

MAY 13

G. Holy Martyr Glyceria



The Holy (virgin) Martyr Glyceria suffered during the reign of Antoninus in Heraclea, Thrace, about the year 177. The Holy Virgin Glyceria, the daughter of a notable dignitary, on the day appointed for the offering to idols, was in a pagan temple and there through prayer destroyed the idol of Jupiter. The governor of the city turned her over to severe tortures: they starved her, planed her body with iron claws, threw her in a heated furnace, subjected her to many other torments (see below) and, finally, threw her to wild beasts but she died before being torn apart. Her relics were translated to Lemnos.

Kontakion, tone 3

**O Glyceria, through your love for the Theotokos Virgin Mary,
You incorruptibly kept your virginity.
Aflame with love for the Lord,
You suffered in a difficult way even up to your death.
Therefore Christ God has crowned you with a martyr's crown,
For His sake and your fervency.**

Martyr Laodicius, prison guard

The wonderful healing of all the wounds of St. Glyceria in prison has turned the prison guard Laodicius to Christ, who because of this was beheaded by the sword.

Martyr Alexander of Rome

Being a warrior in Rome during the reign of Maximian, he refused to take part in one pagan feast and confessed Christ. For this he was turned over to various tortures. The torturers forced the Saint to go the long way from Rome to Byzantium, being subjected to cruel tortures. Finally, the sword ended the suffering of St. Alexander in Drusipara, Thrace, in the 18th year of his life.

St. George the Confessor

He was born in Constantinople. During the reign of the Emperor Theophilus, he was deprived of his estate because he venerated holy icons, and after various sufferings, he, together with his wife, Irene, and their children, was banished to imprisonment in which he died in the 9th century.

The Ven. Pausicacius, Bishop of Synnada

Born in Apamea, this hierarch was glorified by the Lord with the power to heal the infirm and the gift of doing wonders. He died in peace in the year 606.

Ven. Euthymius the New, founder of the Iviron Monastery on Athos

Born in Georgia, son of the famous Prince John, he from childhood began to lead a monastic life under the direction of his father who was tonsured in Constantinople. At a more mature age he transferred to the Laura of St. Athanasius on Mount Athos and there he became so glorified for his virtuous life and asceticism, that, at the request of the brethren, he became the rector of the Laura. In this capacity he worked hard for the adornment and the construction of Athonite monasteries. For his righteous life the Ven. Euthymius was granted the gift of wonderworking by the Lord. In 1028 the Ven. Euthymius, being in Constantinople on the affairs of the monastery, once, accompanied by a monk, rode on a mule through the streets of city. Seeing a beggar sitting by the road asking for a handout, and not getting off the mule, St. Euthymius wanted to give him alms. But the pleased beggar was pulled behind the handout because the mule, probably frightened by his movements, ran away down the street of the city. St. Euthymius, not being able to hold and stay on the frightened animal, was thrown from the far side, hit about the ground and was beaten to death. The Lord God after such an end, by and by, glorified him. From his holy relics flowed out much healing and wonders. And later his relics, translated to the John the Forerunner Monastery on Athos, have become famous for many wonderful healings.

Ven. John, father of Ven. Euthymius the New, died in 998.

Ven. George, a relative of Ven. Euthymius the New, and after his death became the Hegumen of the Iviron Monastery. Together with Ven. Euthymius he translated the Holy Scriptures into the Georgian language. He died in 1068. His relics are in the Iviron Monastery.

Ven. Gabriel the Iberian

He was tonsured as a hermit within the confines of the monastery. For his saintly life he was worthy to receive the wonderworking icon of the Iberian Mother of God (see Feb. 12) from the sea. He died in the 10th century.

Ven. Virgin Glyceria

Daughter of the Novgorod warden Panteleimon, she died in 1522. Within 50 years after her death her relics were found incorruptible and placed in the Church of Florus and Laurus in Novgorod. They were glorified by wonderful healings.

*S. V. Bulgakov, Handbook for Church Servers, 2nd ed., 1274 pp. (Kharkov, 1900) pp. 170-171
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