

## June 16

### A. *Holy Wonderworker Tycho [Tikhon] of Amathus*



The son of a baker from the city of Amathus on the island of Cyprus, for his piety Tycho [Tikhon] was ordained a deacon but later the bishop of Amathus. He converted many pagans to Christ through teaching the faith and true piety by the power his words and wonders. And all idols formerly around Amathus were overturned and their temples destroyed. Once having seen dry sticks being thrown out from a certain vineyard, he collected them, with prayer planted them in his garden and they were accepted and bore early fine fruit. Having lived enough years and "having lived a life equal-of-the-angels", "piously nurturing" his flock "on the waters of Orthodoxy, on the grass of true teaching" and having governed his flock well, he peacefully departed to the Lord in 425, prophetically knowing beforehand the time of death and announcing this to others.

#### *Kontakion, tone 3*

**O Holy One, you became God-beloved through fasting,  
You received the Comforter power from on high,  
To destroy the idol of temptation, to save people,  
To cast out demons, to heal the infirm:  
Therefore we honor you as the friend of God, O Blessed Tycho.**

#### *Ven. Tycho [Tikhon] of Likhovo*

Born in Lithuania, in the world known as Timothy, he served as a warrior for Prince Theodore Belsky in Little Russia. Together with this prince they moved to Moscow. He left military service, distributed all his estate, wandered a lot from monastery to monastery and in one of them accepted monasticism with the name Tycho [Tikhon]. And then the hermit settled on the ancestral lands of the prince on the natural boundary of Kopytovo on the Likh River (Kostroma Province) where he also practiced asceticism, exercised his mind in continuous doxology and made his living through heavy labor. The holy ascetic life of the one pleasing to God involved him with others desiring to live in a desolate place and under his guidance to labor for the Lord and for the salvation of souls. Photius and Gerasimus were among the first disciples of the venerable one. So it was necessary that the venerable one begin the Likhovo Monastery (see Kostroma Diocese). And at the same time the city of Likh was founded. Besides prayers and meditation on God, the venerable one was lovingly engaged in the copying of liturgical books (the Gospel and Epistle Books are written in his hand), but with lathe turning and carpentry crafts (from this activity there survives a large wooden ladle made by him, preserved until now in the acorus reliquary of the venerable one). Loving

silence and solitude, the venerable one left the monastery founded by him for a more deserted place 1 1/2 versts [one mile] away and remained there for long time (subsequently, a chapel was constructed here in 1860, converted into a church in 1872). The humble founder of the Lukhovo Monastery remained a simple monk up to the end of his life and died at a very old age in 1503. His relics repose in a hidden place in this monastery and were found to be incorrupt in 1569.

*Martyrs Tigrius the Presbyter and Eutropius the Reader, among the clergy of St. John Chrysostom*

After the exile of St. Chrysostom from Constantinople and during an investigation of the incident concerning an occurrence of a fire at the cathedral church and senatorial buildings, they were arrested as partisans of the exiled shepherd and subjected to severe torture. A gentle person, humble in heart, gracious, hospitable, pleasant in word and deed, St. Tigrius was hanged on a pillar and severely beaten with ox-hide straps and was then banished to Mesopotamia where he died in prison. St. Eutropius, a strict virgin, was subjected to the same torture but died during the ordeal. His holy body which was thrown out of the city was buried by Christians at night.

*Ven. Tycho [Tikhon] of Medina*

In youth having accepted monasticism in Moscow, he left for a certain thick forest about 15 versts [9.9 miles] from Medina (see Kaluga Diocese) where he also practiced asceticism, having become glorified "by a life of holiness and a gift of wonders". His dwelling was a hollow in an enormous oak tree (the remainder of which are reverently kept in his monastery even until now), with grass for food, and water from a well he dug out for himself for drink. He had "a gentle manner and a mild heart". His brethren consisted of his two disciples: Photius and Gerasimus. They did not receive handouts, had no subsistence and the ascetics cultivated infertile ground. For the lack of horses, Ven. Tycho [Tikhon], exhausted by fasting and bodily infirmity, pulled the plow himself but his disciples directed him. In this way they cultivated their field. Soon at the petition to Ven. Tycho [Tikhon] of the present loving monastics, he founded the Monastery of the Dormition of the Mother of God (see Kaluga Diocese) here and he was its rector up to a very old age. He died peacefully in 1492 as a schema monk. His relics repose in a hidden place in the cathedral temple of the monastery. In 1805 a service was composed for him, approved for use by the Kaluga Bishop Theophilactus.