

Yurevichi on the Pripyat

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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 Lake), 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 wharf 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.

1845

Yuravichi old-time residents grow up: Bulgak, Kozlovsky, Kovshun, Kasyan, Komchanko, Kusher, Myalanichi, Nagorny, Prudkevich, Chuhel, Yushchenko

1863

756 people live in Yuravichi. 136 of them are Jews.

1863

Yuravichi Catholic Church was closed. The last priest was H.Horadecsky. Catholic Churches were only in Barbarov and Mozyr since then.

1864 (November 27)

The Catholic Church was given up to Orthodox department. General governor Muravyev took care about it.

1865

534 tons of goods (spirit, tobacco, wood, wool) were dispatched from Yuravichi wharf. The grand total was 11.600 rubles.

1865

Anton Sakovich painted a lot of icons.

1865

The first public school in Yuravichi established. Mihail Drozdovsky was among the first teachers.

1866

Catholic parish in Yuravichi was finally closed.

1868

On the second day of Trinity Alexander II presented the icon of Saint Prince Alexander Nevsky to Yuravichi people.

1870

A military route was laid through Yuravichi.

1871

A public school for women was established in Yuravichi. Alena Mitrofanovna was the first teacher.

1872

The reconstruction of Yuravichi Catholic Church into twelve-cupola Orthodox Church headed by architect S.Ivanov.

1876 (September 18)

The statement of completion of "Vo imya Rozhdestva Presvyatoi Bogoroditsi" cathedral building was signed.

1878

There are 22 settlements in Yuravichi volast - 18 elderships and 19 communities. According to other sources there are 43 villages.

1885

There are 177 homesteads, 756 people and 1231 Orthodox believers in Yuravichi.

1890

A post-office appeared in Yuravichi and there are 10 beds in the hospital.

1890

Fedor Melej from Glinishci (grandfather of Belarussian writer I.P.Melej) is a foreman in volast (till 1898).

1901

About 1000 people live in Yuravichi. The town is locally controlled. There are a police office, the church, a pharmacy, a synagogue. 750 tons of goods were dispatched from the wharf

1904

There are revolutionary groups in Yuravichi (up to 50 members).

1905 (Spring)

Mass meetings of Yuravichi peasants.

1905 (September)

Peasants strikes in Aleksichi and Berozka villages.

1906 (January)

Repressions of Tsar authorities.

1906 (Fall)

Comotions in Yuravichi when Russo-Japanese War soldiers came back.

1917 (November 23)

Yuravichi people learnt about the October revolution.

1917 (December 5)

The representative of Rechitsa Sovet declared the first decrees of Soviet power in Yuravichi.

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