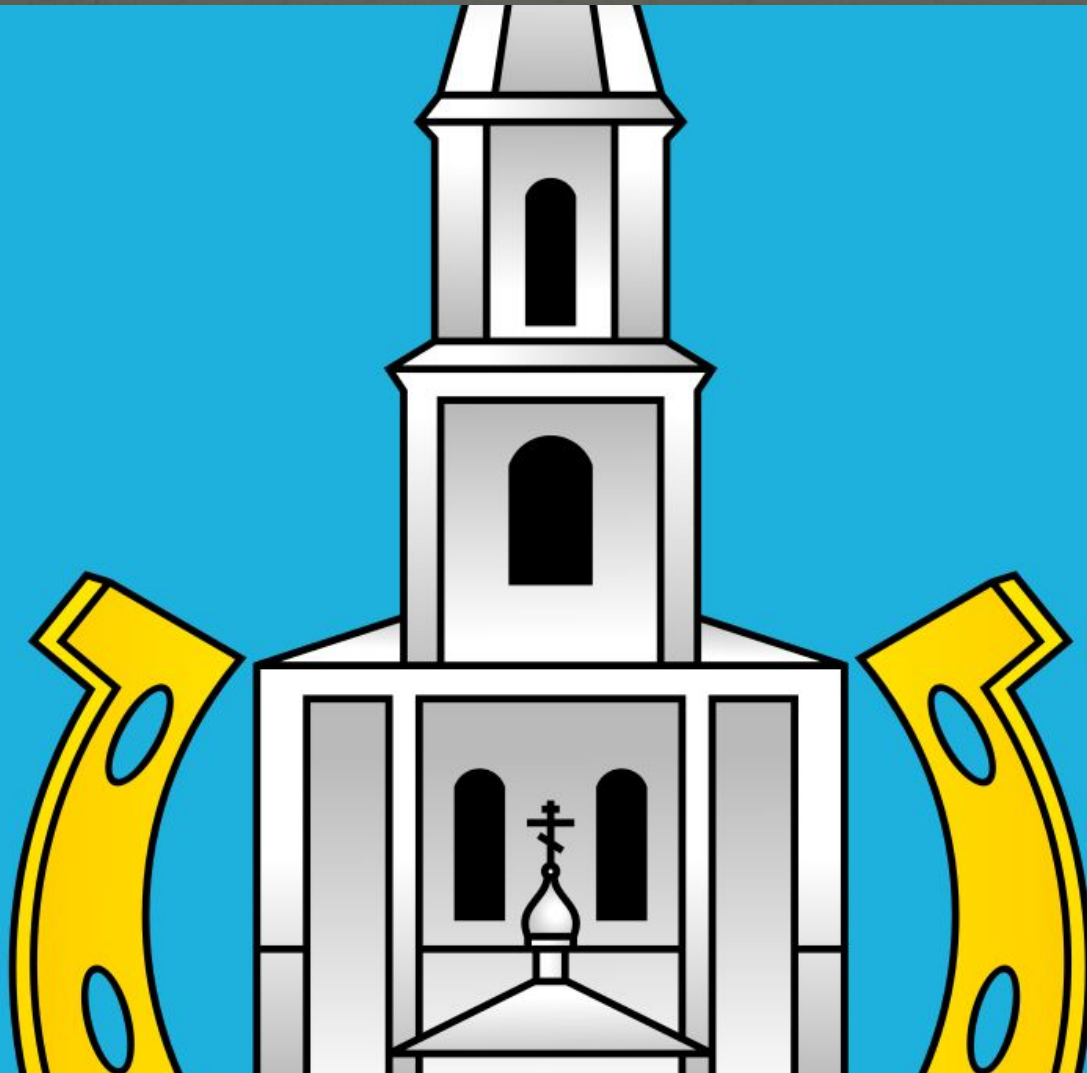


# Ivanavo

## A city of wonders



# On the crossroads of two countries



# Main attractions



# Protection of the holy virgin church



# The Holy cross catholic church

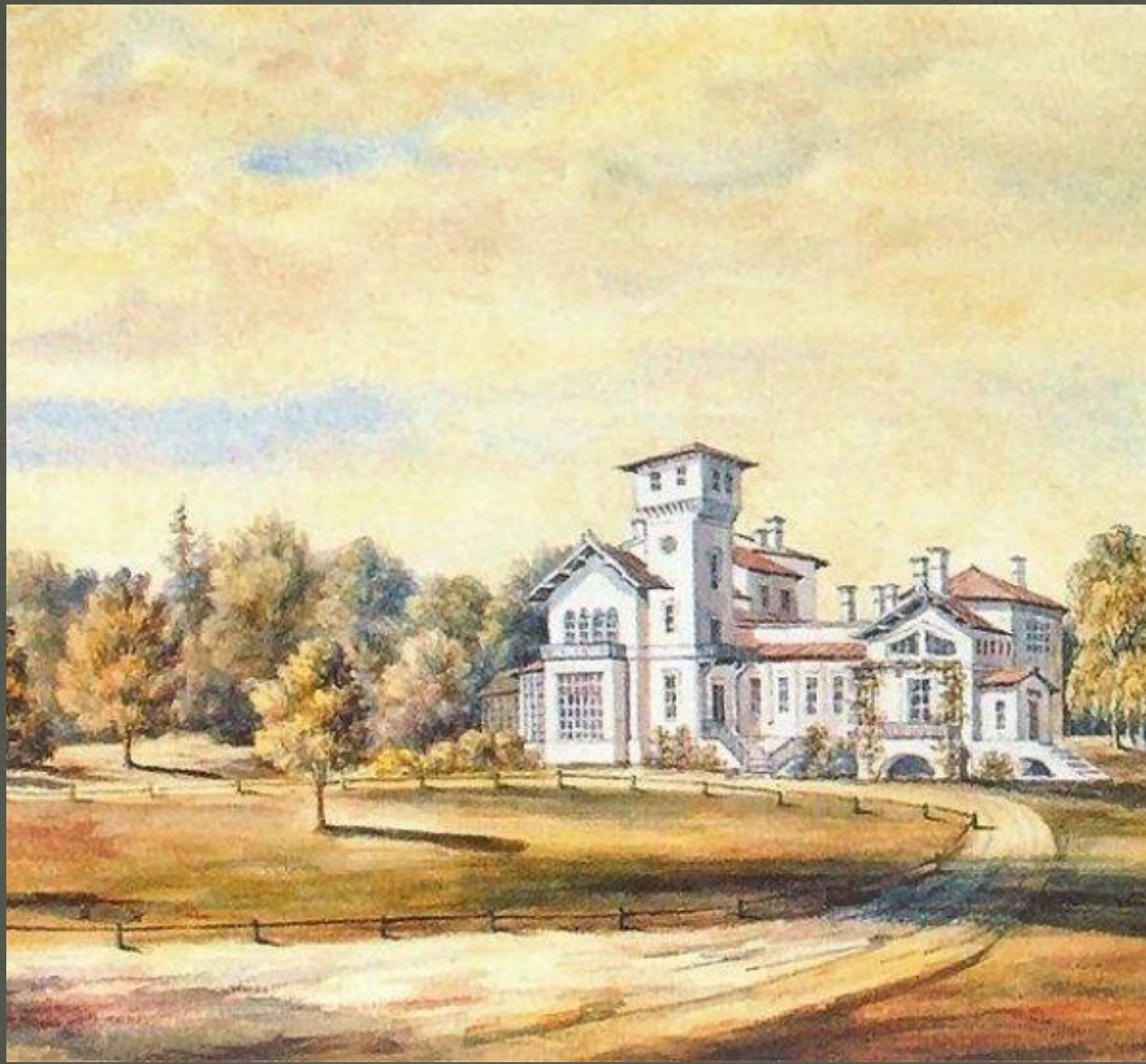


# The monument to Napoleon Orda



# The most renowned paintings of Napoleon Orda



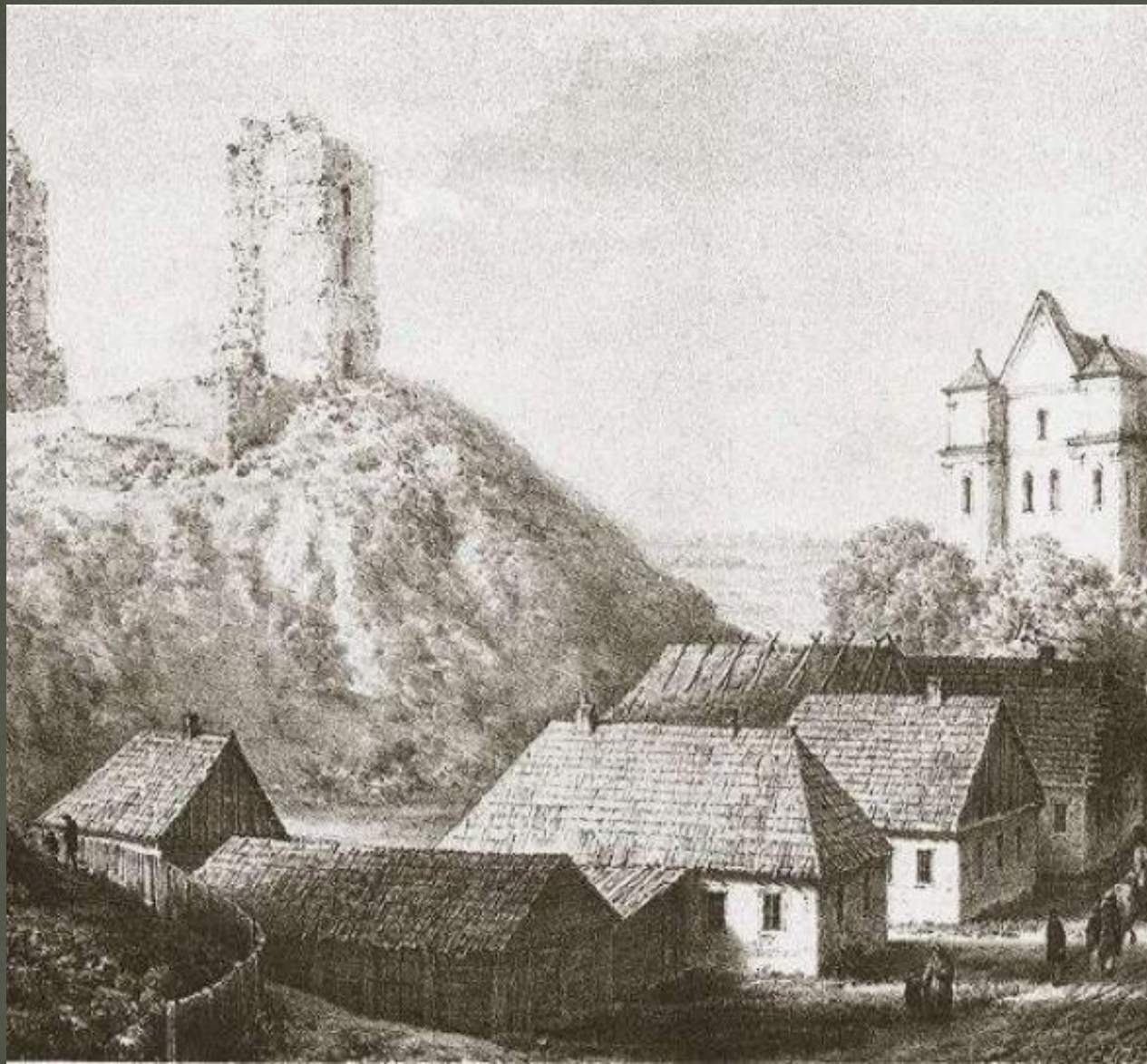


Pruzhany



# The castle in Mir





The castle in  
Novogrudok

# Geraneny





**Bereza  
Kartuzskay  
a**



**The  
Holy  
cross  
catholic  
church  
in Yanov**

<http://vanc>









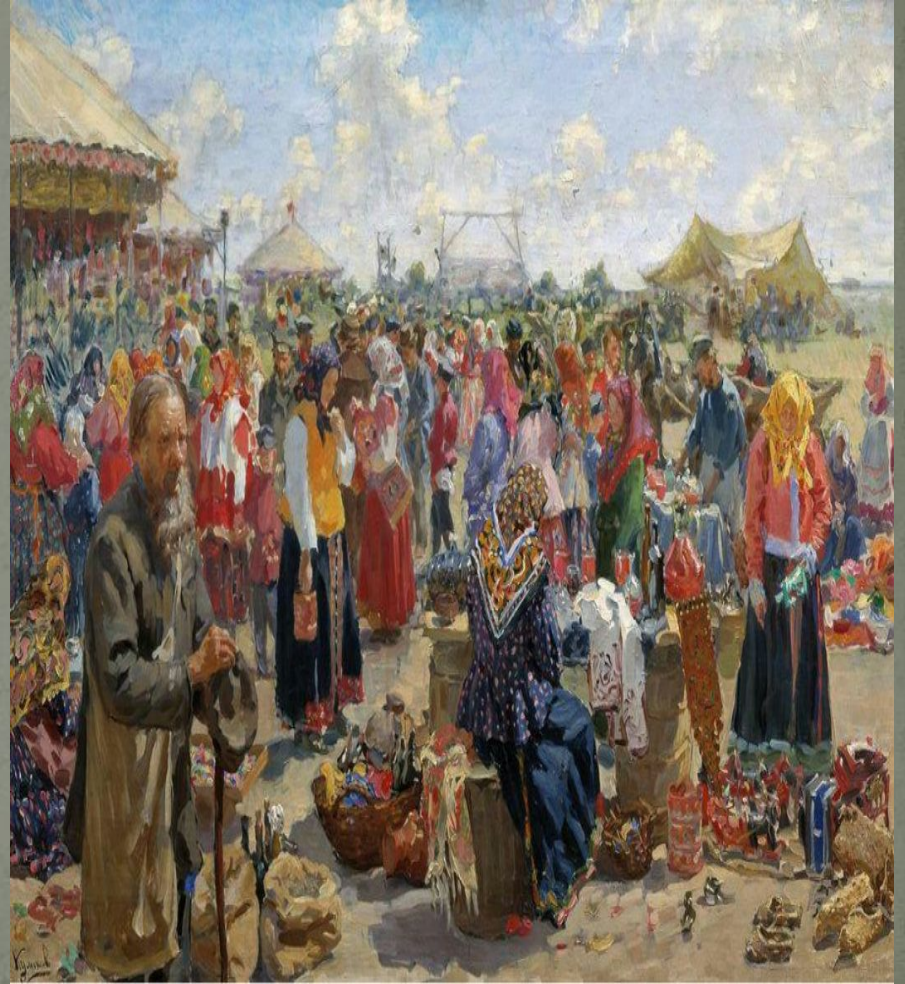
# From Porhovo to Yanov



# The medieval prosperity of Yanov



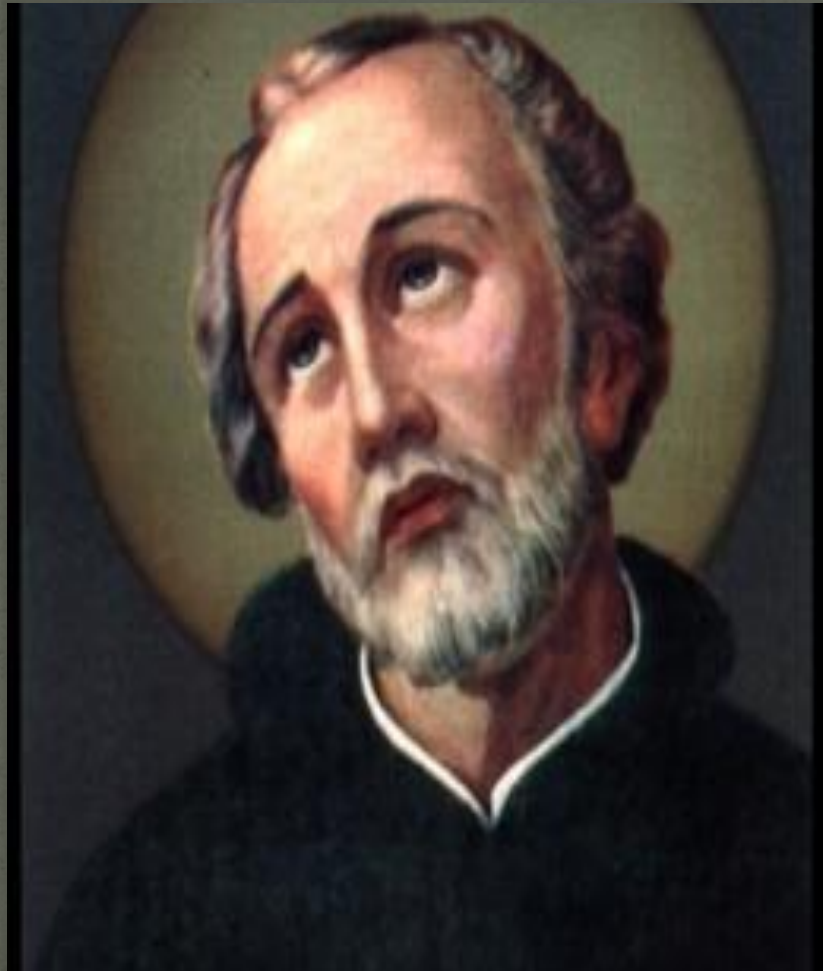
# 1498 The appearance of market-fairs



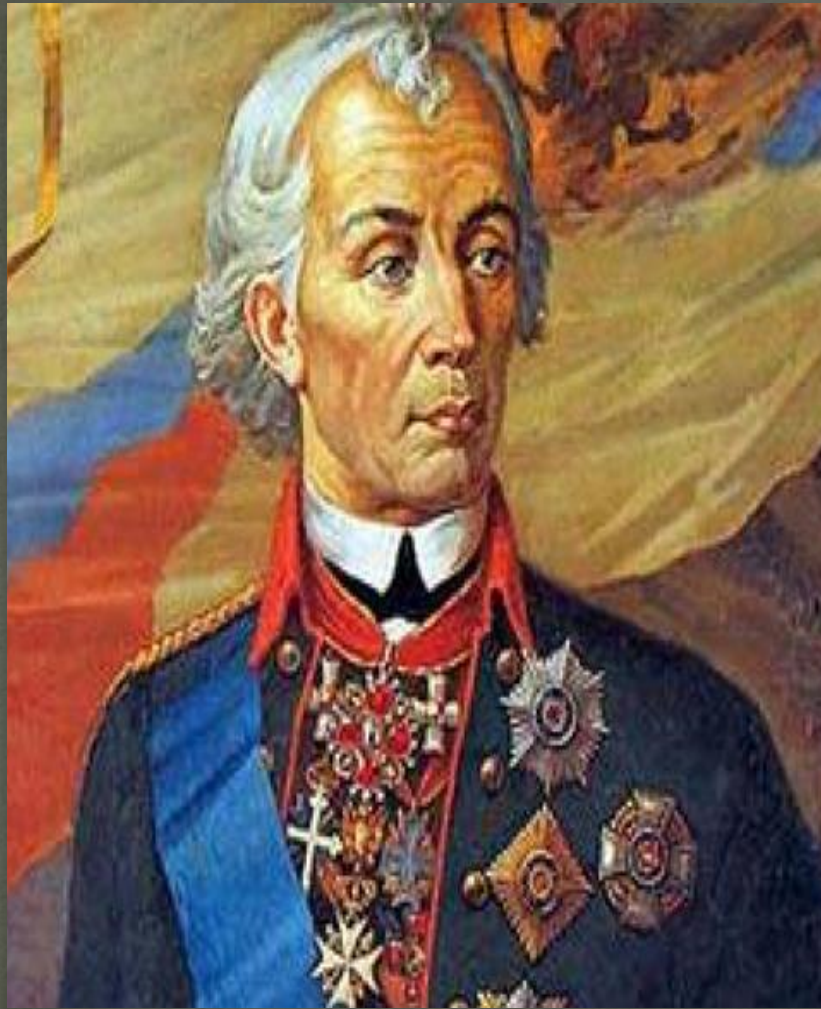
# The devastating fire 1575



# 1657 The martyr death of Andrey Bobolya



# Battle of Stołowicze 1771



The **Battle of Stołowicze** was a battle of the War of the Bar Confederation. It took place on the 23 September 1771 and ended with the defeat of Bar rebels by Russian general Alexander Suvorov. Michał Kazimierz Ogiński, the Bar commander, was defeated and forced into a brief exile. On the 21 of September Russian army came through Yanov to Drogichin.





July 10,  
1812

Russian

general A. P.

Melissino

defeated

Saxon

general

Renje near

Yanov



## The November Uprising(1830-1831)



A prominent  
belarussian  
artist Napoleon  
Orda and writer  
Michael  
Butov-Andreyk  
ovich took part  
in the uprising



1884 – The  
railway  
station is  
built

<http://van>



During the first world war from 1915 to 1918 Ivanovo was occupied by German forces.

There was a russian prisoner-of-war camp.

ДАЛОЎ ГАНЕБНЫ РЫЖСКИ ПАДЗЕЛ!



ЖЫВЕ ВОЛЬНАЯ НЕПАДЗЕЛЬНАЯ СЕЛЯНСКАЯ БЕЛ

According to the Treaty of Riga in 1921 Ivanova came to Poland



In 1940  
Yanov  
was  
renamed  
into  
Ivanovo



During the Second world war Ivanovo was occupied by German Nazi invaders. There was only a battalion of German soldiers on the territory of the city.



This monument is built in commemoration of 3500 Jews from Motyl and Ivanava, who were killed there.



After the war Ivanava developed very slowly. The war caused severe destruction and loss of lives. Only 7 brick buildings remained . There was no street lightning and the roads were not paved. The population was only 3000 people.





In 1971 Ivanava acquires status of the city. The roads were asphalted and street lightning appears. New factories and residential areas were built. By 1991 14500 people were living in the city.



# Milk factory



# Festivals in Ivanova



tomin



# Strange coincidence



Photo by  
Alexander Kuznetsov