

10. Paying a visit to the Church of Our Lady of Pochaev



The Church of Our Lady of Pochaev is a unique example of the Old Russian medieval monumental architecture, alongside with Kizhi Pogost and Solovetsky Islands. It has a form of a small chapel and houses the icons of the Russian Orthodox saints - Princess Olga, Prince Vladimir, Cyril of Turov, Venerable Ilya Pechersky (Ilya of Murom) and Euphrosyne of Polotsk.

11. Visit White Bank Stow (Division 2, Korotichskoe Forestry)



To reach the Stow one should cross a quaint wooden bridge over the old river bed of the Stviga. From the bridge you get a wonderful view of the river bank with its pine trees that seem to be looking into the water mirror decorated with water lilies of unique beauty. If you pay a closer look to one of the pine trees you might notice an old hive of the Polesie dwellers, known as "Ubort".

12. Observation of the lake from the wooden water-standing pavilion

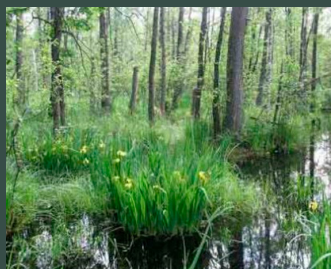


To get to the water-standing pavilion one should go through a lane of birch trees. The view is really breathtaking. If you are lucky enough you might be able to see beavers, otters and muskrats. The path will lead you farther along the river bank, showing you "the river treasures" – the beaver houses.

13. Visiting the plantation of red oak

Next to the "Ubort" there is a plantation of red oak and maple. In future they are sure to give this place additional beauty

14. Coming to the swamp



The swamps are considered to be the lungs of our planet. The bog peat absorbs carbon and toxic substances and releases oxygen into the air. Thus swamps prevent the greenhouse effect. They are also a very unique ecosystem filled with rare and endangered species of plants and animals.

15. Return to David-Gorodok

Polesie

Polessky Forestry Enterprise

the State Forestry Institution



Sightseeing Tour

Discover the unique primordial nature of Belarusian Polesie with Polessky Forestry Enterprise sightseeing tour.

The tour includes vivid scenery, as well as the most striking landmarks of the region. You will be able to enjoy the nature and learn about the culture and way of life of the people.

Polessky Forestry Enterprise SFI will consider all offers of investors on the development of ecological tourism in our region. For those interested, please call:
+375(1655) 6-46-38
(Petrovets Vasilii Nikolaevich – Chief Forester)

Sightseeing Tour Description

1. Check-in David-Gorodok



David-Gorodok is a small town located 36 km northeast of Stolin and 39 km from the railway station Horyn in Stolin district of Brest region. The town's population comprises 7.2 thousand people. In 1940s David-Gorodok was a district center. In 1961 the district was abolished and the territory was annexed to Stolin district.

Since ancient times town people have been keeping ancient traditions and customs, in such a way maintaining unique cultural identity of the place. Every year David-Gorodok witnesses an authentic ancient rite, named Koniki, which is part of the historical and cultural heritage of Belarus. The elements of the unique region's culture are felt in every traditional and national holiday held in the town such as Poleskie Uzory (Poleskie Patterns), Zazhinki, Dozhinki, traditional Memorial Days, village and streets festivals and etc.

2. Overnight at Stopping Point Polesie Forestry

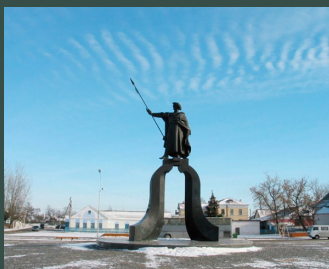


The house in the Stopping Point of the Plessie Forestry can accommodate up to 8 people and has all modern conveniences like running hot and cold water, gas, a shower, a fridge and freezer, a microwave oven and a TV-set.

3. Introduction to the national museum of the town

The best way to learn the history and culture of the place is, of course, through visiting a town's museum. The David-Gorodok town's museum houses an extended collection of historical artifacts showing the history of the city, lifestyle and culture of local residents dating back to ancient times as well as contemporary ones.

4. Visit David Square (Monument to the founder of the city to Prince David)



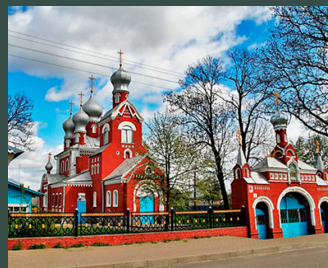
The Legend has it that the Town was founded by David Igorevich, baptized as David, who was either the Prince of Vladimir – Volhynia or the Prince of Turov. Whatever it was, some years ago a monument to David Gorodenski was erected in the central square. The monument is so majestic, that it overshadows the statue of Lenin, that serve as a landmark of all cities and villages of the former BSSR.

5. Visiting of «Castle Hill» (XI-century ancient settlement)



Like any other ancient town, David-Gorodok can boast an old settlement of circular form, fortified by a moat and rampart. It was given the name "Castle Hill" (Zamkovaya Gora). During the excavations the remains of residential and business buildings, street pavements and yard decks and the original burial have been found there. The findings show the development of crafts and trade relations with the Northern Black Sea and the Baltic states. It is mentioned in chronicles of the XIV-th century as the possession of the Grand Dukes of the Grand Duchy of Lithuania. In 1523 it belonged to Queen Bona, and since 1551 it became one of the numerous possessions of the Radziwills. Some records say that the town once enjoyed the privileges of the Magdeburg Rights and even had its own coat of arms.

6. Visiting of the Church of Our Lady of Kazan (the beginning of the XIX century)



The church is an architectural monument of the Russian retrospective style. Five domes over cubic-like volume of the prayer hall and a cap of the three-tier belfry, attached through a low frater give the temple special grandeur and splendor. The Church has an intensive color scheme – the whitewashed plastered decorative elements especially stand out on the red background of the stone masonry. These decorative elements are common feature of the ancient church architecture. The gate entrance is made up by the built-in three-tier belfry with onion-shaped domes.

7. Visit to the St. George's Church (the middle of XVII century)



St. George's Church - a monument of wooden architecture, was built in 1724 by the masters of the Eastern Polesie School of architecture. The interior of the carved wooden iconostasis, decorated with paintings and carved golden plates.

8. Moving to Tereblich Village (Paying a visit to the Folk Ethnography Museum)



The Tereblich Folk Ethnography Museum was founded by Ivan Suprunchik, an amateur woodcarver, graphic artist and ethnography enthusiast. His works are known outside the territory of the Stolin District.

9. Drive to Korotichi Village (Visit to the Korotichi cemetery with crosses rising from the ground)



The Korotichi cemetery is renowned for its crosses. They are similar to the ones found in Turov. These stone crosses are literally "growing" from the ground. An old legend has it that they have been brought to the land of Korotichi by Princess Olga in the X-th century as one of the attempts of the Christianization of Rus.