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**STATE PROTECTION OF IMMOVABLE CULTURAL HERITAGE
ON THE TERRITORY OF BELARUS IN XIX – EARLY XX CENTURIES****KATSIARYNA ANDREICHYK, ULADZIMIR SOSNA**
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The article examines the stages in the legislation. These laws regulate the protection of monuments of architecture. This aspect affects the territory of Belarus in the 19th - early 20th century. Analyzed government attempts to legitimize the mechanisms of accounting, collection and systematization of information. The monuments are part of the historical and cultural heritage.

On the protection of monuments of history and culture affected the development of historical science. To the protection of monuments is also affected by local studies. For the protection of monuments of architecture it is necessary to establish their accounting, information gathering and assessment. Only then it will be a good result. Specialized organizations did not exist in the 19th century. There was need of its open. There was a need to legislate. The issue of protection of monuments demanded the attention of the state. It was important to determine what is "historical and cultural value" and "monument". These concepts were not approved. Events were held for the protection of monuments of history and culture in Belarus in the 19th century. The program was similar to those that were introduced in the Russian Empire. Questions of protection of monuments of antiquity, it was the Ministry of Internal Affairs. This organization controlled the observance of the laws. The Ministry of internal Affairs performed administrative functions. The result of the activities of the Ministry of internal Affairs has been publishing numerous projects of laws and circulars. This work was not always successful. The decisions issued by the Ministry of the Interior was executed with a delay [7].

A circular was issued on 31 Dec 1826. The circular was signed by the Emperor of Russian Empire Nicholas I. The Ministry of Internal Affairs has prepared the draft of this document. The document was important. The civil governors were to provide information on the monuments of history and culture in their constituencies. The Ministry of the interior took this information. The circular forbade to destroy the old monuments. Has done much work on identifying monuments. This was an important step in the protection of monuments of history and culture. The state began to pay attention to this issue. The Ministry of internal Affairs had a number of problems. The Ministry of internal Affairs collected data on the destruction of architectural monuments. The Ministry of the interior tried to establish the real number of objects of historical and cultural heritage [1]. The Ministry of internal Affairs conducted research, compiled statistical data. The organization regularly sends out circular letters to the governors with 20 years of the 19th century. The task was to identify the location of objects and the degree of their preservation. The Ministry of the interior had a certain structure. Some parts of the organization voted for the protection of objects of history. The structure of the organization included the Department of General Affairs, Technical, construction Committee, business Department, police Department, construction Department in the provincial government, the provincial statistical committees [2].

A decree was issued on behalf of Nicholas II in 1848. The decree solved the problem in Belarus. Special attention was paid to the ruins of castles and ancient buildings. Under guard, were taken Efrosinyevsky monastery and to monastery of Boris and Gleb, Mir castle, Nesvizh castle, Golshansky castle, and other castles and ruins. But the interior Ministry did not monitor the execution of their decrees. Many of the buildings for this reason has been lost. A major event in 1859. the Ministry of the Imperial court was established by the Imperial Archaeological Commission. This organization was responsible for the protection of monuments of history and culture. The organization involved in the collection and replenishment of items to museums. The organization has given permission for archaeological excavations, conducted to develop guidelines for conducting research regions of the country, the formation of archives. Local authorities had to inform the Commission about the findings and send it for examination. Sometimes it was necessary to destroy historical monuments because of production necessity. The Commission had to organize their archaeological survey. Acted a decree banning to destroy and reconstruct ancient monuments. The Imperial archaeological Commission examined a number of cases concerning the maintenance of antiquities on the territory of Belarus (Lida castle, Kamenets tower, the Kolozha Church) [6]. Great attention of the Imperial archaeological Commission was paid to the condition of the Orthodox churches. The Imperial archaeological Commission gave permission for their repair or demolition. The Imperial archaeological Commission received requests for the payment of money for the repair and restoration of architectural structures. The organization paid the money for repairs in the Uspensky Cathedral in Vitebsk. At the meeting of the Commission for the protection of the Imperial archaeological Commission addressed the issue of the renovation of Trinity Church (1761). This request was addressed Polotsk spiritual Consistory. The

Commission has directed the chief architect to the Imperial archaeological Commission, P. P. Pokryshkin for the initial evaluation of the state of the object. The Church was recognized as important to the culture [3].

Following a similar document for the protection of ancient monuments became circular 1863. "About the delivery of information about the monuments of Russian, Russian history and life of the people related". This document was to revitalize the local authorities. However, this did not happen, because later followed a series of similar (in 1865, 1869, etc.). The local authorities ignored the execution of the decrees. The beginning of systematic regional research and identification of architectural monuments in the Russian Empire, put the provincial statistical committees, which were created in the 1830s. Governors prepared annual reports. They had written information on the areas of the province. The provincial statistical committees have not organized studies. They were receiving ready information from various local organizations and gave them a uniform format. They acted as a bridge between the local administration and the Central statistical Committee. A logical continuation of the security activities of the state was the establishment of provincial scientific archival commissions. Took place the adoption of the decree of the Committee of Ministers "On the establishment of the scientific archival commissions and historical archives" in 1884. In 1909 was founded the Vitebsk scientific archival Commission, which was important. She made an invaluable contribution to the development of protection of monuments of architecture. The activities of the provincial archival commissions were quite successful. In the province there was a circle of people, enthusiasts who volunteer can organize activities for the study of the history of their region. Researchers engaged in the collection of material, written sources and historical education of the population. Scientists of the provincial scientific archival Commission had various occupations and professions. Noblemen-landowners served in governors' offices, in state houses, in district courts and statistical committees. Worked in hospitals and pharmacies. Were the vowels in the zemstvo institutions and municipal councils, taught at universities, high schools and colleges. The figures of the Spiritual Consistory, clergy and merchants initiated a powerful scientific and educational movement for conservation of historical and cultural heritage. In Belarus began to appear in historical museums and archives, published scientific books, magazines. This activity was facilitated by the results of archeological, archeographic, ethnographic research. The Commission has published the study of history, geography, Ethnography, archaeology, an example of which is the "Proceedings of the scientific Commission of the Vitebsk" (Vitebsk, 1910, 1911 – "Polotsk–Vitebsk antiquity" (3 issues, 1911–1916) [5].

Almost all of the archival Commission of the Russian Empire led archaeological excavations in the territory of their provinces. Vitebsk scientific archival Commission received a Directive from the chief of staff of the Vilno military district at the places of battles in 1812 monuments. The event was preceded by much research work.

The special Committee has been working on finding the mass graves and repair of existing monuments. The Chapter of Russian orders, allocated money to repair Kulnowski Church in the estate of Ilsenburg Resetsky district of the Vitebsk province. There is the head of the nobility of the I. I. Skvortsov established a building Committee. I. I. Skvortsov had help from employees of the archival Commission. I. I. Skvortsov repaired the Church for the 100th anniversary of General Y. P. Kulnev [5].

In the National historical archives of Belarus there are reports on search activities of local authorities: Mr, Vitebsk Governor, dated 26 March 1911. A report would be written by the district police officer from the city of Dries. The mass grave located in the forest estates Kulbovo Shushkovsky parish. The settlement had the name Bor. The graves are invisible. We must have payment for the repair of the graves of 100 rubles. The mass grave located in the garden of the owners of the estate. The estate belongs to the barons Badbergen. The estate is located in Klyastitsy. This information is the local post and Telegraph office. The graves are not visible on site. Old residents tell about Maskocha mountain. Residents say that there is a mass grave. The grave destroyed. At this place a field for grain. Farmers say that the forest was near the barn. There were French ammunition. Farmers say that the forest was near the barn. There were French ammunition. There is a grave near the Church in Klyastitsy. The monument to the war of 1812 is currently. A few of the hills is located in settlement Sergievskiy Borok. A few graves there, near the estate of Yakubovo. Some hills have a settlement in the Panciry. The graves are in other areas possible. The peasants don't know whether this is so" [4].

The author has studied archival materials. Vitebsk scientific archival Commission had a conversation. Correspondence has reports. Reports have reports of ancient monuments. County lawman writes from the city of Lutzin. "The ruins of an ancient castle of the XV century are in Lucin. Only the walls have survived, which are preserved in some places up to 7 fathoms. But under the influence of the weather gradually crumble. There are also ruins in the town Marienhausen on lake Ostrova. Information about locks is in the magazine 1903 the Magazine has published the Vitebsk provincial statistical Committee". Excavated graves in the town of Lucin. Was a collection of objects in hereditary citizen Ludwig I. Fochta" [4].

These messages only confirm the absence at that time no systematic action on the part of both Central and local authorities on recording, study and preservation of monuments of history and culture.

Thus, as a result of the activities of the Ministry of internal Affairs of the unified law for the protection of monuments in pre-revolutionary period and was not adopted. Was designed and formulated draft laws. They have developed methods of protection of monuments of architecture. Local authorities used the circulars. They served as a guide to action. The system of state bodies which dealt with the issues of protection of monuments, formed in 1859, during this period, the Ministry of the Imperial court was opened by the Imperial Archaeological Commission. It is important to note that the main role in preservation of architectural heritage belonged to numerous scientific societies, museums, and individual researchers.

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