade is divided by a prominent entablature, slightly offset on the axes of the pilasters and topped with a triangular gable. Under the church there is a crypt with the coffins of 72 members of the Radziwill family, dating from the 16th to 20th centuries. The church is surrounded by an 18th-century boundary wall.

History

Historically, Belarus is a trans-boundary place in the European context. Its territory was consecutively part of: the Kievan Russia and Russian Mediaeval Principalities (10th - 13th c.); the Great Duchy of Lithuania (14th c.); the united Polish-Lithuanian state, Republic of *Rzeczpospolita* (1569-1795); the Russian Empire (1772/1795 - 1917); Poland (for Western Byelorussia, 1921-1939); USSR as Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic (from 1922); and the Republic of Belarus (from 1991). Due to these circumstances the territory of Belarus was at historical, cultural, artistic, political, military and religious (Calvinism, Catholicism, Orthodoxy, Uniat church, Judaism) crossroads between the East and West.

The Radziwill dynasty, to whom the Nesvizh residence belonged from 1523 to 1939, represents some of the most notable personalities in the European history and culture since the 15th century. The Radziwill landlords governed the territory of the former *Rzeczpospolita* (now Belarus) and they were the Princes of the Holy Roman Empire since 1518.

The first confirmed records of Nesvizh date from the 15th century. From 1513, it belonged to the Radziwills, who lived here until 1939. Before the castle, there was a manor house, inhabited by Duke Mikolaj Radziwill, the chancellor of Lithuania and *voivoda* of Vilnius. The duke

was protestant, which made Nesvizh an important centre of the Reformation. The first catechism in Belarusian language was printed in the ducal press.

The first phase of the Castle dates from 1582-1604, when Mikolaj Radziwill started the construction of a new seat. It is shown with bastioned fortifications in a drawing of 1604 by T. Makowski ("Nesvisium"). The Residence has survived practically in the original form until the present, while the other parts have been altered or added to later. The galleries were constructed in 1650.

In 1706, the Castle was occupied by the Swedes, who destroyed the fortifications. After their departure, the Castle was renovated by Michal Radziwill in 1732-58, who used architects from Germany, Italy, Poland and Belarus.

In the 19th century, the castle remained uninhabited until the ownership passed to Antoni Radziwill and his French wife Maria de Castellane, who renovated the interiors in 1881-86. They also added a terrace with Neo-Gothic turrets against the palace. They also designed and built the romantic landscape park around the castle complex (1878-1911). After 1939, it was first taken over by the Soviet army, and subsequently the Germans used it as military hospital. From 1945 to 2001, it was used as a sanatorium. Since then it has been subject to restoration and adaptation to use as museum and as a cultural and visitor centre. In 2002, a fire destroyed the upper part of the residence and a part of the gallery, which were rebuilt in 2003.

Management regime

Legal provision:

Belarus, as one of the former USSR Republics, is a young independent state with its own new legislation. Earlier the nominated property was managed by the former Soviet legal system. In 1992 Belarus acquired its own Law on Protection of historical and cultural heritage, which defined the legal status of the nominated property within new political and social reality of the independent state. To this can be added several other laws regulating the protection of cultural heritage in Belarus, as well as specific resolutions by the Council of Ministers regarding the protection of cultural heritage in Nesvizh, and particularly the establishment of the National Historical and Cultural Reserve "Nesvizh" as museum and protection zones (1994, 1996). The statutes of this institution were approved in 2001. The resolution of 2003 set up the Nesvizh-Mir Cultural Tourism Zone.

Management structure:

There are three principal levels of administration: *national, regional and department (or local)*, which are directly involved into the management process of the nominated property. At the national level, there is the *Ministry of Culture* and the *Department on Protection of Historical and Cultural Heritage and Restoration*, as well as the *National Historical and Cultural Museum-Reserve "Nesvizh"* subordinated to the Ministry of Culture, which also acts at the site level. These form the basic control and management mechanisms, assisted by specialised professional institutions. At the regional level there is *Nesvizh Region Executive Committee*, and at the local level: *The Direction of the National Historical and*

Cultural Museum-Reserve "Nesvizh", Ecclesiastical Council of the Corpus Christi Parish Church, and The Department of the Head Architect of the Nesvizh Region acting as one of the main local participants of conservation process.

Resources:

The main financing comes from the state budget, complemented by Roman-Catholic parish for the church-mausoleum.

Justification by the State Party (summary)

Criterion ii: The Radziwill complex is a unique masterpiece of the Central and Eastern European region. Erected at the end of the 16th century, it had extensive influence on the development of residential and sacral architecture in Belarus, Poland and Lithuania over the turn of the 16th and 17th centuries.

The buildings of the complex, consisting of the castle, the palazzo in fortezza, the church-mausoleum, were the first of their type of buildings, and exercised considerable influence in Central and Eastern Europe.

Nesvizh was an international centre, attracting craftsmen from various parts of Europe to be trained here, from the end of the 16th century, taking the learnt skills back to their home region.

Criterion iv: The architectural and cultural-residential complex of the Radziwill family as it developed in the 16th century is a reflection and a result of a very important stage in the development of architecture, culture and civilisation in the Eastern and Central Europe. The development of the Radziwill family complex was a result of social and artistic changes which took place in this part of Europe. The 16th century was the age of formation of a new social class, the aristocracy, to which the Radziwills also belonged. The characteristic feature of this century was a development of representative domiciles which served as centres of culture.

Criterion vi: The continuous support of Radziwills to activities in various spheres of science and culture resulted in important achievements that had a strong impact in Belarus, Lithuania and other countries of Central and Eastern Europe. Nesvizh played an important part in the development of the literature and printing in the Grand Duchy of Lithuania. ... The documentary heritage of the Nesvizh estate is unique because of its composition and history. The books of the library originated from practically all European printing houses of the period from the 15th to the first half of the 20th centuries. ... A map of the Grand Duchy of Lithuania, the so-called Radziwill map, was of particular significance to Central European cartography... It was the first map in the history of cartography to give a true picture of the entire territory of Belarus and Lithuania ... Nesvizh became an important centre for the production of graphic arts. ... Since the 17th century, Nesvizh was a centre of artistic culture competing with European music and theatre capitals. ... Nesvizh constituted a place in which, at the turn of the 16th and 17th centuries, an international crafts centre was created by craftsmen who came here from various parts of Europe.

3. ICOMOS EVALUATION

Actions by ICOMOS

An ICOMOS expert mission visited the site in September 2004. Subsequently, the State Party decided to reformulate the nomination revising the nominated core zone and buffer zone, and providing additional information on the cultural-historical significance of the property. The revised nomination also includes an in-depth comparative study.

Conservation

Conservation history:

After a period of neglect, the castle complex was renovated in the late 19th century. It remained in the ownership of the Radziwill family until 1939, after which it was used as a military hospital and then as a sanatorium until 2001. In the post-war period, the complex was subject to a series of restorations; the Corpus Christy Church was repaired after war damage. There were improvements in the park clearing the vegetation. In 1985-1991, there was an extensive restoration project in the park and pond territory under the supervision of leading scientific institutions of the Belarus Academy of Sciences.

From mid 1990s, there has been a new phase with the establishment of the National Historical and Cultural Museum-Reserve "Nesvizh", the special Decree on the restoration of the Castle (1997), and the international intellectual campaign on the conservation of the whole ensemble. Since 2001 the property has been under restoration as a cultural and visitor centre. In 2002, a fire destroyed the upper part of the residence and a part of the gallery, which were rebuilt in 2003.

State of conservation:

The Church has recently been examined in collaboration with Lithuanian and Polish experts (1999-2000). The reports note the necessity to regulate the water-table, drainage and ventilation of the foundations and underground spaces. The sarcophagi need cleaning and conservation. Some of these works are in progress. There is a need for the conservation of mural paintings and maintenance of the Church interiors. The urban area adjacent to the Church, including the main square with the Town-Hall, is part of the buffer zone and is well treated.

The Castle area has been under restoration since 2001. The works include archaeological research and excavations, restoration probes, repair of drainage system and hydraulic seal, structural consolidation, roof renovation, repair of heating system, installation of fire protection sensors, conservation of interior paintings, plafond frescoes, etc. These works include also a certain amount of reconstruction of lost features. The first stage of the programme should be finished by 2006 to allow for the museum exhibits to be installed and give access to visitors. The Museum-Reserve "Nesvizh" has prepared a detailed programme for the use of the Palace.

Management:

Generally speaking, the management system is considered adequate for the property. However, it is necessary to review the policy of restoration and reconstruction in line with the requirements of the World Heritage policies. This

concern is also relevant to the park and the surrounding landscape.

Risk analysis:

The principal risk for the property is fire. After 2002, the property is continuously monitored in this regard.

There are no particular natural hazards in this region.

While the urban area is not under any special development pressures, the changes in the past fifty years have altered the historic urban fabric. Considering the importance of the setting to the nominated property, continuous monitoring is required to avoid similar problems in the future.

Authenticity and integrity

In the history of the Radziwill complex in Nesvizh, there can be identified three construction periods, i.e. the foundation in the 16th century, and the renovations in the 18th and late 19th centuries. The overall integrity and historical authenticity of the complex have been maintained. The ICOMOS expert expressed concern about some unjustified reconstruction (e.g. the bell tower). The fortifications were destroyed in the 17th century.

The present form of the landscape park with its romantic features dates mainly from the 19th century. It has suffered from neglect, though it has also been subject to some clearing and replanting in recent decades. As a whole, the landscape has maintained all the essential components, especially in the immediate surroundings of the castle and Corpus Christy Church, partly included in the core zone, partly in the buffer zone.

Comparative evaluation

The Radziwill complex at Nesvizh has no direct comparison in Belarus. The Corpus Christy Church, designed by the Italian architect Gian Maria Bernardoni (1541-1605) and built in 1587-93, was second only to the mother church of the Jesuits in Rome (work by Vignola and della Porta, 1568-75). This building and its architectural solutions influenced greatly the architecture of the 17th century. Churches, such as the Uniat Cathedral of the Holy Spirit, Jesuit Cathedral of Jesus, St. Mary and St. Barbara, Orthodox Church of Peter and Paul in Minsk or St. Nicola Church by Bernardoni at Mir, are of later date and not comparable to the Nesvizh Church in the unity of inner decorum and rarity of burial complex. This is the case also with the 17th-century Jesuit Cathedrals in Grodno, Pinsk, Mogilev or Uniat St. Sophia Cathedral in Grodno. The early 17th-century Jesuit Church of St. Peter and Paul in Krakow (by Bernardoni) and the Bernadine Cathedral in Grodno.

As for the residence, the comparative analysis presented in the nomination shows the significance and architectural evolution of the Castle and Palace complex in the-European context. This shows the germination of the "Mediaeval archetype" into the Renaissance-Baroque residential model (joining German, French, Italian and local roots). In this context, the Nesvizh Castle with its water system and parks acquire the features of a real architectural and engineering phenomenon in the Central and Eastern Europe. The Radziwill complex presents an important stage in development of the building *typology*. It played a pioneer role in architectural history of

Byelorussia and on all territory of the Eastern and Central Europe. It was also significant that this archetype was cut off the urban environment and put into a landscape setting.

Outstanding universal value

General statement:

Historically, Belarus occupied a trans-boundary position in the European context, becoming a crossroads of the influences from the east and the west. The members of the Radziwill family were key political, military and Church leaders, Enlighteners, Patrons of Arts, collectors, travellers, historians, writers, composers, manufacturers and builders. They have significantly influenced architecture, painting, literature, book printing, cartography, crafts, stage performance and other fields, playing an outstanding role in formation of Byelorussian, Polish, Lithuanian, and Ukrainian culture and spreading their impact internationally. The scientific, literary, and archival sources on the Radziwills and their own collections, libraries and archives are impressive. In this respect, the direct historical role of the Radziwills and Nesvizh for Central and Eastern Europe can be compared, for instance, with that of Medici or Sforza in the West. Even though relatively modest in scale, Nesvizh was an embodiment of prosperity and enlightened energy, an important cultural and international centre, which played fundamental role in establishing national identity. The physical presence of the Radziwills' remains *in situ* with the 72 coffins and sarcophagi of the Corpus Christy Church-Mausoleum. This is the spiritual core of the nomination.

As a result of the cultural influences, the Radziwill complex, the residence castle and the Corpus Christy Church with its sepulchral function in Nesvizh, became an important focal point for the canalisation of influences across this part of Europe. The Radziwill family invited important cultural personalities, architects, artists and craftspeople, who introduced the latest innovations from the international context, becoming seminal in the introduction of such trends in Central and Eastern Europe.

Evaluation of criteria:

The property has been nominated on the basis of three criteria ii, iv and vi.

Criterion ii: The Radziwill family was a cultural and political focal point from the 16th to 19th centuries, and had an exceptionally important impact on the central and eastern part of Europe in particular, but also internationally. These influences are reflected in the architecture of the ensemble, and especially in the Corpus Christy Church. Nesvizh and Byelorussia were at the cradle for inoculation of new concepts based on synthesis of the Western traditions and led to the establishment of a new regional architectural school, which influenced Byelorussia, Poland, Lithuania, Ukraine, and Russia.

Criterion iv: The Radziwill complex represents an important stage in development of the building *typology*. It played a pioneer role in architectural history of Byelorussia and on all territory of the Eastern and Central Europe. This is referred to the fortified castle and palace as the earliest Renaissance complex; Corpus Christy Church of the mid 16th c. as the first Jesuit temple [second after Il Gesu in Rome] and the first cupola basilica with Baroque

façade. Important was also that this archetype was cut off the urban environment and put into a landscape setting.

The Corpus Christy Church at Nesvizh (1587-1593) with its precious sepulchral function is the most significant architectural chain of the nomination. It is of fundamental importance for Byelorussian culture, the first Baroque piece of art in Rzeczpopolita and a sign of the New Times for the whole East-Central Europe. This church launched the generic series of cross-cupola basilicas on the vast territories and influenced even the Orthodox churches that were built with a Jesuit plan (for instance, 17th c. All Souls Orthodox Cathedral in Vilnius as part of the WH site). The late Baroque frescoes by Heski of 1763 and sculptural decorum harmoniously accomplish its spatial qualities.

Criterion vi: The Architectural, Residential and Cultural complex of the Radziwill Family at Nesvizh is also considered to correspond to criterion vi. It has outstanding significance being associated with ideas and artistic works for which the Radziwill family was an important promoter. Furthermore, the nomination is linked with the personality of Gian Maria Bernardoni (1541-1605) – *excellent Italian architect* of the second half of Cinquecento. He was a practising Jesuit architect with a wide range of scientific interests (as Andrea Pozzo, Giuseppe Valeriano and others) and he left an outstanding trace in Byelorussian architectural history. Bernardoni was a brilliant connoisseur and interpreter of architectural treatises (Serlio, Vignola, Palladio, Cataneo, Blum and others) and a master of their innovative application to different cultural contexts and traditions – in Italy, Byelorussia, and Poland.

4. ICOMOS RECOMMENDATIONS

Recommendation with respect to inscription

ICOMOS recommends that the World Heritage Committee adopt the following draft decision:

The World Heritage Committee,

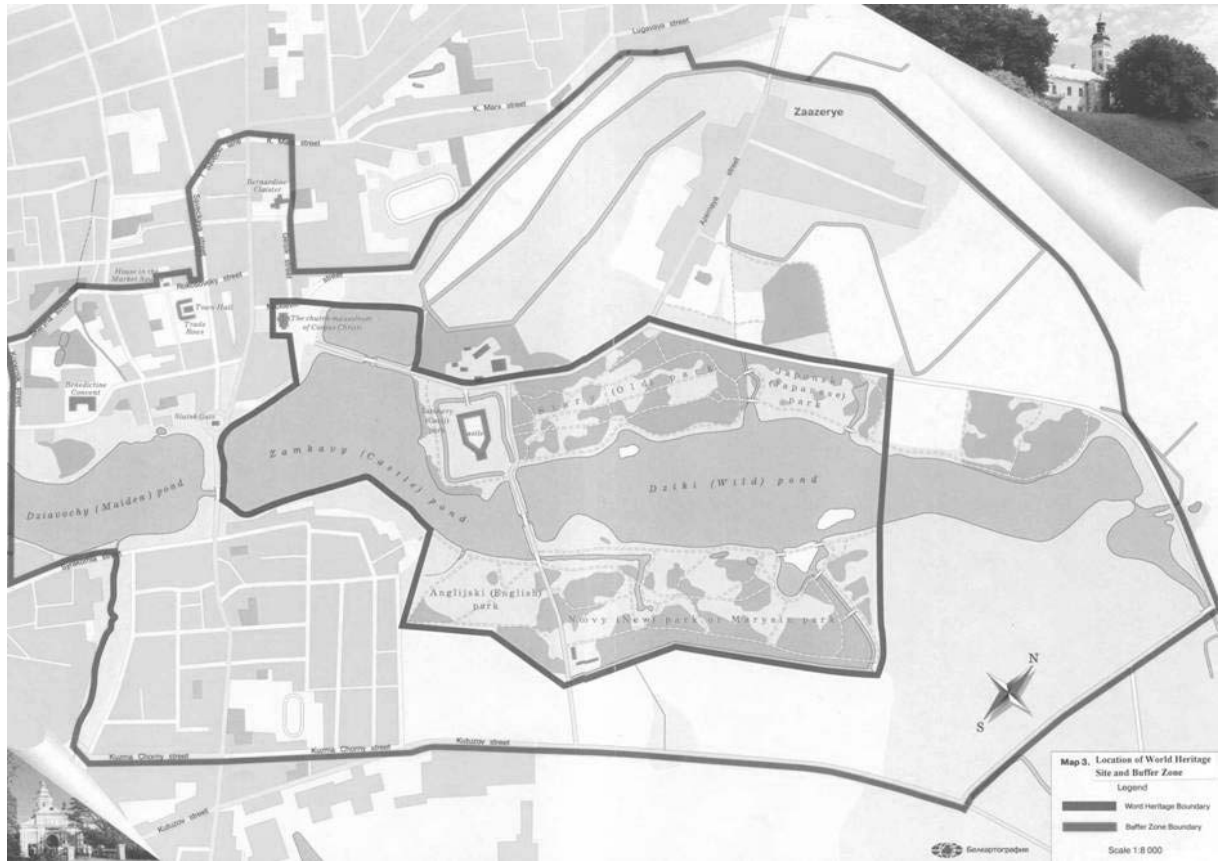
1. Having examined Document WHC-05/29.COM/8B,
2. Inscribes the property on the World Heritage List on the basis of **criteria ii, iv and vi**:

Criterion ii: The architectural, residential and cultural complex of the Radziwill family at Nesvizh was the cradle for inoculation of new concepts based on the synthesis of the Western traditions, leading to the establishment of a new architectural school in Central Europe.

Criterion iv: The Radziwill complex represents an important stage in the development of building *typology* in the history of architecture of the Central Europe in the 16th and 17th centuries. This concerned particularly the Corpus Christy Church with its *typology* related to cross-cupola basilica.

Criterion vi: The Radziwill family was particularly significant for being associated with the interpretation of the influences from Southern and Western Europe and the transmission of the ideas in the Central and Eastern Europe.

ICOMOS, April 2005



Map showing the boundaries of the nominated property



The castle



The park

Ensemble des Radziwill (Belarus)

No 1196

1. IDENTIFICATION

<i>État partie :</i>	République de Belarus
<i>Bien proposé :</i>	Ensemble architectural, résidentiel et culturel de la famille Radziwill à Nesvizh
<i>Lieu :</i>	Ville de Nesvizh, oblast de Minsk
<i>Date de réception :</i>	30 janvier 2004
<i>Catégorie de bien :</i>	

En termes de catégories de biens culturels, telles qu'elles sont définies à l'article premier de la Convention du Patrimoine mondial de 1972, il s'agit d'un *monument*.

Brève description :

L'ensemble architectural, résidentiel et culturel de la famille Radziwill à Nesvizh se trouve en Belarus central. De la dynastie Radziwill, qui construisit et conserva cet ensemble du XVI^e siècle à 1939, sont issues certaines des plus importantes personnalités de l'histoire et de la culture de l'Europe. Grâce à leurs efforts, Nesvizh devint un lieu crucial d'influence dans les différents domaines de la culture, des sciences, des arts, de l'artisanat et de l'architecture. Les palais de l'ensemble, ainsi que l'église du Corpus Christi, devinrent d'importants modèles, générant des influences artistiques et architecturales dans toute l'Europe centrale et la Russie.

2. LE BIEN

Description

L'ensemble construit et occupé par la famille Radziwill du XVI^e au XX^e siècle se dresse dans la ville de Nesvizh, dans la province de Minsk, en plein cœur du Belarus. Il se compose du château résidentiel et de l'église mausolée du Corpus Christi. Le château se compose de dix bâtiments mitoyens, dont le palais, les galeries, l'aile résidentielle et l'arsenal, qui ont évolué comme un seul et même ensemble architectural autour d'une cour hexagonale. Les édifices se trouvent dans les vestiges de remparts du XVI^e siècle, comprenant quatre bastions et quatre murs rideaux sur un plan rectangulaire, encerclés de douves. Le château est relié par une digue à l'église du Corpus Christi, qui forme un quartier de la zone urbaine de Nesvizh. L'ensemble s'inscrit au milieu d'un paysage culturel composé de différents éléments. Les limites de la zone proposée pour inscription dessinent un territoire tout en longueur dont l'axe est parallèle au cours de l'Usha.

Le château est orienté d'ouest en est. On y entre par la *Porte*, à l'ouest, dont la partie inférieure est intégrée aux remparts. L'édifice de la Porte comporte une tour-porte octogonale de deux étages, surmontée d'une flèche rhomboïdale. La structure originale date du XVI^e siècle. Le premier étage et la tour ont été ajoutés au XVIII^e siècle. Le *palais*, occupant le centre du côté est de la cour intérieure, est le bâtiment principal de l'ensemble. Remontant lui aussi au XVI^e siècle, il a été agrandi au XVIII^e siècle. C'est un bâtiment à trois étages, au plan presque carré, dont quatre tours octogonales avec alcôves viennent renforcer les angles. La façade est décorée de stuc, travail d'Antoni Zaleski. Le rez-de-chaussée, à l'origine la salle du trésor, a conservé ses voûtes du XVI^e siècle. L'escalier principal est décoré d'une représentation d'« Aurore », œuvre de Franciszek Smuglewicz du XVIII^e siècle. Au premier étage, les intérieurs remontent au XVIII^e et au XIX^e siècle. Du côté sud de la cour se trouve la demeure résidentielle, haute de trois étages et construite au XVI^e siècle, flanquée d'une tour. Du côté nord se trouve l'Arsenal, qui abritait également une chapelle jadis. Ces bâtiments sont reliés au palais par des galeries qui coupent les angles de la cour. Cette dernière est ensuite fermée par des annexes reliant les bâtiments à la Porte.

L'église du Corpus Christi se trouve dans la partie orientale de la ville de Nesvizh, à côté de la rue qui conduit au château. L'édifice est construit sur un plan en croix latine, avec une nef rectangulaire allongée, projetant de chaque côté deux chapelles latérales à cinq côtés et une chapelle absidale. Une coupole marque la croisée du transept. Les chapelles latérales sont surmontées de dômes sans lanternes. Parmi les éléments les plus précieux, on compte le tombeau de Krzysztof Radziwill (1607) et l'autel de la Sainte-Croix (1583), œuvre des sculpteurs vénitiens Girolamo Campagna et Cesare Franco. Les voûtes de l'église sont ornées de fresques de Ksawery D. Heski, datant de 1852-1853. La façade de deux étages est divisée par un entablement en relief, légèrement décalé par rapport aux axes des pilastres et surmonté d'un pignon triangulaire. Sous l'église se trouve une crypte qui abrite les cercueils de 72 membres de la famille Radziwill, datant du XVI^e au XX^e siècle. L'église est entourée d'un mur d'enceinte du XVIII^e siècle.

Histoire

Historiquement, le Belarus est un lieu transfrontalier dans le contexte européen. Son territoire a successivement appartenu à la Russie de Kiev et aux principautés médiévales de la Russie (Xe-XIII^e siècle), au grand duché de Lituanie (XIV^e siècle), à l'État uni de Pologne et de Lituanie, à la république de *Rzeczpospolita* (1569-1795), à l'empire russe (1772/1795-1917), à la Pologne (pour la Biélorussie occidentale, 1921-1939), à l'URSS en tant que République Socialiste Soviétique de Biélorussie (à partir de 1922) et à la République de Belarus (à partir de 1991). Ce contexte a fait du territoire du Belarus un carrefour entre l'Orient et l'Occident, tant du point de vue historique, culturel, artistique, politique et militaire que religieux (calvinisme, catholicisme, orthodoxes, église uniate, judaïsme).

La dynastie Radziwill, à laquelle la résidence de Nesvizh appartenait de 1523 à 1939, regroupe certaines des figures les plus éminentes de l'histoire et de la culture européenne depuis le XV^e siècle. Les seigneurs de Radziwill gouvernaient le territoire de l'ancienne Rzeczpospolita (aujourd'hui Belarus), et ils étaient depuis 1518 des princes du Saint-Empire romain germanique.

Les premiers témoignages confirmés de Nesvizh datent du XV^e siècle. L'ensemble appartenait aux Radziwill depuis 1513, et ils y vécurent jusqu'en 1939. Avant le château, il y avait un manoir, habité par le duc Mikolaj Radziwill, chancelier de Lituanie et *voïvode* de Vilnius. Le duc était protestant, ce qui fit de Nesvizh un important centre de la Réforme. Le premier catéchisme en biélorusse fut imprimé dans la presse ducale.

La première phase du château va de 1582 à 1604, époque à laquelle Mikolaj Radziwill commença la construction de la nouvelle résidence. Le château est représenté avec des fortifications et des bastions dans un dessin de 1604 de T. Makowski (« Nesvisium »). La résidence a quasiment survécu sous sa forme originale jusqu'à nos jours, tandis que les autres parties ont été modifiées ou ajoutées plus tard. Les galeries ont été construites en 1650.

En 1706, le château fut occupé par les Suèdes, qui détruisirent les fortifications. Après leur départ, le château fut rénové en 1732-1758 par Michal Radziwill, qui fit appel pour ce faire à des architectes venus d'Allemagne, d'Italie, de Pologne et de Belarus même.

Au XIX^e siècle, le château demeura inhabité jusqu'à ce qu'il devienne la propriété d'Antoni Radziwill et de son épouse française Marie de Castellane, qui rénovèrent les intérieurs en 1881-1886. Ils ajoutèrent également une terrasse avec des tourelles néo-gothiques au palais. Ils dessinèrent et firent réaliser le jardin paysager romantique autour de l'ensemble du château (1878-1911). Après 1939, le château fut saisi par l'armée soviétique, puis utilisé par les Allemands comme hôpital militaire. De 1945 à 2001, il abrita un sanatorium. Depuis lors, il a fait l'objet de restaurations et d'adaptations, en vue d'en faire un musée et un centre culturel et touristique. En 2002, un incendie détruisit la partie haute de la résidence et une partie de la galerie, qui furent reconstruites en 2003.

Politique de gestion

Dispositions légales :

Le Belarus, ancienne république de l'URSS, est un jeune État indépendant, doté de sa propre législation toute nouvelle. Le bien proposé pour inscription était auparavant soumis à la gestion de l'ancien système juridique soviétique. En 1992, le Belarus se dota de sa propre loi sur la protection du patrimoine historique et culturel, définissant le statut juridique du bien proposé pour inscription dans le contexte de la nouvelle réalité politique et sociale de l'État indépendant. On peut y ajouter plusieurs autres lois régissant la protection du patrimoine culturel en Belarus, ainsi que des résolutions du Conseil des ministres concernant plus particulièrement la protection du patrimoine culturel à Nesvizh et notamment l'établissement de la Réserve historique et culturelle

nationale « Nesvizh » en tant que musée et zone protégée (1994, 1996). Les statuts de cette institution ont été approuvés en 2001. La résolution de 2003 a instauré la zone de tourisme culturel de Nesvizh-Mir.

Structure de la gestion :

On compte trois niveaux principaux d'administration : *national, régional et départemental (ou local)*. Ces trois niveaux prennent directement part à la gestion du bien proposé pour inscription. Le niveau national regroupe le ministère de la Culture et le Département de protection et de restauration du patrimoine historique et culturel, ainsi que le musée-réserve historique et culturel national « Nesvizh » subordonné au ministère de la Culture, également actif au niveau du site. Ceux-ci font partie des mécanismes élémentaires de contrôle et de gestion, appuyés par des institutions professionnelles spécialisées. Au niveau régional, on trouve le *Comité exécutif de la région de Nesvizh*, et au niveau local la *Direction du Musée-réserve historique et culturel national de Nesvizh*, le *Conseil ecclésiastique* de l'église paroissiale du Corpus Christi, et le *Département de l'architecte en chef de la région de Nesvizh*, l'un des principaux acteurs locaux de la conservation.

Ressources :

Le financement principal vient du budget de l'État, complété par la paroisse romaine-catholique pour l'église mausolée.

Justification émanant de l'État partie (résumé)

Critère ii : L'ensemble des Radziwill est un chef d'œuvre unique dans la région d'Europe centrale et orientale. Édifié à la fin du XVI^e siècle, il a eu une immense influence sur le développement de l'architecture résidentielle et sacrée de Belarus, de Pologne et de Lituanie entre les XVI^e et XVII^e siècles.

Les édifices de l'ensemble, à savoir le château, le *palazzo in fortezza*, l'église mausolée, ont été les premiers de leur genre, et ont exercé une influence considérable en Europe centrale et orientale.

Nesvizh était un centre international, attirant des artisans venus des quatre coins d'Europe, qui venaient s'y former dès la fin du XVI^e siècle, rapportant ensuite les nouvelles compétences apprises dans leur région d'origine.

Critère iv : L'ensemble architectural, culturel et résidentiel de la famille Radziwill qui s'est développé au XVI^e siècle est le reflet et le fruit d'une très importante phase du développement de l'architecture, de la culture et de la civilisation d'Europe de l'Est et d'Europe centrale. Le développement de l'ensemble familial des Radziwill est le résultat des changements sociaux et artistiques dont cette région de l'Europe fut le témoin. Au XVI^e siècle une nouvelle classe sociale est apparue, l'aristocratie, à laquelle les Radziwill appartenaient. Ce siècle s'est caractérisé par l'apparition de demeures représentatives, servant de centres culturels.

Critère vi : Le soutien permanent des Radziwill dans diverses sphères scientifiques et culturelles aboutit à d'importantes réalisations, qui eurent un impact fort en Belarus, en Lituanie et dans d'autres pays d'Europe centrale et orientale. Nezvizh joua un rôle essentiel dans le développement de la littérature et de l'imprimerie dans le grand duché de Lituanie. Le patrimoine documentaire du domaine de Nesvizh est unique par sa composition et son histoire. Les livres de la bibliothèque viennent de presque toutes les imprimeries européennes sur la période du XVIe à la première moitié du XXe siècle... Une carte du grand duché de Lituanie, la carte dite de Radziwill, fut particulièrement importante pour la cartographie de l'Europe centrale... Ce fut en effet la première, dans l'histoire de la cartographie, à donner un aperçu complet du territoire du Belarus et de la Lituanie... Nesvizh devint un pôle majeur en matière de production d'arts graphiques... À partir du XVIIe siècle, Nesvizh fut un centre artistique et culturel rivalisant avec les capitales européennes de la musique et du théâtre. ... Nesvizh devint, entre le XVIe et le XVIIe siècle, un centre artisanal international, créé par les artisans qui affluaient depuis les diverses régions d'Europe.

3. ÉVALUATION DE L'ICOMOS

Actions de l'ICOMOS

Une mission d'expertise de l'ICOMOS s'est rendue sur le site en septembre 2004.

Suite à la mission, l'État partie a décidé de reformuler la proposition d'inscription en révisant la zone proposée pour inscription et la zone tampon, et en communiquant des informations complémentaires sur l'importance culturelle et historique du bien. La proposition d'inscription comprend également une analyse comparative bien plus détaillée.

Conservation

Historique de la conservation :

Après une période de négligence, l'ensemble du château a été rénové à la fin du XIXe siècle. Il est demeuré la propriété de la famille Radziwill jusqu'en 1939, après quoi il a servi d'hôpital militaire puis de sanatorium jusqu'en 2001. À l'après-guerre, l'ensemble a fait l'objet de diverses restaurations ; quant à l'église du Corpus Christi, elle a été réparée, après avoir subi des dégâts pendant la guerre. On a débroussaillé le parc. En 1985-1991, le parc et l'étang ont fait l'objet d'un vaste projet de restauration, sous la direction des grandes institutions scientifiques de l'Académie des Sciences de Belarus.

Le milieu des années 1990 a marqué le début d'une nouvelle phase, avec l'établissement du musée-réserve historique et culturel national de Nesvizh, le décret spécial sur la restauration du château (1997) et la campagne intellectuelle internationale sur la conservation de l'ensemble. Depuis 2001, le bien est en restauration en tant que centre culturel et touristique. En 2002, un incendie a détruit la partie haute de la résidence et une partie de la galerie qui ont été reconstruites en 2003.

État de conservation :

L'église a récemment été examinée, en collaboration avec des experts lituaniens et polonais (1999-2000). Les rapports notent la nécessité de réguler la nappe phréatique, le drainage et la ventilation des fondations et des espaces souterrains. Les sarcophages ont besoin d'être nettoyés et de travaux de conservation, déjà commencés pour certains. La conservation des peintures murales et l'entretien des intérieurs de l'église s'imposent également. La zone urbaine adjacente à l'église, comprenant la place principale et l'hôtel de ville, fait partie de la zone tampon et est bien traitée.

Le secteur du château est en restauration depuis 2001. Les travaux comprennent des recherches et des fouilles archéologiques, des sondages de restauration, la réparation du système de drainage et du système hydraulique, la consolidation structurelle, la rénovation des toits, la réparation du système de chauffage, l'installation de détecteurs d'incendie, la conservation des peintures intérieures, des fresques des plafonds, etc. Ces travaux comprennent également la reconstruction d'éléments perdus. La première phase du programme devrait être finie d'ici à 2006 pour permettre l'installation de la collection du musée et l'ouverture aux visiteurs. Le musée-réserve de Nesvizh a préparé un programme détaillé concernant l'utilisation du palais.

Gestion :

Dans les grandes lignes, le système de gestion est considéré approprié pour le bien. Cependant, il est nécessaire d'étudier la politique de la restauration et de la reconstruction dans l'optique des exigences des politiques du Patrimoine mondial. Cette remarque est également valable pour le parc et le paysage alentours.

Analyse des risques :

Le feu constitue le principal risque pour le bien. Depuis 2002, le bien fait l'objet d'une surveillance continue à cet égard.

La région ne présente aucun risque naturel particulier.

Si la zone urbaine n'est pas spécialement soumise à des pressions de développement, les changements de ces cinquante dernières années ont altéré le tissu urbain historique. Considérant l'importance du cadre du bien proposé pour inscription, une surveillance continue est nécessaire pour éviter d'autres problèmes semblables à l'avenir.

Authenticité et intégrité

Dans l'histoire de l'ensemble de Radziwill à Nesvizh, on peut identifier trois périodes de construction : la fondation au XVIe siècle, et les rénovations au XVIIIe et à la fin du XIXe siècle. L'intégrité globale et l'authenticité historique de l'ensemble ont été conservées. L'expert de l'ICOMOS a exprimé des préoccupations quant à des reconstructions injustifiées (ex. : le clocher). Les fortifications ont été détruites au XVIIe siècle.

Le parc paysager et ses éléments romantiques remontent essentiellement au XIXe siècle. Il a pâti d'une certaine négligence, quoiqu'il ait été débroussaillé et replanté ces dernières décennies. Dans l'ensemble, le paysage a conservé tous les composants essentiels, notamment dans le voisinage immédiat du château et de l'église du Corpus Christi, en partie dans la zone proposée pour inscription et en partie dans la zone tampon.

Évaluation comparative

Il n'y a rien de comparable en Belarus à l'ensemble des Radziwill à Nesvizh. L'église du Corpus Christi, conçue par l'architecte italien Gian Maria Bernardoni (1541-1605) et construite en 1587-1593, n'avait qu'une rivale, l'église mère des Jésuites à Rome (œuvre de Vignola et della Porta, 1568-1575). Cet édifice et les solutions architecturales employées ont énormément influencé l'architecture du XVIIe siècle. Les églises, telles que la cathédrale uniate du Saint-esprit, la cathédrale des jésuites du Gesu, Sainte-Marie-Sainte-Barbara, l'église orthodoxe Saint-Pierre-Saint-Paul à Minsk ou l'église Saint-Nicolas de Bernardoni à Mir, sont des constructions ultérieures, et ne sont pas comparables à l'église de Nesvizh en termes d'unité du décor intérieur, et de rareté de l'ensemble funéraire. C'est également le cas avec les cathédrales érigées par des jésuites au XVIIe siècle, celle de Grodno, Pinsk et Mogilev, ou la cathédrale uniate Sainte-Sophie de Grodno, l'église des jésuites de Saint-Pierre-Saint-Paul à Cracovie (de Bernardoni), datant du début du XVIIe siècle, et la cathédrale de Grodno de Bernardoni.

En ce qui concerne la demeure résidentielle, l'analyse comparative présentée dans le dossier d'inscription montre l'importance et l'évolution architecturale du château et de l'ensemble palatial dans le contexte européen. Elle représente le passage de l'« archétype médiéval » au modèle résidentiel baroque renaissance (unissant les styles allemand, français et italien aux racines locales). Dans ce contexte, le château de Nesvizh, avec ses systèmes d'eau et ses parcs, prend toute l'ampleur d'un réel phénomène en Europe centrale et en Europe de l'est, sur le plan de l'architecture comme de l'ingénierie. L'ensemble des Radziwill représente une étape importante dans l'évolution de la typologie des bâtiments. Il a joué un rôle pionnier dans l'histoire architecturale de la Biélorussie et sur tout le territoire de l'Europe de l'Est et de l'Europe Centrale. Il a également eu une grande importance en ce que cet archétype était coupé de l'environnement urbain et placé dans un cadre paysager.

Valeur universelle exceptionnelle

Déclaration générale :

Historiquement, le Belarus occupait une position transfrontalière dans le contexte européen, ce qui en a fait un carrefour d'influences entre l'Orient et l'Occident. La famille Radziwill a donné naissance à des chefs politiques, militaires et religieux, des mécènes éclairés, des collectionneurs, des voyageurs et des historiens, des écrivains et des compositeurs, des industriels et des bâtisseurs. Elle a considérablement influencé l'architecture, la peinture, la littérature, l'imprimerie, la

cartographie, l'artisanat, le théâtre et bien d'autres domaines encore, jouant un rôle exceptionnel dans la formation de la culture biélorusse, polonaise, lituanienne et ukrainienne, et étendant son influence à l'étranger. Les sources scientifiques et littéraires ainsi que les archives sur les Radziwill sont impressionnantes, de même que les propres collections, bibliothèques et archives de la famille. À cet égard, le rôle historique direct des Radziwill et de Nesvizh en Europe Centrale et en Europe de l'Est est par exemple comparable à celui des Médicis ou des Sforza en Occident. Bien que d'une taille relativement modeste, Nesvizh incarnait la prospérité, une énergie éclairée, et constituait un important pôle culturel et international, qui a joué un rôle fondamental dans la création de l'identité nationale. Les Radziwill demeurent physiquement présents, avec les 72 cercueils et sarcophages qu'abrite l'église mausolée du Corpus Christi, cœur spirituel de la proposition d'inscription.

De par les influences culturelles, l'ensemble des Radziwill à Nesvizh, le château résidentiel et l'église du Corpus Christi, sépulture de la famille, sont devenus un important point de convergence, canalisant les influences dans cette région de l'Europe. La famille Radziwill invitait d'importantes personnalités culturelles, architectes, artistes et artisans, qui apportaient avec eux les dernières innovations internationales, jouant ainsi un rôle fondamental dans l'introduction de ces tendances en Europe centrale et en Europe de l'Est.

Évaluation des critères :

Le bien a été proposé pour inscription sur la base des critères ii, iv et vi.

Critère ii : La famille Radziwill fut un point de convergence culturel et politique majeur du XVIe au XIXe siècle, et a eu un impact énorme sur l'Europe centrale et l'Europe de l'Est en particulier, mais aussi sur le plan international en général. Ces influences se retrouvent dans l'architecture de l'ensemble, et tout particulièrement de l'église du Corpus Christi. Nesvizh et la Biélorussie furent le berceau de l'introduction de nouveaux concepts basés sur la synthèse des traditions occidentales, qui conduisit à l'apparition d'une nouvelle école architecturale régionale qui influença la Biélorussie, la Pologne, la Lituanie, l'Ukraine et la Russie.

Critère iv : L'ensemble des Radziwill représente une étape importante dans l'évolution de la *typologie* des bâtiments. Il a joué un rôle pionnier dans l'histoire architecturale de la Biélorussie et sur tout le territoire de l'Europe de l'Est et de l'Europe Centrale. Le château fortifié et le palais représentent le plus ancien ensemble de la Renaissance ; l'église du Corpus Christi du milieu du XVIe siècle, le premier temple des jésuites [le deuxième après Il Gesu de Rome] et la première basilique à coupole dotée d'une façade baroque. Il a également eu une grande importance en ce que cet archétype était coupé de l'environnement urbain et placé dans un cadre paysager.

L'église du Corpus Christi à Nesvizh (1587-1593), avec sa précieuse fonction sépulcrale, est le maillon architectural le plus remarquable de la proposition d'inscription. Elle est d'une importance fondamentale dans la culture biélorusse, la première œuvre d'art baroque en Rzeczpospolita et

signe des Temps Nouveaux pour toute l'Europe Centrale et de l'Est. Elle a lancé la série des basiliques à coupoles sur ce vaste territoire et même influencé les églises orthodoxes construites sur un plan inspiré de ceux conçus par les jésuites (par exemple la cathédrale orthodoxe de Tous-les-Saints de Vilnius du XVIIe siècle, appartenant à un site inscrit sur la Liste du patrimoine mondial). Les fresques baroques les plus récentes réalisées par Heski en 1763 et son décor sculpté mettent harmonieusement en valeur ses qualités spatiales.

Critère vi : L'ensemble architectural, résidentiel et culturel de la famille Radziwill à Nesvizh est également considéré comme correspondant au critère vi. Il est d'une importance exceptionnelle pour son association aux idées et aux œuvres artistiques dont la famille Radziwill se faisait le mécène. De plus, la proposition d'inscription est liée à la personne de Gian Maria Bernardoni (1541-1605) – *excellent architecte italien* de la seconde moitié du Cinquecento. C'était un architecte pratiquant formé par les jésuites, s'intéressant à nombre de sujets scientifiques (comme Andrea Pozzo, Giuseppe Valeriano et d'autres), qui laissa une trace remarquable dans l'histoire de l'architecture biélorusse. Bernardoni était un brillant connaisseur et interprète des traités d'architecture (Serlio, Vignola, Palladio, Cataneo, Blum et d'autres), et un maître de leur application novatrice dans différents contextes et traditions culturelles – en Italie, en Biélorussie et en Pologne.

4. RECOMMANDATIONS DE L'ICOMOS

Recommandation concernant l'inscription

L'ICOMOS recommande que le Comité du patrimoine mondial adopte le projet de décision suivant :

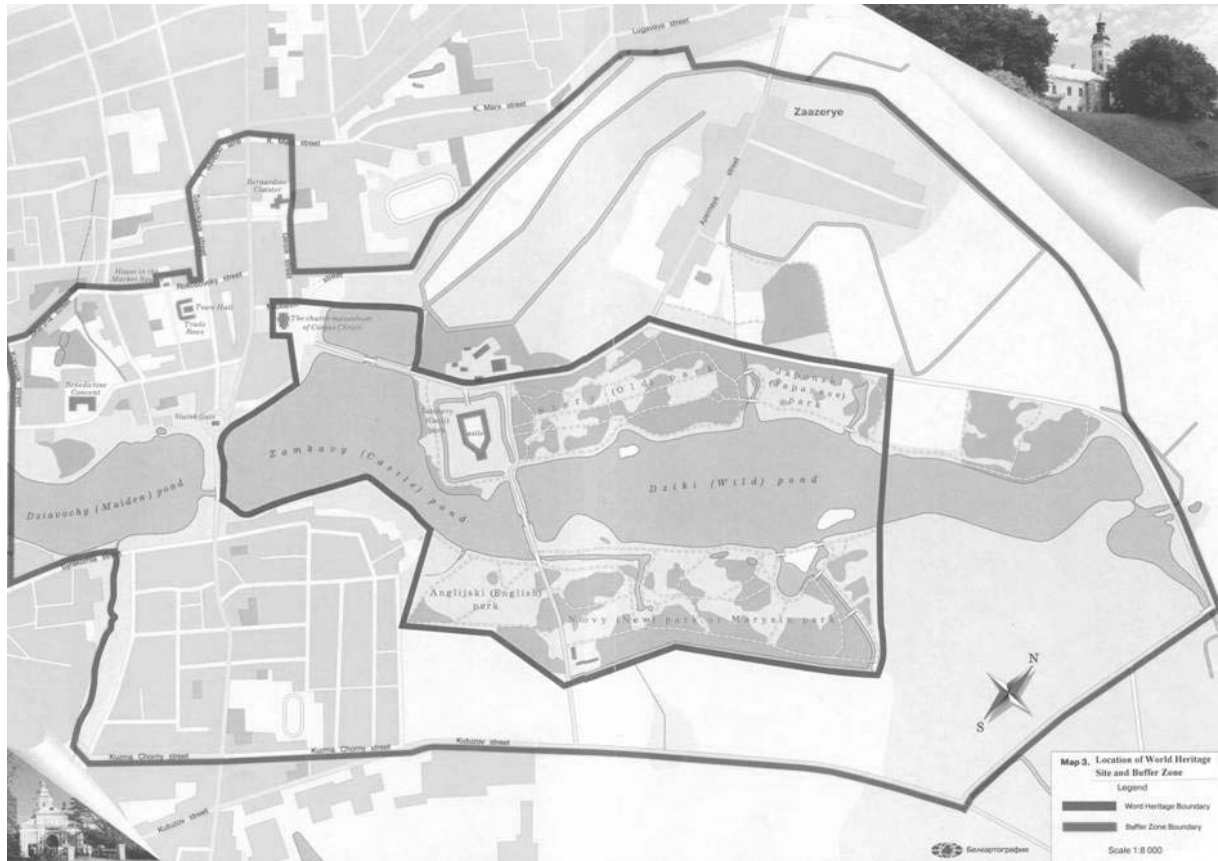
Le Comité du patrimoine mondial,

1. Ayant examiné le document WHC-05/29.COM/8B,
2. Inscrit le bien sur la Liste du patrimoine mondial sur la base des *critères ii, iv et vi* :

Critère ii : L'ensemble architectural, résidentiel et culturel de la famille Radziwill à Nesvizh fut le berceau de l'introduction de nouveaux concepts basés sur la synthèse des traditions occidentales qui conduisit à l'apparition d'une nouvelle école architecturale en Europe Centrale.

Critère iv : L'ensemble des Radziwill représente une étape importante dans l'évolution de la typologie des bâtiments dans l'histoire de l'architecture de l'Europe Centrale aux XVIe et XVIIe siècles. Cela concerne notamment l'église du Corpus Christi avec sa typologie de basilique à coupole.

Critère vi : La famille Radziwill fut particulièrement importante pour son association à l'interprétation des influences de l'Europe Occidentale et du Sud et à la transmission des idées en Europe Centrale et de l'Est.



Plan indiquant la délimitation du bien proposé pour inscription



Le château



Le parc



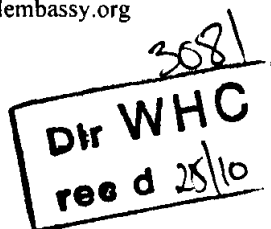
**ПАСТАЯННАЕ
ПРАДСТАЎНІЦТВА
РЭСПУБЛІКІ БЕЛАРУСЬ
ПРЫ ЮНЕСКА**

1, вуліца Міаліс, 75732 Парыж
тэл. + 33 (0)1 44 14 69 75
факс + 33 (0)1 44 14 69 70
электронная пошта: france@belembassy.org

**DELEGATION PERMANENTE
DE LA REPUBLIQUE
DE BELARUS
AUPRES DE L'UNESCO**

1, rue Miollis, 75732 Paris Cedex
tel. + 33 (0)1 44 14 69 75
fax + 33 (0)1 44 14 69 70
e-mail: france@belembassy.org

№ 1210/2



MR → Anna with AB

Paris, le 20 octobre 2006

Monsieur le Directeur,

J'ai le plaisir de vous faire parvenir l'original du Plan de gestion de l'ensemble architectural, résidentiel et culturel de la famille Radziwill à Neswizh, préparé dans le respect des décisions de la 29^{ème} session du Comité du patrimoine mondial (en biélorussien avec une traduction en anglais). La copie du Plan vous a été transmise le 26 mai dernier.

Veillez agréer, Monsieur le Directeur, l'assurance de ma haute considération.

Viktar SHYKH
Délégué Permanent

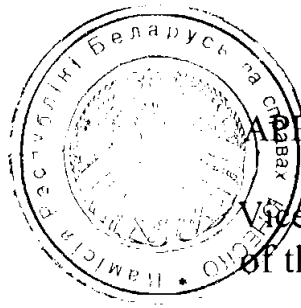
P.j. 18

M. Francesco BANDARIN
Directeur
Centre du patrimoine mondial
UNESCO

AGREED

Deputy Chairman
of the Minsk Regional
Executive Committee

L.F.Krupets
2006



APPROVED

Vice Minister of Culture
of the Republic of Belarus

Ul.P.Hridzushka
2006

**The World Heritage Site
of the Architectural, Residential and Cultural Complex of the Radziwill Family
at Nesvizh (Belarus)**

The Management Plan for the Property

1. The Property Management Commission

Afanasik M.V., Deputy Chairman, Nesvizh District Executive Committee

Ablamsky V.Y., Head of the Office for the Protection of Historical and Cultural Heritage and Restoration, Ministry of Culture

Mishin K.A., Deputy Chairman, Office of Culture, Minsk Region Executive Committee

Shchasny U.R., Chairman of the National Commission of the Republic of Belarus for UNESCO

2. Outlining the Goal of the Management Plan Development

The property management using administrative, legal and financial resources

2.1. Safeguarding the authenticity of the of the property and its elements

2.2. The coordination of measures of international, national and local nature aimed at the protection of historical and cultural values that form the property and the buffer zone.

2.3. The organization of studying the historical, architectural and cultural potential of the property and of the buffer zone.

2.4. Proper and effective use of the territory of the property and of the buffer zone.

2.5. The development of the strategy for the tourist and individual visiting the property elements, its territory and the buffer zone, including the provision of tourist infrastructure.

2.6. The formation and extension of knowledge related to the property.

2.7. The prevention of any damage to the property or the buffer zone.

3. Inventorying the territory of the property and the buffer zone, documentation and record keeping

3.1. The territory of the property is located within the boundaries of the town of Nesvizh and includes

3.1.1. the palace and the park ensemble consisting of the castle (the palace, the southern and eastern galleries, the *kamianitsa*, the arsenal with the chapel, the gate, two attached buildings, the northeastern and southwestern galleries, the ice-house and the stable);

the fortification structures and the bridge;

the parks territories and water systems (the Castle Park, the Old Park, the Japanese Park, the English Park, the New Park), the Wild Pond, the Castle Pond and the Bernardine Pond;

3.1.2. parts of the former Jesuit complex consisting of the catholic church, the tower, the fence with the gate (the structure of the fence includes the Bulgarin Chapel).

3.2. The territory of the buffer zone is located within the boundaries of the town of Nesvizh occupying most of its historical part formed in the 16th and the 17th centuries and territories outside the town adjacent to the palace and park ensemble in the North, West and South.

There is the village of Zaazerye in the northern part of the buffer zone. From 17th to 19th century it was a farm providing agricultural products for the residence of Radziwills in Nesvizh . The village has retained its historical lay-out and features characteristic for settlements of this type.

There is a part of the Wild pond in the western part of the buffer zone.

A historical layout formed from the late 16th to the early 17th century and insignificantly changed in the early 20th century has survived in the northern part of the town's territory inside the buffer zone. It includes the territory of the former Jesuit Collegium, a priest's house, a town hall with rows of stalls, an 'artisan's house', a Bernardine cloister, a Benedictine convent, two administrative buildings and a residential house which have special codes in the State List of Historical and Cultural Values.

The territory of the property and of the buffer zone is within the boundaries of the protection zone of the palace and the park ensemble and of the historical center of Nesvizh, of the zone of regulated town-planning, of the zone of landscape protection and of the zone of the cultural layer protection specified in the project for the zones of protection of historical and cultural values of Nesvizh approved by Resolution No 20 by the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Belarus of 28 October 2004.

4. Information resources, venues of their storage and use

4.1. The documentation related to historical and cultural values

4.1.1. the documentation on the palace and park ensemble is kept at the Administration Office of the Nesvizh National Historical and Architectural Museum-Reserve, the State Design Enterprise *Minskgramadzianpraekt*, the State Enterprise

Praektrestauratsiya, the Belarusian-Polish Joint Venture *Renovatum*, the Institute of History of the National Academy of Science of Belarus;

4.1.2.the documentation on the catholic church of Corpus Christi is kept by the parish administration of the catholic church of Corpus Christi, at the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Belarus, the Institute of History of the National Academy of Science of Belarus;

4.1.3.the documentation on the town hall is kept at the Administration Office of the Nesvizh National Historical and Architectural Museum-Reserve, the State Enterprise *Praektrestauratsiya*, the Belarusian-Polish Joint Venture *Renovatum*, the Institute of History of the National Academy of Belarus;

4.1.4.the documentation on the Slutsk gate is kept at the Administration Office of the Nesvizh National Historical and Architectural Museum-Reserve, the State Enterprise *Praektrestauratsiya*, the Belarusian-Polish Joint Venture *Renovatum*, the Institute of History of the National Academy of Science of Belarus;

4.2.The archives and bibliography materials are kept at

4.1.1.the National Historical Archive of Belarus (Minsk)

4.1.2.the Central Historical Archive of Ukraine (Kiev)

4.1.3.the State Archive of Lithuania (Vilnius)

4.1.4.the Central Archive of Ancient Documents (Warsaw)

4.1.5.the National Library of Belarus (Minsk).

In order to facilitate the access to archives, libraries and other sources of documentation related to the Radziwills and Nesvizh a bank of information on the Radziwill dynasty and the activities of its representatives is being formed as an information, popularization and museumizing resource.

For the facilitation of access to movable cultural values that belonged to the Radziwill dynasty the *Radziwilliana* project is being undertaken under the UNESCO Memory of the World Programme.

5. The research activities planning

The detailed studies of the town of Nesvizh and its historical sites have been undertaken periodically since 1984.

In the mid-1980s the archeological excavations were carried out as part of developing an outline design for the reconstruction and restoration of the palace and historical buildings in the territory of the castle.

In the second half of the 1980s an archeological study of the historical center of Nesvizh was conducted in connection with the development of projects for the regeneration of buildings situated there and the restoration of the town hall.

In the 1990s there were undertaken archeological studies of the central blocks of the town needed for the development of a project of their reconstruction and adaptation for servicing tourists. In the late 1990s and in 2001 the archeological excavations were carried out in the territory of the catholic church of Corpus Christi. Their results were used for the development of a project of upgrading the territory and lowering the water level in the yard of the church.

In 2003 and 2004 intensive archeological studies in connection with the development of the project for the restoration of the castle were undertaken in its

territory. A special attention was paid to fortification structures and buildings within the ramparts.

Additional studies of the central blocks of the town are envisaged for 2006. They are required for obtaining more detailed information on the character of buildings, on the layout of the town required for the final stage of developing a project of reconstruction in order to achieve maximum correspondence of the project to traditions of urban planning, to provide to the buildings a period look or to restore them.

The archive and bibliography research has also been undertaken. Its results and the materials of the archeological studies of the territory of the town or individual architectural monuments form a part of the project documentation which is required by legislation and entitled "Comprehensive Scientific Research".

It is envisaged to undertake similar research annually. The studies related to the use of the property as tourist, educational or museum sites are financed from the state budget. The studies of territories or individual sites for specific investment projects in the buffer zone are financed mostly from extra-budgetary private or other sources.

Apart from the development of concrete projects the principal goals of the studies are the following

- the history of the origin and the development of the town and its main sites;
- the use of the results of studies and of excavation findings for arranging displays at tourist sites and museums;
- the development of the bank of information on the contribution of the Radziwills to the politics, literature, theatre, to the formation of museum collections of arms, art, other cultural values that belonged to the Radziwill family .

6. The Property Management Plan

A. The long-term programme for the property management and activities in the buffer zone is based on the General Plan for the town of Nesvizh for the period up to 2025 which is being developed by the state design enterprise *Belndipgoradbudaunitstva*.

The project takes into account the tendency to secure for the town the function of an important international tourist and museum center. An important factor in its development is the national legislation on the protection of historical and cultural heritage and the principles of the UNESCO Convention on the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage which have become even more important due to the decision by the Intergovernmental Committee on the Protection of the World Heritage to inscribe the Architectural, Residential and Cultural Complex of the Radziwill Family at Nesvizh on the World Cultural and Natural Heritage List.

The scale and the character of the town-planning development of Nesvizh are determined by the international, national and regional interests of the sustainable development of the Republic of Belarus. The goals of Nesvizh town-planning development are the following:

- the maintenance of its historical, cultural, social and economic potential, landscape, material and space original features;

the creation for the present and future generations safe, unimpeded, favourable and diverse environment for human life activities

The perfection of the town-planning structure of Nesvizh will be based on maintaining the historical continuity in the town's planning and the interrelated functional and spatial development of inner and outer urban frameworks and it will necessitate the following measures:

- the transformation of the existing radial planning structure into a radial-semicircular one which will require

- the completion of the construction of an outer circuit motorway;

- the formation of inner semi-circuits in the left-bank and right-bank parts of the town on the basis of existing and planned streets;

- the maintenance of the principal role of the historical center of Nesvizh in the town-planning system;

- the development of the town's central zone in the spatial surrounding of the historical core of the town;

- the formation of the town-planning system of Nesvizh based on the compact plan of five geographically established and relatively autonomous districts: 'Centre', 'Shimko', 'Mihalishki', 'Rudauka', 'New Town (Zarechcha)' which are developing as relatively integral urbanistic entities;

- the development of the planning axis along the Leninskaya and Slutskaya streets following the original north-west to south-east direction passing the river Usha;

- the protection and the development of the natural and landscape complex of Nesvizh which is being formed structurally by the continuous system of renovated historical parks 'Alba' and the palace and park complex, upgraded public green zones and other protected natural landscapes in the valley of the river Usha, the man-made system of interconnected ponds.

In order to preserve the historical center of the town of Nesvizh with due account of the historical and cultural importance of the sites and their state, the general plan of the town envisages three conservation zones – those of the building regulation, the natural environment protection and the cultural layer conservation. These zones include areas of the zone of the historical and cultural values protection. One of the areas covers the territory of the palace and park ensemble within the boundaries determined by the State List of Historical and Cultural Values of the Republic of Belarus. The boundaries of the second area pass through the place where the town's defence rampart was located in the 17th and 18th centuries. The third area includes the park complex 'Alba', situated in the northern suburb of the town.

The World Heritage site the Architectural, Residential and Cultural Complex of the Radziwill Family at Nesvizh is situated in the zone of historical and cultural protection. The regulations of its maintenance promote the control over the measures for the protection, conservation, restoration of every element of the property.

In 2002 a project for water protection zones was developed. They include the territories beginning 500 m away from the ponds' shore line. Measures recommended in this project are aimed at the improvement of the ecological state of the ponds, of the coastal strip and of the territory of the water protection zones in general.

The general plan provides for a programme of priority town-planning measures, including the activities for the development of the property and the buffer zones territories:

in the field of housing construction and comprehensive upgrading of residential areas it is the regeneration of urban environment in the territory of survived historical town-planning and the functional adaptation of the housing environment norms in the process of regenerating the historical environment in the reserve territory zone;

in the field of developing public territories the plan provides for the formation of tourist recreation sites of international standard which necessitates the following:

- the regeneration of the historical town-planning and buildings within the town's historical center;

- the restoration of the palace and park ensemble and historical garden and park complexes;

- museumizing the fragments of the former Benedictine cloister, the development of the complex of tourist recreation sites and buildings of international standard within the block formed by the Geisik, Leninskaya and Marx streets with due account of the regeneration of the territory of the Jesuit collegium;

- the construction of public buildings in the central part of the town, landscape improvement, planting trees and gardens;

in the field of developing industrial and municipal utilities territories it is the elimination or change of use of industrial and municipal utility buildings situated in the zones of historical and cultural values protection, primarily those that are not involved in providing services to the residents and visitors of Nesvizh. The same applies to the sites which do not meet ecological standards, the regulations of historical and cultural values protection, specific requirements, related to the regeneration of the natural complex in the historical part of Nesvizh.

The General Plan of the town of Nesvizh provides for the following lines of activities:

- the landscape and recreation sites development including

- the reconstruction of existing parks and gardens in the historical part of the town which should correspond to the status of this urban area;

- the improvement of the beach zone with due account of the fact that it is situated within the territory of the property;

- the landscape ornamentation of the town's streets and roads based on traditional ways of Belarusian road construction;

- the reconstruction and development of street-and-road network and transport;

In the field of town-planning and of territorial planning of Nesvizh district the priority measures are be the following:

- the development of the Scheme of comprehensive territorial planning of Nesvizh district (specifying the functional use of historical and cultural values);

- the development of the Scheme of regeneration of the historical center of Nesvizh;

- the development of the plan of functional zoning of the town and the regulations for the use of the territories;

-the preparation of projects of detailed lay-outs of the territories related to the functioning of the property, to the development of tourist infrastructure and other measures aimed at the creation of proper facilities for the use of the historical and cultural potential of the town of Nesvizh and of Nesvizh district.

The General Plan of Nesvizh is based on the use of the historical and cultural potential of the town. Picturesque landscape parks surrounding ponds formed on the river Usha, the palace, the church of Corpus Christi, other architectural monuments in the historical centre of Nesvizh can become major points in bicycle, pedestrian, horse-riding routes. The Plan determines the strategy of developing complexes of tourist and recreational sites and structures of international standards. It takes into account the resources of a modern town being also the center of an agricultural area.

The General Plan determines parameters of the development of tourism and recreation infrastructure, including those of the system of cultural and educational tourism, the development of a free economic zone of tourist and recreational type based on the tourist and cultural zone 'Nesvizh-Mir'. These provisions are to make the town attractive for investments and entrepreneurial activities, to increase the share of those employed in services, to address the employment problems.

B. Short-term plans of activities are determined by individual investment projects which are approved by the bodies of state administration at the national, regional and local levels or implemented following private initiatives approved by the state governing bodies and local executive and administrative bodies according to their terms of reference.

These plans of actions can be drawn up, depending on the availability of resources, for one financial year or for a period of five years

At present short-term plans are being implemented. They are focused on the following

-the restoration and renovation of the palace and park ensemble in Nesvizh approved by resolution No 731 of 01.07.2005 of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Belarus for the period including the year of 2010;

-the works at the church of Corpus Christi where the State Design Enterprise *Praektrestrauracia* is finalizing the project of lowering the water level in the territory of this architectural monument and its upgrading, while the religious community has completed the major repairs of the electrical supply system inside the church;

-the regeneration of the central block in the historical center of the town of Nesvizh within the Chkalov, Leninskaya, Chapayev, Sovetskaya streets which will be based on the project documentation being developed by the 'Orbela' design enterprise with the stages and timing of its preparation determined by the protocol of a meeting No 05/154pr chaired by Ul.N.Drazhin, Vice Prime Minister of the Republic of Belarus.

-the determination of conditions for an investment project for the development of a hotel complex in the territory of the former Bernardine cloister where in 2004 and 2005 students of the Architecture Department of the Belarusian National Technical University did measurements of the residential building of 17th century and prepared two diploma projects containing their proposals to potential investors;

-the territories of the former Jesuit collegium in which the General Plan determines conditions of the regeneration of the historical buildings for their use as social, cultural and tourist sites based on historical drawings and facades;

-upgrading the territory of the town with annual financing which, starting from 1998, ranged from \$500,000 to \$700,000;

-the development of water and vegetation diameter of the town along the cascade of ponds on the Usha river with a dendropark of 4 hectares laid out on the shore of the *Dziavohcy* (Maiden) Pond where 1,000 saplings of 400 species of bushes and trees have been planted.

7. Legal basis for the management plan implementation

At present the national legal basis is broad enough for the effective implementation of the property management plan and for the creation of conditions for the activity in its buffer zone.

In 2005 a new Law of the Republic of Belarus on the Protection of Historical and Cultural Heritage was adopted which will come into force on July, 24th of 2006. Under this law it will be necessary to adjust the legislation to its provisions following assignments by the Council of Ministers. The Minister of Culture is drafting decrees of the President of the Republic of Belarus, resolutions of the Government of Belarus and the Ministry of Culture for regulating various activities for the protection of historical and cultural heritage. With their coming into force local executive and administrative bodies will issue decisions aimed at the implementation of the appropriate legislation at the local level.

8. Financing

The implementation of measures envisaged in the management plan is financed from the national, regional and district budgets, which fall into the category of state financing, and with the use of private investments.

The volume of financing provided by the state is determined individually for every financial year on the basis of long and short-term plans of economic development of the country and of regions.

The implementation of private investment projects is regulated by decisions of local executive and administrative bodies approved by appropriate state governing bodies.

УЗГОДНЕНА

ЗАЦВЕРДЖАНА

Першы намеснік старшыні
Мінскага абласнога выканаўчага



Л.Ф. Крупец
2006 г.

Намеснік Міністра культуры
Рэспублікі Беларусь



У.П. Грыдзюшка
2006 г.

План упраўлення аб'ектам сусветнай спадчыны "Архітэктурна-культурны комплекс рэзідэнцыі роду Радзівілаў у Нясвіжы" (далей – аб'ект сусветнай спадчыны)

1. Камісія па ўпраўленню аб'ектам сусветнай спадчыны:

Афанасік М.В., намеснік старшыні Нясвіжскага райвыканкама;
Абламскі В.Я., начальнік упраўлення па ахове гісторыка-культурнай спадчыны і рэстаўрацыі Міністэрства культуры;
Шчасны У.Р., старшыня Нацыянальнай камісіі Рэспублікі Беларусь па справах ЮНЕСКА, Надзвычайны і Паўнамоцны пасол;
Мішын К.А., намеснік начальніка ўпраўлення культуры Мінскага абласнога выканаўчага камітэта;
Сталярчук В.А., дырэктар Нацыянальнага гісторыка-культурнага музея-запаведніка "Нясвіж".

2. Вызначэнне мэты падрыхтоўкі плана ўпраўлення

Забеспячэнне ўпраўлення аб'ектам сусветнай спадчыны з выкарыстаннем адміністрацыйных, прававых і фінансавых рэсурсаў.

2.1. Забеспячэнне захавання аўтэнтычнасці аб'екта сусветнай спадчыны і яго элементаў.

2.2. Каардынацыя мерапрыемстваў міжнароднага, рэспубліканскага, мясцовага і лакальнага характараў, скіраваных на ахову гісторыка-культурных каштоўнасцей, якія ўваходзяць у склад аб'екта сусветнай спадчыны і буфернай зоны.

2.3. Арганізацыя вывучэння гістарычнага, архітэктурнага і культурнага патэнцыялаў аб'екта сусветнай спадчыны і буфернай зоны.

2.4. Належнае і эфектыўнае выкарыстанне тэрыторый аб'екта сусветнай спадчыны і буфернай зоны.

2.5. Выпрацоўка стратэгіі адносна турысцкага і індыўідуальнага наведвання аб'екта сусветнай спадчыны, яго тэрыторый і буфернай зоны, у тым ліку забеспячэнне іх турысцкай інфраструктурай.

2.6. Забеспячэнне атрымання і пашырэння ведаў, звязаных з аб'ектам сусветнай спадчыны.

2.7. Прадухіленне прычынення шкоды аб'екту сусветнай спадчыны і буфернай зоне.

3. Інвентарызацыйны вопіс тэрыторыі аб'екта сусветнай спадчыны і буфернай зоны, вядзенне дакументацыі

3.1. Тэрыторыя аб'екта сусветнай спадчыны размешчана ў межах г. Нясвіжа. У яе межах знаходзяцца:

3.1.1. палацава-паркавы ансамбль, які складаецца з:

замка (палац, паўднёвая і ўсходняя галерэі, камяніца, арсенал з капліцай, брама, два прыбудаваныя карпусы, паўночна-усходняя і паўднёва-заходняя галерэі, лядоўня і стайня);

абарончых збудаванняў і маста;

тэрыторыі паркаў і воднай сістэмы (паркі Замкавы, Стары, Японскі, Англійскі і Новы (Castl, Old, Japanise, English, New), ставы Дзікі, Замкавы і Бернардзінскі (Wild, Castle, Bernardine);

3.1.2. часткі былога комплексу езуітаў у складзе касцёла, вежы, агароджы з брамай (у структуры агароджы знаходзіцца капліца Булгарына).

3.2. Тэрыторыя буфернай зоны знаходзіцца ў межах г. Нясвіжа, займаючы пераважную яго гістарычную частку, сфарміраваную ў 16-17 ст.ст., і тэрыторыі за межамі горада, якія прылягаюць да палацава-паркавага ансамбля з поўначы, захаду і поўдня.

У паўночнай частцы буфернай зоны знаходзіцца вёска Заазер'е. У 17-19 ст.ст. яна з'яўлялася фальваркам пры нясвіжскай рэзідэнцыі Радзівілаў. На сённяшні дзень захавана гістарычная планіроўка і характэрныя рысы забудовы пасяленняў такога тыпу.

У заходняй частцы буфернай зоны знаходзіцца частка Дзікага става.

У паўночнай частцы гарадской тэрыторыі ў межах буфернай зоны захавалася гістарычная планіроўка, якая склалася ў канцы 16 – пачатку 17 ст. і была нязначна скарэктавана ў пачатку 20 ст. Тут размешчаны тэрыторыя былога калегіума езуітаў, плябань, гарадская ратуша з гандлёвымі радамі, Слуцкая брама, дом рамесніка, кляштар бернардзінцаў, кляштар бенедыктынак, два адміністратыўныя будынкі і жылы дом, якія маюць асобныя шыфры ў Дзяржаўным спісе гісторыка-культурных каштоўнасцей.

Тэрыторыя аб'екта сусветнай спадчыны і буфернай зоны знаходзіцца ў межах зоны аховы палацава-паркавага ансамбля і гістарычнага цэнтра г. Нясвіжа, зоны рэгулюемай забудовы, зоны аховы ландшафта і зоны аховы культурнага пласта, вызначаных праектам зон аховы гісторыка-

культурных каштоўнасцей г. Нясвіжа, які зацверджаны пастановай Міністэрства культуры Рэспублікі Беларусь ад 28.10.2004 г. № 20.

4. Інфармацыйныя рэсурсы. Месца іх захавання і выкарыстання

4.1. Дакументы адносна работ на гісторыка-культурных каштоўнасцях:

4.1.1. палацава-паркавы ансамбль (адміністрацыя Нацыянальнага гісторыка-архітэктурнага музея-запаведніка “Нясвіж”, рэспубліканскае ўнітарнае прадпрыемства “Мінскграмадзянпраект”, рэспубліканскае ўнітарнае прадпрыемства “Праектрэстаўрацыя”, беларуска-польскае прадпрыемства “Рэнаватум”, навуковая ўстанова “Інстытут гісторыі” Нацыянальнай акадэміі навук Беларусі);

4.1.2. касцёл Божага цела (рэлігійная арганізацыя касцёла Божага цела, Міністэрства культуры Рэспублікі Беларусь, навуковая ўстанова “Інстытут гісторыі” Нацыянальнай акадэміі навук Беларусі);

4.1.3. гарадская ратуша (адміністрацыя Нацыянальнага гісторыка-архітэктурнага музея-запаведніка “Нясвіж”, рэспубліканскае ўнітарнае прадпрыемства “Праектрэстаўрацыя”, беларуска-польскае прадпрыемства “Рэнаватум”, навуковая ўстанова “Інстытут гісторыі” Нацыянальнай акадэміі навук Беларусі);

4.1.4. Слуцкая брама (адміністрацыя Нацыянальнага гісторыка-архітэктурнага музея-запаведніка “Нясвіж”, рэспубліканскае ўнітарнае прадпрыемства “Праектрэстаўрацыя”, беларуска-польскае прадпрыемства “Рэнаватум”, навуковая ўстанова “Інстытут гісторыі” Нацыянальнай акадэміі навук Беларусі).

4.2. архіўныя і бібліяграфічныя матэрыялы адносна гісторыка-культурных каштоўнасцей:

4.1.1. Нацыянальны гістарычны архіў Беларусі (г. Мінск);

4.1.2. Цэнтральны гістарычны архіў Украіны (г. Кіеў);

4.1.3. Дзяржаўны гістырычны архіў Літвы (г. Вільнюс);

4.1.4. Галоўны архіў старажытных актаў (г. Варшава);

4.1.5. Нацыянальная бібліятэка Рэспублікі Беларусь (г. Мінск).

З мэтай упарадкавання звестак адносна архіўных, бібліятэчных і іншых крыніц, якія датычаць роду Радзівілаў і г. Нясвіжа, праводзіцца работа па стварэнню Банка звестак адносна роду Радзівілаў і дзейнасці яго прадстаўнікоў, які будзе з’яўляцца інфармацыйным, папулярызатыўным і музейным рэсурсам.

З мэтай упарадкавання звестак аб рухомах культурных каштоўнасцях, якія належалі роду Радзівілаў, праводзіцца работа над праектам “Радзівіліяна”, распрацоўка якога выконваецца ў рамках праграмы ЮНЕСКА “Памяць свету”.

5. Планаванне даследчых работ

Даследаванні г. Нясвіжа і яго гістарычных аб'ектаў перыядычна праводзяцца з 1984 г.

У сярэдзіне 80-х гг. 20 ст. археалагічныя работы праводзіліся ў сувязі з распрацоўкай эскізнага праекта рэканструкцыі і рэстаўрацыі палаца і гаспадарчых будынкаў на тэрыторыі замка.

У другой палове 80-х гг. 20 ст. праходзіла археалагічнае вывучэнне тэрыторыі гістарычнага цэнтра г. Нясвіжа ў сувязі з распрацоўкай праекта рэгенерацыі забудовы і праекта рэстаўрацыі гарадской ратушы.

У 90-х гг. 20 ст. праводзіліся археалагічныя даследаванні цэнтральных кварталаў горада, што было абумоўлена падрыхтоўкай праекта іх рэканструкцыі і прыстасавання для патрэб развіцця турысцкага сервісу. У канцы 90-х і ў 2001 г. археалагічныя раскопкі праходзілі на тэрыторыі касцёла Божага цела. Атрыманыя пры іх правядзенні звесткі і матэрыялы былі выкарыстаны пры распрацоўцы праекта добраўпарадкавання і водапаніжэння ў межах двара, які акружае помнік архітэктуры.

У 2003-2004 гг. на тэрыторыі замка выкананы інтэнсіўныя археалагічныя даследаванні, якія праходзілі ў сувязі з падрыхтоўкай праекта яго рэстаўрацыі і рэканструкцыі. Асабліва ўвага пры раскопках была звернута на вывучэнне фартыфікацыйных збудаванняў, будынкаў унутры абарончых валоў.

На 2006 г. плануецца правесці дадатковыя даследаванні цэнтральных кварталаў горада. Выкліканы яны неабходнасцю ўдакладнення дадзеных адносна характару забудовы, планіровачнай структуры горада на завяршаючай стадыі распрацоўкі праекта рэканструкцыі з мэтай найбольшай адпаведнасці праектнага рашэння традыцыйнай горадабудаўнічай сітуацыі і прыдання архітэктурным аб'ектам адпаведнага гістарычнаму характару вобраза або правядзення іх рэстаўрацыі.

У ходзе работ на тэрыторыі г. Нясвіжа былі выкананы таксама архіўныя і бібліяграфічныя даследаванні, якія, разам з матэрыяламі археалагічнага вывучэння тэрыторыі горада або асобных помнікаў архітэктуры, складаюць прадугледжаныя заканадаўствам раздзел праектнай дакументацыі, што мае назву "Комплексныя навуковыя даследаванні".

Падобны характар даследчых работ плануецца праводзіць кожны год. Фінансаванне даследаванняў, звязаных з функцыянаваннем аб'екта сусветнай спадчыны як турысцкага, адукацыйна-пазнавальнага і музейнага комплекса, забяспечваецца сродкамі дзяржаўнага бюджэту. Вывучэнне тэрыторый або асобных аб'ектаў пад канкрэтныя інвестыцыйныя праекты ў буфернай зоне ў пераважнай большасці

забяспечваецца пазабюджэтнымі сродкамі, якія могуць мець прыватнае паходжанне або прыцягвацца з розных крыніц фінансавання.

Асноўнымі мэтамі правядзення даследаванняў, акрамя атрымання дадзеных для падрыхтоўкі канкрэтных праектаў, з'яўляюцца:

вывучэнне гісторыі паходжання і развіцця горада і яго асноўных манументальных аб'ектаў;

стварэнне на аснове матэрыялаў даследаванняў і атрыманых пры раскопках артэфактаў аб'ектаў паказу ў сістэме турысцкай інфраструктуры і музейных экспазіцый;

фарміраванне Банка звестак аб жыцці і дзейнасці прадстаўнікоў роду Радзівілаў у сферы палітыкі, літаратуры, тэатра, арганізацыі музейных збораў і калекцый зброі, жывапісу, іншых культурных каштоўнасцей, якія належалі роду Радзівілаў.

6. План упраўлення аб'ектам сусветнай спадчыны

А) Доўгатэрміновая праграма ўпраўлення аб'ектам сусветнай спадчыны і дзейнасцю ў буфернай зоне вызначаецца генеральным планам г. Нясвіжа да 2025 года, які распрацоўваецца РУП “БелНДІПгорадабудаўніцтва”

Гэты праект улічвае неабходнасць рэалізацыі тэндэнцыі замацавання за горадам функцыі значнага турысцкага і музейнага цэнтра міжнароднага значэння. Значным рэгламентуючым фактарам пры яго падрыхтоўцы з'яўляецца нацыянальнае заканадаўства па ахове гісторыка-культурнай спадчыны і прынцыпы Канвенцыі па ахове сусветнай культурнай і прыроднай спадчыны ЮНЕСКА, дадаткова абумоўленыя рашэннем Міжурадавага камітэта па ахове сусветнай спадчыны аб уключэнні намінацыі “Архітэктурна-культурны комплекс рэзідэнцыі роду Радзівілаў” у Спіс сусветнай культурнай і прыроднай спадчыны.

Маштаб і характар горадабудаўнічага развіцця г. Нясвіжа вызначаюць міжнародныя, нацыянальныя і рэгіянальныя інтарэсы ўстойлівага развіцця сістэмы Рэспублікі Беларусь. Мэтай горадабудаўнічага развіцця горада з'яўляецца:

захаванне яго гісторыка-культурнага і сацыяльна-эканамічнага патэнцыялу, ландшафтнай і матэрыяльна-прасторавай своеасаблівасці;

стварэнне для цяперашніх і наступных пакаленняў бяспечнага, безбар'ернага, спрыяльнага і разнастайнага асяроддзя жыццядзейнасці.

Удасканаленне планіровачнай структуры Нясвіжа будзе грунтавацца на захаванні гістарычнай пераймальнасці планіроўкі горада і ўзаемазвязаным функцыянальна-прасторавым развіцці унутрыгарадскога і знешняга планіровачных каркасаў, што запатрабуе:

- трансфармацыі існуючай радыяльнай планіровачнай структуры ў радыяльна-паўкальцавую за кошт:

- завяршэння будаўніцтва знешняга аўтатранспартнага абхода горада Нясвіжа;
- фарміравання ўнутрыгарадскіх паўкольцаў у правабярэжнай і левабярэжнай частках горада на аснове існуючых і праектуемых вуліц;
- захавання галоўнай горадафарміруючай ролі гістарычнага цэнтра Нясвіжа;
- развіцця цэнтральнай зоны горада ў прасторавым акружэнні гістарычнага ядра горада;
- фарміравання горадабудаўнічай сістэмы г. Нясвіжа на аснове кампактнага плана з уладкаваннем пяці геаграфічна склаўшыхся адносна аўтаномных планіровачных раёнаў “Цэнтр”, “Шымко”, “Міхалішкі”, “Рудаўка”, “Новы горад (Зарэчча)”, якія фарміруюцца як адносна цэласныя ўрбаністычныя ўтварэнні;
- развіццё ўнутранай планіровачнай восі па вуліцах Ленінская – Слуцкая ў гістарычна сфарміраваным ад пачатку існавання горада накірунку паўночны захад – паўднёвы ўсход з пераходам праз раку Ушу;
- захаванне і развіццё прыродна-ландшафтнага комплексу Нясвіжа, які структурна фарміруецца безперапыннай сістэмай адноўленых гістарычных паркаў “Альба” і палацава-паркавага ансамбля, добраўпарадкаванымі гарадскімі зялёнымі зонамі агульнага карыстання, а таксама іншымі зберагаемымі прыроднымі ландшафтамі ў даліне комплексу ракі Уша, створанымі ў зоне штучнай сістэмы спалучаных ставоў.

З мэтай захавання гістарычнага цэнтра г. Нясвіжа і зыходзячы з гісторыка-культурнай вартасці аб’ектаў і ступені іх захаванасці, у генеральным плане горада вылучаны тры ахоўныя зоны – рэгулявання забудовы, аховы прыроднага наваколля, аховы культурнага пласта. Унутры гэтых зон размешчаны тры ўчасткі ахоўнай зоны гісторыка-культурных каштоўнасцей. Адзін яе ўчастак ахоплівае тэрыторыю палацава-паркавага ансамбля ў межах, вызначаных Дзяржаўным спісам гісторыка-культурных каштоўнасцей Рэспублікі Беларусь. Граніцы другога ўчастка праходзяць па месцы размяшчэння гарадскога абарончага вала 17-18 ст.ст. Трэці ўчастак ахоплівае паркавы комплекс “Альба”, размешчаны на паўночнай ускраіне горада.

Аб’ект сусветнай спадчыны знаходзіцца ў ахоўнай зоне гісторыка-культурных каштоўнасцей. Рэжымы яе ўтрымання садзейнічаюць рэгуляванню мерапрыемстваў па ахове, кансервацыі, рэстаўрацыі кожнага з элементаў аб’екта сусветнай спадчыны.

У 2002 годзе распрацаваны праект водаахоўных зон. У іх склад уключаны тэрыторыі на адлегласці 500 м ад берагавой лініі ставоў. Мерапрыемствы, якія рэкамендуюцца гэтым праектам, накіраваны на паляпшэнне экалагічнага стану ставоў, прыбярэжных палос і ў цэлым тэрыторыі ўласна водаахоўных зон.

Генеральным планам прадугледжана праграма першачарговых горадабудаўнічых мерапрыемстваў, у складзе якіх запланаваны дзеянні па развіццю тэрыторый аб'екта сусветнай спадчыны і буфернай зоны:

у галіне жыллёвага будаўніцтва і комплекснага ўладкавання жылых тэрыторый рэгенерацыя гарадскога асяроддзя на тэрыторыі з ацалелай гістарычнай планіроўкай і функцыянальная адаптацыя стандартаў жылога асяроддзя ў працэсе ўзнаўлення элементаў гістарычнага асяроддзя ў зоне запаведнай тэрыторыі;

у галіне развіцця грамадскіх тэрыторый вызначана фарміраванне турысцка-рэкрэацыйных аб'ектаў і збудаванняў міжнароднага ўзроўню, для чаго неабходны:

- рэгенерацыя гістарычнай планіроўкі і забудовы ў межах гістарычнага цэнтра горада;

- рэстаўрацыя палацава-паркавага ансамбля і гістарычных садо-паркавых комплексаў;

- музеефікацыя фрагментаў былога бенедыктынскага кляштара, стварэнне комплексу турысцка-рэкрэацыйных аб'ектаў і збудаванняў міжнароднага ўзроўню ў межах квартала па вуліцах Гейсіка, Ленінскай, Маркса з улікам рэгенерацыі тэрыторыі былога калегіума езуітаў;

- будаўніцтва грамадскіх будынкаў і збудаванняў у цэнтральнай частцы горада, ландшафтнае добраўпарадкаванне і азеляненне;

у галіне развіцця вытворчых і камунальных тэрыторый ліквідацыя або перапрафіляванне на тэрыторыі зон аховы гісторыка-культурных каштоўнасцей вытворчых і гаспадарчых збудаванняў, функцыянаванне якіх непасрэдна не звязана з арганізацыяй абслугоўвання гараджан і гасцей Нясвіжа, а таксама аб'ектаў, якія не адпавядаюць экалагічным патрабаванням, рэжымам аховы гісторыка-культурных каштоўнасцей, спецыяльным патрабаванням ўзнаўлення прыроднага комплекса ў гістарычнай частцы Нясвіжа.

Генеральным планам г. Нясвіжа вызначаны наступныя накірункі дзейнасці:

- ландшафтна-рэкрэацыйнае будаўніцтва, у ходзе якога запланавана рэалізаваць:

- рэканструкцыю існуючага азелянення гістарычнай часткі горада, якое павінна адпавядаць статусу гэтага гарадскога абшару;

- добраўпарадкаванне пляжнай зоны з улікам яе знаходжання ў межах аб'екта сусветнай спадчыны;

- ландшафтнае афармленне гарадскіх вуліц і дарог, якое павінна быць заснавана на традыцыйных прыёмах беларускага дарогабудаўніцтва;

- рэканструкцыя і развіццё вулічна-дарожнай сеткі і транспарту.

У галіне горадабудаўніцтва і тэрытарыяльнай арганізацыі Нясвіжскага раёна першачарговымі мерамі павінны з’яўляцца:

– распрацоўка Схемы комплекснай тэрытарыяльнай арганізацыі Нясвіжскага раёна (з вызначэннем функцыянальнага выкарыстання гісторыка-культурных каштоўнасцей);

– распрацоўка Схемы рэгенерацыі забудовы гістарычнага цэнтра г. Нясвіжа;

– распрацоўка плана функцыянальнага заніравання горада з распрацоўкай рэгламентаў выкарыстання тэрыторый;

– падрыхтоўка праектаў дэталёвай планіроўкі тэрыторый, звязаных з функцыянаваннем аб’екта сусветнай спадчыны, стварэннем турысцкай інфраструктуры і іншымі мерапрыемствамі, накіраванымі на стварэнне ўмоў выкарыстання гісторыка-культурнага патэнцыяла г. Нясвіжа і Нясвіжскага раёна.

Асновай генеральнага плана г. Нясвіжа з’яўляецца выкарыстанне гісторыка-культурнага патэнцыялу горада. Маляўнічыя пейзажныя пракі, размешчаныя па берагах ставоў, утвораных на рацэ Уша, разам з палацава-паркавым ансамблем, касцёлам Божага Цела, іншымі помнікамі манументальнай архітэктуры, размешчанымі ў структуры гістарычнага цэнтра г. Нясвіжа, дазваляюць стварыць сетку веласіпедных, пешых, конных турысцкіх маршрутаў. Генпланам вызначана стратэгія стварэння комплексаў турысцка-рэкрэацыйных аб’ектаў і збудаванняў міжнароднага ўзроўню, улічаны рэсурсы сучаснага горада, які, акрамя іншага, з’яўляецца цэнтрам аграрнага раёна.

У генеральным плане вызначаны параметры развіцця інфраструктуры турызму і адпачынку, у тым ліку для сістэмы культурна-пазнавальнага турызму, стварэння свабоднай эканамічнай зоны турысцка-рэкрэацыйнага тыпу на базе турысцка-культурнай зоны “Нясвіж-Мір”. Гэтыя накірункі функцыянавання ствараюць умовы прывабнасці горада для інвестыцыйнай і прадпрымальніцкай дзейнасці, росту ўдзельнай вагі працуючых у сферы паслуг, вырашэння праблемы занятасці насельніцтва.

В) Кароткатэрміновыя планы дзеянняў вызначаюцца асобнымі інвестыцыйнымі праектамі, якія:

зацвярджаюцца органамі дзяржаўнага кіравання рэспубліканскага, рэгіянальнага і мясцовага ўзроўняў;

або

ажыццяўляюцца на падставе рэалізацыі прыватных ініцыятыў, узгодненых з органамі дзяржаўнага кіравання і мясцовымі выканаўчымі і распарадчымі органамі згодна з іх кампетэнцыяй.

Такія планы дзеянняў могуць складацца, з улікам забеспячэння іх сродкамі, у межах аднаго фінансавага года або на перспектыву пяці гадоў.

У дадзены перыяд існуюць і рэалізуюцца кароткатэрміновыя планы адносна:

- правядзення рэстаўрацыйна-аднаўленчых работ на палацава-парковым ансамблі ў г. Нясвіжы, зацверджаныя пастановай Савета Міністраў Рэспублікі Беларусь ад 01.07.2005 г. № 731 на перыяд па 2010 г. уключна;

- выканання работ на касцёле Божага Цела, дзе РУП “Праектрэстаўрацыя” завяршаецца распрацоўка праекта водапаніжэння на тэрыторыі помніка архітэктуры і па яе добраўпарадкаванню, сіламі рэлігійнай арганізацыі выкананы работы па капітальнаму рамонту сістэмы ўнутранага электразабеспячэння;

- рэгенерацыі цэнтральнага квартала гістарычнага цэнтра г. Нясвіжа, абмежаванага вул. Чкалава, Ленінскай, Чапаева, Савецкай, для чаго па заказе УП “Орбела” распрацоўваецца праектная дакументацыя, этапы і тэрміны падрыхтоўкі якой вызначаны пратаколам нарады ў Намесніка Прэм’ер-міністра Рэспублікі Беларусь Дражына У.Н. ад 20.12.2005 г. № 05/154пр;

- вызначэння ўмоў інвестыцыйнага праекта па стварэнню на тэрыторыі былога кляштара бернардынцаў гасцінічнага комплексу, дзе ў 2004-2005 гг. студэнтамі архітэктурнага факультэта Беларускага Нацыянальнага Тэхнічнага Універсітэта выкананы абмеры жылога корпуса 17 ст. і падрыхтаваны два дыпломныя праекты з улікам іх прапановы да рэалізацыі патэнцыяльным інвестарам;

- тэрыторыі былога езуіцкага калегіума, на якой генеральным планам г. Нясвіжа вызначаны ўмовы рэгенерацыі гістарычнай забудовы з мэтай яе прыстасавання пад сучасныя сацыяльна-культурныя і турысцкія патрэбы, падставай для чаго з’яўляюцца гістарычныя чарцяжы планаў і фасадаў комплексу;

- добраўпарадкавання тэрыторыі горада, для чаго, пачынаючы з 1998 г., штогадова выдаткоўваецца ад 500 да 700 тысяч долараў ЗША;

- развіцця водна-зялёнага дыяметра горада ўздоўж каскада ставоў на рацэ Уша, для чаго вясной 2005 г. на беразе става Дзявочы закладзены дэндропарк на плошчы каля 4 гектараў, дзе высаджана звыш 1000 сажанцаў каля 400 разнастайных кустарнікавых і драўнінных парод.

7. Правое забеспячэнне рэалізацыі плана ўпраўлення

У дадзены перыяд нацыянальная прававая база дазваляе дастаткова эфектыўна ажыццяўляць план упраўлення аб’ектам сусветнай спадчыны і ствараць умовы для дзейнасці ў яе буфернай зоне.

У канцы 2005 г. быў прыняты новы Закон Рэспублікі Беларусь “Аб ахове гісторыка-культурнай спадчыны Рэспублікі Беларусь”, які ўступае ў сілу 24 ліпеня 2006 г. Згодна з вызначанай гэтым прававым актам

неабходнасцю прывядзення заканадаўства ў адпаведнасць з яго нормамі на падставе даручэння Савета Міністраў Рэспублікі Беларусь ад 8 лютага 2006 г. № 05/206-60, ад 21 сакавіка 2006 г. № 05/206-126, ад 12 красавіка 2006 г. № 05/206-162. Міністэрствам культуры праводзіцца распрацоўка праектаў Указаў Прэзідэнта Рэспублікі Беларусь, пастановаў Урада Беларусі і Міністэрства культуры, якімі забяспечваецца рэгуляванне розных накірункаў дзейнасці ў сферы аховы гісторыка-культурнай спадчыны. З улікам уступлення іх у сілу мясцовымі выканаўчымі і распарадчымі органамі будуць падрыхтаваны рашэнні, скіраваныя на рэалізацыю палажэнняў заканадаўства на мясцовым узроўні.

8. Фінансаванне

Фінансавое забеспячэнне рэалізацыі адзначаных у плане ўпраўлення мерапрыемстваў ажыццяўляецца за кошт сродкаў рэспубліканскага, абласнога, раённага бюджэтаў, якія адносяцца да катэгорыі дзяржаўнага фінансавання, і з выкарыстаннем прыватных інвестыцый.

Аб'ёмы дзяржаўных асігнаванняў устанаўліваюцца на кожны фінансавы год зыходзячы з доўгатэрміновых і кароткатэрміновых народнагаспадарчых планаў развіцця краіны і рэгіёнаў.

Рэалізацыя прыватных інвестыцый ажыццяўляецца на падставе рашэнняў мясцовых выканаўчых і распарадчых органаў адносна зацвярджэння інвестыцыйных праектаў і іх рэалізацыі на падставе ўзгадненняў адпаведных органаў дзяржаўнага кіравання згодна іх кампетэнцыі.