July 6

B. Our Ven. Father Sisoes the Great

Having renounced the world from early youth and attained "abstinence, prayer, love and humility", he practiced asceticism in the Egyptian desert (where Ven. Anthony the Great also was) for all of 60 years. “Having pre-cleansed his soul by praying all night and standing all day” and having completely eradicated "sinful thorns" in himself, Ven. Sisoes so pleased the Lord with his ascetical efforts that he raised the dead and was the "driver away of impure spirits". He died in deep old age in the year 429. During the time of his blessed death his face lit up with heavenly light and his kellia was filled with fragrant odor.

Kontakion, tone 4

Having struggled ascetically,
You were seen as an angel on earth, O Venerable One,
Ever enlightening the thoughts of the faithful with divine signs:
Therefore we honor you with faith, O Sisoes.

Virgin Martyr Lucia [Lucy], Rex and their troops

St. Lucia [Lucy], dedicated to God as a virgin, came from Campania and in youth was taken into captivity by the barbarian King Auxius (in the Greek prologues this king is called Rex; probably, from the Latin word - rex, which means king, given as his own name). The king tried to compel the holy virgin to worship idols and lean towards an impure way of life. But when the holy virgin resolutely opposed this, the king had developed such respect for her that he accepted the Christian faith and gave her a separate place in which she spent time in prayer. Within 20 years, in the year 301, according to a special inspiration for God, St. Lucia [Lucy] and the king who left his kingdom and family and went to Rome where both were beheaded by the sword by the prefect of the city. After their execution other Christians were presented to the prefect and were also tortured.

In the Synodal printing house Menologion of 1863 the following martyrs are named after St. Lucia [Lucy]: Anthony, Lucian, Isidore, Dion, Diodorus, Cutonius, Aronos, Capicus and Satyr. In the Synodal Menologion of 1891 this listing is dropped.
Martyr Quintus

Born in Phrygia, in the reign of Aurelius, he was tortured in the city of Kimah, Asia Minor, but following an earthquake was left alone. Within 40 days they again arrested him for torture and broke his shins. Healed by the power of God, St. Quintus preached Christ for about 10 years in different countries and died in peace about the year 283.

Martyrs Deacon Isaurus, Innocent, Felix, Hermias, Basil, and Peregrinus and with them Rufus and Rufinus, suffered in the city of Apollonius, Albania, about the 4th century.

Martyrs Marinus and Martha and their children: Audifax and Habakkuk, and with them Cyrinus, Presbyter Valentine, Asterius and many others

Sts. Marinus, Martha and their 2 sons arrived in Rome from Persia to serve imprisoned Christians and comfort them in their suffering. St. Valentine, a Roman, was a presbyter. Through his wonders he converted to Christ St. Asterius and many others. All the holy martyrs were arrested in Rome during the persecution in 269 and died after cruel tortures. St. Marinus and his sons were beheaded, St. Martha was drowned in the river, some of the others were beheaded and others were stoned to death. The relics of Sts. Marinus, Martha and their children now repose in the Church of John the Hut-dweller in Rome, but the relics of St. Valentine are in the St. Praxedes Church.

Uncovering of the Relics of the Holy Maiden Juliana, Princess Olshanskaya

The daughter of Prince George Dubrovitsky-Olshansky died at 16 years of age (not later than 1540). In the 17th century her relics were found incorrupt and now repose in the St. Anthony Caves in Kiev. On October 8, 1889 part of the relics of St. Juliana together with part of the relics of Ven. Theodore, Prince of Ostrog (see Aug. 28) were transferred with the appropriate celebration to the Zhitomir Cathedral where in memory of this an annual festival is celebrated on October 8. Recently a special service for St. Juliana was composed.