

Yurevichi on the Pripyat

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Table of Contents

1. In the heart of Polessie ...	3
2. Relief as a trace of the glacier ...	6
3. Mammoth hunters ...	9
4. Amazing antiquity ...	12
5. Life in forest-steppe ...	14
6. In the shades of somber forest ...	16
7. Neolithic daybreak ...	19
8. Going for "goods" with axes in hands ...	22
9. The acquisition of the motherland ...	23
10. Drigavichi pride ...	25
11. Gradnya on Yura ...	27
12. The light of Christianity ..	29
13. Princes rumbles ...	30
14. In Grand Duchy of Lithuania ...	33
15. The first data ...	35
16. From the distemper to the war ...	39
17. Missionaries-enlighteners ...	42
18. The relic of Polessie ...	45
19. Under the double eagle wings ...	49
20. The land is a footstep away freedom ...	53
21. A new century ...	57
22. Yuravichi chronicles ...	61
23. Illustrations ...	65

Timeline

250-200 thousand years ago

Dneprovsky glacier retreat. A moraine ridge stretches from Mozyr till Yuravichi.

50-30 thousand years ago

The greatest warming in the middle of Poozerskaya ice age.

40 thousand years ago

A debacle of melt waters breaks from morained basin through a moraine ridge near Yuravichi.

The narrow valley appeared.

26 thousand years ago

Mammoth hunters settled down on the bank of the Pripyat. The first Upper Paleolithic site.

7000-4500 B.C.

Pathfinders settled down in the valley of the Pripyat. Yuravichi-2, Akulinka, Lubnya, Lomish, Narovlya sites.

4500-2000(1800) B.C.

The dneprodonetskaya Neolithic culture. The settlements of fishermen: Yuravichi(near Litvin), Slobodka, Grada, Shareyki(lakes).

500-800

The Eastern-Slavic tribes settle apart. Settlements and graves are in Yuracvihi(Litvin), Slobodka, Shareiki.

980

The first knowledge of Turov. Yuravichi foundation (950-1000).

988

Christianization of Russia in Turovschina (990-1000).

988-1009

Svyatopolk Yaropolchi in Turov.

1005

Episcopacy in Turov.

1155

The first knowledge of Mozyr (the property of Svyatoslav Olgovich).

1170

Possible knowledge of Yuravihi-Mejimoscse.

1150-1154?

Andrei Yuravich in Turov

1155-1160

The battle for Kiev and Turov between Volinsk princes and Yurii Dolgoruky.

1159

Svyatoslav Olgavichi owns Mozyr again.

1157-1162

Yurii Yaroslavichi (from Volinsk) in Turov

1162-1190

Svyatopolk Yuravich in Turov

1241

The mongol-tatars of khan Guyk destroy Kiev lands.

1273

Polessye first appears in Ipacseyski chronicle.

1280

The Lithuanians defeated mongol-tatars near Mozyr.

1320

Narimunt the son of Gedemin temporarily owns Mozyr.

1342-1345

The lands near Mozyr and Rechitsa (besides these towns) as well as Yuravichi with its suburbs and Litvin Lake started became the part of Grand Duchy of Lithuania.

1388

Vitovt let the Jews to settle in Lithuania.

1390

The Tartars destroyed Turov

1413

The establishment of Minsk province (practically since 1566) that included Yuravichi.

1430-1434

Grand prince Svidrigailo gave up Yuravichi to Bogdan Serbin for his service.

1497

Mozyr lands were ruined by the Tartars. Kiev Metropolitan Makarii was killed.

1502-1527

The Tartars attack almost every year generally in winter.

1505

The depredation of Krim princes Mahmet-Girey, Bitsi-Girey and Burnas from Loev crossing till to the central part of Belarus.

1508

Prince Glinsky launched an insurrection in Mozyr.

1510

The first record about Yuravichi as the property of Senka and Fedka Bogdanovich-Serbin (according to Lithuanian metrics).

1521, 1534

The Tartars butchered and ruined Mozyr.

1535

Moscow troops headed by Telepnev and Prince Auchina-Abalensky attacked the towns in Pripyat region.

1550

Yuravichi belongs to Mozyr volost

1552

Another record of Yuravichi: it belongs to landowner Koscushkovich and there are 23 homesteads. Yuravichi is a adscripted to Mozyr castle.

1565

Yuravichi is part of Mozyr povet of Kiev voivodship.

1569

Yuravichi and Mozyr povet are in Minsk voevodship.

1600

Yuravichi belongs to Servacsiy Askerak who is a tycoon and a ruler.

1622

The treasure with coins was burried in Yuravichi (found in 1951).

1630

Our Lady icon got to Society of Jesus in Yuravichi from Poland.

1647-1654

The liberation movement of Cossacks in Ukraine. Bogdan Hmelniczky. Peasants rebellions at Polessye.

1649

Colonel Krichevsky conducts his campaign through Yuravichi to Loev in August.

1652

Jesuits in Mozyr start their missionary work in Yuravichi.

- 1659
A Russian troop headed by Prince Volkonsky occupied Mozyr.
- 1666
On the map of D'Abevil Yuravichi is called Yurovo.
- 1670
Mozyr became royalty.
- 1673
A wood chapel was built and cosecrated in Yuravichi on September 5 to keep the Our Lady icon.
- 1674
Barbara Lashchina(of Yudzicskie) and Mariana Baibuzyanka-Katarskaya gave their property to the Jesuits - the two parts of Yuravichi.
- 1678
A poem in honor of "Wonderful panna Yuravicskaya at habitable hills between Polessye deserts" was printed in Vilno in Polish.
- 1680
Jesuits mission in Yuravichi.
- 1683
Yuravichi was given royal privileges.
- 1715
A new Catholic Church was built.
- 1717
The building of a new cloister with a church started.
- 1722
Prudok and Shareiki farmsteads are given up to the Jesuits. Kustovnitsa and Mitkovshchina estates are given up to them in a year.
- 1727
Yuravichi was given privileges for trade from the king Avgust II.
- 1732
Taras Orshicky constructed the main altar in the Catholic Church. It was donated by Stepan Petrovsky.
- 1742
Priest Francsishak Kolberg published his writing "The wells of Maria's wonderful grace from Yuravichi hills" in Polish. The second edition was published in 1755.
- 1748
Gaydamaks ransacked Yuravichi residence on October 14.
- 1756
Yuravichi abbey opened a school.
- 1758 (Septemer 5)
Wonderworking icon of Yuravichi Lady was relocated to a newly built Catholic Church.
- 1773
Pope Klimentiy XIV forbade Jesuit orden that had been functioning since 1673.
- 1773
Bernardians settled down in Yuravichi abbey till 1789.
- 1778 (May 5)
The last king Stanislav-Avgust Ponyatovsky gave privileges to Yuravichi.
- 1789
Dominicans at Yuravichi abbey till 1799.
- 1787
Yuravichi Church school established (40 pupils).
- 1793 (May 4)
Minsk province(gubernia) was established. Yuravichi is a part of Mozyr povet.

1794 (June)

Yuravichi Georgiev Church along with Shareyskaya Mikolaevskaya Church withdrew the union and joined Orthodox Church.

1795

Restoration of the abbey school in Yuravichi (till 1820).

1800

Capuchins had served in Yuravichi abbey till 1832 by the order of Minsk bishop Y.Dzederka.

1802

Yuravichi is a part of Rechitsa povet.

1839

There are 70 homesteads in Yuravichi.

1840

Yuravichi warf on the Pripyat works.

1840

Yuravichi Catholic Church was given back to Catholic parish as a parochial church. A wooden Saint Toitskaya Church was built.

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