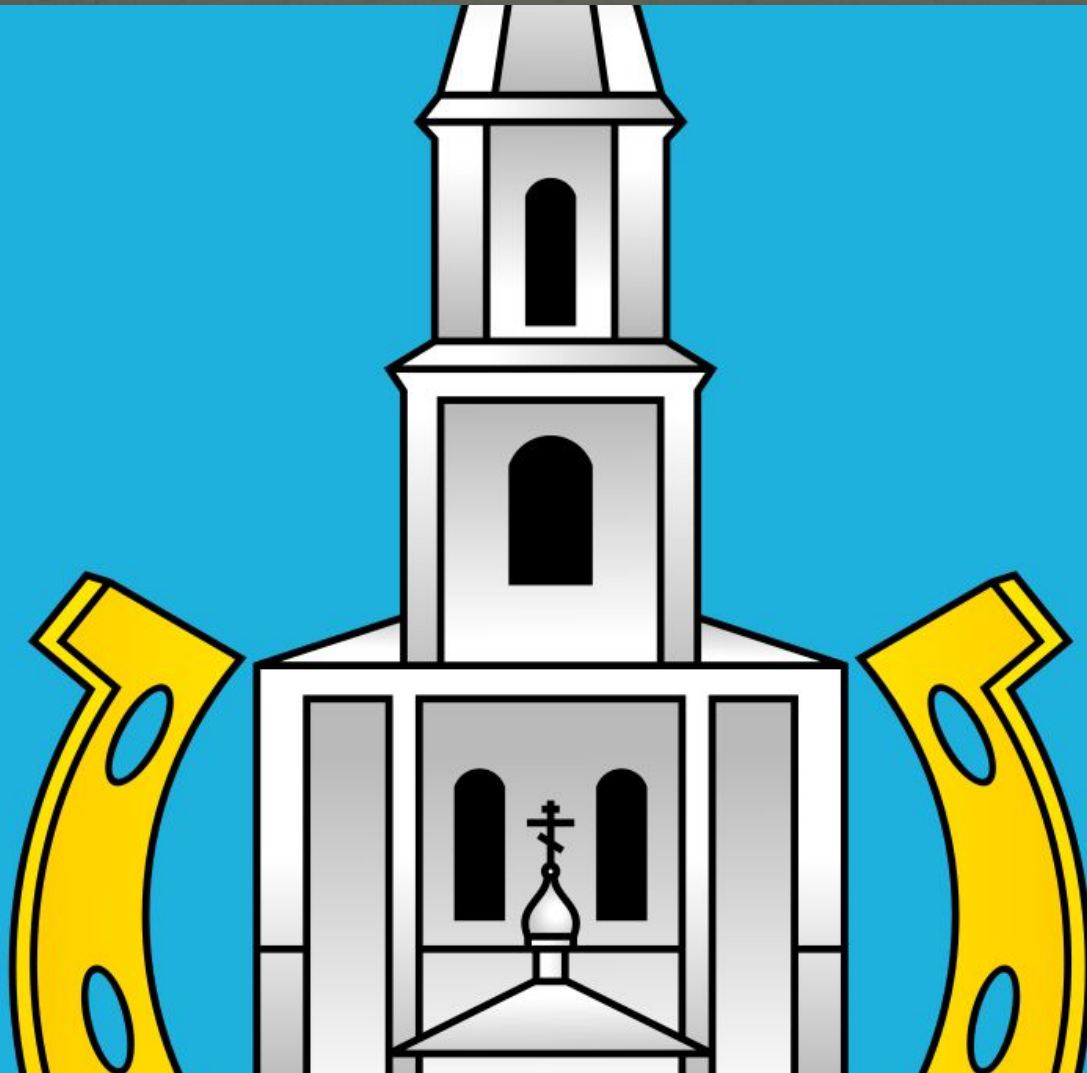


Ivanavo

A city of wonders



On the crossroads of two countries



Main attractions



Protection of the holy virgin church



The Holy cross catholic church



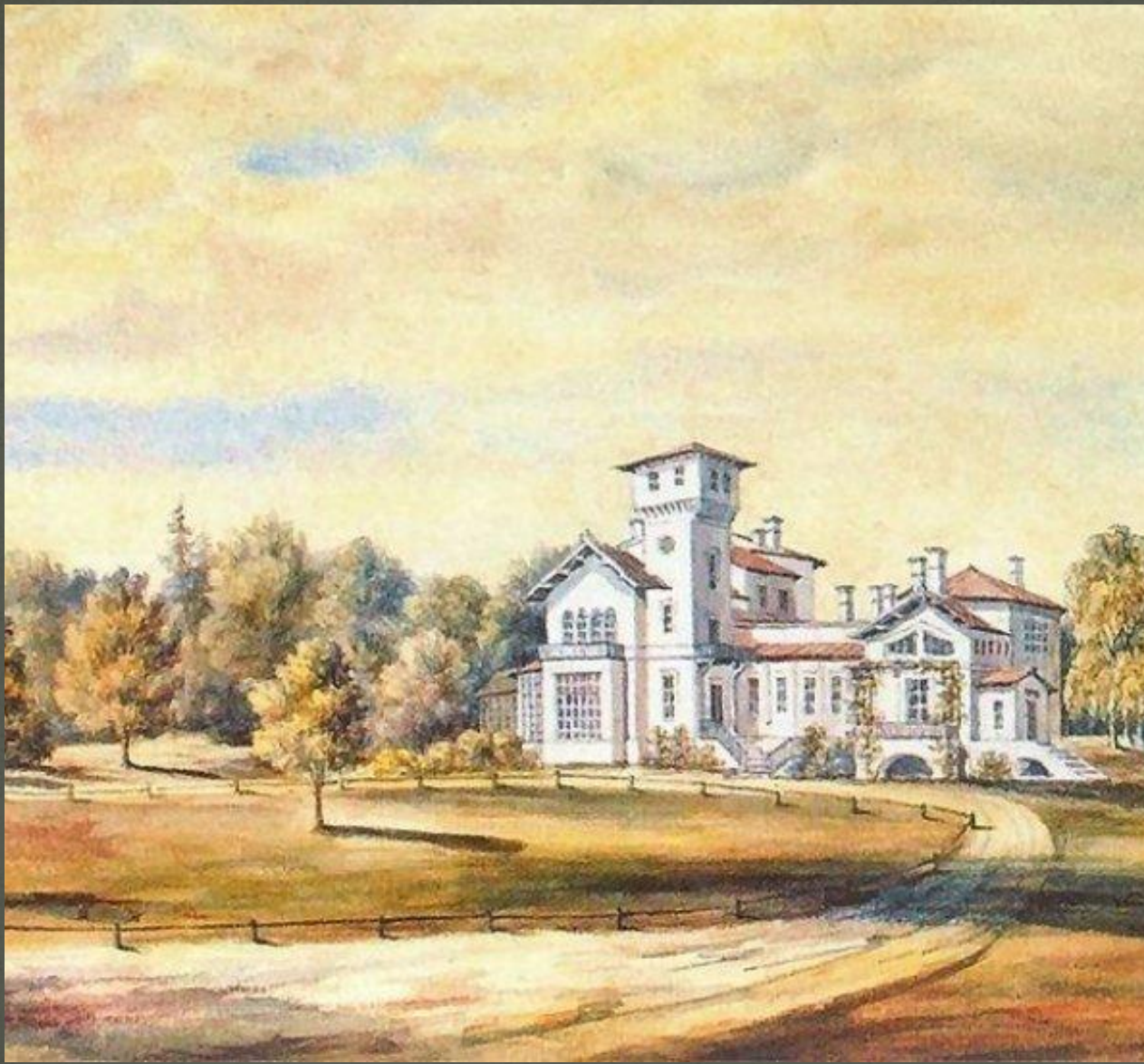
The monument to Napoleon Orda



The most renowned paintings of Napoleon Orda

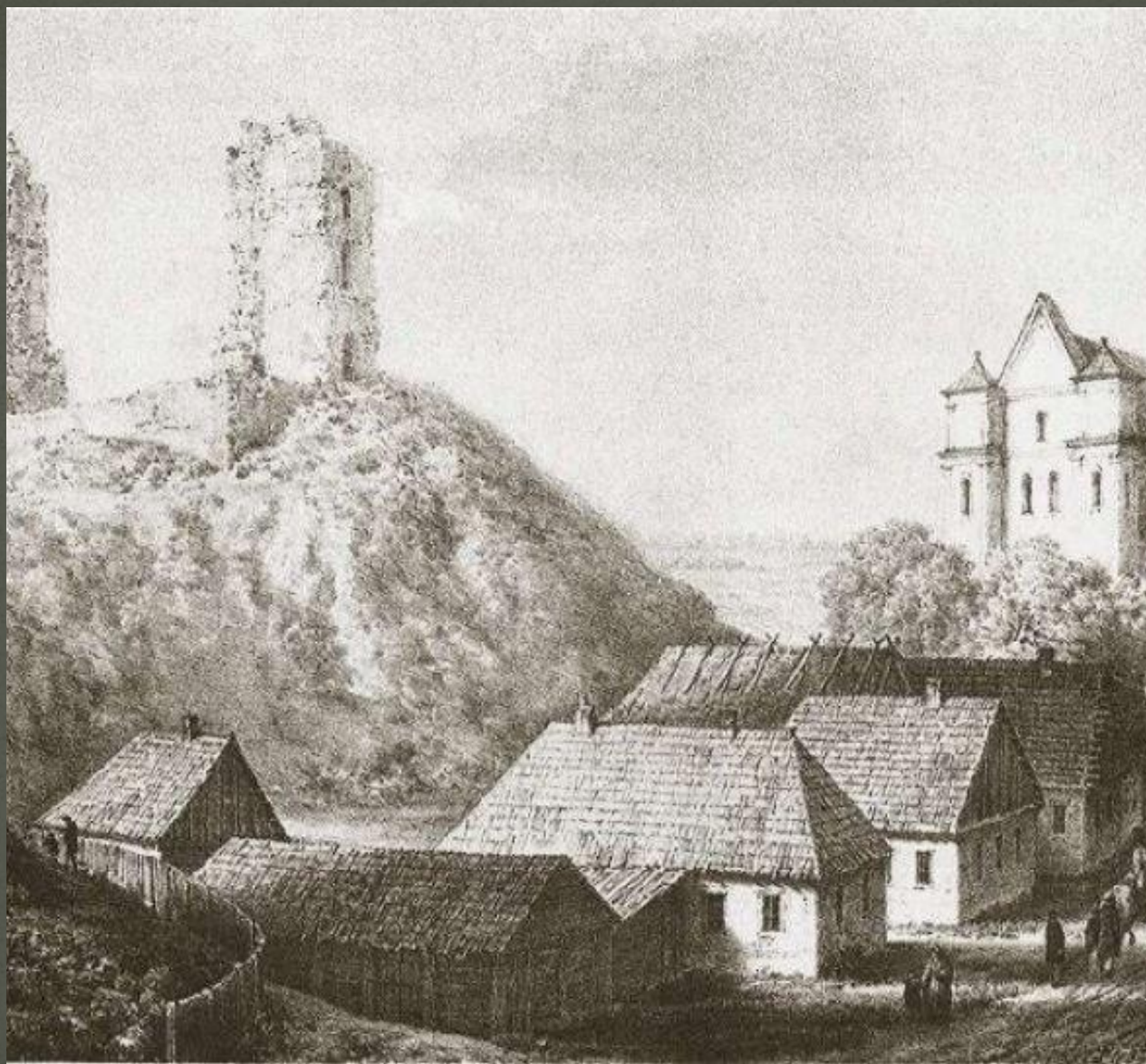


Pruzhany



The castle in Mir





The castle in
Novogrudok

Geraneny



Bereza Kartuzskaya a





The
Holy
cross
catholic
church
in Yanov

<http://vanc>







From Porhovo to Yanov



The medieval prosperity of Yanov



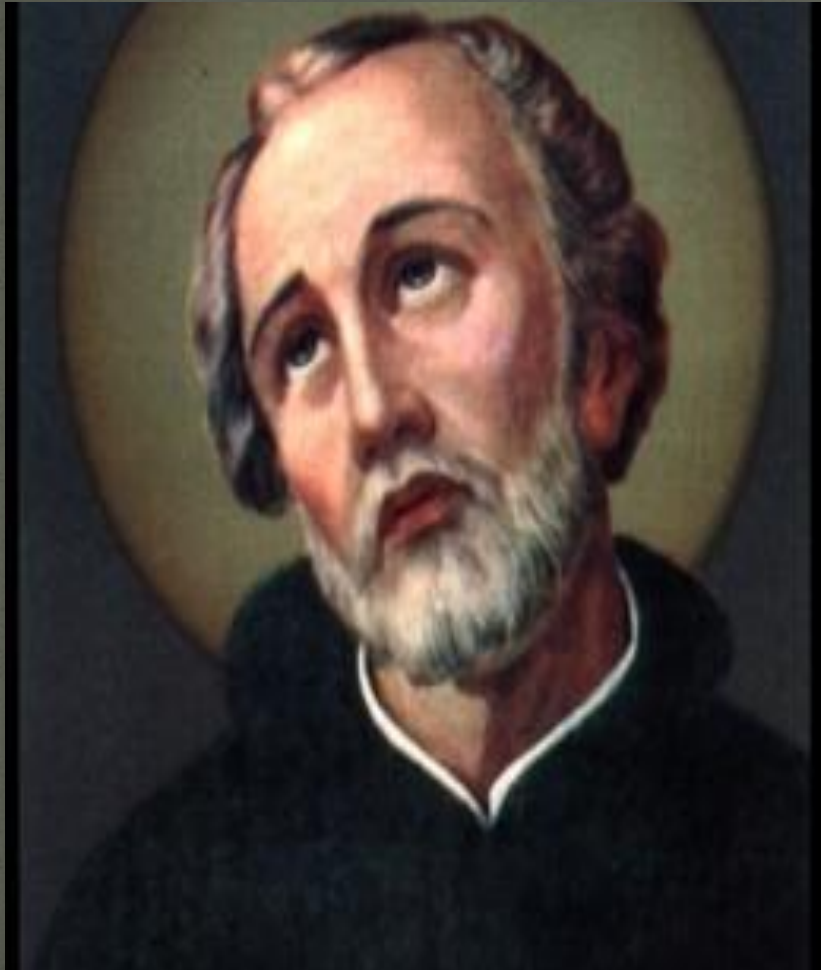
1498 The appearance of market-fairs



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 AlersanderSuvorov. Michal 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 fom 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





Strange coincidence



Photo by
Alexander Kuznetsov