

June 22

C. Holy Hieromartyr Eusebius, Bishop of Samosata

He was bishop during the Arian controversies. Hidden under the cover of a warrior, the Hierarchy, in the reign of Julian the Apostate, bypassed all of Syria, Phoenicia and Palestine, installing priests and bishops where needed and confirming Christians in the faith. "Gentle and good-natured, humbly wise and tranquil", "filled with divine love", St. Eusebius was firm and unshakeable in defense of Orthodoxy so that he was ready to also accept "a needful death" from the "accusing Arian adherents".

In 379 he was at the Antiochian Council and contributed to the election of St. Meletius as Patriarch. When, during the reign of Constantius, promoters of Arianism began to demand from Eusebius the certificate of election to the patriarchal see with threats to cut off his right hand in case of resistance, the bishop with firmness stretched out both hands, but did not hand over the certificate of election to the Arians accusing him of injustice and rage.

During the reign of Emperor Valens he was imprisoned by the Arians. Having returned to his see during the reign of Emperor Gratian, St. Eusebius soon died from the wound he received from an Arian woman who hit him in the head in the city of Dolikhina.

The Holy Church calls St. Eusebius a "pillar of Orthodoxy", "confirmation of the church", "destroyer of impiety", "sickle cutting down tares, gathering heavenly wheat", "true bishop", "eye of the church" and "advocate of truth", who consumed the "vain subtlety" of the "abominable Arian rage". The relics of St. Eusebius were transferred to Constantinople.

Kontakion, tone 4

**Having lived piously as a hierarch,
And having walked the way of martyrdom,
You extinguished the idolatrous burnt offerings,
O Hierarch Eusebius:
But having boldness before Christ God,
Pray to save our souls.**

Martyrs Galaction and Juliana

Galaction was drowned in the sea, and Juliana was burned to death.

Martyrs Zeno and Zenas



St. Zeno, a wealthy inhabitant of Arabian Philadelphia, having become a Christian, distributed all his estate to the poor, freed his slaves and during the Maximian persecution, he and his servant Zenas appeared before the emperor and began to accuse him of idolatry. Both holy martyrs after imprisonment and cruel torture were beheaded for this.

Martyr Saturninus and his own mother Juliana (commemorated today) were burned to death.

*S. V. Bulgakov, Handbook for Church Servers, 2nd ed., 1274 pp. (Kharkov, 1900), p 0214.
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