

STROGANOV MINYEIAS

JUNE

Side A



Row 1

June 1: Saint Justin the Philosopher was born around 114 and was raised studying in various Greek schools. At the age of thirteen, he was baptized and began to search for Christian philosophy. In the year 155, when Emperor Antoninus Pius started to persecute Christians, Saint Justin personally gave him an apology in defense of two Christians who were innocently condemned to execution. When he arrived in Rome to debate with Crescentius, who he had always beaten, he found that there were many false accusations against him brought to the court and Saint Justin was imprisoned on false charges. He was killed in the year 165.

June 1: Saint Dionysius of Glushitsa was one of the greatest ascetics of St. Petersburg, Russia. After being tonsured, he spent nine years in a monastery until he went to a remote area named Saint Luke. There he established a monastery dedicated to Saint Nicholas. Monks began to gather at the site and soon he needed to build another monastery. The saint fell ill on May 29, 1437, and died three days later on June 1 at the age of 74.

June 2: Saint Nicephorus, Patriarch of Constantinople, was born in 758 and was raised reading the Holy Scriptures. He was pressured by the emperor Nicephorus to lead the imperial city's main poorhouse. After four years, Saint Nicephorus was tonsured and became the Patriarch of Constantinople on April 12, 806. After Leo the Armenian took the throne, Saint Nicephorus was exiled and tortured for his beliefs. He was then sent into exile for thirteen years. He died on June 2, 828, and his relics were brought back from exile nineteen years later.

June 2: Saint John the New lived during the 14th century. Firm in his Orthodoxy, he was told by God not to fear confessing his faith to the rulers. He did so, and as a result was beaten, tortured, and ultimately beheaded.

June 3: Saint Lucian was a pagan priest but converted to Christianity and was baptized. He then converted many pagans to Christ, and was tortured for failing to renounce his newly found faith. He was thrown into a furnace without any harm, and was then crucified.

June 3: Unknown Saint – This figure is labeled as Saint Photius, Metropolitan, which likely refers to Saint Photius Metropolitan of Kiev and All Russia. However, Saint Photius is celebrated on July 2 and May 27.

June 3: Translation of the Relics of Saint Dmitriy of Uglich – Prince Dmitriy Ivanovich was the youngest son of Ivan the Terrible. He and his family were exiled to Uglich where the 8 year old boy died under mysterious circumstances and is believed by some to have been assassinated. When the prince was glorified in 1606, his relics were moved to the Arkhangelsk Cathedral in Moscow where numerous miracles were attributed to them. Three feastdays were established during the same year: his birthday, (October 19), the anniversary of his death (May 15), and the anniversary of the transfer of his relics to Moscow (June 3).

June 3: Unknown Scene. This scene is labeled as the meeting (or discovery) of the miraculous image of Dmitry the Abbot. While the majority of miracle working icons are those of the Mother of God there is a history of icons of Christ and of various Saints that are believed to have worked miracles. It is possible that the celebration of this Icon of Dmitry the Abbot is only celebrated locally.



Row 2

June 4: Saint Metrophanes, Patriarch of Constantinople, was elevated to the bishop's throne in 316 after his father and brother had inherited it. The First Ecumenical Council met in 325 to resolve the Arian heresy and Saint Constantine asked the Fathers to bestow upon Saint Metrophanes the title of Patriarch. Thus, the saint became the first patriarch of Constantinople.

June 5: Saint Dorotheus was the Bishop of Tyre during the persecution against Christians under Emperor Diocletian. He fled the country and returned during the reign of Saint Constantine the Great. He was arrested, tortured, and executed during the Reign of the Emperor Julian the Apostate who was working to restore Hellenic polytheism as the state religion.

June 6: Saint Hilarion the New of the Dalmatian Monastery was just twelve when he was tonsured a monk and became a disciple of Saint Gregory. When Leo the Armenian took the throne and began his Iconoclasm, the saint accused the emperor of heresy and was arrested. He was imprisoned for a time and then exiled to the island of Aphousia, where he died in 845.

June 6: Saint Marcian was a native of Egypt and suffered under the reign of Maximian. He refused to offer sacrifice to idols and was fiercely beaten. He was then healed by an angel of his wounds but later died from hunger and thirst.

June 6: Saint Visarion the Wonderworker was baptized at a young age. He led a strict monastic life and journeyed to the Jordanian wilderness. He received monastic tonsure, took a vow of silence, only ate one day a week, and would sometimes remain without food or drink for forty days. He spent most of his life under the open sky in prayer, and died peacefully at an old age.

June 7: Saint Theodotos lived during the 3rd century and was distinguished by his kindness and concern. He often visited Christian captives in prison, paid their bail, and buried bodies of martyrs who had been thrown to wild beasts. He was caught and taken before the emperor Diocletian. He refused to offer sacrifice to idols and was beheaded. The saint is also commemorated on May 18.

June 8: The life of Saint Theodore the Stratelates is celebrated on February 8; June 8 celebrates the day that his relics were transferred to his parents' estate in Euchaita. This day also celebrates a miracle which took place at a church dedicated to Saint Theodore. It is said that this church had become a residence for non-Christian soldiers and that one night they shot an arrow through a fresco of the saint. Blood flowed freely from the wall where the arrow struck it and the soldiers were driven to madness.

June 8: Unknown Saint – This monk is labeled as Saint Theodore Sorsemsky who is not listed in Museum sources. There are three Saints by the name of Theodore celebrated on June 8: Theodore Stratelates, Theodor of Suzdal, and Theodore of Kvelta.

June 8: Discovery of the Relics of Saints Basil and Constantine, Princes of Yaroslavl – These two 13th century princes were still young when their father Vsevolod fell in battle against the Tatars. Basil took the throne and ruled in peace, though his life was fraught with difficulties, until his death in 1249. His brother, who succeeded him, died in 1257 defending Yaroslavl from attacking Tatars. The relics of both princes were discovered in 1501 and were said to be incorrupt.



Row 3

June 9: Saint Cyril, Archbishop of Alexandria, was unanimously chosen to the patriarchal throne of the in 412. Cyril worked against the Novatian heresy which claimed that those who left the faith during times of persecution could not be forgiven and received back. He also fought against the Nestorian heresy in which the mother of God was to be referred to as the Christotokos (birth giver of the Christ) rather than Theotokos (birth giver of God).

June 9: Unknown Saint – This figure, either a priest or bishop, is labeled as Saint Alexander. There is a Saint Alexander celebrated on June 9, but he was a monk and would not be pictured as the figure is here.

June 9: Unknown Saint – This martyr is labeled as Saint Alexander. There is a Saint Alexander celebrated on June 9 but he was a monk and would not be pictured as the figure is here.

June 9: Saint Cyril, Abbot and Wonderworker of the Belozersky Monastery is depicted here as he was at his wake. He died on June 9, 1427, at the age of 90. He had been the abbot of the Belozersky Monastery for decades, during which time he was said to have worked many miracles and to have instilled a love of spiritual enlightenment in his followers.

June 10: Saint Timothy, Bishop of Prussia, was arrested and beheaded under the orders of Emperor Julian the Apostate (361-363) for continuing to preach Christianity. He is remembered as a Wonderworker and his relics were brought to Constantinople.

June 10: Unknown Saint – This monk is listed as Saint Alexander and is pictured on the day of his wake. It is unclear who this saint is; there is an Alexander celebrated on this day but he was a martyr.

June 11: Saint Bartholomew was one of the Twelve Apostles and spent his life preaching the Gospel in Syria, Asia Minor, and India. In the city of Alban, India, he was crucified upside down, but continued preaching and so was beheaded.

June 11: The life of Saint Ephraim of Novy Torg is celebrated on January 28. He was the founder of the Monastery of Saints Boris and Gleb in Novy Torg in the 11th century. His relics were uncovered in 1572 and a new feast day was established to commemorate that event.

June 11: Saint Barnabas was one of the 70 apostles chosen by Christ to spread his Word to those cities that He would be visiting. After the Ascension, Barnabas sold his property and gave all he had to the 12 apostles for their ministry. He also spoke for Saint Paul after he converted when most early Christians still feared him.



Row 4

June 12: Saint Onuphrius the Great, who lived in the 4th century, was a desert-dweller who had lived in complete isolation for sixty years. He had a tree of fruit which blossomed a new branch each month of the year, a natural spring, and shade from the hot sun at midday.

June 12: Saint Peter of Athos was a soldier in the imperial army during the 7th century. In the year 681, the Most Holy Theotokos guided him to a desolate place on Mount Athos, and he lived there for fifty-three years without seeing another person.

June 13: Saint Aquilina was just 12 when she was arrested for preaching Christianity in the 3rd century. The Governor Volusian had her tortured and killed but she is said to have risen from death briefly and denounced Volusian before the court. The Governor then ordered that she be beheaded.

June 13: Saint Trephilius, Bishop of Leukosia, was summoned with his teacher Saint Spyridon by Emperor Constantine II who was grievously ill and received a vision that they could heal him. Stories of Saint Trephilius and Saint Spyridon teach that beauty and material abundance were not equal to spiritual wealth.

June 13: Saint Andronicus of Moscow is depicted here as he was at his wake. He was a disciple of Saint Sergius of Radonezh and established a cenobitic monastery dedicated to the Image Not Made By Hands in 1361. Many notable figures were monks at this monastery, including Saint Andre Rublev.

June 14: The Prophet Elisha was a disciple of the Prophet Elijah and followed him until the day Elijah was taken to heaven. Elisha requested that Elijah give him a “double portion of his spirit” and received his cloak and prophetic gifts.

June 14: Saint Methodius was Patriarch of Constantinople during the 9th century. He was locked up under the reign of Emperor Michael the Stammerer and then tortured under the reign of Theophilus. He was then sent into exile deep inside a cave for seven years.

June 15: The Holy Prophet Amos, third of the Twelve Minor Prophets, lived during the 8th century BCE. He was a Judean and was sent to the kingdom of Israel to denounce King Jeroboam and the Israelites. As a result, a pagan priest struck Amos on the head with a club and seriously injured him. He made it back to his hometown before dying in 787 BCE.

June 15: Saint Jonah the Metropolitan of Moscow received monastic tonsure at the age of twelve and spent his time in monasteries and in prayer. On December 15, 1448, Saint Jonah was chosen Metropolitan of All Russia, and traveled to Constantinople in order to be confirmed as Metropolitan by Patriarch Joseph II. The saint died in the year 1461.

June 15: Saint Lazarus, Prince of Serbia, lived during the 14th century when the Turks were preparing to invade Serbia. In 1371, Lazarus was chosen King of all Serbia, and he built churches, supported monasteries and charitable establishments, and pacified neighboring princes. In the first ten years of his ruling, Serbia was at peace, until war began and he was captured and imprisoned. He was beheaded on June 15, 1389.

June 15: Saint Cassian of Avnezh lived in asceticism at the River Sukhona in Vologda. On June 15, 1392, during an incursion by Tartars, the saint died as a martyr at the Avnezh monastery.

June 15: Saint Gregory of Avnezh lived in asceticism at the River Sukhona in Vologda. On June 15, 1392, during an incursion with the Tartars, the saint died as a martyr at the Avnezh monastery.

Side B



Row 1

June 16: Saint Tikhon the Wonderworker, Bishop of Amathus, received the gift of wonderworking at a young age and later was ordained a deacon of a church. He labored zealously to eradicate the remnants of paganism on Cyprus and spread Christianity.

June 17: Saints Manuel, Sabel, and Ismael were brothers and emissaries of Emperor Alamundar (of Persia) and were sent to conclude a treaty with Emperor Julian the Apostate. The three secretly practiced Christianity, having been baptized by their mother as children, but were discovered. They were tortured and eventually beheaded.

June 18: Saint Leontius was a well-respected military chief in the imperial army of the Phoenician city of Tripoli in the 1st century. He was also a Christian and so orders were given to arrest him. The first two soldiers to come upon him were converted to Christianity. The three were later arrested and martyred.

June 19: Saint Jude the Apostle was one of the Twelve Apostles of Christ. He did not believe in God until he became convinced that Christ was the awaited Messiah. Saint Jude spent the remainder of his life fervently spreading the Christian faith throughout the lands. He died as a martyr around the year 80 near Mount Ararat in Armenia, where he was crucified and pierced by arrows.

June 19: Saint Barlaam of Shenkursk was a 15th century Monk who converted pagans along the Pinega River. Little else is available on this saint in Museum sources.

June 20: Saint Methodius, Bishop of Patara, was distinguished for his genuine monastic humility. He instructed his followers and firmly defended the purity of the Orthodox faith against heresies, especially the widespread heresy of the Origenists. He was arrested and sentenced to death in the year 312.

June 21: Saint Julian was arrested under the reign of Diocletian in the third century. The holy confessor would not deny Christ under any circumstances. He was taken through cities where he was interrogated and tortured for an entire year before being thrown in prison. He was later thrown into the sea but his body washed up on shore and was buried by Christians.

June 22: Saint Eusebius, Bishop of Samosata, was repeatedly deprived of his office and banished for his firm faith in Orthodoxy. During the reign of Julian the Apostate, the martyr hid himself but continued to spread the faith. He was then exiled to Thrace where he was killed by a follower of the Arian heresy in the year 380.



Row 2

June 23: Saint Aristocles of Salamina initially fled to a cave during the reign of Maximian but later felt compelled to travel to Salamina confess his faith before the governor. He was arrested, tortured, and beheaded.

June 23: Saint Agrippina of Rome was taken before the court during the ruling of Emperor Valerian in the third century where she confessed her faith. She died as a result of the punishments she endured and Christians secretly interred her relics to Sicily. Many miracles were said to have taken place at her grave.

June 23: The Icon of the Mother of God Vladimirskaya is believed to have worked many miracles and is also celebrated on May 21 and August 26. June 23 commemorates the day Moscow was saved from the invasion of Khan Achmed in 1480.

June 24: The Nativity of Saint John the Baptist. Saints Elizabeth and Zachariah were childless and elderly when Zachariah was told by the Archangel Gabriel that they would have a son who would announce the coming of the Messiah. Zachariah doubted the message and was made speechless until the day the child was born when he confirmed, in writing, that the boy was to be named John.



Row 3

June 25: Saint Febronia of Nisibis was a 3rd century nun living in Sivapolis (Assyria). She was arrested and beheaded during the Diocletian persecution.

June 25: Saint Peter, Prince of Murom, took the throne in 1203 but fell gravely ill soon after. He was healed by a young commoner named Febronia. The two fell in love and married against the wishes of the Boyars. The two were exiled until the people of Murom, fearing the wrath of God, begged for their return. They died on the same day and hour on June 25, 1228.

June 26: Saint David of Thessalonika pursued asceticism at the monastery of the holy Martyrs Theodore and Mercurius. Inspired by the example of the holy stylites, he lived in an almond tree, enduring heat and cold, and keeping a strict fast. He remained there for three years until an angel told him to come down.

June 26: The Appearance of the Icon of the Mother of God Tikhvinskaya. According to tradition, the Tikhvinskaya icon was painted by Saint Luke the Evangelist and was moved to Constantinople in the 5th century. In the 14th century there were many reported sightings of this icon throughout Russia and a church was built at the site of its final appearance in Tikhvin. The icon hung in the wooden church until the 16th century when a stone church was constructed by Prince Basil Ivanovich. Many miracles have been attributed to this icon over the centuries.

June 27: Sampson the Hospitable was a wealthy Roman with an education in medicine. He later settled in Constantinople where he took in homeless wanderers, the sick and poor, and treated them without asking for payment. He was called to heal Emperor Justinian and in return, asked for a house to be built for the sick and the poor. He died in the 6th century and is remembered as a Wonderworker.

June 27: Unknown Saint – This saint, who is dressed as a prince, is labeled as Holy Prince Nicholas Kocha. According to Museum sources, no such saint exists. There is a Saint Serapion of Kozhe who is celebrated on June 27. He was brought as a Tatar captive in 1551 and was called Murza (Tatar Prince) Turtas Gravirovich. He was soon baptized with the name Sergius and later founded a monastery dedicated to Saint Nicholas along the Kozhe Lake.



Row 4

June 28: The lives of Saints Cyrus and John the Unmercenaries are celebrated on January 28. June 28 celebrates the day their relics were moved to a new church dedicated to them and located in a city called Manuphin. The two were 3rd century Christians known for their ability to heal people through prayer and medical knowledge. They were eventually arrested and martyred during the reign of Diocletian.

June 29: Saint Peter the Apostle, the foremost in the ranks of the Apostles and the brother of Saint Andrew, was a fisherman on the Sea of Galilee. After the descent of the Holy Spirit, Saint Peter addressed the crowd and performed many miracles in Christ's name. He was imprisoned on multiple occasions and was put to death in Rome under the ruling of Emperor Nero.

June 29: Saint Paul the Apostle was originally named Saul, and had persecuted early Christians. He was present at the stoning of Saint Stephen but converted when Christ appeared to him. He preached the Gospel throughout the land, wrote fourteen Epistles, and was called the Apostle to the Gentiles. He was martyred in Rome in the year 68.

June 29: Saint Peter, Prince of Rostov, is celebrated on June 30. It is unclear why he is pictured on the 29th on this icon. He was the nephew of Bergai Khan of the Golden Horde and was converted to Christianity by Saint Cyril, Bishop of Rostov. He founded a monastery near Lake Nera and dedicated it to the Apostles Peter and Paul.

June 30: The Synaxis of the Holy Apostles appears to be an ancient Feast. The Church honors each of the Twelve Apostles on separate dates during the year and has established a special feasts for the Apostles Peter and Paul. Emperor Constantine the Great built a church in Constantinople in honor of the Twelve Apostles. Pictured here are Peter, Mother of God, Christ, John the Forerunner, Paul, Mark, John, Matthew, Luke, Simon, Bartholomew, James, Andrew, Philip, and Thomas.