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Yakym Senkivskyi

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Blessed Yakym Senkivskyi (Ukrainian: Яким Сеньківський; 2 May 1896 – 29 June 1941) was a Ukrainian Greek Catholic priest and martyr.

Life [edit]

Senkivskyi was born in the village of Hayi Velykyi in the Kingdom of Galicia and Lodomeria (present-day Ternopil Oblast, Ukraine). He studied theology in Lviv, and was ordained a priest on 4 December 1921. He received a doctorate in theology from Innsbruck. In 1923 he went to Krekhiv and became a novice in the Order of Saint Basil the Great. After he professed his first vows, he was transferred to the village of Krasnopushcha, and later to the village of Lavriv. From 1931 to 1938 he held different positions in the Monastery of Saint Onufrius in Lviv.

Death and Beatification [edit]

In 1939, he was appointed abbot of the monastery in Drohobych. On June 26, 1941, he was arrested by the Soviet NKVD, and on June 29, he was boiled in a cauldron in the Drohobych prison.

He was beatified by Pope John Paul II on June 27, 2001.

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- *Biographies of twenty five Greek-Catholic Servants of God* at the website of the Vatican
- *Beatification of the Servants of God on June 27, 2001* at the website of the Ukrainian Greek Catholic Church

Categories: 1896 births | 1941 deaths | People from Ternopil Raion | People from the Kingdom of Galicia and Lodomeria | Members of the Ukrainian Greek Catholic Church | Ukrainian beatified people | Catholic people executed by the Soviet Union | Christian abbots | Order of Saint Basil the Great | Ukrainian people executed by the Soviet Union | People executed by boiling | Victims of anti-Catholic violence | 20th-century Roman Catholic martyrs

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Yaropolk Izyaslavich

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This name uses Eastern Slavic naming customs; the patronymic is Izyaslavich.

Yaropolk Izyaslavich[2] (died 1087) was a *Knyaz* (prince) during the eleventh-century in the Kievan Rus' kingdom and was the King of Rus (1076–1078). The son of Grand Prince Izyaslav Yaroslavich by a Polish princess named Gertruda, he is visible in papal sources by the early 1070s but largely absent in contemporary Rus sources until his father's death in 1078. During his father's exile in the 1070s, Yaropolk can be found acting on his father's behalf in an attempt to gain the favor of the German emperors and the papal court of Pope Gregory VII. His father returned to Kiev in 1077 and Yaropolk followed.

After his father's death Yaropolk was appointed Prince of Volhynia and Prince of Turov in 1078 by the new Grand Prince, his uncle Vsevolod. By 1085 Yaropolk had fallen into a state of enmity with the Grand Prince, and by extension the Grand Prince's son Vladimir Monomakh, forcing him to flee to Poland, his mother's homeland. He returned in 1086 and made peace with Monomakh but was murdered the same year on a journey to Zvenyhorod.[3] He was remembered in Rus sources as extremely pious and generous to the church and is recognized as a saint in the Eastern Orthodox Church.

Yaropolk	
Prince of Turov and Volyn	
Reign	1078–1087
Predecessor	Iziaslav I
Successor	Sviatoslav II
Died	1087 Zvenyhorod, Halychyna
Burial	Dmytriv monastery, Kiev
Spouse	Kunigunde, daughter of Otto I, Margrave of Meissen
Issue	Anastasia a daughter[1] Yaroslav Viacheslav Vasilko
Full name	Yaropolk Izyaslavich (Peter)
House	Riurik Dynasty
Father	Iziaslav I of Kiev
Mother	Gertrude of Poland

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2 Political turmoil
3 Svyatoslav and exile to the west
4 Prince Yaropolk
5 Death and legacy
6 Ancestry
7 Family
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Family background [edit]

Yaropolk was the son of Izyaslav Yaroslavich (died 1078), over-king of the Rus', and Gertruda, daughter of the Polish Duke-King Mieszko II Lambert (died 1034).[4] Since the Kievan succession war of 1015–1019, the Polish ruler Boleslaw had taken an interest in Ruthenia (Kievan Rus), hoping to gain control of the land of Red Ruthenia (Czerwien Grody), seized by Vladimir the Great.[5]

Despite some initial success, the expedition of Boleslaw to Kiev in 1018 failed to establish Svyatopolk Vladimirovich (Boleslaw's son-in-law), Prince of Turov, on the Kievan throne.[5] The Polish ruler did at least gain the Red Ruthenia (Czerwien Grody) very briefly, though that was recovered for the Ruthenians by Grand Prince Yaroslav and Mstislav Vladimirovich, Prince of Chernigov, in 1031.[5]

In 1042 Grand Prince Yaroslav forced Duke Casimir of Poland to

[Holy Prince] Yaropolk Izyaslavich

Icon of Yaropolk

Prince of Volodymyr [in-Volhynia] and Turiv	
Died	November 22, 1087 c.Zvenyhorod
Venerated in	Eastern Orthodox Church
Feast	November 22

settle for a peaceful deal. Casimir recognised Ruthenian control of Red Ruthenia and returned 800 Ruthenian prisoners who had been in Polish custody since being captured two decades before by Boleslaw.[5] Peace was secured by two marriages. Casimir was married to Yaroslav's sister, while Casimir gave his own sister Gertruda to Yaroslav's son, Izyaslav.[5]

Illumination in the *Gertrude Psalter* depicting Yaropolk and his wife before the Apostle Peter, with Yaropolk's mother Gertruda at the Apostle's feet.[6]

Political turmoil [edit]

In 1054, Yaropolk became the son of the Grand Prince, as in that year Izyaslav ascended the throne of Kiev.[7] Izyaslav's rule and thus Yaropolk's security were however quickly challenged by Izyaslav's brother Svyatoslav and by his cousin Vseslav Briacheslavich. At this time among the Rurikids, there were two senior branches that could claim the Grand Princeship through descent from Vladimir the Great; namely, the descendants of Yaroslav Vladimirovich and the descendants of Izyaslav Vladimirovich.[7]

In 1067, Vseslav rebelled in an attempt to overthrow Izyaslav and become Grand Prince himself, claiming the right as a great-grandson of Vladimir the Great through Izyaslav Vladimirovich. Vseslav's attempt was unsuccessful, and ended in his imprisonment. Troubles for Izyaslav were to continue though. In 1068, Izyaslav's alleged negligence to the advances and incursions of the Cuman people (Polovtsy) after the defeat at the Battle of the Alta River led the citizens of Kiev to revolt; Vseslav was released, and took the Kievan throne while Izyaslav fled to Boleslaw in Poland.[8] With Polish assistance Izyaslav returned in May 1069, expelled Vseslav and retook the throne. This victory for Izyaslav secured the Kievan throne for the descendants of Yaroslav Vladimirovich, and thereafter the descendants of Izyaslav Vladimirovich confined themselves to Polotsk where they reigned with semi-independent status.[7]

Svyatoslav and exile to the west [edit]

Despite the successful exclusion of the Polotsk Rurikids, in 1073 Izyaslav was expelled from the Kievan throne by his brothers, Svyatoslav, Prince of Chernigov, and Vsevolod, Prince of Pereyaslavl.[5] King Boleslaw was not as willing or able to assist Izyaslav this time around, and probably for this reason Izyaslav traveled further West; at Mainz in early 1075, Izyaslav sought the aid of King Henry IV of Germany, but to no avail.[9]

Christ crowning Yaropolk and his mother Gertruda, eleventh-century miniature from the *Gertrude Psalter*.

Izyaslav sent Yaropolk to Rome to request aid from Pope Gregory VII.[9] It is likely that while there Yaropolk made complaints about Boleslaw and about the money the latter had formerly seized from Izyaslav, as the pope subsequently issued a request that Boleslaw return it.[9] Pope Gregory addressed a letter to Izyaslav, called "Demetrius", "King of the Russians", and to his "queen" Gertruda.[10] The letter noted that Yaropolk, called "Peter", had given his own as well as his father's fidelity to the pope, and that it had been requested that the "kingdom of the Ruthenians" be held of St Peter.[11] Two papal legates were sent to Izyaslav, and Izyaslav was urged to give them his full co-operation.[11]

It was only after Svyatoslav's death in late 1076 that Izyaslav was able to recover the status of Grand Prince. Vsevolod, who had previously fought against him, was appointed Prince of Chernigov and thus heir to the Kievan throne, explaining perhaps Vsevolod's lack of opposition.[7] The Poles were persuaded by the papacy to give Izyaslav assistance recovering his kingdom, and on July 15, 1077, Izyaslav re-entered Kiev.[11]

Prince Yaropolk [edit]

Yaropolk is found aiding his father and his uncle Vsevolod in 1078, when Oleg Svyatoslavich (and his brother Boris) attempted to gain the throne of Chernigov from Vsevolod. Oleg had been allied to the Polovtsy, and with their help defeated Vsevolod in battle. Grand Prince Izyaslav and Yaropolk, as well as Vsevolod's son Vladimir Monomakh, were able to reverse this result, and Oleg was forced to retreat to Tmutorokan. Grand Prince Izyaslav, Yaropolk's father, died as a result of the battle.[7]

The *Primary Chronicle* records that in 1078 before the death of Izyaslav, Yaropolk was "ruling in Vyshhorod", a

city north of Kiev, while his brother Svyatopolk ruled as Prince of Novgorod, and Vladimir Monomakh ruled as Prince of Smolensk.[12] After his uncle Vsevolod had become Grand Prince, Yaropolk was given Vladimir-in-Volhynia and Turov, while Monomakh received Chernigov.[13]

Little is known for the following eight years, but by 1085 Vsevolod and Yaropolk are reported to have become entrenched against each other. The laconic account of these developments in the *Primary Chronicle* makes the course of events far from transparent. Vasilko and Vladimir Rostislavich, two Galicia-based princes unhappy with territorial settlement under Vsevolod, were said to have attempted to expel Yaropolk in 1084, but Grand Prince Vsevolod's son Vladimir Monomakh drove these *Rostislavchi* away.[14]

Following this, a gift made by the Grand Prince to Davyd Igorevich, which included land in Volhynia and control of trade with the Byzantine Empire, is said to have made Yaropolk hostile to the Grand Prince. By 1085 Vsevolod and Yaropolk are reported to have become entrenched against each other, and Vsevolod ordered his son, Vladimir Monomakh to march against Yaropolk.[15] Lacking confidence in his own resources, Yaropolk fled Volhynia to Poland, leaving his followers (and mother) at Lutsk.[16] Vladimir captured Lutsk and Yaropolk's family, attendants and treasure, and assigned his whole principality to Davyd Igorevich.[17]

Death and legacy [edit]

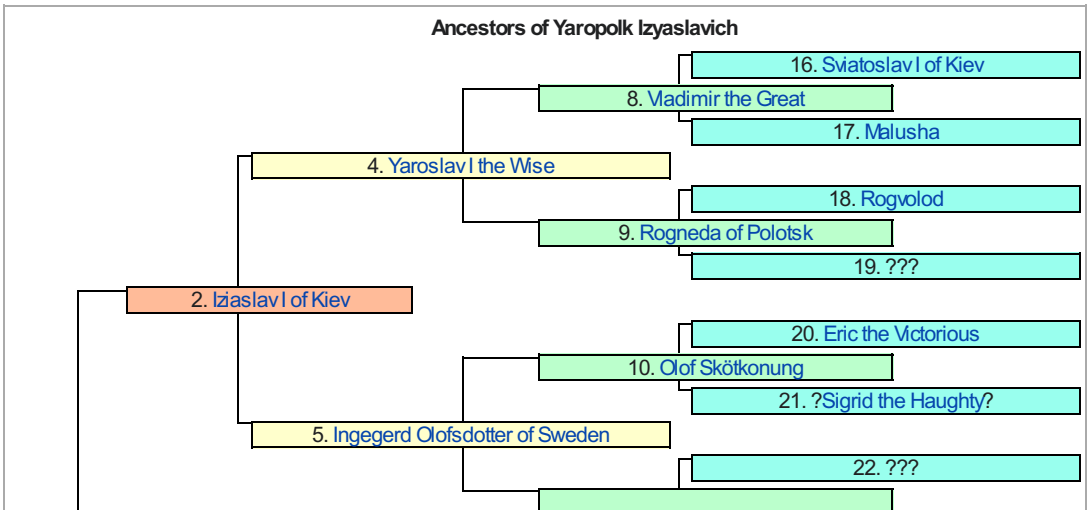
Miniature from the *Radzivil Chronicle* allegedly depicting the death of Yaropolk.[18]

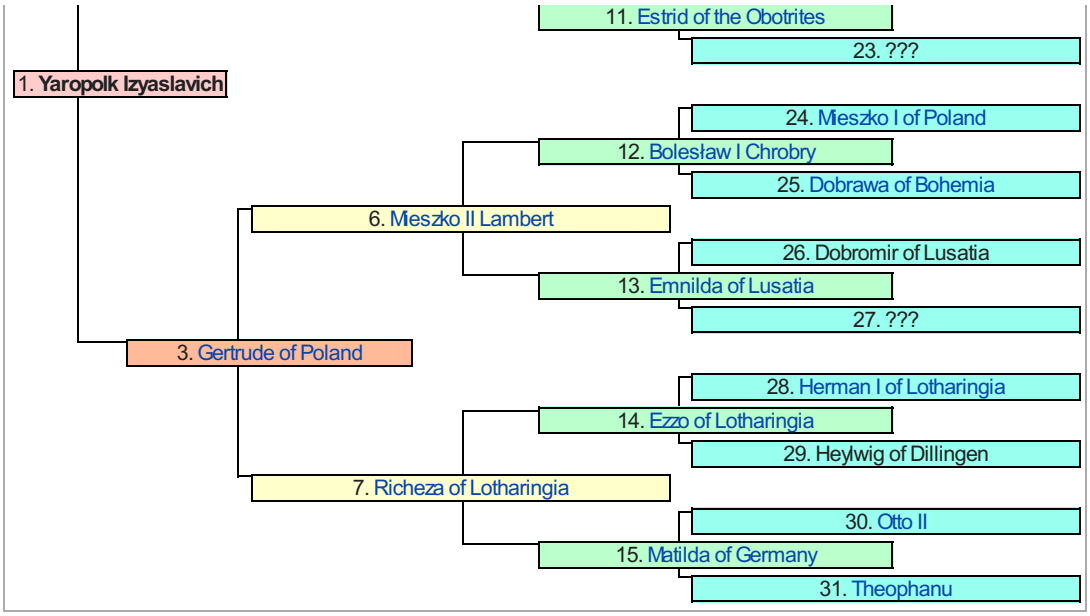
In the following year Yaropolk returned and reportedly came to an agreement with Vladimir Monomakh, but nothing specific is known of the terms other than Yaropolk being reinstated. In 1087, Yaropolk was murdered. The circumstances of his murder are not clear, but the *Primary Chronicle* suggested the complicity of Riurik Rostislavich, Prince of Peremyshl, and his brother Vasilko Rostislavich, Prince of Terebovl.[19] His murderer was a man called Neradets, who put a sword through Yaropolk before fleeing to hide with Riurik in Peremyshl; the date given is November 22, 1087.[20] His body was taken to Kiev and buried in the church of St Peter, the church which Yaropolk himself had endowed.[20]

Yaropolk is said to have married to the German noble-woman, Kunigunde, daughter of Otto, Margrave of Meissen.[21] Whether by Kunigunde or not, Yaropolk had several children whose names have come into the record. A daughter Anastasia married her far relative Gleb Vseslavich, Prince of Minsk who was a member of the Polotsk branch of the Riurik's family. The *Annalista Saxo* records another daughter, and that she married Günther, Count of Schwarzburg, though it does not mention her name.[4] Three sons are known, namely, Yaroslav (died 1102), Viacheslav (died 1104) and Vasilko.[4] The fate of his descendants is as mysterious as his and only has some scarce records left.

Embedded in the *Primary Chronicle* is a eulogy to Prince Yaropolk, and among the honors assigned to him, is that he was in the habit of assigning a "tenth part of his wealth to the Mother of God".[22] Probably due to his personal devotion to the papacy and to St Peter, Yaropolk established a new church of St Peter at the monastery of St Demetrios in the city of Kiev.[23] He was said to have left all his wealth to the Monastery of the Caves in Kiev.[24] The *Primary Chronicle's* eulogy is the first indication of saintly regard, and indeed today he is venerated as a saint in the Eastern Orthodox Church, with his feast day falling on the reported day of his death, November 22.[25]

Ancestry [edit]





Family [edit]

Wife – Kunigunde, daughter of Otto

1. Anastasia (daughter), married Gleb Vseslavich (Prince of Minsk)
    1. Volodar
    2. Rostislav
2. Mechtild (daughter), married Günther I (House of Schwarzburg)
    1. Sizzo III
3. Yaroslav (son) (?–1102)
4. Viacheslav (son) (?–1104)
5. Vasilko (son)

Notes [edit]

1. ^ according to Annalista Saxo
2. ^ LOC transliteration: **Iaropolk Iziaslavich**.
3. ^ Curtin 1908, p. 31.
4. ^ [a] [b] [c] Cawley 2010, Russia, Rurikid: Iaropolk Piotr Iziaslavich
5. ^ [a] [b] [c] [d] [e] [f] Martin 1995, p. 45.
6. ^ *Миниатюры "Кодекса Гертруды". Апостол Петр с припадающей семьей князя Ярополка*, retrieved February 26, 2008
7. ^ [a] [b] [c] [d] [e] Martin 1995, p. 29.
8. ^ Dmytryshyn, *Medieval Russia*, p. 54.
9. ^ [a] [b] [c] Cowdrey, *Pope Gregory VII*, p. 452.
10. ^ Cowdrey, *Pope Gregory VII*, p. 452; see also, Bartlett, *Making of Europe*, p. 248.
11. ^ [a] [b] [c] Cowdrey, *Pope Gregory VII*, p. 453.
12. ^ Dmytryshyn, *Medieval Russia*, pp. 56, 59; Laurentian Primary Chronicle, s.a. 6586 (1078).
13. ^ Laurentian Primary Chronicle, s.a. 6586 (1078).
14. ^ (Franklin & Shepard1996, p. 263); Laurentian Primary Chronicle, s.a. 6592–3 (1084–5).
15. ^ Franklin & Shepard 1996, p. 263; Laurentian Primary Chronicle, s.a. 6593 (1085).
16. ^ Franklin & Shepard 1996, p. 263.
17. ^ Curtin 1908, p. 31; Laurentian Primary Chronicle, s.a. 6593 (1085).
18. ^ *Владимир Мономах и его время*, retrieved February 26, 2008
19. ^ Franklin & Shepard 1996, p. 263, n. 52.
20. ^ [a] [b] Curtin 1908, p. 31; Franklin & Shepard 1996, p. 231 for reaffirmation of date 1087; Laurentian Primary Chronicle, s.a. 6593 (1085).
21. ^ Cawley 2010, Russia, Rurikid: Iaropolk Piotr Iziaslavich; Cawley 2010a, THURINGIA, NOBILITY: KUNIGUNDE (−8 Jun 1140)
22. ^ Franklin & Shepard 1996, p. 231 (includes quote).
23. ^ Franklin & Shepard 1996, pp. 279, 304; Cowdrey, *Pope Gregory VII*, p. 453.
24. ^ Franklin & Shepard 1996, p. 306.
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- Laurentian Primary Chronicle, 1074–92
- Vladimir the Great and his times
- Holy Nobleborn Prince Yaropolk Izyaslavich
- Entry in saint.ru
- (*English*) Yaropolk Izyaslavovych at Encyclopedia of Ukraine

Yaropolk Izyaslavich **Rurikovich** **Born:** ???? **Died:** 1087		
Regnal titles		
Preceded by **Iziaslav Yaroslavich**	**Prince of Turov** 1078–1087	Succeeded by **Svyatopolk Izyaslavovich**
Preceded by **Oleg Svyatoslavich**	**Prince of Volhynia** 1078–1087	Succeeded by **Davyd Igorevich**

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Yegor Chekryakovsky

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Father **Georgy Kossov** (Russian: Георгий Коссов) also known as **Yegor Chekryakovsky** (Егор Чекряковский, literally Yegor of Chekryak, Yegor being a simplified form of Georgy; 4 April 1855 – 19 April 1928) was a Russian Orthodox priest and a starets. On 9 October 2000 he was Glorified as a saint.

Father Georgy's biography was written in Sergei Nilus's book *Father Yegor Checkryakovsky*. He is often referred as the soul heir of St. Amvrosy of Optino.

Georgy Kossov was born to the family of a village priest in the village of Androsovo, Oryol Governorate, Russia. He graduated from Oryol seminary, taught in the village school of Oryol Governorate. In 1884 he became a priest of the village of Spas-Chekryak near the town Bolkhov of Oryol Governorate. He worked there until his death in 1928.

Father Georgy was famous for his prophecies including the prophecy of the October Revolution. He rebuilt the church of the Spas-Chekryak village, organized a boys' school and a girls' orphanage.

In 2000 he was formally glorified and his relics were transferred to the Cathedral of Bolkhov town.

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Ymar

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Ymar is also the name of one of the Cthulhu Mythos celestial bodies.

Ymar of Reculver (died c.830) was an Anglo-Saxon saint.

A Benedictine monk of Reculver, Ymar was killed by Danish warriors.[1] His name may be the source of the toponym Margate.[2] A legend states that he had a dying wish to be buried in St Johns Parish Church in Margate.[*citation needed*] Sometime before 1407 the body of St Ymar was brought from Reculver, where he had been a monk, and buried in St John's.[3] Tradition insists that an old stone coffin lid at that church is his.[4]

Saint Ymar of Reculver	
Martyr	
Born	unknown
Died	c. 830
Venerated in	Roman Catholic Church Eastern Orthodox Church Anglican Communion
Feast	12 November[1]

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1. ^ [a] [b] "St. Patrick Catholic Church: Saint of the Day, November 12". 1998. Retrieved 26 February 2012.
2. ^ The Mayor and Charter Trustees of Margate
3. ^ Here's History Kent
4. ^ Cotton, Charles (1929). *The Saxon Cathedral at Canterbury and The Saxon Saints Buried Therein*, Manchester University Press, p.74

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- Kent Archaeological Society, "The Church of St. John the Baptist, Margate", p.72, 1902

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Yostos El Antony

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(February 2018) (Learn how and when to remove this template message)

Saint **Yostos El Antony**, **Yustos El Anthony**, or **Abouna Yustos** or **The Silent Monk** Arabic: يسطس الانطونى (1910 - 1976) was a Christian monk from Egypt.

Saint Yustos El Antony

Born	1910 Zarabie El-Muharraq, Egypt
Died	1976 Monastery of St. Anthony Egypt
Venerated in	Coptic Orthodox Church Coptic Catholic Church
Major shrine	Monastery of St. Anthony
Feast	8 Kiahk

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Hagiography [edit]

St Yustos was born in Zarabie El-Muharraq. His father named him Nagyib. His father was a tailor, and this was the trade Naguib was trained in his early years.[1] He left his father, mother and brother around the age of 30 and went to the Monastery of Saint Paul the Anchorite. There, he lived and worked for about 2 years but was not permitted to become a monk. As he rang the bell for prayer one day, the rope broke and after this he was required to leave this monastery.

He walked to the nearby Monastery of Saint Anthony in November 1941 where the head of the monastery accepted him. After some[*quantify*] years Naguib received the veil of a monk. Subsequently, he became known for his saintly life, silence and asceticism. In particular, he was known for frequently asking, "What time is it?" to remind people to be careful about every deed as this life is short and we must give an account to God for it.

During his[*ambiguous*] life, Pope Shenouda III of Alexandria said of Saint Yustos that "he is the living example of the 4th century monks".

Veneration [edit]

The feast day of St Yustos is celebrated on 8 Kiahk according to the Coptic Calendar used by the Coptic Church. Throughout the 20th century, this will correspond to 4 December of the Julian Calendar and 17 December of the Gregorian Calendar or the day after on both if the previous year of the Coptic Calendar was a leap year.

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1. ^ "Father Yostos Of Saint Anthony", *Pi Monakhos*, St Shenouda Monastery. February 8, 2016

External links [edit]

- "Film The Silent Monk" (arabic sound + english subtitle)
- Story of Father Yostos in arabic

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Aredius

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia
(Redirected from Yrieix)

For the bishop of Gap, see Aredius of Gap.

Saint Aredius (c. 510–591), also known as **Yrieix**, was Abbot of Limoges and chancellor to Theudebert II, King of Austrasia in the 6th century. He founded the monastery of Attanum, and the various French communes called St. Yrieix are named after him.

Aredius

Saint Aredius

Abbot

Born	c. 510 Limoges, France
Died	591
Venerated in	Roman Catholic Church
Canonized	pre-congregation
Feast	25 August

Background [edit]

Aredius was from a prominent Gallo-Roman family of Limoges. He was the son of a noble landowner, Jucundus, and his wife, Pelagia of Limoges. As a young boy he received his education from the abbot Sebastian of the monastery at Vigeois. As a young man, he was sent to the court of the Frankish king Theodebert I of Austrasia (534-48) at Trier. By 540 was appointed chancellor.[1]

Nicetius bishop of Trier persuaded Aredius to leave the dissolute life at court. According to Gregory of Tours, one day, while the clerics sang psalms in the church, a dazzling white dove, after flying around Aredius, landed on his head, as if to show that he was already filled with the Holy Spirit. As he was a little shy, he waved it away, and it flittered a little before landing on its shoulder, and followed him all the way to the bishop's house.[2]

Upon the death of his father, Aredius returned to the Limousin to care for his mother. Entrusting to her the management of his estates, he lived for a time as a hermit in a cave. He used his inheritance to found in the 564/572 monastery of Atane (Attane) on land from his villa Attanum on the rivers Loue and Couchou in Limousin (Haute-Vienne). He became an abbot in the monastery, and the first monks were members of his own household. Gregory of Tours says that the house followed the rule of Cassian and later incorporated some aspects of the rule of St. Basil. Later, other monks joined them. This later became the site of the city of Saint Yrieix.[3]

Aredius divided his time between agricultural labor and study. He was known for his evangelical journeys throughout Gaul. He founded monasteries in Vigeois and Excideuil in Périgord and went on pilgrimages, always on foot. Every year he made a pilgrimage to Tours to celebrate the feast of St. Martin. He would also travel annually to the Holy Cross Abbey in Poitiers to visit Queen Radegund. He supported the cult of Saint Medard of Soissons and probably built the church in his honor at Excideuil. Aredius built several churches in honor of saints whose relics he had collected.[3]

Miracle stories began to be associated with him. People in the area believed him to have the gift of healing. Gregory says they crowded to Aredius "like bees to a hive".[4] On more than one occasion, he intervened with the Merovingian princes on behalf of the people regarding oppressive taxes.

He was a friend of Gregory of Tours, and bequeathed some of his wealth to the church at Tours.[5]

The town of Saint-Yrieix-La-Perche has requested that the Metropolitan Museum of art in New York return a reliquary of St. Aredius, which the town maintains was illegally purchased in 1906.[6]

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Categories: People from Limoges | 510 births | 591 deaths | 6th-century Frankish saints

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Yuri II of Vladimir

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

This name uses Eastern Slavic naming customs; the patronymic is Vsevolodovich.

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Yuri II (Russian: Ю́рий–II), also known as **George II of Vladimir** or **Georgy II Vsevolodovich** (1189 – 4 March 1238), was the fourth Grand Prince of Vladimir (1212–1216, 1218–1238) who presided over Vladimir-Suzdal at the time of the Mongol invasion of Rus'.

He was the third and best-loved son of Vsevolod III and Maria Shvarnovna.

He first distinguished himself in the battles against Ryazan in 1208. His father wanted Yuri to inherit Rostov and his elder brother Konstantin to succeed him in Vladimir. The latter, however, declared that he would rule both towns or nothing at all. Thereupon Vsevolod disinherited Konstantin and passed the throne to Yuri.

After Vsevolod's death, Konstantin allied himself with Mstislav the Bold and defeated Yuri and his other brothers on the Lipitsa River. Having gained Vladimir, Konstantin sent Yuri to rule Rostov and Yaroslavl. Two years later Konstantin died, and Yuri was allowed to return to Vladimir.

During his reign in Vladimir, Yuri waged several wars against Volga Bulgaria and founded the fortress of Nizhny Novgorod on the Volga River to secure the area from Bulgarian attacks. He installed his younger brother Yaroslav in Novgorod. When the Mongols first approached Russia in 1223, he sent a small unit against them, but it arrived too late to take part in the disastrous Battle of the Kalka River.

Yuri II of Vladimir

Grand Prince of Vladimir

Reign	1212–1216, 1218–1238
Predecessor	Vsevolod the Big Nest
Born	1189
Died	1238 March 4 Battle of the Sit River
Spouse	Agatha
Issue	Vsevolod Vladimir
House	Rurikids
Father	Vsevolod the Big Nest
Mother	Maria Shvarnovna

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When the Mongols returned in 1237, Yuri treated their envoys with disdain. Likewise, he did not help Ryazan when Batu Khan laid siege to that city. His own capital, however, was the next in line. Yuri's sons were soundly defeated near Kolomna, and Yuri himself could barely escape to Yaroslavl. His wife Agatha (Mikhail of Kiev's sister) and all his family died in Vladimir when a church where they had sought refuge from the fire collapsed.

Yuri himself was killed on 4 March 1238, in the Battle of the Sit River, whereby vast Mongol hordes defeated the army of Vladimir-Suzdal. The relics of the prince are in Dormition Cathedral, Vladimir.

Mongols under the walls of Vladimir.

See also [edit]

- Mongol invasion of Russia
- Kitezh

Further reading [edit]

- (in Russian) Memorsky Alexander. (1889) The founder of Nizhny Novgorod, Grand Duke Georgy (Yury) II Vsevolodovich (Основатель Нижнего Новгорода Великий князь Георгий (Юрий) II Всеволодович) at Runivers.ru in DjVu and PDF formats

Yuri II of Vladimir **Rurik Dynasty** **Born:** 1189 **Died:** 4 March 1238		
Regnal titles		
Preceded by **Vsevolod the Big Nest**	**Grand Prince of Vladimir-Suzdal** 1212–1216	Succeeded by **Konstantin of Rostov**
Preceded by **Konstantin of Rostov**	**Grand Prince of Vladimir-Suzdal** 1218–1238	Succeeded by **Yaroslav II**

v · t · e	**Sovereigns of the Vladimir-Suzdal Principality, Grand Principality of Moscow, Tsardom of Russia and the Russian Empire**
Grand Princes	Yuri Dolgorukiy · Andrei I Bogolyubsky · Mikhail of Vladimir · Vsevolod the Big Nest · **Yuri II of Vladimir** · Konstantin of Rostov · **Yuri II of Vladimir** · Yaroslav II of Vladimir · Sviatoslav III of Vladimir · Andrey II of Vladimir · Alexander Nevsky · Yaroslav of Tver · Vasily of Kostroma · Dmitry of Pereslavl · Andrey of Gorodets · Mikhail of Tver · Yuri of Moscow · Dmitry the Terrible Eyes · Alexander of Tver · Ivan I · Simeon the Proud · Ivan II · Dmitry of Suzdal · Dmitry Donskoy · Vasily I · Vasily II · Ivan III the Great · Vasily III · Ivan IV
Tsars	Ivan IV the Terrible · Simeon Bekbulatovich · Ivan IV the Terrible · Feodor I · Boris · Feodor II · *Dmitry I* (*also as* **Emperor**) · Vasili IV · *Vladislav I* · Michael I · Alexis · Feodor III · Peter I *and* Ivan V (co-rulers)
Emperors and Empresses	Peter I the Great · Catherine I · Peter II · Anna · Ivan VI · Elizabeth · Peter III · Catherine II the Great · Paul · Alexander I · Nicholas I · Alexander II · Alexander III · Nicholas II
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Categories: 1189 births | 1238 deaths | People from Suzdal | Grand Princes of Vladimir | Rurik dynasty | Rurikids | History of Nizhny Novgorod | Russian military personnel killed in action | Russian folklore | 13th-century princes in Kievan Rus' | Eastern Orthodox monarchs | Russian saints

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Yvette of Huy

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Yvette of Huy (1158 – 13 January 1228) was a venerated Christian prophet and anchoress. Born in Huy, Belgium, she was also known as *Ivette*, *Ivetta,* Jufta *or* Jutta.[1][2]

Saint Yvette of Huy

Yvette of Huy by Thomas de Leu

Born	1158 Huy, Belgium
Died	13 January 1228 Huy, Belgium
Venerated in	Roman Catholic Church
Feast	13 January
Patronage	brides, large families, and widows

Life [edit]

She was born into a wealthy but not particularly religious family, close to the bishop of Liège, and from an early age tried to live a religious life from her home.[1] Her father was a tax collector.[3] Yvette was forced into an arranged marriage aged thirteen and had three children (one died while still an infant) before she was widowed at eighteen. She used the opportunity to retire to a leper derelict hospital in Statte, close to Huy, on the heights of the river Meuse to tend to the inmates, and more fully follow her religious calling.[1]

She left her two sons in the care of their grandfather. Ten years later, she became an anchoress and was enclosed in a chapel cell near the colony in a ceremony conducted by the abbot of Abbaye Notre-Dame d'Orval. From there she offered guidance to pilgrims who considered her a prophetess in the apostolic sense of having insight into the divine. She summoned priests and even the dean of the local church to her presence and confronted them about their behaviour. She was responsible for the conversion of her father and one of her two surviving sons. After a time, her power threatened the male clergy and canons. She was denounced.[3] Yvette died on 13 January 1228 in Huy, Belgium.

Her life was recorded by the Premonstratensian Hugh of Floreffe.[2]

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Iwig

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Iwig (alternatively, **Iwi**, **Iwigius**, or **Ywi of Lindisfarne**) was a saint venerated in Wiltshire in the Middle Ages. He was reputedly a Northumbrian monk, said to have died and to have been buried in Brittany.[1] Historian David Dumville called him "the other principal saint of Wilton", in reference to Saint Eadgyth.[2] He was supposedly a follower (*alumnus*) of Saint Cuthbert.[3]

Saint Iwig of Lindisfarne	
Saint	
Born	7th-century
Died	Brittany
Major shrine	Wilton Abbey
Feast	8 October

He is listed in two 11th-century litanies.[1] A narrative of this century claimed that his relics had been brought to Wilton Abbey by Breton monks in the 10th-century, and left for safe-keeping at the altar of Saint Eadgyth.[1] The narrative claims that the relics subsequently became immovable [through the wish of the saint to reside there], though historian John Blair suspected that this story may have been invented to justify Wilton's theft of the relics.[1]

His feast day was celebrated on 8 October.[4] The Priory of Ivychurch in Wiltshire is thought to have been named after him.[3]

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British / Welsh	Aldatus of Oxford · Arilda of Oldbury · Barloc of Norbury · Brannoc of Braunton · Branwalator of Milton · Credan of Bodmin · Congar of Congresbury · Dachuna of Bodmin · Decuman of Watchet · Elfin of Warrington · Ivo of Ramsey · Judoc of Winchester · Juthwara of Sherbourne · Melorius of Amesbury · Nectan of Hartland · Neot of St Neots · Patrick of Glastonbury · Rumon of Tavistock · Samson of Dol · Sativola of Exeter · Urith of Chittlehampton
East Anglian	Æthelberht of East Anglia · Æthelburh of Faremoutiers · Æthelflæd of Ramsey · Æthelthryth of Ely · Æthelwine of Lindsey · Athwulf of Thorney · Blitha of Martham · Botwulf of Thorney · Cissa of Crowland · Cuthbald of Peterborough · Eadmund of East Anglia · Eadnoth of Ramsey · Guthlac of Crowland · Herefrith of Thorney · Hiurmine of Blythburgh · Huna of Thorney · Pega of Peakirk · Regenhere of Northampton · Seaxburh of Ely · Tancred of Thorney · Torthred of Thorney · Tova of Thorney · Walstan of Bawburgh · Wendreda · Wihtburh of Ely · Wulfric of Holme
East Saxon	Æthelburh of Barking · Hildelith of Barking · Osgyth · Sæbbi of London
Frisian, Frankish and Old Saxon	Balthild of Romsey · Bertha of Kent · Felix of Dommoc · Grimbald of St Bertin · Monegunda of Watton · Odwulf of Evesham · Wulfram of Grantham
Irish and Scottish	Aidan of Lindisfarne · Boisil of Melrose · Echa of Crayke · Ultan the Scribe · Indract of Glastonbury · Maildub of Malmesbury
Kentish	Æbbe of Thanet (Domne Eafe) · Æthelberht of Kent · Æthelburh of Kent · Æthelred of Kent · Albinus of Canterbury · Berhtwald of Canterbury · Deusdedit of Canterbury · Edburga of Minster-in-Thanet · Eanswith of Folkestone · Eormengyth of Thanet · Mildrith of Thanet · Nothhelm of Canterbury · Sigeburh of Thanet
	Ælfnoth of Stowe · Ælfthryth of Crowland · Æthelberht of Bedford · Æthelmod of Leominster · Æthelred of Mercia · Æthelwynn of Sodbury · Aldwyn of Coln · Beonna of Breedon · Beorhthelm of Stafford · Coenwulf of Mercia · Cotta of Breedon · Credan of Evesham · Cyneburh of Castor · Cyneburh of Gloucester · Cynehelm of Winchcombe · Cyneswith of Peterborough · Eadburh of Bicester · Eadburh of Pershore · Eadburh of Southwell · Eadgyth of Aylesbury ·

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West Saxon	Æbbe of Abingdon · Ælfgar of Selwood · Ælfgifu of Exeter · Ælfgifu of Shaftesbury · Ælfheah of Canterbury · Ælfheah of Winchester · Æthelflæd of Romsey · Æthelgar of Canterbury · Æthelnoth of Canterbury · Æthelwine of Athelney · Æthelwold of Winchester · Aldhelm of Sherborne · Benignus of Glastonbury · Beocca of Chertsey · Beorhthelm of Shaftesbury · Beornstan of Winchester · Beornwald of Bampton · Centwine of Wessex · Cuthburh of Wimborn · Cwenburh of Wimborne · Dunstan of Canterbury · Eadburh of Winchester · Eadgar of England · Eadgyth of Polesworth · Eadgyth of Wilton · Eadweard the Confessor · Eadweard the Martyr · Eadwold of Cerne · Earmund of Stoke Fleming · Edor of Chertsey · Evorhilda · Frithestan of Winchester · Hædde of Winchester · Humbert of Stokenham · Hwita of Whitchurch Canonicorum · Mærwynn of Romsey · Margaret of Dunfermline · Swithhun of Winchester · Wulfsige of Sherborne · Wulfthryth of Wilton
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