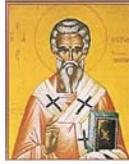


August 17

c. Holy Martyr Myron



Born in Achaia, during the reign of the Emperor Decius he became a presbyter. On the feast of the Nativity of Christ, while performing the Divine Liturgy, Myron fearlessly accused the governor Antipater of cruelty and idolatry, who came to seize Christians who gathered in the temple. For this they seized Myron and turned him over to torture. After various tortures they threw him into the furnace, but the fire burned the torturers, and the martyr remained unharmed, rejoicing and being glad "in the middle of the flames". After this they began to cut belts from the body of the martyr and, finally, they gave him to the wild beasts to eat. But the beasts didn't touch the martyr, and the governor became so furious that he killed himself. After this they moved St. Myron to the city of Cyzicus and there they beheaded him in 251.

Kontakion, tone 4

**You longed for Christ from your childhood, O Glorious One,
And you observed all His divine commandments,
And followed Him with all your strength,
O All-honorable Myron,
And together with the angels you diligently pray:
Asking for the remission of sins for all who honor your memory.**

Martyrs Straton, Phillip, Eutychian and Cyprian.

They were Nicomedians, teaching pagans the Christian faith by going to pagan spectacles. After many of the pagans converted to Christ and ceased to attend the spectacles, the leader of the city issued an order to arrest the holy Martyrs and after they tortured them they threw them into the fire in which they died.

Martyrs Thyrsus, Leucius, Coronatus, and their troops (see December 14).

Some people think that this Coronatus is the same person as the Coronatus commemorated on September 12.

Martyrs Paul and Juliana, his sister. See March 4.

Martyr Patroclus, Who suffered for Christ during the reign of Emperor Aurelian

He was a wealthy citizen of Trychasia (the present day Troyes in France) and led a rather pious life, strictly observing abstinence and helping the poor and the sick. Because of his ascetical efforts he was worthy of the gift of healing. Saint Patroclus soon became famous. Aurelian, having come to Trychasia, found out about him and, himself demanded him to renounce Christ. St. Patroclus with firmness confessed himself a Christian and for this they beheaded him. His relics rest in the city of Soest, Westphalia.

Ven. Alypius, iconographer of the Monastery of the Caves

Ven. Alypius was a trained iconographer who arrived from Greece to the Kievan Monastery of the Caves iconographers. He adorned the Monastery of the Caves Church with holy icons without charge. Tonsured as a monk by the Ven. Nikon, he strove ascetically in the monastery all his life, assimilating with diligence the ancient holy fathers. Some of the icons written by him subsequently became glorified for their wonders. Ven. Alypius died in 1114. His relics openly repose in the St. Anthony Caves. There is a special service with the Doxology to him.

The Sven Icon of the Most Holy Theotokos; see May 5.

Ven. Phillip of Mount Yankov.

He was tonsured a hermit on Mount Yankov, within two versts (about 1.3 miles) from Ustiug. Devout inhabitants of Ustiug, respecting his ascetical efforts, founded a monastery in the name of the Most Holy Theotokos of the Sign on the place of his stay (see Vologda Diocese). But Ven. Phillip with deep humility did not accept the rank of Hegumen of the monastery and strove ascetically as a simple monk. He died about the year 1662.

In the Gethsemane Skete near the Holy Trinity - St. Sergius Laura (Moscow Province) on the 17th of August they celebrate for the Dormition of the Most Holy Theotokos a special service called "the Praises, or the Order for the Repose of our Most Holy Queen, the Theotokos and Ever Virgin. It is sung on the 17th day of the month of August in the Gethsemane Skete, but in the Laura it is done on August 15". The feature of this service is that it is similar to the service of Matins on Great Saturday.

*S. V. Bulgakov, **Handbook for Church Servers**, 2nd ed., 1274 pp (Kharkov, 1900) pp 0288-9
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