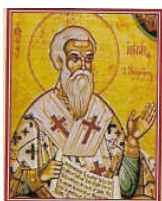


# January 29

† *Translation of the Relics of Hieromartyr Ignatius, the God-bearer*



At first the relics of St. Ignatius were in Antioch (either in the year 107 or 108). After the capture of Antioch by the Persians, they were transferred to Rome (either in the year 540 or 637) and now are found in the Church of St. Clement. (See December 20).

*Kontakion, tone 4*

**Today you rose from the East,  
Enlightening all creation with your teachings,  
And adorned with martyrdom,  
God-bearing and divine Ignatius.**

**Epistle:** Heb. 4:14-16; 5:1-6; sel. 311. **Gospel:** Mk. 9:33-43; sel. 41.

*Ven. Lawrence, Hermit of the Caves, Bishop of Turov*

He practiced asceticism as a hermit near the Monastery of the Caves, and then in the Monastery of the Caves itself. For his holy way of life the Lord granted him the grace of healing. From the Monastery of the Caves he was elevated to the See of Turov and was the successor of St. Cyril of Turov about the year 1182. His incorrupt relics repose in far caves of Ven. Theodosius.

*Martyrs Roman, James, Philotheus, Hyperechius, Abibus, Julian and Paregorius*

They suffered in the persecution of Diocletian in 297 in Samosata on the Euphrates River in Syria. Fearlessly accusing the madness of idolatrous services, they were arrested and subjected to various severe torments: they hung heavy stones on their necks, planed their bodies with iron, imprisoned them and while suspended on trees they drove nails into their heads.

*Martyrs Bishop Silvanus, Deacon Luke and Reader Mocius*

The Holy Martyrs Silvanus, Luke and Mocius suffered in Emesa [Homs], Phoenicia in 312. After torture, imprisonment and exhaustion from hunger, they were fed to wild beasts. After their prayers they peacefully died among the wild animals that didn't touch them after their death. At night Christians buried the bodies of the holy martyrs with honor.

### *Ven. Aphraates*

Born a Persian and disavowing his eminent lineage, he left his impious countrymen first to Edessa [Urfa] and then to Antioch where he attracted many to his lofty way of life in hearing Divine sermons. He died peacefully in 370.

*Barsimaeus, Bishop of Edessa* died peacefully at the beginning of the Second Century.

*New Martyr Demetrius of Chios* suffered for faith in Christ in Constantinople in 1802.

### *Holy Bishops of Perm: Gerasimus, Pitirim and Jonah*

St. Gerasimus was elevated to the Perm See when only a small part of the Perm country was converted to Christianity. He proved to be a zealous shepherd to the flock of Christ entrusted to him and the sincere friend of mankind. He went through his diocese settlement by settlement, suffering a lot from the then uncivilized Vogulians, comforted those ruined and patiently convinced them to transfer punishment to God and penetrated very thick forests. If he heard that there was non-lenten poverty there, he entered into all the needs of the inhabitants and helped them as much as he could. By these ascetic deeds he earned the name of benefactor. According to tradition St. Gerasimus died a martyr's death on the Ust-Vym meadow near Gorodka: He was strangled with his Omophorion by his Vogulian catechumen. The year of his death is unknown.

Gerasimus's successor was the learned and pious Archimandrite Pitirim. Even during his time, the Vogulians did not cease to disturb the peace of the Zyrians, who occupied the Perm country. St. Pitirim was intercessor for his flock. In 1448 he was in Moscow and personally asked the Great Prince to help the Zyrians. The Hierarch frequently surveyed his flock, scattered great distances, in order to see how his children in the faith live. With danger for his life he penetrated the thick forest, not caring for his health endured every sort of deprivation and where it was necessary taught the people, - in houses, in the temple, but more often in open places. Through his preaching he had success in converting to Christianity the Vogulians living on the tributaries of the Pechora River, in the neighborhood of the baptized Zyrians. By this he excited the terrible indignation of the Vogulian Prince Asyk, who murdered him while serving a Molieben in the field near Ust-Vym on August 19, 1456. St. Pitirim wrote the Life of the Holy Metropolitan Alexis and the Canon for the Uncovering of His Relics, found in the Monthly Menaion under May 20.

After St. Pitirim, the rather pious and active Jonah occupied the Perm See. He converted Great Perm, i.e. the pagan tribes living by the Vishera, Kama, and Chusova Rivers and others to Christianity. Through his efforts idols were eradicated, churches surrounded their places, at which schools were built, and

skilled priests from Ust-Vym were transferred for the catechumens. He reposed on June 6, 1471. His relics repose together with those of Hierarchs Gerasimus and Pitirim in the temple of their name in Ust-Vym (now the village of Iarensk District, Vologda Province, 85 versts [56 miles] from the city of Iarensk) where earlier there had been the see of the Hierarchs. This is why Ust-Vym was earlier called the "City of the Vladykas".

*S. V. Bulgakov, **Handbook for Church Servers**, 2<sup>nd</sup> ed., 1274 pp. (Kharkov, 1900), pp. 0055-0056.  
Translated by Archpriest Eugene D. Tarris © January 24, 2007. All rights reserved.*