

A Study of the Relics of Saints of the Greek Orthodox Church

by

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The origin of the custom of venerating the relics of saints can be traced to pre-Christian days. In the Old Testament we have references to the cult of relics in the famous narratives of the miraculous powers which were attributed to Elias' mantle (*II Kings* II : 13, 14) and the bones of Elisha (*II Kings* XIII : 21). In the New Testament we read of the healing miracles performed by the handkerchiefs of St. Paul (*Acts* XIX : 11-12). In ancient Greece, the hero-saint was a deceased person, who was believed to walk about corporeally. The cult was bound to their tombs, and their power was attached to their relics which were buried in the tomb. And just as centuries later the Christian believers eagerly and piously translated the relics of their saints and martyrs from one place to another in order to receive protection from their sacred bones, so also the ancient Hellenes relied upon the assistance of the bones of their heroes. Cimon, for example, fetched the bones of Theseus from the island of Scyros to Athens, and the Lacedaemonians with some difficulty found the relics of Orestes beneath a smithy at Tegea and transferred them to Sparta when they wanted his help in the war against the Arcadians¹.

Ever since the day on which the early believers of Smyrna collected the bones of St. Polycarp so as to have communion with the sacred body, Christians have followed this ancient practice and have venerated the bodily remains of the saints of the Church. Thus, from the second century onwards, the cult of relics, which is an indispensable part of the apostolic tradition, has provided for the faithful an awareness of the service and suffering and the ultimate victory of the Church of Jesus Christ. In fact, the relics of the saints are the most documentative, permanent and tangible reminder of the *ecclesia triumphans* to the *ecclesia militans*, a reminder of loyalty, steadfastness, courage and infinite devotion. All told, we have recorded 3,602 relics of 476 saints, which repose in 427 Byzantine churches and monasteries and 37 non-Byzantine churches, monasteries and other

¹ Nilsson, Martin, P., *Greek Folk Religion*, New York, 1965, p. 19.

institutions. Whereas this study cannot claim to provide a complete listing of all Byzantine relics, we believe, nevertheless, that we have been able to record most of the important relics in the Greek Orthodox churches and monasteries. A detailed study of the relics in the churches and monasteries in Cyprus has been published in *Ostkirchliche Studien*, XIX, 1970, while an inventory of the relics in the Coptic Churches of Egypt appeared some time ago in the same distinguished bulletin³. Wherever applicable, we have incorporated the relevant data in this text.

As in the case of the veneration of the sacred icons, so also the veneration of relics is an integral part of the cultus of the particular saint. Blessings of protection, favours and guidance for which a certain saint might be invoked can be most surely obtained by approaching and venerating his bodily remains. The popularity, distribution, and number of relics of the respective saints, therefore, is largely determined by the functional significance of the cultus of the saint in question, rather than by any historical considerations pertaining to his person. For example, the fact that we have listed 226 relics of St. Charalampus cannot be used by the scholarly hagiographer as evidence in his search for a solution to the problem of the historicity of this particular martyr, nor should this incredibly large collection of relics be explained by pointing to his outstanding achievements during his life or his martyrdom. On the contrary, the various cultus functions of St. Charalampus have created such a demand for his relics, that almost every mediaeval lipsanotke that was piously assembled had to include a part of this saint. In the case of St. Charalampus, he is particularly invoked by the peasants for the cure of diseases of animals and during epidemics. In earlier days, he was invoked to protect Christians against the plague, and there exist several legends in which St. Charalampus is shown driving away the plague and saving plague-stricken villages and towns. St. Panteleimon, of whom we have recorded 175 relics, is the patron-saint of invalids and cripples. The Orthodox Church has officially named him the «healer» because tradition states that he was a physician before being martyred. There is a popular proverb which says: «All blind men and all lame men go to St. Panteleimon»⁴. St. Paraskeve is another very popular saint because she is believed to heal the diseases of the eyes. Hundreds of silver ex-votos representing a human eye can be seen adorning her icons. Again, it is her important cultus function

² Meinardus, O., «Relics in the Churches and Monasteries of Cyprus», *Ostkirchliche Studien*, XIX, 1970, pp. 19-43.

³ Meinardus, O., «An Inventory of the Relics of Saints in the Coptic Churches of Egypt», *Ostkirchliche Studien*, XVII, 1968, pp. 134-173.

⁴ Megalos, George A., *Greek Calendar Customs*, Athens, 1963, p. 145.

that has created the demand for such a large number of relics, of which we have registered some 152. St. Tryphon is another saint, whose agricultural functions have determined his widespread veneration. He is considered the protector of vines and fields for he is endowed with the power to exterminate rats and caterpillars. Since Greece is essentially an agricultural country, St. Tryphon's relics were considered of great economic advantage which might explain their widespread distribution.

In spite of the apparently large number of saints, whose relics are venerated in the Orthodox churches and monasteries, we must recognize that in fact only the relics of a very small percentage of all Byzantine saints are venerated. The Byzantine Hagiologion⁵ lists approximately 3,800 saints. In our study we have registered the relics of 475 saints, *i.e.* 12.5%. This means that in terms of specific cultus functions in the Orthodox Church, 87.5% of all saints play either no or a very insignificant part. With respect to the distribution of the relics, it is noteworthy that we have recorded only one saint, namely St. Charalampus, with more than two hundred relics. Only four saints are listed with more than one hundred relics, namely SS. Panteleimon, Tryphon, Paraskeve, and George of Lydda. According to this study, five saints, therefore, provide 24.1% of all relics which are registered.

Turning to the thorny problem of the historical identity of these five persons, whose relics are most popular and widespread, we are faced with the fact that all of them belong to the pre-Nicene period. Their *vitae*, recorded centuries later by the various chroniclers, contain a significant proportion of mythological material, and the narratives emphasize the miraculous as well as visions and other anomalies.

With respect to the majority of the saints who are mentioned, only a very limited number of relics could be recorded. Thus, for example, of the 475 saints listed below, 406 saints or 85.5% have less than ten relics; and of 177 saints or 37.3% we have registered only one relic. Twenty-seven saints are preserved *in toto*, *i.e.* either the whole body or most of the body being kept in one particular place.

As we study the vocations, functions and positions of the saints, whose relics we have recorded, we notice that 161 or 33.9% of all saints were laymen, *i.e.* soldiers (warrior-saints), artisans, businessmen, *etc.* This fact is significant since it demonstrates the active participation of the laity not only in the life, but also in the suffering of the Orthodox Church. Asceticism and the »angelic life« have always been considered superior to the life in »the world«, and thus it is not surprising that of the 475 saints, 140 or 29.5% are monks

⁵ Eustratiades, Sophronios, *ΑΓΙΟΛΟΓΙΟΝ ΤΗΣ ΟΡΘΟΔΟΞΟΥ ΕΚΚΛΗΣΙΑΣ*, Athens, n.d.

nuns or hermits. There are 76 bishops who are listed representing 16% of the total. The number of patriarchs of Constantinople, Alexandria, Jerusalem, Antioch, and Rome is 28 or 5.9%. There are 23 saints or 4.8% whose vocations or positions in life are unknown. The Holy Apostles who are mentioned in this study number 15 or 3.2% while other members of the clergy constitute a mere 2%. Only 8 emperors, kings and queens, *i.e.* 1.7%, are found among this list of saints, while »others« including the unmercenary physicians and the Old Testament personages represent 11 or 2.3% of the total number of saints

Regarding their particular mode of death, we note that of the 475 saints which are included in this study, 215 or 45.3% »died in peace«, by natural death. The number of martyrs of the Ist and IInd century persecutions is 71 or 14.9%, while the number of the new martyrs, those men and women who were killed either during the Arab or Turkish eras, amounts to 66 or 13.9%. The persecutions of Diocletian and Maximianus in the latter part of the IIIrd century and the beginning of the IVth century led to the martyrdom of 55 saints or 11.6% of our sample. The number of martyrs of the other persecutions is as follows: The Decian persecution, 9 martyrs or 1.9%; the other pre-Nicene persecutions, 11 martyrs or 2.3%; the Persian persecutions, 8 martyrs or 1.7%; the same number applies to those members of the clergy and laymen who suffered martyrdom during the Iconoclastic Controversy. In the case of 30 saints or 6.3% their mode of death is unknown.

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The arrangement of the listing of the relics of the saints which are included in this study is as follows. An abbreviated *vita* of the saint, based on the text of the Synaxarium of the Greek Orthodox Church, with the date of his commemoration, introduces each item. No critical references as to the historicity of the saint's life, work and death are provided in these brief biographies. If any specified relics are recorded, they appear at the beginning and are listed in the following order: Skull, lower jaw, teeth, shoulder blade, vertebrae (spine), rib, arm, hand, finger, leg, shin, foot, heel, toe, skin, blood and the odour of sanctity. With respect to the localities, we have employed the following sequence in our listing: Palestine, Cyprus, Egypt, Greece Mount Athos, Greece Mainland, Athens, Greece Peloponnesos, Greek Islands, Crete, and Turkey. In order to avoid unnecessary duplications, we have used the following abbreviations for the identification of the regional localities of the churches and monasteries: (C) for Cyprus, (E) for Egypt, (P) for Palestine, (T) for Turkey, (GA) for Greece Mount Athos, (GC) for Greece Crete, (GI) for Greek Islands, (GM) for Greece Mainland

and (GP) for Greece Peloponnesos. Whenever more than one relic is found in a particular church or monastery, the number of relics is given in brackets following the name of the location.

In the attempt to retain as many original names of the churches and monasteries as possible, we have employed the following Greek terms: Analepsis for Ascension, Anargyri for Unmercenary Saints, Anastasis for Resurrection, Eisodia for Presentation in the Temple, Evangelismos for Annunciation, Genesion for Nativity, Hagia Sophia for Holy Wisdom, Hagia Trias for Holy Trinity, Hagia Zoni for Holy Girdle, Hagioi Pantes for All Saints, Koimisis for Falling Asleep of the Holy Virgin, Kyria ton angelon for the Lady of the Angels, Metamorphosis for Transfiguration, Panagia for the All-Holy Virgin, Pantocrator for the Almighty Ruler, Zoodochos Pigi for the Well of Life.

This study was made possible through the constructive help and the financial assistance of the Library of Athens College, Athens, Greece. In addition to numerous visits to many churches and monasteries in Palestine, Cyprus, Egypt, and Greece, we have sent a questionnaire with a covering letter to all Greek Orthodox monasteries and dioceses. Thus we mailed 378 letters to monasteries in Greece, Cyprus and Turkey and 79 letters to the Greek Orthodox dioceses. Altogether we received 347 replies. Two hundred and eighteen letters from churches and monasteries provided significant information for the completion of this study. On the other hand, 129 letters were received indicating that the respective churches and monasteries possessed no collections of relics.

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ABBAKOUM (Aug. 6)

He suffered torture and finally martyrdom in Salonica in 1628.

Part of his skull, a hand and other parts repose in the Mon. Genesion, Rombou, Akarnania (GM).

ABERKIUS OF HIERAPOLIS (Oct. 22)

He lived in the middle of the IInd century and served the diocese of Hierapolis in Phrygia. Because of his great holiness, he was called by the Emperor Marcus Aurelius to cure his daughter. He went to Rome and healed the daughter of the emperor. He taught the Christian Faith in Mesopotamia, Pisidia, Syria and Phrygia, and became known on account of his theological discourses. He died in Hierapolis in Phrygia.

Although there are two saints with the name of Aberkios, namely Aberkios the son of Alphaeus the Apostle and Aberkios of Hierapolis, we may assume that these relics belong to the latter.

Parts are in : The Mon. Kykko, Troodos (C); the Mon. Xeropotamou (GA); the Mon. Karakallou (GA); the Mon. Chrysopodaritissa, Komisis, Patras (GP); the Mon. Zoodochou Pigis, Andros (GI); the Mon. St. John the Theologian, Seteia (GC); the Theological Seminary, Chalke, Istanbul (T).

ABRAMIUS OF EDESSA (Oct. 29)

He was born in Edessa in 296. The son of a wealthy family, he entered the monastic life at an early age. Because of his holiness, he was consecrated bishop and sent to a city which was inhabited by pagans. Here he had great success in converting many people. Eventually he returned to his monastic life and remained for the rest of his life in a cell. He died in 366.

Parts are in the Mon. St. John the Theologian, Patmos (GI).

ACHILLIUS OF LARISSA (May 15)

He was born in Cappadocia in the second half of the IIIrd century. He went to Jerusalem, to Rome and later to Greece where he lived in Thessaly. He was elected bishop of Larissa and attended the Oecumenical Council at Nicaea in 325. He preached the Gospel all over Greece and died in the middle of the IVth century.

Parts are in : The Mon. Docheiariou (GA); the Mon. Meteora, Meteora (GM), the Mon. St. Bessarion, Pyli, Thessaly (GM); the Cathedral of Larissa (GM).

ADRIANUS OF NICOMEDIA (Aug. 26)

Born in Nicomedia in 270, he voluntarily joined his fellow Christians in prison. He witnessed for his faith before Maximianus the Emperor for which he was severely tortured and finally killed. He died in Nicomedia in 298. His relics were taken to Argypopolis.

Parts are in : The Mon. Panteleimon (GA); the Church Evangelismos, Kalyvia (GM); the Church St. Paraskeve, Megara (GM); the Mon. St. George, Malessina, Lokris (GM); the Mon. Kechrovounion, Tinos (GI).

AEITHALAS (Sept. 2)

He was born in Macedonia and during the pre-Nicene persecutions Aeithalas together with Ammon witnessed before Vaudos the Governor who had them imprisoned and tortured. Finally they suffered martyrdom.

Parts are in the Mon. Panteleimon (GA).

AGAPE (April 16)

Together with Chionia and Irene she suffered martyrdom during the Diocletian persecution. She was put to death by Sisinius the Governor.

There are two saints with the name of Agape and it is difficult to determine to whom the relics may belong.

Parts are in : The Skete St. Andreas (GA); the Mon. Zerbitsa, Sparte (GP).

AGAPIUS

There are five saints with the name of Agapius, who suffered martyrdom during the pre-Nicene persecutions. It is impossible to determine to whom these relics belong.

Parts are in the Mon. Barlaam, Meteora (GM).

AGATHANGELUS OF ESPHIGMENOU (April 19)

Born in Enos, Thracia, he was a sailor who was forced by his captain to embrace Islam. Then he escaped and became a monk in Esphigmenou Monastery, Mount Athos. From there he sailed to Smyrna with a priest who administered to him the last sacraments and then he publicly renounced Islam to the Turkish authorities. He suffered martyrdom on April 18, 1818 in Smyrna.

His skull, his right hand and his right foot repose in the Mon. Esphigmenou (GA). Other parts are in : The Mon. Iviron (GA); the Mon. Panteleimon (GA); the Mon. Koimisis, Mega Spylaion, Kalavrita (GP); the Mon. Panagia Tourliane, Mykonos (GI).

AGATHE (Feb. 5)

Born in Catana of Sicily, Agathe was the beautiful daughter of pagan parents. She became a Christian and was arrested by Cynthianus the Governor. He demanded from her to renounce her faith and upon refusal she suffered martyrdom during the Decian persecution. Her veil once stopped the lava of Mount Aetna.

Her skull reposes in the Mon. St. Paul (GA), other parts are in : The Mon. Dionysiou (GA); the Mon. Xenophontos (GA); the Hesychastirion, Analepsis, Kozane, Macedonia (GM); the Mon. Kechrovounion, Tinos (GI).

AGLAIUS (March 9)

He was one of the Forty Martyrs who suffered martyrdom when in the year 320 Emperor Licinius suddenly commanded all Christians in the East to repudiate their religion on pain of death.

His jaw reposes in the Mon. Constamonitou (GA). Other parts are in : The Church, St. Paraskeve, N. Krine, Salonica (GM).

AGNES (Jan. 21)

She was a young girl no older than twelve or thirteen years of age when she decided to consecrate her life to God. When persecution broke out she left home and offered herself for martyrdom. She was executed in Rome in 304, and buried in the cemetery on the Via Nomentana.

Parts are in the Hesychastirion, Analepsis, Kozane, Macedonia (GM).

AKAKIUS KAPSOKALYVITES (April 12)

Born in Golitsa near Karditsa about 1630, he entered the monastic life as a young man of twenty-three years of age. First he went to Zagora, Pelion, where he became a monk in the Monastery of the Holy Trinity. Later he went to Mount Athos where he stayed in the Skete of Kapsokalyvia. He died at the age of one hundred in 1730.

Parts of his skull repose in the Great Skete St. Anne (GA). Other parts are in : The Mon. Vatopedi (GA); the Mon. Dionysiou (GA); the Mon. Xenophontos (GA); the Skete Rossike, Thebaid (GA); the Skete St. Andreas (GA); the Skete Bogoroditsa (Bulg.) (GA); the Mon. Hagia Trias, Vythos, Pentalophos, Kozane (GM); the Mon. Hagia Trias, Koropi (GM).

AKINDYNUS

There are three martyrs of the IIIrd and the IVth century with the name of Akindynus. It is impossible to determine to whom these relics belong. Parts are in the Mon. Great Lavra (GA) and the Mon. Bl. David Gerontos, Euboia (GI).

AKYLAS (July 14)

Akylas received the Apostle Paul and offered him hospitality and became a disciple. He was instructed in the Christian Faith and assumed the responsibility to convert others, first in Corinth, later in Ephesus.

Parts are in the Mon. Holy Cross, Samos (GI).

AKYLINA (Sept. 27)

She lived in Salonica in the XVIIIth century. Although her father had embraced Islam, she remained faithful to the Christian Church. Her father tortured her and finally she suffered martyrdom in 1764.

Parts are in the Mon. St. Nicholas, Apoikia, Andros (GI).

ALEXANDER

There are eighteen martyrs with the name of Alexander, which makes it impossible to determine to whom these relics belong.

Parts are in the Mon. St. Bessarion, Pyli, Thessaly (GM).

ALEXANDER OF PYTHNE (March 14)

He lived during the pre-Nicene era and preached the Gospel to many people, whom he baptized. The idolaters imprisoned him and after torture, he was beheaded.

His skull reposes in the Mon. Great Lavra (GA).

ALEXIUS THE MAN OF GOD (March 17)

He lived in the IVth and Vth century in Rome and left a wealthy bride on his wedding day to live in poverty in Syria, begging and sharing the alms he received with other people. Later he returned to Rome and spent the last seventeen years there unrecognized as a servant in his father's house. He died in Rome about 430.

The skull is claimed by the Mon. Hagia Lavra, Kalavrita (GP) and the Mon. Hagia Trias, Akrata, Aigialia (GP). Other parts are in: The Mon. Kykko, Troodos (C); the Mon. Esphigmenou (GA); the Mon. Hagia Lavra, Kalavrita (GP) (2).

ALPHAЕUS (May 26)

A contemporary of Jesus Christ, he was the brother of the Evangelist Matthew.

The left hand reposes in the Mon. Esphigmenou (GA).

ALYPIUS STYLITES (Nov. 26)

He was born in Adrianoupolis in the VIth century. Though he was made a deacon by Theodoros the Bishop, he withdrew and lived for two years in the wilderness. After a vision of St. Euphemia, he built a church. The remaining 68 years of his life he spent on a column where he was served by his mother. He had the power for prophecy and died in 608 on the column, paralyzed from the cold.

His skull reposes in the Mon. Koutloumoussiou (GA).

AMBROSIUS OF MILAN (Dec. 7)

Born in 334 in Trier, he was the son of the Governor of Gaul. In 370 he was appointed Governor of Aemilia and Liguria, and when the bishopric of Milan became vacant he was elected bishop, in spite of the fact that he was not yet baptized. He fought against Arianism and idolatry, admonished Valentinian II and censored Theodosius I for ordering a massacre because the Roman Governor was killed in 390. He was a powerful preacher and administrator. Augustine was baptized by him. He died in Milan in 397.

Part of his skull reposes in the Skete Xenophontos (GA). Other parts are in : The Mon. Kykko, Troodos (C); the Mon. Stavronikita (GA); the Mon. Panteleimon (GA); the Skete Rossike, Thebaid (GA); the Mon. Pantocrator, Angelokastron, Mesologgion (GM); the Hesychastirion, Analepsis, Kozane, Macedonia (GM).

AMMON (Sept. 2)

He was born in Macedonia, and during the pre-Nicene persecutions Ammon together with Aeithalas witnessed before Vaudos the Governor who had them imprisoned and tortured. Finally they suffered martyrdom.

Parts are in the Mon. Panteleimon (GA).

AMPHILOCHIUS OF ICONIUM (Nov. 23)

He was a disciple of Basil the Great and Gregory. He sold his property and withdrew to a cave in Lycaonia. Later he became bishop of Iconium. He participated in the second Oecumenical Council of Constantinople in 381 and encouraged the building of churches and monasteries.

Parts are in the Mon. Panteleimon (GA) and the Mon. Genesion of Vryses, Siphnos (GI).

ANANIAS THE APOSTLE (Oct. 1)

He was a Christian of Damascus. In a dream he received the order to meet Saul of Tarsus. He restored his eye-sight and baptized him. He became the first bishop of Damascus.

The lower jaw with the right and left molar are in the Mon. St. John the Theologian of Ipselou, Mytilene (GI). Other parts are in the Mon. Kykko, Troodos (C).

ANASTASIA PHARMAKOLYTRIA (Dec. 22)

She lived during the reign of Diocletian and helped the poor and the imprisoned. Her husband betrayed her and she was first banished and later tortured and killed.

Her skull and part of a foot repose in the Mon. St. Anastasia Pharmakolytria, Vasilida, Salonica (GM). Her hand is in the Mon. St. John the Theolo-

gian, Seteia (GC), and some skin in is the Mon. Zoodochou Pigis, Andros (GI). Her knee is in the Church St. George, Samatya, Istanbul (T). Other parts are in : The Hesychastirion, Analepsis, Kozane, Macedonia (GM); the Mon. St. Anastasia Pharmakolytria, Vasilika, Salonica (GM); the Church St. Athanasius, Archanion, Phthiotis (GM); the Church St. Paraskeve, N. Krine Salonica (GM); the Church St. George, Eleusis, Attika (GM); the Church St. Basil, Selianitika, Achaia (GP); the Mon. Taxiarchon, Seriphos (GI); the Mon. St. George of Epanosephe, Monophatsiou, Heraklion (GC); the Cathedral of St. George, Fener, Istanbul (T); the Theological Seminary, Chalke, Istanbul (T) (2).

ANASTASIA THE ROMAN (Oct. 29)

She lived during the second part of the IIIrd century and experienced the persecutions of Decius, Gallus, Valerian and Diocletian. During the Diocletian persecution, she was humiliated, tortured and finally executed. She died in Rome in 304.

Both shins and the right hand with the entire skin are in the Mon. Gregoriou (GA). Two fingers are in the Mon. Hyperagia, Anaphonetria, Zakynthos (GI); one finger is in the Mon. Platytera, Corfu (GI). Part of a foot is in the Mon. Koimisis of Kouthouma, Moirais (GC).

Other parts are in :

Cyprus : In possession of Fr. Nicandros, Mon. St. Barbara; the Mon. Kykko, Troodos.

Mount Athos : The Mon. Iviron; the Mon. Xeropotamou; the Mon. Koutloumoussiou; the Mon. Esphigmenou; the Mon. Zographou.

Greece, Mainland : The Mon. Barlaam, Meteora; the Mon. St. Agathon, Ipati, Lamia; the Benaki Museum, Athens.

Peloponnesos : The Mon. Hagia Lavra, Kalavrita (2).

Greek Islands : The Mon. St. Ignatios, Mytilene; the Mon. Genesion of Vryses, Siphnos; the Mon. St. John the Theologian, Patmos; the Mon. Koimisis of Panagia Phaneromeni, Crete.

ANASTASIUS THE PERSIAN (Jan. 22)

His original name was Magundat. He served in the army of Chosroes II of Persia when it captured Jerusalem in 614. There he was converted and adopted the name Anastasius. He was allowed to preach the Gospel in Caesarea where he was arrested. He was taken to Bethsaloe on the Euphrates where he suffered martyrdom in 628.

In addition to the relics which are in the Church of SS. Vincent and Anastasius in Rome, there are parts in :

Palestine : The Church of the Anastasis.

Mount Athos : The Mon. Xeropotamou; the Mon. Esphigmenou; the Mon. Panteleimon; the Skete Bogoroditsa (Bulg.).

Athens : The Church St. Catherine, Plaka.

Peloponnesos : The Mon. Koimisis of Makellarias, Kalavrita.

Greek Islands : The Mon. St. John the Theologian, Patmos; the Mon. Evangelismos of Kepouraion, Kephallonia; the Mon. Koimisis of Kalyviane, Crete.

ANDREW OF CRETE (July 4)

He was born in Damascus in 660. He went to Constantinople where he was in charge of an orphanage. In 700 he was consecrated archbishop of Gortyna, Crete. He was an eloquent preacher and great writer. Famous is his "Great Kanon". He died in Crete in 740.

His skull reposes in the Mon. Vatopedi (GA), and a leg and a foot are in the Mon. Pantocrator (GA).

Other parts are in :

Palestine : The Church of the Anastasis.

Mount Athos : The Mon. Xeropotamou.

Greece, Mainland : The Mon. Meteora, Meteora.

Peloponnesos : The Mon. Hagia Lavra, Kalavrita; the Mon. Eisodia, Oblou; the Mon. Koimisis of Makellarias, Kalavrita; the Mon. Koimisis, Prastos, Kynouria.

Greek Islands : The Mon. St. Ignatios, Mytilene; the Mon. St. John the Theologian of Ipselou, Mytilene; the Mon. Panagia Tourliane, Mykonos.

ANDREW THE FIRST-CALLED (Nov. 30)

A Galilean fisherman of Bethsaida, he became the first follower of Christ to Whom he brought his brother Simon. After the earthly ministry of Christ, he preached in Bithynia, Pontus, Thracia, Macedonia and in Russia. He established a church in Byzantion and returned to Jerusalem. On his second missionary journey to Epirus and the Peloponnesos, he was captured, imprisoned and crucified. He suffered martyrdom in Patras.

In the XIIth century, the relics of St. Andrew reposed in the Church of the Holy Apostles in Constantinople together with those of the Apostles SS. Luke and Timothy.

On September 26, 1964, the head of St. Andrew was translated from Rome to Patras, the site of the martyrdom of the First-Called. The head reposes in the Orthodox Cathedral of Patras. The shoulder blade is in the Mon. Barlaam, Meteora (GM). An arm is in the Mon. Great Lavra (GA), and the right hand is in the Mon. St. Nicholas, Galatake, Limne, Euboia (GI). Parts of the left hand are in the Church Metamorphosis, Plaka, Athens;

and the Orthodox Cathedral of Patras (GP); while a finger is in the Mon. St. George of Kremnon, Volimai, Zakynthos (GI). The right leg is in the Mon. Pantocrator (GA) and parts of a foot are in the Mon. St. Anastasia Pharmakolytria, Vasilika, Salonica (GM): and the Mon. St. Andrew, Corfu (GI). A slipper worn by St. Andrew is in the Mon. Hagia Trias, Akrata, Aigialia (GP).

Other parts are in :

Palestine : The Church of the Anastasis.

Cyprus : The Archbishopric Nicosia; the Mon. Kykko, Troodos.

Mount Athos : The Mon. Xeropotamou; the Mon. Great Lavra; the Mon. Docheiariou; the Mon. Dionysiou; the Mon. Panteleimon; the Mon. Xenophontos; the Mon. Constamonitou; the Mon. Zographou; the Mon. Karakalou; the Skete St. Andreas.

Greece Mainland : The Mon. Barlaam, Meteora; the Mon. Meteora, Meteora; the Mon. Panagia Proussiotissa, Karpenesi, Eurytania; the Mon. St. Bessarion, Pyli, Thessaly; the Mon. St. Luke of Stiris, Skripon, Boetia; the Mon. Panagia Ambelakiotissa and St. Polycarp, Naupaktos; the Mon. Pantocrator, Angelokastron, Mesologgion; the Mon. Staghiadon, Trikkala; the Mon. Panagia Archeiropoietos, Drama, Macedonia (6); the Church St. Demetrius, Mavrilos, Phthiotis, the Church Koimisis, Neochorion, Tymphristou, Phthiotis; the Mon. Koimisis, Varnakova, Phokis.

Peloponnesos : The Mon. Hagia Lavra, Kalavrita (2); the Mon. Eisodia, Oblou.

Greek Islands : The Mon. St. Ignatios, Mytilene; the Mon. Hagia Zoni, Blamare, Samos; the Mon. St. John the Theologian, Patmos; the Mon. Panagia Tourliane, Mykonos; the Mon. Neamoni, Chios.

Turkey : The Theological Seminary, Chalke, Istanbul; the Cathedral of St. George, Istanbul.

ANDREW THE HERMIT (May 15)

He was born in the village of Monodendron and lived during the XIIIth century in Epirus. He entered the anchoritic life and became famous for his miracles. He died in his cave on Mount Calana, Chalkiopolis.

Parts are in the Mon. Genesion, Rombou, Akarnania (GM); and the Mon. Tatarnis, Karpenesi, Naupaktia (GM).

ANDRONICUS

There are six martyrs with the name of Andronicus. It is therefore impossible to determine to whom these relics belong.

Parts are in the Mon. Chrysorroiatissa, Koimisis, Paphos (C); the Mon. Kykko, Troodos (C); and the Mon. Great Lavra (GA).

ANEMPODISTUS (Nov. 2)

He suffered martyrdom during the pre-Nicene persecutions.

Parts are in the Mon. Bl. David Gerontos, Eubolia (GI).

ANGELIS OF CRETE (Oct. 28)

He was one of the four martyrs who suffered martyrdom in Rethymnon in 1824.

His skull reposes in the Church Four Martyrs, Rethymnon (GC). Parts are in the Mon. SS. Constantine and Helena, Arkadi, Rethymnon (GC).

ANIKETUS (Nov. 7)

He was one of the thirty-three martyrs of Melitene in Armenia who suffered martyrdom during the persecutions of Diocletian.

Parts are in : The Mon. Kykko, Troodos (C); the Church St. Photios, Ephtagonia (C); the Mon. Great Lavra (GA).

ANNA (July 25)

She was the mother of Mary, the Virgin Mother of Christ. She belonged to the tribe of Levi and spent her life helping the poor.

According to Felix Fabri (1485), an arm of St. Anna used to be in the Church of St. Anna, Hagia Anna, Cyprus. The left hand is in the Mon. Stavronikita (GA). The left foot is in the Great Skete St. Anne (GA); the right foot is in the Mon. Koutloumoussiou (GA). Other parts are in : The Mon. Panteleimon (GA); the Mon. Xenophontos (GA); the Church St. Gerasimos of Kouponia, Ano Ilisia, Athens; the Mon. Koimisis of Makellarias, Kalavrita (GP); the Mon. Koimisis, Prastos, Kynouria (GP); the Mon. St. John the Theologian, Patmos (GI).

ANTHIMUS (Oct. 17)

He was one of the unmercenary Saints of Arabia who suffered martyrdom during the Diocletian persecution.

Parts are in the Mon. Panteleimon (GA); and the Gerocomeion, Koimisis, Patras (GP).

ANTHIMUS THE NEW MARTYR (Sept. 4)

He refused to embrace Islam and suffered martyrdom in Kephalonía in 1782.

Parts are in the Mon. St. George of Discouri (GC).

ANTIPAS OF PERGAMON (April 11)

He was consecrated bishop of Pergamon by the Apostles. The idolaters complained to the ruler that Antipas interfered with their pagan practices. He defended his faith before the ruler and during the reign of Domitianus (81-96) he suffered severe tortures and finally martyrdom. He was buried in the Church of Pergamon.

Part of his skull is in the Mon. St. John the Theologian, Patmos (GI). One arm is in the Mon. Prophet Elias, Santorini (GI); and the right hand is in the Mon. Dionysiou (GA). Other parts are in: The Mon. Kykko, Troodos (C); the Mon. Xeropotamou (GA); the Mon. Pantocrator (GA); the Mon. Great Lavra (GA); the Mon. Esphigmenou (GA); the Mon. Panteleimon (GA); the Mon. Zographou (GA); the Mon. Karakallou (GA); the New Skete (GA); the Mon. St. Stephen, Meteora (GM); the Mon. Koimisis, Varnakova, Phokis (GM); the Hesychastirion, Anaplesis, Kozane, Macedonia (GM); the Benaki Museum, Athens; the Mon. Koimisis, Mega Spylaion, Kalavrita (GP); the Gerocomeion, Koimisis, Patras (GP); the Church St. Basil, Seliانيتika, Achaia (GP); the Mon. Hagia Trias, Samos (GI); the Mon. Holy Cross, Samos (GI); the Mon. St. Antony, Apezanon, Arkadia (GC).

ANTONIUS

There are eleven martyrs with the name of Antonius. It is therefore impossible to determine to whom these relics belong.

Part of a foot is in the Mon. Eisodia, Molista, Konitsa (GM). Other parts are in: the Church St. Paraskeve, Kallithea, Phokis (GM); the Church St. Athanasius, Gravia, Phokis (GM); the Church St. Lazarus, Kophinas, Chios (GI); the Mon. SS. Constantine & Helena, Kalamata (GP); the Mon. St. George of Epanosephe, Monophatsiou, Heraklion (GC).

ANTONIUS OF VERRIA (Jan. 17)

He was an ascete who for fifty years lived in a cave near Verria in Macedonia where he died.

Parts are in the Mon. Esphigmenou (GA); and the Mon. Panteleimon (GA).

APHTHONIUS (Nov. 2)

He was a Persian who by the martyrdom of Akindynus and Pegasus was converted. Later he also suffered martyrdom during the reign of Shapur II (310-379).

Parts are in the Mon. Vatopedi (GA): the Mon. Panagia Proussiotissa, Karpenesi, Eurytania (GM); and the Mon. Bl. David Gerontos, Euboia (GI). There are also some relics of this saint in the Tahira of the Syrian Catholics in Mosul, Iraq.

APOSTOLUS (Aug. 16)

He was born in the village of Hagias Laurentios. He went to Constantinople to assist some of his villagers to obtain their rights. He was arrested and suffered martyrdom in Constantinople in 1684.

Parts are in the Mon. Zographou (GA) and the Mon. St. Agathon, Ipati, Lamia (GM).

ARCADIUS (Jan. 26)

He was the elder son of Xenophon and studied in Beirut. He returned to his sick father in Constantinople, who upon seeing Arcadius recuperated. He returned to Palestine but was shipwrecked. Eventually he settled in a cave near the Monastery of St. Sabas in the Wilderness of Judaea.

His skull is claimed by the Mon. St. Sabas, Wâdî an-Nar (P); and the Mon. Xenophontos (GA). The lower jaw, a molar, and a front tooth are in the Mon. Xenophontos (GA); The skull is said to exude the odour of sanctity. Other parts are in the Skete St. Andreas (GA).

ARETHAS OF ETHIOPIA (Oct. 24)

Born in Negra (?) of Ethiopia, he lived during the reign of Justin I. When the impious King of Saba Dhu Nuwas conquered Saba in 523, Arethas was imprisoned. He ordered all the Christians to renounce their faith. Arethas and four hundred Christians refused and were beheaded.

Parts are in : The Archbishopric of Nicosia (C); the Skete St. Panteleimon (Greek) (GA); the Mon. St. Agathon, Ipati, Lamia (GM); the Mon. Hagia Lavra, Kalavrita (GP); the Mon. Taxiarchon, Aigialia (GP); the Mon. Taxiarchon, Seriphos (GI).

ARGYRE (April 30)

She was born in Prusa. A Turkish neighbour of her gave false witness about her; she was imprisoned, tortured, and was killed in 1725.

Her ashes and some parts of her body repose in the Church of St. Paraskeve in Haskoi, Istanbul (T).

ARSENIUS OF CORFU (Jan. 19)

He was born during the reign of Basil I (867-886). His parents dedicated him to God, and at the age of twelve he entered a monastery. He became a priest and when Tryphon, his friend, became patriarch of Constantinople, Arsenius was consecrated archbishop of Corfu. He performed many miracles. After he was captured by some Scythians he was liberated again by the people of Corfu. He visited Constantinople, and on his return he died.

His body reposes in the Church St. Theodora, Corfu (GI).

ARSENIUS THE GREAT (May 8)

He was born in Rome in 354 and served as a deacon, later as the tutor of the sons of the Emperor Theodosius I at Constantinople. About 400 he joined the desert fathers in Egypt, first in Scetis, later at Canopus. He died at the monastery in Tura, south of Cairo in 412.

Parts are in the Mon. Kykko, Troodos (C); and the Mon. St. Bessarion, Pyli, Thessaly (GM) (4).

ARTEMIUS (Oct. 20)

He lived during the reign of Constantine the Great. In 330 he was appointed Governor of Egypt. Upon the accession of Julian the Apostate to the throne he was forced to denounce his faith. He was accused to have killed the brother of Julian and finally he suffered martyrdom.

Parts of his skull are in the Mon. Hagia Lavra, Kalavrita (GP); and the Mon. St. Nicholas, Vlasia (GP). Part of his jaw is in the Mon. Constamonitou (GA). Part of an arm is in the Mon. Prophet Elias, Santorini (GI).

Other parts are in :

Cyprus : The Mon. Kykko, Troodos.

Mount Athos : The Mon. Xeropotamou; the Mon. Graet Lavra; the Mon. Esphigmenou; the Mon. Dionysiou; the Mon. Panteleimon; the Skete Rossike, Thebaid; the Skete St. Andreas.

Greece, Mainland : The Mon. St. Stephen, Meteora; Church St. Demetrius, Neo Phaleron, Piraeus; Church St. Paraskeve, Neraida, Phthiotis.

Peloponnesos : The Mon. Hagia Lavra, Kalavrita (3); the Gerocomeion, Koimisis, Patras.

Greek Islands : The Mon. St. Ignatios, Mytilene; the Mon. Taxiarchon of Pithariou, Eresos, Mytilene; the Mon. Genesion of Vyrses, Siphnos; the Mon. Holy Cross, Samos; the Mon. St. John the Theologian, Patmos; the Mon. Parnagia Tourliane, Mykonos; the Mon. Taxiarchon, Seriphos; the Church Genesion, Korphiatisa, Milos; the Church St. Demetrius, Hydra.

Turkey : The Theological Seminary, Chalke, Istanbul.

ATHANASIUS THE ATTHONITE (July 5)

He was born in Trebizond in 920; after being a teacher in Constantinople, he joined the monks at Mount Kyminas in Bithynia. In 958 he went to Mount Athos, and with money from the Emperor Nikephorus II he built the first monastery there, which was dedicated in 963 and became known as the Lavra. He met his death in an accident in 1003.

His body reposes in Church St. Athanasius, Mon. Great Lavra (GA). Parts are in : The Mon. Kykko, Troodos (C); the Mon. Vatopedi (GA); the Mon. Hagia Lavra, Kalavrita (GP); the Mon. Koimisis, Prastos, Kynouria (GP); the Mon. Hagia Trias, Samos (GI).

ATHANASIUS OF CHRISTIANOUPOLIS (May 17)

He was born in Corfu in 1665. His father wanted his son to get married to a wealthy woman of Patras. Athanasius, however, entered the Service of God and was made a deacon in Constantinople in 1699. In 1711 he was consecrated bishop of Christianoupolis. He is known for his compassion for his people and for the many miracles which he performed.

His body reposes in the Mon. St. John the Baptist, Demetsana, Gortis (GP). His lower jaw used to be in the Mon. Genesion, Demetsana (GP).

ATHANASIUS I OF CONSTANTINOPLE (Oct. 28)

Born in Alexandria, he joined the monastic life on Mount Athos at an early age. On Oct. 14, 1289 he was consecrated patriarch, though four years later he retired only to be called back to the office in 1303. He occupied the patriarchal throne until 1311. He was a humble but a severe patriarch. Several times he openly criticized the Emperor Andronicus II Paleologus.

Parts are in : The Mon. Pantocrator (GA); the Mon. Esphigmenou (GA); the Mon. Panagia Tourliane, Mykonos (GI).

ATHANASIUS THE GREAT (Jan. 18)

Born in 296 in Alexandria, he attended the Council of Nicaea in 325. In 328 he was elected patriarch of Alexandria and presided over this church for forty-six years, of which he passed seventeen years in exile. He was a strong opponent of Arianism. The Emperor Constantius tried to depose him, but Athanasius went into hiding in the desert and guided his flock from there till 361. He engaged in biographical, theological and controversial writings. He is one of the four great Greek doctors of the Church. He died in Alexandria in 373.

Parts are in : The Mon. Kykko, Troodos (C); the Mon. Iviron (GA); the Mon. Esphigmenou (GA); the Mon. Panteleimon (GA); the Mon. Zographou (GA); the Skete Rossike, Thebaid (GA); the Church St. Demetrius, Neo

Phaleron, Piraeus (GM); the Church St. Demetrius, Mavrilos, Phthiotis (GM); the Church St. George, Ombriaki, Phthiotis (GM); the Church Taxiarchon, Koinotis of Emvolou, Salonica (GM); the Church St. Nicholas, Pevkakia, Athens; the Mon. Hagia Lavra, Kalavrita (GP); the Mon. Koimisis, Malevi (GP); the Mon. Koimisis of Makellarias, Kalavrita (GP); the Mon. St. Nicholas, Apoikia, Andros (GI); the Mon. Zoodochou Pigis, Andros (GI); the Mon. Holy Cross, Samos (GI); the Mon. St. John the Theologian, Patmos (GI); the Mon. Zoodochou Pigis, Patmos (GI).

ATHANASIOS OF METEORA (April 20)

He was born in 1305 in Neopatras, Lamia. His baptismal name was Andronicus. He served as imperial secretary in Salonica and visited Constantinople and Crete. He joined the hesychasts on Mount Athos and later was strongly influenced by Gregory Palamas. Athanasius founded the church of the Meteoron. For all his holiness, he was never ordained as a priest. One of his disciples was Barlaam, who later gave his name to the monastery on the rock beside that of the Meteoron. Athanasius drew up a *typikon* for the Meteora monastery. After an illness lasting forty days, Athanasius died at the age of 78 in 1383.

His skull reposes in the Mon. Meteora, Meteora (GM).

ATHANASIOS THE NEW MARTYR

There are four saints who have the name of Athanasius the New Martyr. It is therefore impossible to determine to whom the relics belong. Parts are in the Mon. Dionysiou (GA).

AUXENTIUS OF CONSTANTINOPLE (Jan. 25)

Born in Vellas, Epiros, he lived a licentious life as a youth for which he did penance at a later age. He witnessed for his faith, was tortured and suffered martyrdom in Constantinople in 1720.

His skull reposes in the Mon. Xeropotamou (GA). Other parts are in the Mon. Zographou (GA).

AUXENTIUS OF CYPRUS (Sept. 28)

He was an ascete and miracle worker in Cyprus.

Parts are in the Church St. Auxentios, Komi Kebir (C).

AUXENTIUS OF THE MOUNTAIN (Feb. 14)

Born in Syria during the reign of Theodosius II, he entered the monastic life on the island of Ochia. He fought the heretics, especially the Nestorians and Eutychians, and performed many miracles. He was buried in the Monastery of St. Hypatios at Rufiananas.

Parts are in the Mon. Xeropotamou (GA).

BACCHUS (Oct. 7)

Together with Sergius he served in the Roman army during the reign of Maximianus. Because he refused to sacrifice to Jupiter, he suffered martyrdom in 303.

Parts are in : The Mon. Vatopedi (GA); the Mon. Barlaam, Meteora (GM); the Mon. Zoodochou Pigis, Andros (GI).

BACCHUS THE NEW MARTYR (Dec. 15)

He lived in the latter part of the VIIIth century and became a monk in the Monastery of St. Sabas in Palestine, where he was killed by one of his brothers who were of an evil mind. Bacchus lived a good and faithful Christian life.

Parts are in the Mon. Panagia Tourliane, Mykonos (GI).

BARBARA (Dec. 4)

She was a maiden of great beauty whose father Dioscorus had imprisoned her to save her from numerous suitors. When her father heard she had become a Christian he decided to kill her. She was miraculously transported out of his reach. Then she was denounced to the authorities and her father beheaded her. She was born in Heliopolis and suffered martyrdom in Gelassos near Heliopolis, Phoenicia, during the persecutions of Maximianus (286-305).

Parts of her skull are in : The Mon. Rousanou, Meteora (GM); the Mon. St. Bessarion, Pyli, Thessaly (GM); the Mon. Koimisis, Mega Spylaion, Kalavrita (GP); the Mon. Kechrovounion, Tinos (GI). Parts of her fingers are in : The Mon. St. Barbara, Stavrovouni (near Larnaca) (C); the Mon. St. Nicholas of Varson, Neochorion, Martinia, Tripoli (GP); the Mon. St. George, Aithipsos, Euboia (GI).

Other parts are in :

Cyprus : The Mon. Troodhitissa; the Archbishopric of Nicosia; the Mon. Chrysorroiatissa, Koimisis, Paphos; the Mon. Kykko, Troodos; the Mon. Panagia of Makhaeras; the Mon. St. Andrew, St. Andrew.

Mount Athos : The Mon. Xeropotamou; the Mon. Chilandari (Serb.); the Mon. Esphigmenou; the Mon. Dionysiou; the Mon. Simon Petra; the Mon. Karakallou; the Skete Rossike, Thebaid; the Skete Bogoroditsa (Bulg.).
Greece, Mainland : The Mon. Barlaam, Meteora; the Mon. St. Stephen, Meteora; the Mon. Meteora, Meteora; the Mon. Panagia Proussiotissa, Karpenesi, Eurytania; the Mon. St. Agathon, Ipati, Lamia; the Mon. St. Hierotheos, Megara, Attika; the Mon. Genesion, Kallidromon, Lamia; the Mon. Pantanassa of Athens, Monesteraki, Athens; the Hesychastirion, Analepsis, Kozane, Macedonia.

Peloponnesos : The Mon. Hagia Lavra, Kalavrita (4); the Mon. St. Vlasios, Trikkala, Corinthia; the Mon. Taxiarchon, Aigialia; the Mon. Chrysopo-

daritissa, Koimisis, Patras; the Mon. St. Nicholas, Vlasia, the Mon. Pamme-geston Taxiarchon, Nea Epidauros, Nauplion; the Mon. Koimisis, Prastos, Kynouria; the Church St. Nicholas, Exohi, Achaia.

Greek Islands: The Mon. Panagia Zoodochou Pigis, Poros; the Mon. Taxiarchon of Pithariou, Eresos, Mytilene; the Mon. Genesion of Vryses, Siphnos; the Mon. Zoodochou Pigis, Andros (2); the Mon. Hagia Trias, Samos; the Mon. Panagia, Samos; the Mon. Holy Cross, Samos; the Mon. St. John the Theologian, Patmos (7); the Mon. Taxiarchon, Syme; the Church Zoodochou Pigis, Koiné, Chios; the Church Koimisis, Aegina.

Crete: The Mon. Hagia Trias, Tsangarolon, Akroteri.

Turkey: The Theological Seminary, Chalke, Istanbul.

There are also relics of this saint in the following Coptic Churches of Cairo, Egypt: The Church of St. Barbara, Old Cairo; the Church of the Holy Virgin, Qasriat ar-Rihân, Old Cairo; the Church of the Holy Virgin, Hârat ar-Rûm, Cairo.

BARLAAM OF ANTIOCH (Nov.19)

He lived during the pre-Nicene era; and because he refused to sacrifice to idols, he was brought before the ruler of Antioch and tortured and beheaded.

Parts are in the Mon. Zographou (GA).

BARNABAS THE APOSTLE (June 11)

He was a Cypriot Jew and a close associate of Paul. He preached the Gospel at Antioch, and he fetched Paul from Tarsus to help him. Later he was sent together with Paul on the first missionary journey. He is considered as the founder of the church in Cyprus and was martyred in Salamis. He is referred to as an "apostle", though he did not belong to the Twelve.

St. Barnabas has been greatly esteemed by the Cypriotes since the late Vth century when the invention of his relics by Anthemius, the then Archbishop of Cyprus, outside of Salamis helped to establish the independence of the Church of Cyprus.

The lower jaw reposes in the Mon. Xenophontos (GA). Other parts are in: The Mon. Kykko, Troodos (C); the Mon. Panagia of Makhaeras (C) (2); the Mon. Vatopedi (GA); the Mon. Xeropotamou (GA); the Mon. Great Lavra (GA); the Mon. Panteleimon (GA); the Mon. Koimisis, Koumbouriana, Karditsa (GM); the Mon. St. Ignatios, Mytilene (GI).

BARNABAS

There are six other Cypriot saints with the name of Barnabas which makes it impossible to determine to whom these relics belong.

Parts are in the Mon. Kykko, Troodos (C).

BARSANUPHIUS (Feb. 6)

Born in Egypt, he went on a pilgrimage to the Holy Land. He entered the Monastery of St. Seridon near Gaza where he stayed in one room for eighteen years. He had the ability to perform miracles.

Parts are in the Mon. Panteleimon (GA).

BARTHOLOMEW THE APOSTLE (June 11)

He was one of the Twelve Apostles. Perhaps he was the same as Nathaneal. He preached the Gospel in Lycaonia and in India. He suffered martyrdom in Urbanopolis. His relics appeared in Lipara, Sicily, where some repose today.

In the XIth century, the relics of the Apostle reposed in the Monastery of St. Shenute in Sôhâg, Upper Egypt and some relics were in the church of Karbil in the Oasis of al-Bahnasa.

The skull is in the Mon. Karakallou (GA) and part of a foot is in the Mon. Vatopedi (GA). Other parts are in: The Archbishopric of Nicosia (C); the Mon. Iviron (GA); the Mon. Xeropotamou (GA); the Mon. Panteleimon (GA); the Skete Rossike, Thebaid (GA); the Mon. St. Bessarion, Pyli, Thessaly (GM); the Mon. Staghiadon, Trikkala (GM).

BASIL OF AMASEIA (April 26)

He was born in Amaseia, Helenopontus and became bishop of this city. He fought against idolatry and preached in Neocaesarea and Ancyra. He was arrested because he offered his home to a slavegirl whom Licinius loved. He suffered martyrdom in Nicomedia in 323.

His skull is claimed by the Mon. Docheiariou (GA); and part of the skull is claimed by the Mon. Koimisis of Rendina, Karditsa, Thessaly (GM). His left hand is in the Mon. Iviron (GA).

BASIL OF ANCYRA (Jan. 2)

Confessed his faith during the persecutions of Julian the Apostate before Santorinus the Governor. He was tortured first in Ancyra then sent to Constantinople. He suffered martyrdom in an arena in Caesarea. A church was built over his relics.

Parts are in the Church St. Nicholas, Pevkakia, Athens; and in the Mon. Koimisis, Makrimali, Psachna, Euboia (GI).

BASIL THE GREAT (Jan. 1)

Bishop and doctor. He was born in Caesarea in Cappadocia in 330 A.D. and died there in 379 A.D. His grandmother was Macrina the Elder, his father Basil the Elder, his mother Emmelia, his two younger brothers Gregory of Nyssa and Peter of Sebastea. Educated

in Caesarea, Constantinople and Athens, he formed a deep friendship with St. Gregory of Nazianzus. He visited the main monastic centres in the East and became a monk at Annesi, Pontus. In 365 A.D. he was ordained priest, in 370 A.D. bishop of Caesarea. He became the father of Eastern coenobitic monasticism. He is one of the four great doctors of the Church.

His skull is in the Mon. Great Lavra (GA) and his jaw is in the Mon. St. Dionysios of Zakynthos, Zakynthos (GI). His right hand is in the Mon. Iviron (GA) and his left hand in the Church of the Anastasis, Jerusalem (P). Part of a hand is in the Church Koimisis, Nea Philadelphia, Athens; one finger is in the Mon. Barlaam, Meteora (GM); and another finger in the Mon. Prophet Elias, Santorini (GI).

Other parts are in :

Cyprus : The Archbishopric of Nicosia; the Mon. Chrysorroiatissa, Koimisis, Paphos; the Mon. Panagia of Makhaeras (2).

Mount Athos : The Mon. Iviron; the Mon. Xeropotamou; the Mon. St. Paul; the Mon. Dionysiou; the Mon. Panteleimon; the Mon. Xenophontos; Skete St. Panteleimon (Greek); the New Skete; the Skete Rossike, Thebaid; the Skete St. Andreas.

Greece, Mainland : The Mon. St. Stephen, Meteora; the Mon. Meteora, the Mon. Panagia Proussiotissa, Karpenesi, Eurytania; the Mon. Bl. Meletios, Oinoë, Attika; the Mon. Genesion, Mt. Amomon, Nea Makri; the Mon. Archangeliotissa, Xanthe, Thrace; the Mon. Panagia Gabriotissa, Mt. Parnassos, Dadi.

Peloponnesos : The Mon. Hagia Lavra, Kalavrita; the Mon. St. Theodosios the New Martyr, Panarete, Nauplion; the Mon. SS. Constantine & Helena, Kalamata; the Mon. Koimisis, Malevi; the Church St. Andrew, Ambelos, Achaia.

Greek Islands : The Mon. Kechrovounion, Tinos; the Mon. St. Eupraxia, Hydra; the Mon. Panagia Chozoviotissa, Amorgos; the Mon. St. John the Theologian, Patmos; the Mon. St. Nicholas, Galatake, Limne, Euboia; the Mon. Prophet Elias, Roustika, Rethymnon, Crete; the Church Genesion, Korphiatissa, Milos (4); the Church Koimisis, Adamas, Milos; the Church St. Lazarus, Kophinas, Chios.

BENEDICT OF BARLAAM

He lived in the XVIth century and was a disciple of Nektarius and Theophanes whom he helped in the reconstruction of the Monastery of Barlaam, Meteora. He died in peace in 1543 in the Monastery of Barlaam.

One foot reposes in the Mon. Barlaam, Meteora (GM).

BESSARION II OF LARISSA (Sept. 15)

Born in the district of Trikkala in 1490, he was educated by Marcus, successor of Dionysius as archbishop of Larissa. He was appointed exarch of the then vacant bishopric of Stagi in 1514. In 1520 he was consecrated archbishop of Larissa. During the twenty years of Bessarion's activity, from 1520-1540, the Meteora monasteries flourished. He gave permission for the foundation of the monasteries of Rousanou and Barlaam. He died in Larissa in 1541.

His skull and lower jaw with four teeth repose in the Mon. St. Bessarion, Pyli, Thessaly (GM). Other parts are in the Mon. Panagia Proussiotissa, Karpenesi, Eurytania (GM); and in the Mon. Genesion, Rombou, Akarnania (GM).

BONIPHATIUS (Dec. 19)

He suffered martyrdom during the Diocletian persecution. He had served as a chamberlain in the home of Aglais. Aglais ordered the collection of the relics of the martyr and piously buried them.

Parts are in: In possession of Fr. Nicandros, Mon. St. Barbara (C); the Mon. Kykko, Troodos (C); the Mon. Zographou (GA); the Skete St. Andreas (GA); the Mon. Hagia Lavra, Kalavrita (GP); the Mon. St. John the Theologian, Patmos (GI).

BOUKOLUS (Feb. 6)

He accepted the Christian Faith as a youth. St. John the Theologian consecrated him bishop of Smyrna. He baptized many pagans.

His right hand is in the Mon. Prophet Elias, Santorini (GI). Other parts are in the Mon. St. Theodosios the New Martyr, Panarete, Nauplion (GP); the Church Zoodochou Pigis, Ampelokipe, Salonica (GM).

CALLINICUS

There are six martyrs with the name Callinicus which makes it impossible to determine to whom these relics belong.

Parts of the skull are in the Mon. Prophet Elias, Santorini (GI); and in the Mon. Zoodochou Pigis, Andros (GI). Other parts are in: The Mon. St. Paul (GA); the Mon. Panteleimon (GA); the Mon. Evangelistria, Evangelistria, Petra, Livadia (GM).

CARPUS (Oct. 13)

Carpus was a physician who also served as bishop of Gordus in Asia Minor. He was assisted by Papyrus the deacon. He was brought before the Governor of Pergamon and required to sacrifice to the gods. Upon his refusal, he was burnt alive. He suffered martyrdom during the Decian persecution 249-251.

Parts are in : The Church of the Anastasis, Jerusalem (P); the Mon. Stavronikita (GA); the Mon. Prophet Elias, Samos (GI).

CASSIANUS (Sept. 16)

He is one of a large number of Christians who came to Cyprus in the IVth century. He suffered martyrdom in Alekhtora in Cyprus.

His helmet which he wore on the day of his martyrdom is kept in the Church St. Kassianos, Nicosia (C).

CATHERINE OF ALEXANDRIA (Nov. 25)

She was a learned and beautiful maiden of a noble family in Alexandria who publicly protested to Maxentius the Emperor against the worship of idols. Confronted with fifty scholars, she defeated their arguments. She refused to deny her faith and marry the Emperor. She was tortured on a spiked wheel but it fell to pieces and she remained unhurt. Her torture caused the conversion of two hundred spectators who were immediately beheaded. Finally she suffered martyrdom in Alexandria. Her relics were translated by angels to the summit of Mt. Katherina, Sinai.

The skull and the left hand are in the Mon. St. Catherine, Church of Metamorphosis, Sinai (E). The right hand with skin is in the Church of St. John de Vectus near Châlons-sur-Marne in France. A tooth is in the Mon. Zoodochou Pigis, Andros (GI). Other parts are in : The Mon. Chilandari (Serb.) (GA); the Mon. George, Malessina, Lokris (GM); the Mon. St. Anastasia Pharmakolytria, Vasilika, Salonica (GM); the Church St. Nicholas, Kato Patesia, Athens; the Mon. Zerbitsa, Sparte (GP); the Mon. St. George of Epanosephe, Monophatsiou, Heraklion (GC).

CENDEAS (Oct. 6)

Born in Germany, he left his home at the age of eighteen and went to Jerusalem where he became a monk. He settled in the Jordan Valley, was ordained a priest, and after several years he entered the monastic life in Cyprus, where he died.

Parts are in the Mon. Kykko, Troodos (C).

CHARALAMPUS (Feb. 10)

He lived in Magnesia during the reign of Septimus Severus (193-211). He served as a priest when he was arrested by Lucianus the Governor and sent to Antioch. He performed many miracles and after severe torture he was to be executed, though he died before he could be beheaded.

Parts of the skull are in the Mon. St. Stephen, Meteora (GM); the Church SS. Constantine & Helena, Hagios Constantinos, Phthiotis (GM); the Mon. Koimisis, Kleiston, Phili, Attika (GM). The lower jaw is in the Mon.

Koutlounoussio (GA). A tooth is in the Church St. Demetrius, Anavra, Almyros, Phthiotis (GM). Parts of the shoulder blade are in the Mon. Vato-pedi (GA) and the Mon. Koimisis, Hydra (GI). Parts of the vertebrae are in possession of Fr. Nicandros, Mon. St. Barbara (C) and in the Mon. Koimisis of Speliane, Nisyros (GI). A rib with skin is in the Mon. Gregoriou (GA). The right hand is claimed by the Mon. Iviron (GA) and the Mon. St. Agathon, Ipati, Lamia (GM). The left hand and part of a hand are in the Mon. Genesion, Rombou, Akarnania (GM); and the Mon. Koimisis, Mega Spylaion, Kalavrita (GP). Fingers and parts of fingers are in: The Mon. Genesion, Ratha, Valtou, Aitoloakarnania (GM); the Church St. Nicholas, Alexandropolis (GM); the Church St. Demetrius, Anavra, Almyros, Phthiotis (GM); the Church St. Demetrius, Mavrilos, Phthiotis (GM); the Church St. Athanasius, Omilaion, Gardike, Phthiotis (GM); the Mon. St. Nicholas of Varson, Neochorion, Mantinia, Tripolis (GP); the Mon. Koimisis, Pepelenitsa, Aigialia (GP); the Mon. Analepsis, Geraki, Amalias (GP); the Mon. Koimisis, Chrysokellaria, Koroni (GP); the Mon. Koimisis, Hydra (GI); the Mon. St. Nicholas, Galatake, Limne, Euboa (GI); the Mon. Koimisis, Chrysoskalitissa, Chania (GC). Parts of a foot are in the Mon. Koimisis of Speliane, Nisyros (GI) and in the Mon. St. John the Theologian, Seteia (GC.) Part of the skin is in the Mon. St. Stephen, Meteora (GM).

Other parts are in:

Palestine: The Church of the Anastasis, Jerusalem (3); the Mon. St. Sabas, Wâdî an-Nar; the Mon. St. Charalampos, Jerusalem.

Cyprus: The Archbishopric of Nicosia; the Mon. St. Barbara, Stavrovouni (near Larnaca); the Mon. Chrysorroiatissa, Koimisis, Paphos; the Mon. Kykko, Troodos; the Church Panagia Eleusa, Tris Elies; the Mon. Panagia of Makhaeras (6); the Church St. Mamas, Morphou; the Mon. St. Andrew, St. Andrew.

Mount Athos: The Mon. Xeropotamou; the Mon. Pantocrator; the Mon. Docheiariou; the Mon. Dionysiou; the Mon. Simon Petra; the Mon. Panteleimon; the Mon. Xenophontos; the Mon. Constamonitou; the Mon. Zographou; the Great Skete St. Anne; the Mon. Karakallou; the Mon. Philotheou; the Skete St. John Baptist (Rum.); the Skete St. Panteleimon (Greek); the New Skete; the Skete Rossike, Thebaid.

Greece, Mainland: The Mon. Barlaam, Meteora; the Mon. St. Stephen, Meteora; the Mon. Meteora, Meteora; the Mon. Panagia Proussiotissa, Karpenesi, Eurytania; the Mon. St. Bessarion, Pyli, Thessaly; the Mon. Eisodia, Molista, Konitsa; the Mon. Bl. Meletios Oinoë, Attika; the Mon. Panagia Ambelakiotissa and St. Polycarp, Naupaktos; the Mon. Genesion, Mt. Amomon, Nea Makri; the Mon. St. George, Malessina, Lokris; the Mon. Pantocrator, Angelokastron, Mesologgion; the Mon. Prophet Elias, Parnassis;

the Church Hagia Trias, Nea Kephisia, Attika; the Church St. Eleutherios, Amaroussion, Attika; the Church St. Demetrius, Piraeus; the Church St. Catherine, Piraeus; the Church St. Nicholas, Piraeus; the Church St. Marina, Piraeus; the Mon. Staghiadon, Trikkala (2); the Mon. Metamorphosis Phlamourion, Volos; the Mon. Koimisis of Rendina, Karditsa, Thessaly; the Mon. Panagia Acheiropoietos, Drama, Macedonia (2); the Mon. Panagia Gabriotissa, Mt. Parnassos, Dadi; the Hesychastirion, Analepsis, Kozane, Macedonia; the Mon. St. Anastasia Pharmakolytria, Vasilika, Salonica; the Mon. Koimisis, Koumbouriana, Karditsa; the Church St. George, Giannitsa, Macedonia; the Church St. Nicholas, Archangelos, Macedonia; the Mon. St. Agathon, Ipati, Lamia; the Church St. Charalampos, Raches, Phthiotis; the Church St. Paraskeve, Velessiotes, Phthiotis; the Church St. George, Ombriaki, Phthiotis; the Church Anargyri, Karavomylos, Phthiotis; the Church St. Seraphim, Zelon, Phthiotis; the Church SS. Constantine & Helena, Hagios Constantinos, Phthiotis; the Church St. Paraskeve, N. Krine, Salonica; the Church Metamorphosis, Kalamaria, Salonica; the Church St. Therapon, Salonica; the Church Prophet Elias, Salonica; the Church St. Catherine, Salonica; the Mon. Koimisis, Pagania, Thesprotia Epirus; the Church St. Nicholas, Heptalophos, Phokis; the Mon. Koimisis, Varnakova, Phokis (5); the Church St. John the Baptist, Tolophon, Phokis; the Church St. Nicholas, Amphisa, Phokis.

Athens : The Church Holy Apostles, Hymettos; the Church Evangelismos, Peristeri; the Church St. Thomas, Ampelokepoi; the Church St. Nicholas, Kato Patesia; the Church St. Nicholas, Pevkakia, the Church St. Paraskeve, Nea Smyrna; the Church Invention of Holy Cross, Aigaleon; the Church St. Photine, Nea Smyrna; the Church St. Charalampos, Polygonon; the Church SS. Anargyroi, Nea Ionia; the Church St. Anastasia, Perissos, Nea Ionia; the Benaki Museum (2); the Mon. Taxiarchon, Petrake.

Peloponnesos : The Mon. Hagia Lavra, Kalavrita; the Mon. Hagia Trias, Akrata, Aigialia; the Mon. Forty Martyrs of Sebaste, Sparte; the Mon. St. Vlasios, Trikkala, Corinthia; the Mon. St. Nicholas of Kaltezon, Mantinia, Arkadia; the Mon. St. Theodosios the New Martyr, Panarete, Nauplion; the Mon. Taxiarchon, Aigialia; the Mon. Koimisis of Notena, Skiada; the Mon. Zoodochou Pigis, Kastri, Kastorion; the Mon. Chrysopodaritissa, Koimisis, Patras; the Mon. Koimisis, Malevi; the Mon. St. Nicholas, Vlasia; the Gerocomeion, Koimisis, Patras; the Mon. Pammegeston Taxiarchon, Nea Epidaurus, Nauplion; the Mon. Zoodochou Pigis, Elona, Kynouria; the Mon. Koimisis of Makellarias, Kalavrita; the Mon. Koimisis, Kandyla, Arkadia; the Mon. Koimisis, Prastos, Kynouria; the Church St. Charalampos Akrata, Achaia; the Church Koimisis, Kalavrita; the Church St. Nicholas, Exohi, Achaia.

Greek Islands: The Mon. Panagia Zoodochou Pigis, Poros (2); the Mon. Platytera, Corfu (2); the Mon. Evangelistria, Tinos (2); the Mon. Kechrovounion, Tinos; the Mon. St. Ignatios, Mytilene; the Mon. St. Eupraxia, Hydra; the Mon. Panagia Chozoviotissa, Amogos; the Mon. Taxiarchon of Pithariou, Eresos, Mytilene; the Mon. St. Nicholas, Apoikia, Andros (2); the Mon. St. John the Theologian of Ipselou, Mytilene; the Church Taxiarchon, Megalo Chorio, Telos; the Mon. Genesion of Vryses, Siphnos (2); the Mon. Zoodochou Pigis, Andros (6); the Mon. Hagia Zoni, Blamare, Samos (3); the Mon. Hagia Trias, Samos (3); the Mon. Zoodochou Pigis, Samos (2); the Mon. Panagia, Samos (3); the Mon. Prophet Elias, Samos; the Mon. Holy Cross, Samos (3); the Mon. Bronta, Samos; the Mon. St. John the Theologian, Patmos (6); the Mon. Zoodochou Pigis, Patmos; the Mon. Evangelismos Skiathos; the Mon. Taxiarchon, Seriphos; the Mon. Taxiarchon, Syme; the Mon. Evangelismos of Kepouraion, Kephalaria; the Mon. Bl. David Gerontos, Euboia; the Mon. Koimisis, Makrimali, Psachna, Euboia; the Mon. St. George, Aithipsos, Euboia; the Church Genesion, Korphiatissa, Milos; the Church Koimisis, Adamas, Milos; the Church Koimisis, Aegina; the Church Koimisis, Hydra; the Church Metamorphosis, Volissos, Chios; the Church St. Lazarus, Kophinas, Chios; the Church Zoodochou Pigis, Koiné, Chios; the Mon. Nea Moni, Chios, the Church St. Nicholas, Spetse.

Crete: The Mon. St. George of Epanosephe, Monophatsiou, Heraklion (2); the Mon. Zoodochou Pigis, Nerokouros, Chania; the Mon. Hagia Trias, Tsangarolon, Akroteri; the Mon. Genesion of Savathianon, Heraklion; the Mon. St. Antony, Apezanon, Arkadia; the Mon. Kyria ton Angelon, Akroteri Melecha, Chania; the Mon. St. John the Theologian, Prevele, Rethymnon.

Turkey: The Cathedral of St. George, Istanbul, Fener; the Theological Seminary, Chalke, Istanbul (5); the Church Evangelismos, Boyaciköy, Istanbul; the Church St. George, Antigoni, Burgaz.

CHARITINE OF ROME (Oct. 5)

She lived during the Diocletian persecution in Rome as a slave of Claudios, who later adopted her. Dometios, another nobleman hearing of her faith tortured and finally beheaded her. She died in Rome.

Parts are in the Mon. Kykko, Troodos (C).

CHARITON (Sept. 28)

Born in Iconium, he went to Palestine where he became a monk. He founded the Monastery of St. Chariton at Ain Farah, then he withdrew to the Mount of Temptation near

Jericho where he established the Laura of Douka. From Douka he went to Tekoa. At the end of his life he returned to Ain Farah where he died in the middle of the IVth century.

In the XIIth century, the blessed body of St. Chariton was held in great veneration by the Syrian and Armenian monks in Jerusalem. The shoulder blade is in the Mon. Dionysiou (GA); and other parts are in the Mon. Taxiarchon, Seriphos (GI) (2).

CHODZA AMIRIS

He served as a Turkish soldier in Jerusalem. On the eve of Easter he witnessed the Holy Fire in the Church of the Resurrection and was converted to the Christian Faith. He suffered martyrdom in 1614 in Jerusalem.

His skull is in the Church of the Anastasis, Jerusalem (P). Other parts are in the Mon. Megale Panagia, Jerusalem (P).

CHRISTINA OF TYRUS (July 24)

She lived in Tyrus in the IIIrd century. Her father was an idolater who forced Christina to denounce her faith. She refused and was tortured and finally killed by her father.

Her hand is in the Mon. Xeropotamou (GA); and other parts are in the Mon. Kykko, Troodos (C).

CHRISTODOULUS OF PATMOS (March 16)

He was born in Nicaea in the XIth century, and went to Mount Olympus near Prusa. He became a hermit and later went to Rome and Jerusalem. He was ordained an archimandrite by Nicholas III and placed in charge of the monasteries of Mount Latmos, Caria. These monasteries were successively devastated. Finally he decided to build a monastery on the island of Patmos. He received financial aid from Alexius Comnenus. He wrote a canon for the monks and destroyed the temple of Artemis. He died on the island of Patmos in 1111.

Parts are in the Mon. Panagia, Samos (GI); and the Mon. St. John the Theologian, Patmos (GI). The slippers of this saint are also in the Mon. St. John the Theologian, Patmos (GI).

CHRISTOPHORUS (May 9)

He lived in the IIIrd century and his name was Reprobos. After his baptism, he adopted the name Christophorus and preached the Gospel. He was arrested and tortured. He suffered martyrdom during the Diocletian persecution.

His skull is in the Mon. Karakallou (GA). A dog's tooth of the saint is in the Mon. Dionysiou (GA). Other parts are in : The Mon. Constamonitou (GA);

the Mon. St. Bessarion, Pyli, Thessaly (GM); the Mon. Hagia Trias, Loggos, Edessa, Edessa (GM); the Mon. Koimisis, Prastos, Kynouria (GP); the Mon. St. John the Theologian, Patmos (GI).

CLEMENT OF ANCYRA (Jan. 26)

He was born in Ancyra in 256 of wealthy parents. After the death of his parents, he entered the anchoritic life. At the age of 20 he was consecrated bishop. He was imprisoned and tortured and his patience was greatly admired. His tortures in Nicodemia lasted 28 years. He died during the reign of Diocletian.

Part of his skull is in the Mon. Panagia Proussiotissa, Karpenesi, Eurytania (GM). One hand is in the Mon. Taxiarchon, Petrake, Athens. Other parts are in : The Mon. Dioynsiou (GA); the Mon. Zographou (GA); the Skete St. John Baptist (Rum.) (GA); the Mon. Panagia Proussiotissa, Karpenese, Eurytania (GM); the Mon. Prophet Elias, Parnassis (GM); the Church SS. Constantine, and Helena, Hagios Constantinos, Phthiotis (GM); the Mon. St. John the Theologian, Patmos (GI); the Mon. Bl. David Gerontos, Euboia (GI).

CLEMENT OF ROME (Nov. 24)

Clement, a disciple of St. Peter, is generally thought of as St. Peter's third successor. He is famous for the letter sent by him from the church of Rome to the church of Corinth, the first known example of a bishop of Rome intervening in the affairs of another church. He died towards the end of the first century in Rome.

Parts are in the Mon. Kechrovounion, Tinos (GI).

CLEMENT THE STYLITE (Jan. 27)

He was a monk in the Mountain of Sagmata in Boetia and excelled on account of his ascetic life. He performed many miracles. He lived in the XIIth century.

The skull is in the Mon. Metamorphosis of Sagmata, Ipaton (GM).

CODRATUS

There are six martyrs with the name of Codratus which makes it impossible to determine to whom these relics belong.

Parts are in the Mon. Koimisis, Prastos, Kynouria (GP).

CONSTANTINE (July 1)

He was a monk in the Plain of the Jordan and joined the three hundred Palestinian Christians on their journey to Cyprus. Because of his refusal to sacrifice to the idols, he suffered martyrdom in the district of Larnaca.

Parts are in the Mon. St. Barbara, Stavrovouni (near Larnaca) (C).

CONSTANTINE THE GREAT (May 21)

He was born at Naissus, Serbia in 288. Following the retirement of Diocletian in 305, civil war broke out. In 310 there were five rival emperors. Constantine defeated the rivals, accepted Christianity and issued an edict of toleration for Christianity in 313. He became sole ruler of the Roman empire in 324. He built a new capital on the site of Byzantium, new Rome or Constantinople, thereby uniting the western and the eastern parts of the empire. Constantine embodied the spirit of absolute authority in church and state, thus for example he presided over the first Oecumenical Council in Nicaea in 325. He died in 337.

His shoulder blade reposes in the Mon. Constamonitou (GA). Other parts are in : The Church of the Anastasis, Jerusalem (P); the Mon. Kykko, Troodos (C); the Mon. Great Lavra (GA); the Mon. Dionysiou (GA); the Mon. Panteleimon (GA); the Mon. Xenophontos (GA); the Church St. Constantine, Omonia, Athens; the Church SS. Constantine and Helena, Hagios Constantinos, Phthiotis; the Mon. SS. Constantie & Helena, Kalamata (GP); the Mon. St. John the Theologian of Ipselou, Mytilene (GI); the Mon. Panagia Tourliane, Mykonos (GI) (2); the Mon. St. Nicholas, Galatake, Limne, Euboia (GI).

CONSTANTINE OF HYDRA (Nov. 14)

He was born in Hydra. At the age of eighteen he went to Rhodes. There, while serving in the home of the Turkish Pasha Hassan he embraced Islam. Three years later, having travelled in the meantime to Mount Athos he became conscious of his sin, and returning to Rhodes he confessed his Christian Faith. He was arrested and suffered martyrdom in 1800.

His skull is in the Mon. Koimisis, Hydra (GI); and one leg is in the Mon. Evangelismos, Skiathos (GI). Other parts are in : The Mon. Genesion, Mt. Amomon, Nea Makri (GM); the Church St. Eleutherios, Amaroussion, Attika (GM); the Church Evangelismos, Kalyvia (GM); the Church St. Demetrius, Piraeus (GM); the Church St. Nicholas, Piraeus (GM); the Church St. Paraskeve, Galaxidi, Phokis (GM); the Mon. Analepsis, Geraki, Amalias (GP); the Mon. Taxiarchon, Seriphos (GI); the Church St. John the Baptist, Hydra (GI); the Church St. Demetrius, Hydra (GI); the Church St. Nicholas, Spetse (GI).

CONSTANTINE KANARIS

Navy officer with the Klephtes, he participated actively in the struggle for Greek independence from the Turks. Many times operating from Psara he fought against the Turkish fleet. Later he served as prime-minister during the reign of King Otto.

A finger is in the Mon. Kechrovounion. Tinos (GI).

COSMAS OF AETOLIA (Aug. 24)

Born in 1714 in Mega Dendron, Aetolia, he entered the monastic life on Mount Athos. Dissatisfied with the monastic vocation, he received patriarchal permission to travel all over Greece and Albania to preach and minister to the people. Loved by Greeks and Turks, he was hated by the Jews. Finally he was killed by the Turkish authorities in Kolikontasi in Albania in 1779.

The jaw with tooth reposes in the Mon. St. Nicholas, Apoikia, Andros (GI). Other parts are in : The Mon. St. Bessarion, Pyli, Thessaly (GM); the Mon. Koimisis, Mega Spylaion, Kalavrita (GP); the Mon. Koimisis. Prastos, Kynouria (GP).

COSMAS THE MELODIST (Oct. 14)

As a young child, he became an orphan and was adopted by Sergius, the father of John of Damascus. He was educated together with John by a famous teacher called Cosmas. In 743 he was consecrated bishop of Anthedon in Palestine. He wrote many spiritual songs and troparia. He died at an old age in Anthedon.

Parts are in : The Mon. St. Stephen, Meteora (GM); the Mon. St. Agathon, Ipati, Lamia (GM); the Mon. St. John the Theologian, Patmos (GI).

COSMAS THE UNMERCENARY PHYSICIAN (July 1)

The son of Theodote and a pagan father who died early, Cosmas, the brother of Damian, studied medicine and practised his profession without accepting money. He also had great compassion for animals. Once Cosmas scolded Damian for having received three eggs of a woman, but Damian accepted these so as not to insult the woman. Many cures are attributed to him. He suffered martyrdom in Cyrrhus in Syria in the latter part of the IIIrd century.

His shoulder blade is in the Mon. George of Kremnon, Volimai, Zakynthos (GI). Part of his hand is in the Mon. Genesion, Rombou, Akarnania (GM). Part of his jaw is in the Mon. Koimisis, Chrysokellaria, Koroni (GP). A finger reposes in the Mon. St. George, Aithipsos, Euboia (GI).

Other parts are in :

Palestine : The Church of the Anastasis, Jerusalem; the Mon. St. Sabas, Wâdî an-Nâr.

Cyprus : The Mon. Chrysorroiatissa, Koimisis, Paphos; the Mon. Kykko, Troodos; the Mon. Panagia of Makhaeras.

Mount Athos : The Mon. Iviron; the Mon. Xeropotamou; the Mon. Pantocrator; the Mon. Stavronikita; the Mon. Great Lavra; the Mon. Docheiariou; the Mon. Dionysiou; the Mon. Gregoriou; the Mon. Simon Petra; the Mon. Constamonitou; the Mon. Zographou; the Great Skete St. Anne; the Skete Xenophontos; the Skete Rossike, Thebaid; the Skete St. Andreas.

Greece, Mainland : The Mon. St. Bessarion, Pyli, Thessaly; the Mon. Genesion, Retha, Valtou, Aitolokarnania; the Mon. Pantocrator, Angelokastron, Mesologgion; the Mon. Metamorphosis Phlamourion, Volos; the Mon. Koimisis of Rendina, Karditsa, Thessaly; the Mon. Hagia Trias, Vythos, Pentalophos, Kozane; the Mon. Panagia Gabriotissa, Mt. Parnassos, Dadi; the Hesychastirion, Analepsis, Kozane, Macedonia; the Mon. St. Anastasia Pharmakolytria, Vasilika, Salonica; the Mon. St. Agathon, Ipati, Lamia; the Church St. Paraskeve, Velessiotes, Phthiotis; the Church St. George, Ombriaki, Phthiotis; the Church SS. Theodori, Atalante, Phthiotis; the Church Anargyri, Karavomylos, Phthiotis; the Church St. Seraphim, Zelion, Phthiotis; the Church St. Marina, Salonica; the Church St. Nicholas, Chrysso, Phokis; the Mon. Koimisis, Varnakova, Phokis.

Athens : The Church St. Thomas, Ampelokepoi; the Church St. Constantine, Kolonos; the Church Metamorphosis, Viron; the Benaki Museum.

Peloponnesos : The Mon. Hagia Lavra, Kalavrita (2); the Mon. SS. Constantine & Helena, Kalamata; the Mon. Koimisis of Notena, Skiada; the Mon. Prophet Elias, Corinthias; the Mon. Zoodochou Pigis, Kastri, Kastorion; the Mon. Koimisis, Mega Spylaion, Kalavrita; the Mon. Koimisis, Malevi; the Mon. Eisodia, Oblou; the Mon. SS. Theodori of Aroania, Kalavrita; the Mon. Koimisis of Makellarias, Kalavrita; the Mon. Koimisis, Kandyla, Arkadia; the Mon. Koimisis, Pepelenitsa, Aigialia; the Mon. Koimisis, Prastos, Kynouria; the Church St. Tryphon, Diakopton, Achaia; the Church Koimisis, Kalavrita; the Church Zoodochou Pigis, Aigion; the Church St. Nicholas, Exohi, Achaia.

Greek Islands : The Mon. Evangelistria, Tinos; the Mon. Kechrovounion, Tinos; the Mon. St. Ignatios, Mytilene; the Mon. Zoodochou Pigis, Andros; the Mon. Hagia Trias, Samos; the Mon. St. John the Theologian, Patmos; the Mon. Evangelismos, Skiathos; the Mon. Taxiarchon, Syme; the Mon. St. Nicholas, Galatake, Limne, Euboia; the Church Genesion, Korphiatisa, Milos; the Church St. Luke, Ano Kardamyla, Chios; the Church St. Mark, Vrontados, Chios.

Crete : The Mon. St. George of Epanosephe, Monophatsiou, Heraklion; the Mon. St. John the Theologian, Prevele, Rethymnon.

Turkey : The Theological Seminary, Chalke, Istanbul (2).

CYPRIAN (Oct. 2)

He was born in Antioch and lived in the IIIrd century. He was a magician who had also studied philosophy. He tried to win the favour of Justina, a Christian girl. When he failed, he was very sad and went into a church where he was converted. He received baptism. He suffered martyrdom in Nicomedia in 268.

In the Middle Ages, according to the *Chronicle of Makhairas*, the skull

of Cyprian reposed in the Church of St. Cyprian in Meniko, Cyprus. In the XIXth century, an icon of the saint with a relic was in the same church. A foot is in the Mon. Iviron (GA). Other parts are in : The Skete Xenophontos (GA); the Mon. SS. Constantine & Helena, Kalamata (GP); the Mon. Chrysopodaritissa, Koimisis, Patras (GP); the Mon. Bl. David Gerontos, Euboia (GI).

CYPRIAN OF CONSTANTINOPLE (July 5)

He was born in Agrapha and went to Mount Athos where he became a monk and a priest. He travelled to Salonica and Constantinople where he preached the Gospel. In 1679 he suffered martyrdom in Constantinople by being beheaded in front of the Patriarchate.

Parts are in the Mon. Barlaam, Meteora (GM); and the Mon. Koimisis, Prastos, Kynouria (GP).

CYRIAKE (July 7)

She was the only child of Dorotheus and Eusebia. Because she was born on a Sunday, she received the name Cyriake. Her parents were imprisoned in Mytilene, Cyriake was sent to Nicomedia. She confessed her faith before the Governor of Bithynia and was tortured. She died before she was beheaded during the reign of Diocletian.

Her skull and her right hand repose in the Mon. Dionysiou (GA). Other parts are in : The Archbishopric of Nicosia (C); the Mon. Kykko, Troodos (C); the Mon. Panagia of Makhaeras (C); the Mon. Xeropotamou (GA); the Hesychastirion, Analepsis, Kozane, Macedonia (GM); the Church Metamorphosis, Kalamaria, Salonica (GM); the Church Prophet Elias, Salonica; the Mon. Taxiarchon, Aigialia (GP); the Mon. Koimisis of Makellarias, Kalavrita (GP); the Mon. Evangelistria, Tinos (GI); the Mon. Hagia Zoni, Blamare, Samos (GI); the Mon. Prophet Elias, Samos (GI); the Mon. St. John the Theologian, Patmos (GI).

CYRIACUS THE RECLUSE (Sept. 29)

He was born in Corinth in 449. As a young man, he went to Palestine and became a monk joining St. Euthymius the Great. Then he became a disciple of St. Gerasimus near the Dead Sea. He inhabited several monasteries, his favourite home was St. Chariton's Cave in the wilderness of Tekoa. It was here that Cyriacus died in 557.

Although there are five martyrs with the name of Cyriacus, we may assume that at least some of these relics belong to Cyriacus the Recluse. In the Middle Ages his body was in a perfect state of preservation in the Monastery of St. Chariton, south of Bethlehem.

His right hand and his foot repose in the Mon. Dionysiou (GA). Other parts are in : The Archbishopric of Nicosia (C); the Mon. Kykko, Troodos

(C); the Mon. St. Agathon, Ipati, Lamia (GM); the Mon. St. Ignatios, Mytilene (GI); the Mon. St. Nicholas, Galatake, Limne, Euboia (GI); the Mon. St. Antony, Apezanon, Arkadia (GC). A relic of Cyriacus is in the Monastery of the Syrians, Wâdî'n-Natrûn, Egypt.

CYRICUS (May 24)

He was the three-year-old son of Julietta, who was condemned as a Christian at Tarsus under Diocletian. When the child was taken from his mother, Alexander the Governor tried to comfort him, but Cyricus kicked and scratched Alexander's face. In a rage Cyricus was thrown down the steps of the tribune and thus suffered martyrdom.

Parts of his skull are in : The Mon. Iviron (GA); the Mon. Koutloumoussiou (GA); the Mon. Gregoriou (GA); the Mon. Taxiarchon, Petrake, Athens; His right hand is claimed by the Mon. Xenophontos (GA) and the Mon. St. Bessarion, Pyli, Thessaly (GM). Another hand is in the Mon. Zoodochou Pigis, Andros (GI). A finger is in the Mon. Forty Martyrs of Sebaste, Sparte (GP). Parts of his right foot are in the Mon. Dionysiou (GA) and the Mon. St. Nicholas of Varson, Neochorin, Mantinia, Tripolis (GP). The left foot is in the Mon. Simon Petra (GA). Parts of a hand and a foot are in the Mon. Nea Moni, Chios (GI).

Other parts are in :

Palestine : The Church of the Anastasis, Jerusalem; the Mon. Megale Panagia, Jerusalem.

Cyprus : The Mon. Chrysorroiatissa, Koimisis, Paphos; the Mon. Kykko, Troodos; the Mon. Panagia of Makhaeras.

Mount Athos : The Mon. Vatopedi; the Mon. Xeropotamou; the Mon. Pantocrator; the Mon. Great Lavra; the Mon. Docheiariou; the Mon. Koutloumoussiou; the Mon. Panteleimon; the Mon. Zographou; the Mon. Karakallou; the Skete St. Panteleimon (Greek).

Greece, Mainland : The Mon. St. Stephen, Meteora; the Mon. Meteora, Meteora; the Mon. St. George, Malessina, Lokris; the Mon. Prophet Elias, Parnassis (2); the Hesychastirion, Analepsis, Kozane, Macedonia; the Mon. St. Agathon, Ipati, Lamia; the Church Koimisis, Amaroussion.

Athens : The Church St. Gerasimos of Kouponia, Ano Ilisia.

Peloponnesos : The Mon. St. Theodosios the New Martyr, Panarete, Nauplion; the Mon. Chrysopodaritissa, Koimisis, Patras; the Mon. Koimisis, Prastos, Kynouria.

Greek Islands : The Mon. St. Ignatios, Mytilene; the Mon. Zoodochou Pigis, Andros; the Mon. Holy Cross, Samos; the Mon. Bronta, Samos; the Mon. St. John the Theologian, Patmos; the Mon. Evangelismos of Kephoraion, Kephallonia; the Mon. St. Nicholas, Galatake, Limne, Euboia;

the Mon. St. John the Baptist, Korakiais, Crete; the Church Koimisis, Volissos, Chios; the Church Metamorphosis, Volissos, Chios; the Church Zoodochou Pigis, Koiné, Chios.

CYRIL OF ALEXANDRIA (Jan. 18)

The nephew of Theophilos the patriarch of Alexandria, Cyril was elected patriarch at his uncle's death in 412. During the disordered times of his patriarchate, Hypatia, the daughter of Theon the philosopher and herself a lecturer in the Museum, was murdered. Cyril's principal contribution was the condemnation of the Nestorians at the Council of Ephesus in 431, which met under his presidency. His literary activity was great, most of his works being doctrinal and controversial. He was an outstanding theologian, and for the East he is regarded as the "Seal of the Fathers". He died in 444.

Parts are in the Mon. St. John the Theologian, Patmos (GI).

CYRIL, APOSTLE OF THE SLAVS (July 7)

He was born in the beginning of the IXth century. He was the brother of Methodius. In his earlier life he taught with distinction in the imperial university in Constantinople. He became a priest in 863 and was sent to Moravia where he preached the Gospel with great success. In 869 he went together with his brother to Rome where Cyril died.

Parts are in the Skete Bogoroditsa (Bulg.) (GA).

CYRIL OF JERUSALEM (March 18)

He was born in Jerusalem in 315 and was consecrated bishop of the Holy City in 349. He spent most of his episcopacy in fighting the Arians. Sixteen years he spent in exile, partly in Tarsus. The last time he was banished by the Emperor Valens. He is remembered for his Catecheses, which are instructions for candidates for baptism. He died in Jerusalem in 386.

Parts are in : The Mon. Panteleimon (GA); the Mon. Prophet Elias, Parnassis (GM); the Mon. Chrysopodaritissa, Koimisis, Patras (GP); the Mon. Koimisis, Mega Spylaion, Kalavrita (GP).

CYRUS OF ALEXANDRIA (June 28)

Cyrus served as priest in the Church of the Three Holy Youths in the Furnace in Alexandria. He became known for his many miracles of healing people and is one of the "unmercenary saints". He suffered martyrdom in 292, the bodily remains were reverently gathered by the faithful.

Parts are in : The Mon. Constamonitou (GA); the Mon. Zographou (GA); the Mon. Hagia Lavra, Kalavrita (GP); the Mon. Koimisis, Prastos, Kynouria (GP); the Church St. Basil, Selianitika, Achaia (GP); the Mon. St. John the Theologian, Patmos (GI).

Other relics repose in the Church of St. Barbara, Old Cairo and in the Church of SS. Cyrus and John, Dair Tadrus, Old Cairo, Egypt.

DALMATUS (Aug. 3)

Dalmatus and his son Phaustus lived in the IVth century. They entered the monastic life under Isakius, and when Isakius died, Dalmatius became the hegoumen of the monastery.

Parts are in the Skete Rossike, Thebaid (GA).

DAMASCENUS (Nov. 13)

He lived in the XVIIth century in Constantinople. As a youth he embraced Islam. When he realized his sin, he returned to Christianity and became a monk. Desirous to become a martyr he fearlessly confessed his faith. He was believed to be mad, later, however, he was arrested and finally beheaded. He died in Constantinople in 1681.

However, these relics could also belong to Damascenus of Tirnovo, Bulgaria, who suffered martyrdom in 1771.

Parts are in the Mon. Kykko, Troodos (C); and in the Mon. St. Nicholas, Vlasia (GP).

DAMIAN THE UNMERCENARY PHYSICIAN (July 1)

The son of Theodote and a pagan father, Damian was the brother of Cosmas. Both studied medicine and practised their profession without accepting money. They also had a great compassion for animals. He suffered martyrdom in Cyrrhus in Syria in the latter part of the IIIrd century.

His skull is in the Mon. Panagia of Makhaeras (C) and part of his jaw is in the Mon. Koimisis, Chrysokellaria, Koroni (GP). His shoulder blade is in the Mon. St. George of Kremnon, Volimai, Zakynthos (GI). Part of a hand is in the Mon. Genesion, Rombou, Akarnania (GM); and a finger is in the Mon. Forty Martyrs of Sebaste, Sparte (GP).

Other parts are in :

Palestine : The Church of the Anastasis; the Mon. St. Sabas, Wâdî an-Nar.

Cyprus : The Mon. Chrysorroiatissa, Koimisis, Paphos; the Mon. Kykko, Troodos; the Mon. Panagia of Makhaeras.

Mount Athos : The Mon. Ivion; the Mon. Xeropotamou; the Mon. Pantocrator; the Mon. Stravronikita; the Mon. Great Lavra; the Mon. Dionysiou; the Mon. Gregoriou; the Mon. Simon Petra; the Mon. Constamonitou; the Mon. Zographou; the Great Skete St. Anne; the Skete Rossike, Thebaid; the Skete St. Andreas.

Greece, Mainland : The Mon. St. Bessarion, Pyli, Thessaly; the Mon. Genesion, Retha, Valtou, Aitolokarnania; the Mon. Pantocrator, Angelokastron,

Mesologgion; the Church St. Demetrius, Neo Phaleron, Piraeus; the Mon. Genesion, Karditsa; the Mon. Metamorphosis, Phlamourion, Volos; the Mon. Hagia Trias, Vythos, Pentalophos, Kozane; the Mon. Panagia Gabriotissa, Mt. Parnassos, Dadi; the Hesychastirion, Analepsis, Kozane, Macedonia; the Mon. St. Anastasia Pharmakolytria, Vasilika, Salonica; the Church St. Demetrius, Mavrilos, Phthiotis; the Church St. Parakeve, Velessiotes, Phthiotis; the Church St. George, Ombriaki, Phthiotis; the Church St. Athanasius, Archanion, Phthiotis; the Church SS. Theodori, Atalante, Phthiotis; the Church St. Marina, Salonica; the Church St. Nicholas, Chryso, Phokis; the Mon. Koimisis, Varnakova, Phokis.

Athens: The Church St. Thomas, Ampelokepoi; the Church SS. Anargyroi, Nea Ionia; the Benaki Museum.

Peloponnesos: The Mon. Hagia Lavra, Kalavrita; the Mon. SS. Constantine & Helena, Kalamata; the Mon. Koimisis of Notena, Skiada; the Mon. Prophet Elias, Corinthias; the Mon. Zoodochou Pigis, Kastri, Kastorion; the Mon. Koimisis, Mega Spylaion, Kalavrita; the Mon. Eisodia, Oblou; the Mon. SS. Theodori of Aroania, Kalavrita; the Mon. Koimisis of Makelarias, Kalavrita; the Mon. Koimisis, Kandyla, Arkadia; the Mon. Koimisis, Pepelenitsa, Aigialia; the Mon. Koimisis, Prastos, Kynouria; the Church Koimisis, Kalavrita; the Church Zoodochou Pigis, Aigion; the Church St. Nicholas, Exohi, Achaia.

Greek Islands: The Mon. Evangelistria, Tinos; the Mon. Kechrovounion, Tinos; the Mon. St. Ignatios, Mytilene; the Mon. Hagia Trias, Samos (2); the Mon. Panagia, Samos; the Mon. St. John the Theologian, Patmos; the Mon. Taxiarchon, Syme; the Mon. St. Nicholas, Galatake, Limne, Euboia; the Mon. St. George of Epanosephe, Monophatsiou, Heraklion, Crete; the Church Genesion, Korphiatissa, Milos; the Church St. Luke, Ano Kardamyla, Chios; the Church St. Mark, Vrontados, Chios.

Turkey: The Theological Seminary, Chalke, Istanbul.

DANIEL THE PROPHET (Dec. 17)

The Babylonian chief eunuch was commanded to bring to the court certain youths of the Judaeans captives, of the king's seed, and nobles to serve in the king's palace. Daniel was one of the nobles. He lived during the reign of Cyrus and tradition has attributed the Book of Daniel to him. His tomb was shown as early as the VIth century in Susa.

Parts are in the Mon. Panagia Tourliane, Mykonos (GI).

DANIEL THE STYLITE (Dec. 11)

He was born in Syria in 409 and became a disciple of St. Simeon the Stylite. Until his forty-second year he was a monk living near Samosata, and later near Constantinople.

On the death of St. Simeon in 459, he determined to carry on his way of life. For thirty-three years he lived on a pillar and came down only once to reprove an erring emperor. He was often consulted by the emperors Leo I and Zeno and by the patriarchs of Constantinople. He died in 493 and was buried at the foot of his pillar.

His skull is in the Mon. Meteora, Meteora (GM). Other parts are in the Mon. Great Lavra (GA), and in the Mon. Hagia Lavra, Kalavrita (GP).

DAVID OF EUBOIA (Nov. 1)

He was born in Gardenitsa, Atalandi, opposite Euboia in 1519. In his early youth he received ecclesiastical training and left his home with Acacios for the Great Lavra on Mount Athos where he lived a very austere life. He rejected the honour of consecration to a bishop and preferred traveling all over Greece, preaching and healing. He was frequently beaten by the Turks and died in an exceptionally old age.

Part of his skull and both arms are in the Mon. St. Dionysios of Zakynthos, Zakynthos (GI). Other parts of his skull are in the Mon. St. Nicholas, Galatake, Limne, Euboia (GI); and in the Mon. Metamorphosis, Oriviais, Euboia (GI). His jaw is in the Mon. Metamorphosis, Oriviais, Euboia (GI); and a finger is in the Mon. St. George, Aithippos, Euboia (GI). Other parts are in the Mon. St. Agathon, Ipati, Lamia (GM).

DAVID OF SALONICA (June 26)

He was born in Salonica and entered the monastic life. In order to torture his body, he climbed a tree where he prayed and fasted. Later he became a powerful preacher converting many people to Christ. He died peacefully.

Parts are in the Mon. Docheiariou (GA); Church, St. Charalampos, Akrata (GP).

DEMETRIANUS OF KYTHREA (Nov. 6)

He was born during the reign of Emperor Theophilus in Sika near Nicosia. At the age of sixteen he entered the Monastery of St. Antony near Kythrea where he remained for forty years. He was consecrated bishop of Kythrea and became known for his saintly life. When in 912 the Arabs raided Cyprus, Demetrianus went into exile in Baghdad. With the help of Nicholas I, patriarch of Constantinople, he succeeded in freeing many prisoners and returned with them to Cyprus.

Parts are in the Mon. Kykko, Troodos (C).

DEMETRIUS THE NEW MARTYR

In addition to Demetrius of Peloponnesos, there are four saints with the name of Demetrius the New Martyr, which makes it impossible to determine to whom these relics belong.

Parts are in : The Mon. Esphigmenou (GA); the Mon. Dionysiou (GA); the Mon. Xenophontos (GA); the Church Metamorphosis, Plaka, Athens; the Church Hagia Sophia, Psychiko, Athens; the Mon. Zoodochou Pigis, Andros (GI); The Theological Seminary, Chalke, Istanbul (T).

DEMETRIUS OF PELOPONNESOS (April 14)

Born in Ligoudista, Arcadia, he was forced to embrace Islam. Later he confessed his sin and testified for Christ. He performed numerous miracles. In 1803 he suffered martyrdom in Tripolis, Peloponnesos.

The whole body except the skull is in the Mon. St. Nicholas of Varson, Neochorion, Mantinia, Tripolis (GP). Other parts are in : The Archbishopric of Nicosia (C); the Mon. Forty Martyrs of Sebaste, Sparte (GP); the Mon. SS. Constantine & Helena, Kalamata (GP); the Mon. Koimisis, Prastos, Kynouria (GP).

DEMETRIUS OF SALONICA (Oct. 26)

Born in Salonica in 280 of an aristocratic family, he joined the army at an early age and advanced to an important position. He received his Christian education in Salonica and formed a circle of young people for the propagation of the Christian life. He was imprisoned and led to Maximianus. After being tortured, he was beheaded in Salonica in 303. Demetrius worked many miracles after his death and saved Salonica on numerous occasions from the enemies.

The blood of St. Demetrius is preserved in : The Mon. Simon Petra (GA); the Skete St. John Baptist (Rum.) (GA); the Skete Xenophontos (GA); the Skete Rossike, Thebaid (GA); the Mon. Hagia Lavra, Kalavrita (GP). The odour of sanctity is retained in : The Mon. Iviron (GA); the Mon. Xeropotamou (GA); the Mon. Great Lavra (GA); the Mon. Philotheou (GA). Part of a leg is in the Mon. St. George of Discouri (GC), the Church St. Demetrius, Mavrilos, Phthiotis (GM); and in the Church St. Eleutherios, Amaroussion, Attika (GM).

Other parts are in :

Mount Athos : The Mon. Vatopedi; the Mon. Dionysiou; the Mon. Panteleimon; the Mon. Xenophontos; the Great Skete St. Anne.

Greece, Mainland : The Mon. St. George, Malessina, Lokris; the Church St. Demetrius, Salonica; the Church St. Nicholas, Kato Patesia, Athens; the Church Prophet Elias, Rizopolis, Nea Ionia, Athens.

Peloponnesos : The Mon. Hagia Lavra, Kalavrita; the Mon. Chrysopodaritissa, Koimisis, Patras; the Mon. Genesion, Demetsana; the Mon. Koimisis, Prastos, Kynouria.

Greek Islands : The Mon. Kechrovounion, Tinos; the Mon. St. Nicholas,

Apoikia, Andros; the Mon. Zoodochou Pigis, Andros; the Mon. Hagia Trias, Samos; the Mon. Bronta, Samos; the Mon. St. John the Theologian, Prevele, Rethymnon, Crete.

DEMUS OF SMYRNA (April 10)

Born in Adrianopolis, Demus worked for a certain Turkish businessman. Disagreement with his master led to complications. He was forced to embrace Islam and upon his refusal he was led to the judge. He was tortured and finally beheaded. He died in 1763. His relics are said to have special therapeutic effect. Moreover the odour of sanctity is attributed to them.

Parts are in the Mon. St. Antony, Apezanon, Arkadia (GC).

DIONYSIUS

There are seven saints with the name of Dionysius which makes it impossible to determine to whom these relics belong.

A skull is in the Mon. St. Anastasia Pharmakolytria, Vasilika, Salonica (GM).

DIONYSIUS AREOPAGITES (Oct. 3)

Born in Athens in 10 A.D., he was one of the first disciples of St. Paul, and was consecrated bishop of Athens. He was an able preacher and administrator as well as a theologian. He suffered martyrdom in Athens during the persecutions of the Emperor Domitianus.

Part of his skull is in the Mon. Docheiariou (GA). His right hand is in the Mon. Simon Petra (GA). Part of the left hand is in the Mon. Hagia Trias, Akrata, Aigialia (GP). Some skin is in the Mon. Dionysiou (GA).

Other parts are in :

Cyprus : In possession of Fr. Nicandros, Mon. St. Barbara; the Mon. Kykko, Troodos.

Mount Athos : The Mon. Xeropotamou; the Mon. Gregoriou; the Mon. Panteleimon; the Skete Rossike, Thebaid.

Greece, Mainland : The Mon. St. Bessarion, Pyli, Thessaly; the Mon. St. George, Malessina, Lokris; the Mon. Evangelistria, Evangelistria, Petra, Livadia; the Hesychastirion, Analepsis, Kozane, Macedonia.

Peloponnesos : The Mon. SS. Constantine & Helena, Kalamata; the Mon. Eisodia, Oblou; the Mon. Koimisis of Makellarias, Kalavrita.

Greek Islands : The Mon. Zoodochou Pigis, Andros; the Mon. Hagia Trias, Samos; the Hesychastirion, St. Nicholas, Ano Vathia, Euboia; the Mon. St. Antony, Apezanon, Arkadia, Crete; the Mon. Kyria ton Angelon, Akroteri, Melecha, Chania, Crete.

DIONYSIUS I OF CONSTANTINOPLE (Nov. 23)

He was born in Philippoupolis and served as patriarch of Constantinople from 1467-1472 and from 1489-1491. He excelled in zeal and piety and later withdrew to the Monastery of Eikosephinissa near Drama where he died.

His body reposes in the Mon. Eikosephinissa, Drama, Macedonia (GM); and his skull and the right hand are in the Mon. Panagia Acheiropoietos, Drama, Macedonia (GM).

DIONYSIUS OF OLYMPOS (Jan. 24)

Born in Platina, he joined the Meteora monastic community. After his ordination to the priesthood, he went to Mount Athos and Jerusalem. He returned to Mount Athos and was elected hegoumen of Philotheou Monastery, but fled when his Bulgar monks threatened to kill him. He went to Beroia and from there to Olympos where he built a monastery, which bears his name. He died and is buried in the Monastery of St. Dionysius of Olympos.

His skull reposes in the Mon. Docheiariou (GA). Other parts are in: The Mon. St. Paul (GA); the Mon. Xenophontos (GA); the Mon. Panagia Acheiropoietos, Drama, Macedonia (GM); the Mon. St. Anastasia Pharmakolytria, Vasilika, Salonica (GM); the Church St. Nicholas, Pevkakia, Athens.

DIONYSIUS OF ZAKYNTHOS (Dec. 17)

The son of a rich and noble family, Dionysius was born in Zakynthos. As a youth he became a monk in the Monastery of Strophadon. When he passed Athens on his way to Jerusalem, he was appointed bishop of Aegina. In 1589 he withdrew to the Monastery of Anaphonitrias, Zakynthos, where he ministered to the poor and healed the sick. He died in 1624.

The body of the saint reposes in the Mon. St. Dionysios of Zakynthos, Zakynthos (GI). The right hand is claimed by the Mon. Simon Petra (GA) and by the Turkish Orthodox Church of St. John, Galata, Istanbul. A finger is in the Church St. Irene, Aioulou St., Athens.

DISMYRII OF NICOMEDIA (Dec. 29)

The Christians of Nicomedia celebrated the Feast of the Nativity of Christ in the Church of Nicomedia when Maximian set the church afire because of the refusal of the Christians to sacrifice to the idols. Bishop Anthimus, who celebrated at this occasion, baptized many people before the congregation consisting of 2000 Christians suffered martyrdom.

Part of the lava is in the Mon. Koimisis, Panorama, Salonica (GM); and the odour of sanctity is preserved in the Mon. Stavronikita (GA). Other parts are in:

The Mon. Pantocrator (GA); the Mon. Stravronikita (GA); the Mon. Great

Lavra (GA); the Mon. Docheiariou (GA); the Mon. Esphigmenou (GA); the Mon. Dionysiou (GA); the Mon. Panteleimon (GA); the Mon. Constanitnou (GA); the Mon. Barlaam, Meteora (GM); the Mon. Meteora, Meteora (GM); the Mon. Panagia Proussiotissa, Karpenesi, Eurytania (GM); the Mon. Staghion, Trikkala (GM); the Mon. St. Theodosios the New Martyr, Panarete, Nauplion (GP); the Mon. Chrysopodaritissa, Koimisis, Patras (GP); the Mon. Koimisis of Makellarias, Kalavrita (GP); the Mon. Koimisis, Prastos, Kynouria (GP); the Mon. Zoodochou Pigis, Andros (GI) (4); the Hesychastirion, St. Nicholas, Ano Vathia, Euboia (GI): the Church St. Mark, Vrontados, Chios.

DOMETIANUS OF MELITENE (Jan. 10)

At the age of 30, he was consecrated bishop of Melitene in Armenia. The Emperor Maurice commissioned him to preach in Persia where he subdued Barau the rebel to Chosroes Parviz II. He was highly esteemed for his political success and the rewards he distributed among the poor. Many miracles are recorded of him.

Parts are in the Mon. St. John the Theologian, Seteia (GC).

DOMETIUS THE PERSIAN (Aug. 7)

He lived in the IVth century and became a monk in Nisibis. From there he proceeded to Arbela to live the life of a hermit. In addition, he preached and caused many people to accept Christianity. He suffered martyrdom in the days of Julian the Apostate.

Parts are in the Mon. Panteleimon (GA).

DOMNINUS (Oct. 1)

Born in Salonica, he confessed his faith and was tortured and suffered martyrdom during the reign of Maximianus.

Parts are in the Mon. Kykko, Troodos (C).

DOROTHEUS (Nov. 5)

He refused to deny Christ and was arrested by Urbanus the Governor of Palestine and tortured. Finally, he was thrown to the wild beasts and died during the reign of the Emperor Maximianus.

Parts are in the Church St. Demetrius, Piraeus (GM).

ELEAZAR OF THE MACCABEES (Aug. 1)

He was the fourth son of Mathathias. In the engagement at Bethzacharam, he displayed great courage in attacking and killing the elephant on which it seemed that Antiochus

Eupator was riding. Crushed to death by the dying elephant, Eleazar got for himself an everlasting name.

Parts are in the Mon. Panteleimon (GA).

ELEUTHERIUS OF ILLYRICUM (Dec. 15)

He lived in the IInd century and grew up without the care of his father. At the age of fifteen he was made a deacon, and five years later he was consecrated bishop. As such he taught many people from as far as Britain. Polycarp of Smyrna was a student of Eleutherius. He witnessed for his faith and suffered martyrdom during the reign of Septimus Severus (193-211).

Since there is no further identification of the saint, it is possible that some relics belong to Eleutherius Konoikoularius.

Part of the skull reposes in the Mon. Hagia Trias, Tsangarolon, Akroteri (GC). The right hand is in the Mon. Dionysiou (GA) and part of the left hand is in the Mon. Metamorphosis of Ipselou Pantocratoros, Corfu (GI). Part of the arm is in the Mon. Troodhitissa (C) and a finger is in the Mon. St. George of Kremnon, Volimai, Zakynthos (GI). The shin and four other parts are in the Mon. Zoodochou Pigis, Andros (GI).

Other parts are in :

Palestine : The Church of the Anastasis (2).

Cyprus : In possession of Fr. Nicandros, Mon. St. Barbara ; the Mon. Kykko, Troodos ; the Mon. Panagia of Makhaeras.

Mount Athos : The Mon. Xeropotamou ; the Mon. Koutloumoussiou ; the Mon. Simon Petra ; the Mon. Panteleimon ; the Mon. Xenophontos.

Greece, Mainland : The Mon. St. Bessarion, Pyli, Thessaly ; the Mon. St. George, Malessina, Lokris ; the Mon. Staghiadon, Trikkala ; the Church Prophet Elias, Rizopolis, Nea Ionia, Athens ; the Church SS. Constantine and Helena, Hagios Constantinos, Phthiotis ; the Church St. Nicholas, Amphisa, Phokis ; the Church St. Eleutherios, Amaroussion, Attika.

Peloponnesos : The Mon. Hagia Lavra, Kalavrita (3), the Mon. Chrysopodaritissa, Koimisis, Patras ; the Mon. Genesion, Demetsana ; the Mon. Koimisis, Mega Spylaion, Kalavrita ; the Mon. Eisodia, Oblou ; the Mon. Koimisis of Makellarias, Kalavrita ; the Church Zoodochou Pigis, Aigion ; the Church St. Andrew, Ambelos, Achaia.

Greek Islands : The Mon. Evangelistria, Tinos ; the Mon. St. Ignatios, Mytilene ; the Mon. St. Nicholas, Apoikia, Andros ; the Mon. Hagia Trias, Samos ; the Mon. Zoodochou Pigis, Samos ; the Mon. Panagia, Samos ; the Mon. Holy Cross, Samos ; the Mon. St. John the Theologian, Patmos ; the Mon. Zoodochou Pigis, Patmos ; the Mon. Metamorphosis of Ipselou Pantocratoros, Corfu ; the Mon. Kyria ton Angelon, Akroteri, Melecha, Chania, Crete ; the Church Koimisis, Aegina.

ELIAS ARDOUNES (Jan. 31)

Born in Calamai in the XVIIth century, he embraced Islam and later converted to Christianity. He went to Mount Athos where he lived for eight years. He returned to Calamai where he witnessed for his faith. He was imprisoned, tortured; and in 1686 he was beheaded in Calamai.

His skull is in the Mon. Koimisis, Voulkanou, Messeneia (GP).

ELPIDEPHORUS (Nov. 2)

He was a Persian official who was converted to the Christian Faith by witnessing the torture and suffering of Akindynus and his friends during the reign of Shapur II. Eventually he suffered martyrdom by being thrown into the fire.

Parts are in the Mon. Bl. David Gerontos, Euboia (GI).

EPAPHRODITUS (Oct. 12)

He belonged to the three hundred Christians who settled in Cyprus coming from Germany, and who suffered martyrdom in Cyprus.

Parts are in the Mon. Panagia of Makhaeras (C).

EPHRAEM SYRUS (Jan 28)

Born in 306 as a son of a pagan priest of the "City of the Stars", he was converted by St. James of Nisibis and attended with him the Council of Nicaea in 325. Later he is said to have met St. Basil. He is known for his hymnography and for his ascetic life. He died in Edessa in 373.

Parts are in : The Mon. St. Sabas, Wâdî an-Nâr (P); the Mon. Syrian Orthodox, St. Mark, Jerusalem (P); the Mon. St. Andrew, St. Andrew (C); the Mon. Great Lavra (GA); the Mon. Dionysiou (GA); the Church of St. Bishoi in the Monastery of St. Bishoi, Wâdî'n-Natrûn, Egypt.

EPHRAIM

He was a monk of the Monastery of the Nativity of the Holy Virgin in Nea Makri, Attika, and suffered martyrdom. His relics were invented in 1950.

His body reposes in the Mon. Genesion. Mt. Amomon, Nea Makri (GM).

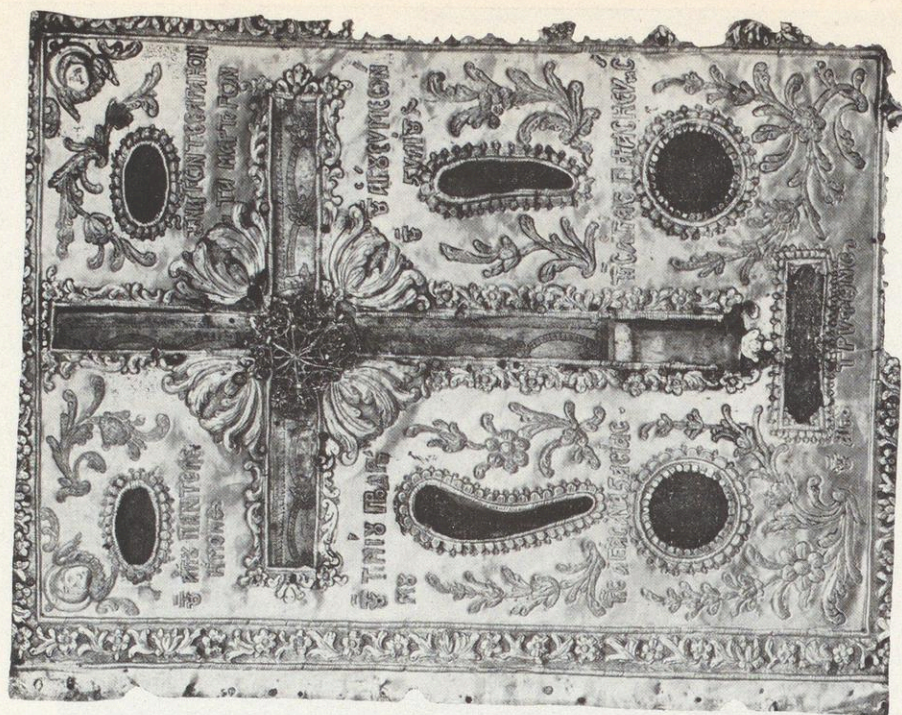
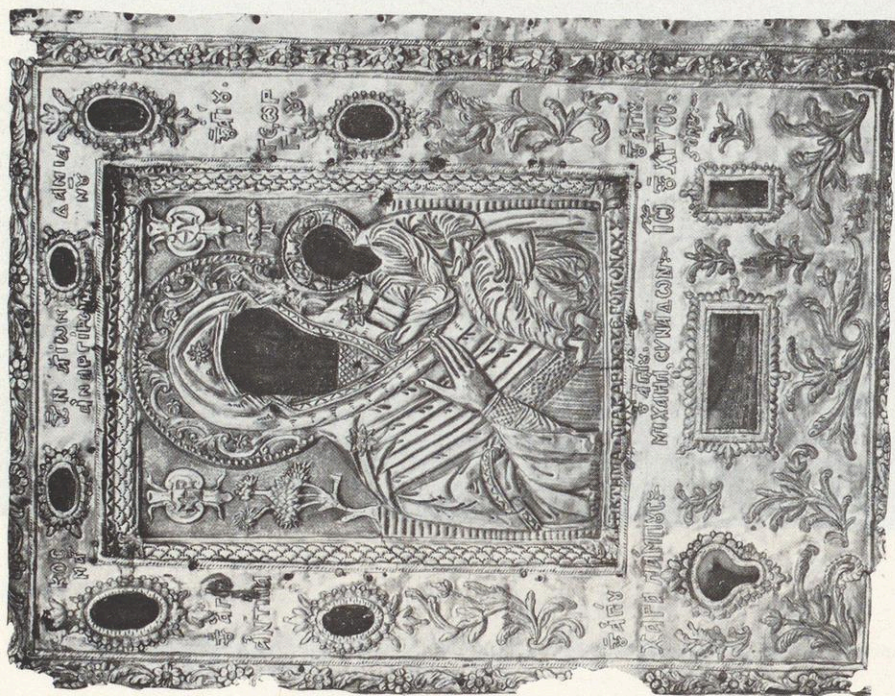
EPIPHANIUS (Oct. 5)

He belonged to the three hundred Christians who settled in Cyprus coming from Germany, and who suffered martyrdom in Cyprus.

Parts are in the Mon. Kykko, Troodos (C).

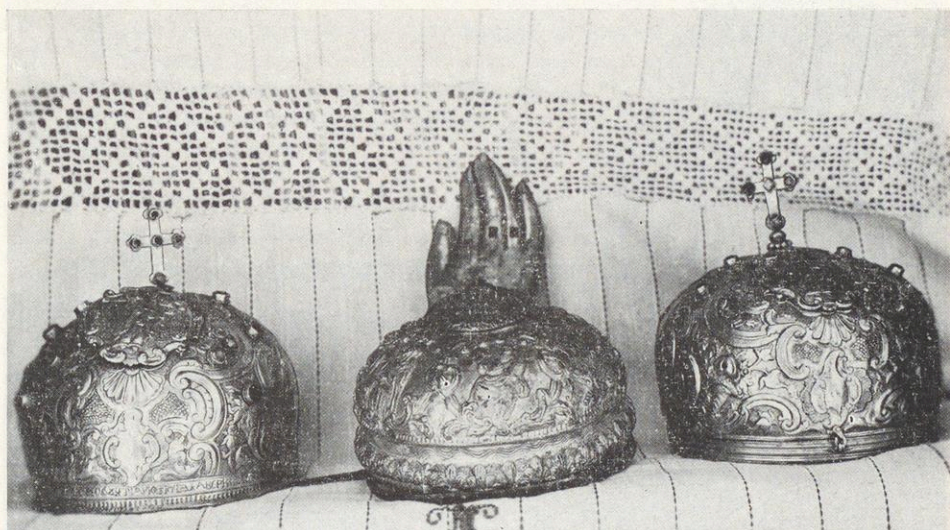


Stephen of Sinai, Church of St. Tryphon, Monastery of St. Catherine, Sinai.

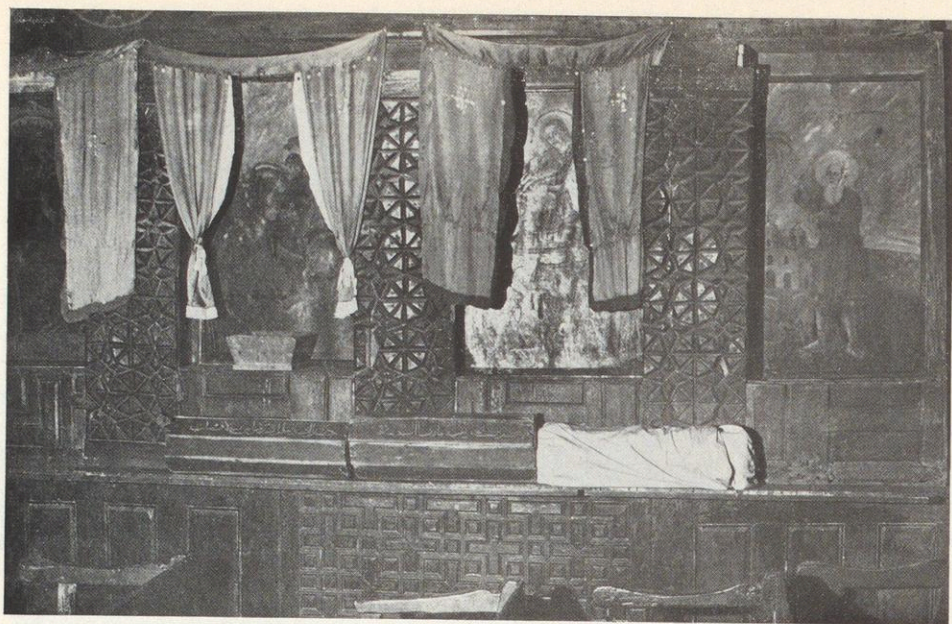


Lipsanotheke, Ben'ki Museum, Athens, with relics of sixteen different saints.

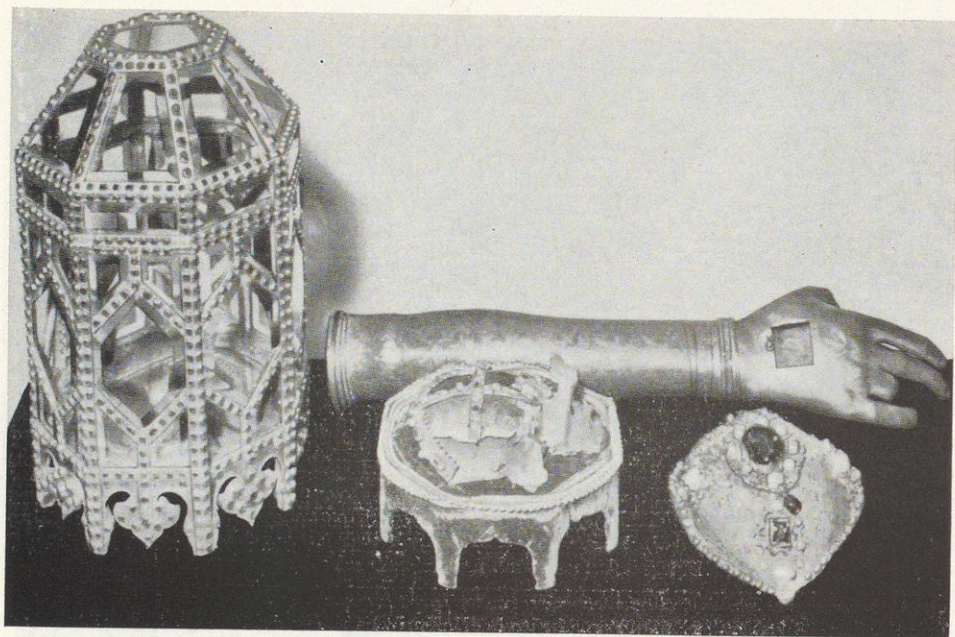
The right hands of SS.
Theodori and the left
hand of St. Euphrosyne,
Monastery of Mega Spy-
laion, Kalavrita, Greece.



The skulls of SS. Simeon, Theodorus and Euphrosyne and the right hand of St. Euphrosyne,
Monastery of Mega Spylaion, Kalavrita.



Bolsters with relics, Coptic Church of the Holy Virgin, Hârat ar-Rûm, Cairo.



Right arm, hand and occipital bone of St. John the Baptist, Treasury, Topkapi Sarayı, Istanbul.

EPIPHANIUS OF CONSTANTINOPLE (Aug. 25)

He succeeded John II as patriarch of Constantinople and held his office from 520-535. His patriarchate coincided with the reign of Justin I and the reconciliation of the patriarchate with the Roman See. The *Henoticon*, without being formally revoked, was allowed to disappear, and everywhere, except in Egypt, the decisions of the Council of Chalcedon were received.

His skull reposes in the Mon. Koimisis, Mantzare, Euboia (GI); and other parts are in the Mon. Panagia of Makhaeras (C); the Church Zoodochou Pigis, Ampelokipe, Salonica (GM).

EPIPHANIUS OF SALAMIS (May 12)

He was born in Palestine in 315 of a Jewish family. He founded a monastery at Eleuthero-polis which he directed for 30 years. In 367 he was consecrated bishop of Salamis in Cyprus. He was a strong defender of orthodoxy and opposed the teachings of Origen. He went to Constantinople to support Theophilus of Alexandria in his campaign against St. John Chrysostomus. On his return to Cypurs he died in 403.

Until the XVIth century, the relics reposed in the Orthodox Cathedral of Famagusta. The skull is in the Mon. Kykko, Troodos (C), and other parts are in the Mon. Iviron (GA).

EUDOKIA AUGUSTA (Aug. 13)

She was born in Athens in 401 as the daughter of Leontius the sophist. Pulcheria, sister of Theodosius, selected her for his wife. She was baptized and changed her name from Athenais to Eudokia and married Theodosius in 421. She fell out of grace, largely because of Pulcheria, and withdrew to Jerusalem, where she devoted herself to literature. She died in Jerusalem in 460.

Since there is no further identification of the saint, it is possible that some relics belong to Eudokia the Penitent of Heliopolis, Lebanon. Parts are in : The Mon. Kykko, Troodos (C); the Mon. Simon Petra (GA); the Mon. Hagia Lavra, Kalavrita (GP); the Mon. Holy Cross, Samos (GI); the Church St. Demetrius, Salamis (GI).

EUDOKIMUS OF VATOPEDI (Oct. 5)

Highly venerated in the Monastery of Vatopedi on Mount Athos, his relics were discovered there in 1841. Nothing is known of his life, though his relics are considered to be wonder-working.

The whole body is in the Mon. Great Lavra (GA). Parts are in : The Mon. Vatopedi (GA); the Skete Rossike, Thebaid (GA); the Skete Bogoroditsa (Bulg.) (GA); the Church St. Paraskeve, N. Krine, Salonica (GM); the Mon. St. Ignatios, Mytilene (GI).

EUGENIA THE VIRGIN (Dec. 24)

She lived during the latter part of the IInd century. She was the daughter of Philip and Claudia of Alexandria. At the age of fifteen, she left her home and put on male clothes and became a monk, later the hegoumen of a monastery in Egypt. She was accused of sexual misconduct and cleared herself by declaring her sex in front of her father who was subsequently converted. She performed many miracles and went to Rome where she suffered martyrdom. She was buried in the cemetery of Apronian on the Via Latina.

Parts are in possession of Fr. Nicandros, Mon. St. Barbara (C); the Mon. Zoodochou Pigis, Andros (GI) (3); the Mon. Hagia Trias, Koropi (GM).

EULAMPIUS OF PALESTINE (March 5)

He was born in Palestine and was tortured together with Eulogius. They both suffered martyrdom in Palestine.

Parts are in the Mon. St. Theodosios Coenobiarchos, Dair Dosi (P).

EULOGIA

She was the mother of St. Theodosius the Coenobiarch and lived in the middle of the Vth century in Palestine.

Parts are in the Mon. Panteleimon (GA).

EUPHEMIA (Sept. 16)

Born in Chalcedon of wealthy parents, she lived during the persecutions of Diocletian. She confessed her faith before Priscus the Governor and subsequently was tortured and suffered martyrdom. Two of her executioners were converted through her sufferings. She died in Chalcedon in 303.

Her body with skull reposes in the Cathedral of St. George, Fener, Istanbul (T).

EUPHEMIA

In addition to Euphemia of Chalcedon, there are four saints with the name of Euphemia which makes it impossible to determine to whom these relics belong. Parts are in the Mon. Kykko, Troodos (C).

EUPHROSINE (Sept. 25)

Born in 410 in Alexandria, she left her parental home at the age of seventeen and entered the monastic life where she spent the rest of her life. She was distinguished by her implicit obedience. At length she fell ill with a fever and died.

Parts are in the Mon. Kykko, Troodos (C).

EUPLUS THE DEACON (Aug. 11)

Born in the IIIrd century in Catana, Sicily, he witnessed before the Roman authorities. He was given the opportunity to renounce his faith; upon his refusal, he suffered martyrdom. In his prison cell, a spring shot forth; when this was discovered, he suffered even more. He died during the reign of Diocletian.

Parts are in the Mon. Docheiariou (GA)

EUPRAXIA (July 25)

At the age of seven, her widowed mother took her to the convent at Tabennisi in Egypt where she spent her youth. After her mother's death she broke off her engagement and distributed her property among the poor and cut herself off from the world. She lived a life of extreme penance going without food for a week on end. Often accused of hypocrisy, she was able to win over her enemies by her patience and gentleness.

Her left hand is in the Mon. Iviron (GA). Other parts are in : The Mon. St. George, Malessina, Lokris (GM); the Mon. SS. Constantine & Helena, Kalamata (GP); the Mon. St. Ignatios, Mytilene (GI).

EUSTATHIUS (Sept. 20)

Eustathius was a general in the Roman army. While hunting he was converted to Christianity by a vision of a stag having a luminous crucifix between its antlers. His wife Theopiste and his sons Agapius and Theopistus also became Christians. He lost all his property and was released from military service. Later he was reinstated, but when forced to offer sacrifices he refused; he and his family were tortured. During the reign of Hadrian, he suffered martyrdom in Rome in 126.

There are six additional martyrs with the name of Eustathius, and some of the relics listed below may be attributed to them.

The skull is claimed by the Mon. Xeropotamou (GA); the Mon. Great Lavra (GA); and the Church Panagia Acheiropoietos, Salonica (GM). The right hand by the Mon. Koimisis, Hydra (GI). Other parts are in : The Church of the Anastasis, Jerusalem (P) (2); the Mon. Iviron (GA); the Mon. Pantocrator (GA); the Mon. Great Lavra (GA); the Mon. Koutloumoussiou (GA); the Mon. Dionysiou (GA); the Skete St. Panteleimon (Greek) (GA); the Skete Rossike, Thebaid (GA); the Mon. St. Bessarion, Pyli, Thessaly (GM); the Mon. Koimisis of Rendina, Karditsa, Thessaly (GM); the Church St. Athanasius, Gravia, Phokis (GM); the Mon. St. Theodosios the New Martyr, Panarete, Nauplion (GP); the Mon. Koimisis, Mega Spylaion Kalavrita (GP); the Mon. Evangelistria, Tinos (GI); the Mon. St. Ignatios,

Mytilene (GI); the Mon. John the Theologian, Patmos (GI), the Church Koimisis, Hydra (GI).

EUSTRATIUS THE THAUMATURGOS (Jan. 9)

He was born in Vitziani in 808. At the age of twenty, he joined the Monastery of Olympos, where finally he became the hegoumen. At the time of the iconoclastic controversy, he left the monastery and only returned after the victory of the iconodules. His life is marked by his strict and austere ascetic practices and by the many miracles which he performed.

His hand is in the Mon. Koutloumoussiou (GA). Other parts are in: The Mon. Chilandari (Serb.) (GA); the Mon. Panteleimon (GA); the Mon. Chozoviotissa, Amorgos (GI); the Mon. St. John the Theologian, Patmos (GI).

EUTHYMIUS THE CONFESSOR (Dec. 26)

He was the son of a wealthy family and was well educated. He was consecrated bishop of Sardis and participated in the iconoclastic controversy. Because of his opposition to the iconoclasts, he was exiled three times. He died from the wounds which were inflicted upon him while in prison. He suffered martyrdom during the reign of Theophilus (829-842).

His skull reposes in the Church St. Euthymios, Eugenia, Piraeus (GM). Parts are in the Mon. St. George, Malessina, Lokris (GM).

EUTHYMIUS OF CONSTANTINOPLE (March 22)

He was born in the XVIIIth century at Demetsana, Peloponnesos and went for his education to Constantinople. He went to Bucharest where he lived a life of sin. He repented and joined the monastic life on Mount Athos. He went to Constantinople where he was imprisoned and suffered torture for insulting Islam. He suffered martyrdom in Constantinople in 1814.

Parts are in the Mon. Dionysiou (GA).

EUTHYMIUS OF DOCHEIARIOU (Nov. 3)

Euthymius and Neophytus lived in the Xth century. Euthymius was the bursar of the Lavra and a friend of St. Athanasius. He and Neophytus built a church of St. Nicholas on the site of the present Monastery of Docheiaron. He is considered as the founder of the monastery.

His skull reposes in the Mon. Docheiariou (GA). Other parts are in the Skete Rossike, Thebaid (GA).

EUTHYMIUS THE GREAT (Jan. 20)

He was born in Melitine in Armenia in 377 and became a priest and supervisor of the monastic settlements there. At the age of thirty, he went to Palestine where he lived the solitary life in the wilderness of Judaea. He became one of the most revered early Palestinian monks. The Arabs respected him because he healed the paralytic son of a sheikh. He was consulted by Eudokia, the widow of Theodosius II. He died in Palestine in 473.

Part of his skull is in the Great Skete St. Anne (GA), and his left hand is in the Mon. Iviron (GA). Five fingers are in the Church Genesio, Korphiatissa, Milos (GI). Other parts are in: The Mon. Stavronikita (GA); the Mon. Dionysiou (GA); the Mon. Xenophontos (GA); the Skete Rossike, Thebaid (GA); the Skete St. Andreas (GA); the Skete Bogoroditsa (Bulg.) (GA); the Church Evangelismos, Peristeri, Athens; the Mon. St. Nicholas of Kaltezon, Mantinia, Arkadia (GP); the Mon. Taxiarchon, Aigialia (GP); the Mon. SS. Constantine & Helena, Kalamata (GP); the Mon. Chrysopodaritissa, Koimisis, Patras (GP); the Mon. Koimisis of Makellarias, Kalavrita (GP); the Mon. Koimisis, Prastos, Kynouria (GP); the Mon. St. John the Theologian, Patmos (GI); the Mon. Zoodochou Pigis, Patmos (GI); the Mon. Taxiarchon, Seriphos (GI); the Church Metamorphosis, Volissos, Chios (GI); the Mon. St. George of Epanosephe, Monophatsiou, Heraklion (GC).

EUTHYMIUS OF IVIRON (May 13)

He was a Georgian and together with his father, John Varasvatze, he founded the Monastery of Iviron, Mount Athos. For a while he lived at the Great Lavra, then moved further north to establish the monastery. He translated the Holy Scriptures into the Georgian language and wrote other books. He died in Constantinople in 1082.

Parts are in the Mon. Iviron (GA).

EUTHYCHIANUS (Aug. 17)

He was born in Nicomedia. He preached the Christian Faith in the theatre of Nicomedia converting many people. Finally he was arrested by the governor and severely tortured before he was thrown into the fire. He suffered martyrdom during the pre-Nicene persecutions.

His skull reposes in the Mon. Hodigitria, Kainourgion, Heraklion (GC).

EUTYCHIUS OF CONSTANTINOPLE (Apr. 6)

Born in Phrygia, he went to Constantinople where he collaborated with the Emperor Justinian in the controversy of the "Three Chapters" which were denounced by the Council of Constantinople in 535. Difficulties with the imperial house led to his resignation as patriarch. On the death of John III, Eutychius was restored to the patriarchate and

held it for five years, 577-582, until his death. He had spent the twelve previous years in exile at his old monastery of Amasia in Pontus. On his restoration he wrote in support of the two natures in Christ.

His skull is claimed by the Mon. Chilandari (Serb.) (GA) and the Mon. Hodigitria, Kainourgion, Heraklion (GC). Other parts are in the Mon. Kykko, Troodos (C) and the Mon. Zographou (GA).

FLORUS (Aug. 18)

He was the twinbrother of Laurus and a stonemason by trade. He was employed in building a pagan temple in Illyricum; but having been converted to Christianity, he destroyed the pagan images and built on the site of the temple a church. The Emperor Licinius ordered him to be executed.

Parts are in the Mon. Panagia Tourliane, Mykonos (GI).

FORTY MARTYRS OF SEBASTEA (March 9)

These forty soldiers refused to denounce their faith during the reign of Licinius in 320. They were ordered to be shipped naked on to a frozen lake and kept there. By the next day, most of them were dead. Those who were not then killed, were later beheaded.

A skull is in the Church St. Nicholas, Alexandropolis (GM), and some blood is preserved in the Mon. Kyria ton Angelon, Akroteri, Melecha, Chania (GC). Other parts are in: The Mon. Chrysorroiatissa, Koimisis, Paphos (C); the Mon. Iviron (GA); the Mon. Xeropotamou (GA); the Mon. Docheiariou (GA); the Mon. St. Paul (GA); the Mon. Dionysiou (GA); the Mon. Hagia Lavra, Kalavrita (GP); the Mon. St. John the Theologian, Patmos (GI). Some relics of these saints are also in the Monastery of the Syrians, Wâdî'n-Natrûn, Egypt.

FOUR MARTYRS OF CRETE (Oct. 28)

The four martyrs of Crete Angelais, Manuel, George and Nicholas were tortured by the Turks and suffered martyrdom in Rethymnon in 1824.

Part of a spine and a leg is in the Mon. St. Arsenios, Pangalochorion, Rethymnon (GC). Other parts are in: The Church St. Nicholas, Pevkakia, Athens; the Benaki Museum, Athens; the Mon. Genesion of Vryses, Siphnos (GI); the Mon. St. John the Theologian, Anopolis, Heraklion (GC); the Mon. Prophet Elias, Roustika, Rethymnon.

GABRIEL

He was a monk of the Monastery of the Archangels at Nea Epidauros. He is a local saint.

His skull reposes in the Mon. Pammegeston Taxiarchon, Nea Epidauras, Nauplion (GP).

GABRIEL OF CONSTANTINOPLE (Dec. 3)

He served as bishop of Ganos and for one year as patriarch of Constantinople (1675). Later he became a monk in the Monastery of Prusa. He preached, and in the course of his ministry he baptized a Jew. His enemies reported this to the Turks. He was imprisoned and compelled to embrace Islam. Upon his refusal, he was hanged in Prusa in 1659.

Parts are in the Mon. Koimisis, Prastos, Kynouria (GP).

GABRIEL OF EGYPT (Oct. 18)

Gabriel was of Albanian origin and suffered martyrdom in Cairo in 1522 together with Kermidoli. The relics were sold by the executors to Patriarch Joachim (1478-1576) who took them to the Church of St. Nicholas, Cairo.

Parts are in the Mon. St. George, Old Cairo (E).

GABRIEL OF IVIRON (May 13)

Gabriel the Georgian who lived between the Mount Athos monasteries of Xeropotamou and Russiko in a cave, heard God's voice informing him to gather the icon of the Portaitissa which moved on the sea. This occurred in the Xth century near the Monastery of Iviron.

Parts are in the Skete Rossike, Thebaid (GA).

GALAKTION (Nov. 5)

Born in Emesa, Galaktion was the son of Leukippe and Kleitophon. At the age of 24 he was forced to marry a pagan woman, Epistime, whom he baptized. Both agreed to retain their virginity and after distributing their property both entered the monastic life. They were imprisoned by the Governor Secundus, and after many horrible tortures they were beheaded.

Parts are in the Mon. St. John the Theologian, Patmos (GI).

GENNADIUS II (Nov. 17)

He became patriarch of Constantinople in 1453. The emir invested him with the crozier and confirmed him in the privileges of his see, and assigned to him the Church of the Holy Apostles for his residence. Later he received in exchange the Church of the Virgin Pammakaristos where the patriarchate had its center from 1456 to 1586. Because of factions in the community, Gennadius had to resign and went to Mount Athos.

Parts are in the Mon. Dionysiou (GA).

GEORGE

Together with Theodore, Lambrus, John and Michael, George was arrested. After the restoration of peace he adopted again the ascetic life and settled in Samothrake. He was denounced to the authorities and arrested. He suffered martyrdom by being hanged.

The skull reposes in the Church St. Michael New Martyr, Samothrake (GI)

GEORGE OF CHOZIBA (Jan. 8)

Born in Cyprus in the latter part of the VIth century, George intended to join the Monastery of Calamon in the Plain of Jericho, where Heraclios, his brother, lived. Since he was still without beard, *i.e.* too young for the strenuous desert life, he was rejected by the hegoumen and sent to the Wâdî Qilt. During the Persian invasion of 614 many of the monks fled from the Monastery in the Wâdî Qilt. George was captured by the Persians yet he was left unharmed. He died in the monastery in 620.

The skull is in the Mon. SS. John and George of Choziba, Wâdî Qilt (P).

GEORGE OF CYPRUS (April 23)

George left Cyprus for Ptolemais (Acre), where he was compelled to embrace Islam. Upon his refusal and his confession of faith, he was stoned and decapitated on April 23, 1752. On April 13, 1967 his relics were translated from Acre to Nicosia where they repose in the Cathedral of St. John in Nicosia.

The knee and a foot are in the Mon. St. George, Limassol (C). A finger is in possession of Fr. Nicandros, Mon. St. Barbara (C). Other parts are in the Mon. St. Mamas, Larnaca (C).

GEORGE OF IOANNINA (Jan. 17)

Born in Grevena in 1810 as the son of poor parents, he lived during the turbulent years in the history of Epiros. Being in the service of the Turks, they tried to force him to embrace Islam. They prohibited him to marry a Christian girl. Repeatedly he declared his faith in Christ. In 1838 he suffered martyrdom in Ioannina.

Part of the leg is in the Church St. John the Baptist, Kataraktis, Chios (GI). Other parts are in: The Church St. Athanasios, Ioannina (GM); the Mon. Analepsis, Geraki, Amalias (GP); the Church St. Nicholas, Exohi, Achaia (GP); the Church Koimisis, Volissos, Chios (GI); the Church St. Lazarus, Kophinas, Chios (GI).

GEORGE OF LYDDA (April 23)

Born in Cappadocia, he became a soldier in the Roman army. In Silene in Libya he rescued a maiden from a dragon, which led to the baptism of thousands of pagans, including Alexandra, the wife of Diocletian. Eventually he fell victim to Diocletian's

persecution; he was tortured and finally beheaded at Nicomedia. According to other traditions, he suffered martyrdom in Lydda.

Parts of his skull are claimed by the Mon. Bl. Meletios, Oinoë, Attika (GM) and the Mon. St. George of Discouri (GC). His shoulder blade is in the Mon. St. George, Limassol (C). His right hand is in the Mon. St. George, Aithipsos, Euboia (GI); part of the left hand in the Mon. Koimisis, Kleiston, Phili, Attika (GM). A thumb is in the Mon. St. George of Discouri (GC) while other fingers are in : The Mon. St. George, Malessina, Lokris (GM); the Mon. Forty Martyrs of Sebaste, Sparte (GP); the Mon. St. George of Kremnon. Volimai, Zakynthos (GI). Some blood of the martyr is kept in the Mon. Dionysiou (GA) and the Mon. Zographou (GA).

Other parts are in :

Palestine : Church of the Anastasis, Jerusalem (2).

Egypt : The Mon. St. George, Old Cairo.

Cyprus : In possession of Fr. Nicandros, Mon. St. Barbara; the Archbishopric of Nicosia; the Mon. Chrysorroiatissa, Koimisis, Paphos; the Mon. Kykko, Troodos; the Mon. Panagia of Makhaeras; the Mon. St. Andrew, St. Andrew.

Mount Athos : The Mon. Iviron; the Mon. Xeropotamou; the Mon. Esphigmenou (2); the Mon. Panteleimon; the Mon. Xenophontos; the Mon. Zographou; the Mon. Karakallou; the New Skete; the Skete St. Andreas.

Greece, Mainland : The Mon. St. Stephen, Meteora; the Mon. Panagia Proussiotissa, Karpenesi, Eurytania; the Mon. St. Agathon, Ipati, Lamia; the Mon. St. Bessarion, Pyli, Thessaly; the Mon. Eisodia, Molista, Konitsa; the Mon. Jerusalem, Davleia, Levadia; the Mon. Prophet Elias Parnassis (2), the Church St. Eleutherios, Amaroussion, Attika; the Church Anargyri, Karavomylos, Phthiotis; the Mon. Panagia Gabriotissa, Mt. Parnassos, Dadi; the Church Prophet Elias, Salonica; the Church St. Athanasius, Gravia, Phokis; the Church St. George, Eleusis; the Church St. Paraskeve, Megara; the Church Hagia Trias, Nea Kephissia; the Church Évangelismos, Kalyvia.

Athens : The Church St. Antony, Patesia; the Church Metamorphosis, Plaka; the Church St. Nicholas, Pevkakia; the Church Hagia Sophia, Psychiko; the Benaki Museum.

Peloponnesos : the Mon. Hagia Lavra, Kalavrita; the Mon. Hagia Trias, Akrata, Aigialia; the Mon. St. Nicholas of Kaltezon, Mantinia, Arkadia; the Mon. Taxiarchon, Aigialia; the Mon. SS. Constantine & Helena, Kalamata; the Mon. Koimisis of Poretsos, Ileias; the Mon. Chrysopodaritissa, Koimisis, Patras; the Mon. Koimisis, Mega Spylaion, Kalavrita; the Mon. Eisodia, Oblou; the Mon. Koimisis, of Makellarias, Kalavrita; the Mon. Koimisis, Prastos, Kynouria; the Church St. Charalampos, Akrata, Achaia;

the Church St. Tryphon, Diakopton, Achaia; the Church Koimisis, Kalavrita; the Church St. Nicholas, Exohi, Achaia.

Greek Islands: The Mon. Panagia Zoodochou Pigis, Poros; the Mon. Kechrovounion, Tinos; the Mon. Panagia Chozoviotissa, Amorgos; the Mon. St. Nicholas, Apoikia, Andros; the Mon. Genesion of Vryses, Siphnos; the Mon. Zoodochou Pigis, Andros; the Mon. Hagia Zoni, Blamare, Samos; the Mon. Hagia Trias, Samos; the Mon. Zoodochou Pigis, Samos; the Mon. Holy Cross, Samos; the Mon. Bronta, Samos; the Mon. St. John the Theologian, Patmos; the Mon. Panagia Tourliane, Mykonos; the Mon. Taxiarchon, Seriphos; the Church Genesion, Korphiatissa, Milos; the Mon. Bl. David Gerontos, Euboia; the Mon. St. George, Aithipsos, Euboia; the Church St. Demetrius, Salamis; the Church St. Demetrius, Hydra.

Crete: The Mon. St. George of Epanosephe, Monophatsiou, Heraklion; the Mon. Hagia Trias, Tsangarolon, Akroteri; the Mon. St. John the Theologian, Anopolis, Heraklion; the Mon. St. Antony, Apezanon, Arkadia; the Church St. Menas, Heraklion.

There are also relics of this saint in the following Coptic churches in Egypt: Church of St. Barbara, Old Cairo; Church of the Holy Virgin, Qasriat ar-Rihân, Old Cairo; Church of the Holy Virgin al-Mu'allaqah, Old Cairo; Church of the Holy Virgin, Hârat Zuwailah, Cairo; Church of the Holy Virgin, Hârat ar-Rûm, Cairo; Church of St. George, Old Cairo; Dair Mari Girgis li' r-Râhbât, Old Cairo; Church of St. Theodore, Dair Tadrus, Old Cairo; Church of the Holy Virgin ad-Damshîriah, Old Cairo; Church of St. George, Dair Mârî Minâ, Fûm al-Khalig, Cairo; Church of St. George, Hârat ar-Rûm, Cairo; Convent of St. Theodore, Hârat ar-Rûm; Church of St. George at Mît Damsîs, Mît Ghamr; Church of St. George, Biba, Beni Suef; Church of St. George, Jerusalem, Palestine. There are also relics of this saint in the following Syrian churches in Iraq: Tahira of the Syrian Catholics, Mosul; Church of St. George, Alqosh.

GEORGE OF MYTILENE (April 7)

As bishop of Mytilene, he lived during the iconoclastic controversy of the VIIIth century. He was a strong defender of the iconodules and gained fame on account of his ability to prophecy.

Parts are in the Mon. St. George of Epanosephe, Monophatsiou, Heraklion (GC).

GEORGE OF NEAPOLIS (Nov. 3)

Born in Neapolis in Asia Minor, he served as a priest. Following the Orlov Revolution in the latter part of the XVIIIth century he was imprisoned by the Turks and beheaded.

He was buried in Malakope. After some time, the villagers unearthed the body and discovered that it was not decomposed. At the time of the population exchange in 1924 the relics of George were translated to Neapolis of Perissos, Nea Iona.

The whole body reposes in the Church St. Eustathios, Neapolis, Nea Ionia, Athens.

GEORGE THE NEW MARTYR

There are eleven New Martyrs called George which makes it impossible to determine to whom these relics belong.

The skull is in the Mon. Docheiariou (GA). Other parts are in: the Mon. Esphigmenou (GA); the Mon. Panteleimon (GA); the Skete Bogoroditsa (Bulg.) (GA); the Church St. Paraskeve, Nea Smyrna, Athens; the Mon. SS. Constantine & Helena, Kalamata (GP); the Mon. St. Ignatios, Mytilene (GI); the Mon. Hagia Zoni, Blamare, Samos (GI); the Mon. Hagia Trias, Samos (GI); the Mon. St. George of Epanosephe, Monophatsiou, Heraklion (GC).

GEORGE OF RETHYMNON (Oct. 28)

He is one of the four martyrs of Crete who was tortured by the Turks and suffered martyrdom in Rethymnon in 1824.

His skull is in the Church Four Martyrs, Rethymnon (GC). Other parts are in the Mon. SS. Constantine & Helena, Arkadi, Rethymnon (GC).

GERASIMUS OF JORDAN (March 4)

He was born in Lycia. He left his home in Asia Minor and went to Egypt and Palestine where he settled in the Jordan Valley. He became a disciple of Euthymius the Great and established a monastery near Jericho, which attracted many disciples. Once he pulled out a thorn from a lion's paw and then trained the grateful animal. He died in the Jordan Valley in 475.

Parts are in: The Mon. Hagia Lavra, Kalavrita (GP); the Mon. Hagia Trias, Akrata, Aigialia (GP); the Mon. St. John the Theologian, Patmos (GI); the Mon. Hagia, Tsangarolon, Akroteri (GC).

GERASIMUS OF KARPENESI (July 3)

He was born in Megachorion of Karpenesi in 1787. As a youth he went to Constantinople where he embraced Islam. He repented and returned to his country. He joined the monastic life on Mount Athos at Koutloumoussiou. In order to redeem his sin of ever having embraced Islam he returned to Constantinople where he suffered martyrdom in 1812.

His skull and his arm repose in the Church of Megachorion of Karpenesi, Eurytania (GM). Other parts are in : The Mon. Proussiotissa, Karpenesi, Eurytania (GM); the Church St. Constantine, Kolonos, Athens; the Mon. Bl. David Gerontos, Euboia (GI).

GERASIMUS OF KEPHALONIA (Oct. 20)

He was born in Trikkala, Peloponnesos, of pious parents in 1509. He went to Jerusalem where he was ordained priest. Finally he went to the island of Kephallonia where he stayed until the end of his life in an old church, which he rebuilt. He became the patron saint of Kephallonia. He died in 1579.

The body is in the Mon. St. Gerasimos, Valsamata, Kephallonia (GI).

GERASIMUS OF LEONDARION (Sept. 15)

Born in Leondarion, Taygetos, in the latter part of the XVIIIth century, Gerasimus joined the monastic life, went on a pilgrimage to Jerusalem, and upon his return founded the Monastery of the Holy Trinity of Sourvia near Makrynitsa, Volos in 1740. He travelled and preached throughout the villages of Mt. Pelion. His relics repose in the monastery which he founded.

His body reposes in the Mon. St. Gerasimos the New Martyr, Makrynitsa, Volos (GM). His right hand is in the Mon. Metamorphosis Phlamourion, Volos (GM). A finger is in the Mon. Analepsis, Geraki, Amalias (GP). Parts are in : The Church St. Charalampos, Akrata, Achaia (GP); the Church St. Nicholas, Exohi, Achaia (GP).

GERMANUS I (May 12)

He served as patriarch of Constantinople from 715-730. He was ordained to the priesthood during the reign of Constantine IV; later he was consecrated bishop of Cyzicus, Hellespontus. He was engaged in the monotheletic controversy, and later in the iconoclastic controversy. He was exiled by Leo III the Isaurian because of his opposition to the iconoclastic views of the emperor. He died in Constantinople.

In the Middle Ages his arm was used during the ceremony of the enthronement of the patriarchs of Constantinople. Parts are in : The Hesychastirion, Analepsis, Kozane, Macedonia (GM); the Mon. Hagia Lavra, Kalavrita (GP).

GERVASIUS (Oct. 14)

He lived during the reign of Nero and was imprisoned for his faith. He suffered torture in Milan and was finally beheaded in Rome in 57.

Parts are in the Mon. Pantocrator, Angelokastron, Mesologgion (GM).

GIDEON OF KARAKALLOU (Dec. 30)

As a young man, he embraced Islam in Valestino. Repentance drew him to Mount Athos where he lived in the Monastery of Karakallou. He left the monastery to inform the Turks that he denied Islam. He was mocked as a madman and sent back. But he left Mount Athos a second time, and in 1818 he was cut to pieces at the order of the pasha of Thessaly.

His skull reposes in the Cathedral of Phaneromeni, Tirnovo, Bulgaria. Other parts are in the Mon. Karakallou (GA) and in the Skete Rossike, Thebaid (GA).

GORDIUS (Jan. 3)

Born in Caesarea in Cappadocia, he served as centurion during the reign of Licinius. Because he could not tolerate the worship of pagan deities, he withdrew to the mountains where he acquired his faith in Christ. He returned to Caesarea where he preached and subsequently suffered martyrdom.

Parts are in the Mon. Panteleimon (GA).

GREGORY V (April 10)

Born in Dimitsana, Peloponnesos in 1745 of a poor family, he was educated in Athens, Smyrna and in Patmos. When he became a monk, he adopted the name Gregory. In 1797 he was consecrated patriarch of Constantinople but twice he was sent into exile to Mount Athos, because the Turks suspected him of aiding the Greek revolution. In 1818 he was called back to Constantinople, but after the Greek revolution in 1821, he was hanged over the gateway of the patriarchate. His body was thrown into the Bosphorus, but found six days later by a Greek captain. In 1871 his relics were translated to Athens.

Parts are in the Cathedral Evangelismos, Metropolis, Athens.

GREGORY OF ASSOS (March 4)

He lived in the XIIth century and served as bishop of Assos in Mytilene. He died in peace.

Parts are in the Church St. Gregory, Skopelos, Geras, Mytilene (GI).

GREGORY THE ILLUMINATOR (Sept. 30)

Born in 257 in Armenia, he is called the "Illuminator" because he brought the Christian Faith to Armenia. He was the son of a Parthian who murdered Khosrov I of Armenia. Gregory was brought up in Caesarea in Cappadocia where he was baptized. Upon his return to Armenia, he converted King Tiridates III. He was ordained bishop of Caesarea but remained for the rest of his life in Armenia organizing the church. Shortly before his death he retired to a monastery where he died in 322.

Parts of his skull are in the Mon. Great Lavra (GA) and in the Mon.

Taxiarchon, Seriphos (GI). Other parts are in : The Armenian Patriarchate, St. James, Jerusalem (P); the Mon. Xeropotamou (GA); the Mon. Panteleimon (GA); the Skete St. Andreas (GA); the Mon. Metamorphosis, Phlamourion, Volos (GM). One hand is in the Armenian Catholicate in Etshmiadzin, Soviet Armenia, another hand is in the Armenian Catholicate in Antilias, Beirut, Lebanon.

GREGORY OF MONEMVASIA

He was born in Athens in 1680 and received a very good education. He was one of the most learned men of his day when he was consecrated archbishop of Monemvasia, Peloponnesos.

Parts are in the Mon. Zoodochou Pigis, Samos (GI).

GREGORY OF NAZIANZUS, CAPPADOCIA (Jan. 1)

Born at Arianus in 329, he died near there in 389. One of the four Greek doctors, he participated in the final defeat of the Arian heresy. He joined Basil the Great in Annesi, Pontus, later lived as a monk at Seleucia. In 379 he accepted the charge of the Christian community in Constantinople. Five of his discourses on the Trinity earned him the title "the Theologian". In 380 he was acclaimed bishop of Constantinople, but resigned within a few weeks.

His skull is claimed by : The Mon. Vatopedi (GA); the Mon. Gregoriou (GA); the Mon. Meteora, Meteora (GM). His left hand is in the Mon. Koutloumousiou (GA). His right foot is in the Mon. Chilandari (Serb.) (GA), and his left foot is in the Mon. St. Paul (GA). Other parts are in :

Palestine : The Church of the Anastasis, Jerusalem.

Mount Athos : The Mon. Xeropotamou; the Mon. Stavronikita; the Mon. St. Paul; the Mon. Dionysiou; the Mon. Gregoriou; the Mon. Panteleimon; the Skete Rossike, Thebaid; the Skete St. Andreas; the Skete Bogoroditsa (Bulg.).

Greece, Mainland : The Mon. St. Stephen, Meteora; the Mon. Panagia Proussiotissa, Karpenesi, Eurytania; the Mon. St. Agathon, Ipati, Lamia; the Mon. St. Bessarion, Pyli, Thessaly; the Mon. Staghiadon, Trikkala; the Church Evangelismos, Peristeri, Athens.

Peloponnesos : The Mon. Koimisis, Prastos, Kynouria.

Greek Islands : The Mon. St. Ignatios, Mytilene; the Mon. Panagia Chozoviotissa, Amorgos; the Mon. Prophet Elias, Samos; the Mon. Bronta, Samos; the Mon. St. John the Theologian, Patmos.

GREGORY OF NEOCAESAREA (Nov. 17)

He was born in 213 in Neocaesarea of pagan parents of rank and received a good education in letters and law. In 233 he went with his brother Athenodorus to Caesarea in Palestine

where he came under the influence of Origen and was baptized. He studied with Origen and then returned to Pontus where he was consecrated bishop of Neocaesarea. In spite of the Decian persecutions, he is said to have converted practically the whole population of the city. He was active in his opposition to the heresies of Paul of Samosata. Because of his miracles, he is known as the "wonderworker". He died in 270.

His right hand is in the Church of the Anastasis, Jerusalem (P). His left hand is in the Mon. Meteora, Meteora (GM). Other parts are in : The Church of the Anastasis, Jerusalem (P) (2); the Mon. Panteleimon (GA); the Mon. St. Stephen, Meteora (GM); the Church St. Anastasia, Perissos, Nea Ionia, Athens; the Church St. George, Eleutheropolis, Nea Ionia, Athens; the Mon. Hagia Lavra, Kalavrita (GP); the Mon. SS. Constantine & Helena, Kalamata (GP); the Mon. Koimisis, Prastos, Kynouria (GP); the Mon. Kechrovounion, Tinos (GI); the Mon. St. John the Theologian, Patmos (GI).

GREGORY OF NYSSA (Jan. 10)

Born at Caesarea in Cappadocia in 335, he was the younger brother of St. Basil the Great. As a young man he was a teacher married to Theosebia. About 371 Gregory was consecrated bishop by his brother. As a strong opponent of Arianism, he was hailed as a pillar of orthodoxy by the Oecumenical Council of Constantinople in 381. Many of his writings are extant, in which he surpasses the other Cappadocian fathers in depth and richness. He died in 395.

Parts are in : The Mon. Esphigmenou (GA); the Mon. Panteleimon (GA); the Mon. St. Stephen, Meteora (GM); the Church St. Athanasius, Archanion, Phthiotis (GM); the Church St. Eustathios, Neapolis, Nea Ionia, Athens; the Mon. St. Ignatios, Mytilene (GI); the Mon. St. Nicholas, Apoikia, Andros (GI); the Mon. Prophet Elias, Samos (GI); the Mon. Bronta, Samos (GI); the Mon. St. John the Theologian, Patmos (GI); the Mon. Panagia Tourliane, Mykonos (GI).

GREGORY PALAMAS (Nov. 14)

He was born in Constantinople in 1296 and was the foremost exponent of the hesychast movement. He was a monk on Mount Athos and in 1333 his teaching involved him in a controversy with an able Greek monk from southern Italy, Barlaam. Hesychasm was condemned and Gregory was excommunicated. With the accession of John Cantacuzenus to the throne in 1347, Gregory's cause triumphed and was declared orthodox by the Church of Constantinople in 1351. He died in Salonica in 1368.

Parts of his spine are in the Mon. Koimisis, Panorama, Salonica (GM). Other parts are in : The Mon. St. Sabas, Wâdî an-Nâr (P); the Mon. Esphigmenou (GA); the Mon. Panteleimon (GA); the Mon. Xenophontos (GA); the Skete Rossike, Thebaid (GA); the Mon. Koimisis, Panorama, Salonica (GM); the Church St. Gregorios Palamas, Salonica (GM).

HELEN THE EMPRESS (May 21)

She was born in Drepanum (Helenopolis), Asia Minor, in 255. She was married to the Emperor Constantius Chlorus in 274; but in 292 Constantius repudiated her for political reasons. When her son Constantine issued the edict of toleration, Helen devoted all her influence to the promotion of the Christian Faith. In old age she went to the Holy Land where she expended large sums of money in relief for the poor. In Jerusalem she discovered the True Cross on which the Saviour suffered. She died in Nicomedia in 330.

Parts are in : The Mon. Kykko, Troodos (C); the Mon. Panteleimon (GA); the Mon. Xenophontos (GA); the Church SS. Constantine & Helena, Hagios Constantinos, Phthiotis (GM); the Mon. Hagia Lavra, Kalavrita (GP) (2); the Mon. St. John the Theologian of Ipselou, Mytilene (GI); the Mon. Panagia Tourliane, Mykonos (GI); the Church St. Lazarus, Kophinas, Chios (GI); the Mon. Koimisis of Panagia Phaneromeni (GC).

HELEN OF SINOPE

She was a pious and righteous woman. She is a local saint venerated by the Christians of Sinope.

Parts are in the Church St. Marina, Salonica (GM).

HELIOPHOTUS (July 13)

He belonged to the three hundred Palestinians, who settled in Cyprus. He lived near the village of Achera, near Leukosia. He is commemorated together with Auxouthenios Pamphoditus and Pammegistus in the village of St. Heliophoti, where there is a church of the same name.

His skull is in the Church Panagia Chrysopantanitissa, Malouda (C). Other parts are in : The Mon. St. Barbara, Stavrovouni (near Larnaca) (C); the Mon. St. George, Limassol (C); the Mon. Kykko, Troodos (C); the Mon. Panagia of Makhaeras (C).

HERACLEIDIUS (Sept, 17)

He was consecrated as the first bishop of Tamassos by the Apostles Paul and Barnabas in 45. He later became an archbishop and suffered martyrdom. Other sources state that Mnason became his successor, and that he died a natural death. His tomb is venerated in Monastery of St. Heracleidius in Tamassos, now a convent.

His skull and parts of his right arm are in the Mon. St. Heracleidius, Politiko (C). Other parts are in : The Archbishopric of Nicosia (C); the Mon. Chrysorroiatissa, Koimisis, Paphos (C); the Mon. Kykko, Troodos (C); the Mon. Panagia of Makhaeras (C) (3).

HERMOGENES THE WONDERWORKER (Oct. 5)

It is said that he walked across the sea from Samos to Cyprus to support Larnaca and Episkopi. He is a local saint of Cyprus.

Parts are in the Mon. Kykko, Troodos (C).

HERMOGENES

There are five additional saints with the name of Hermogenes which makes it impossible to determine to whom these relics belong. Parts are in : The Mon. Panagia Proussiotissa, Karpenesi, Eurytania (GM); the Mon. Hagia Trias, Samos (GI).

HERMOLAUS (July 26)

Together with Hermippos and Hermokrates he served as a priest in Nicomedia. During the persecutions of Maximianus, he suffered martyrdom. He was the teacher of Panteleimon.

In the XIIIth century his skull reposed in the Church of Hagia Sophia in Constantinople. Parts are in : The Church of the Anastasis, Jerusalem (P); the Mon. Kykko, Troodos (C); the Mon. Panagia of Makhaeras (C); the Mon. Vatopedi (GA); the Mon. Pantocrator (GA); the Mon. Great Lavra (GA); the Mon. Docheiariou (GA); the Mon. Panteleimon (GA); the Church St. Spyridon, Piraeus (GM); the Mon. Hagia Lavra, Kalavrita (GP) (3); the Mon. Koimisis, Prastos, Kynouria (GP); the Mon. St. Ignatios, Mytilene (GI); the Mon. Zoodochou Pigis, Andros (GI); the Mon. Hagia Zoni, Blamare, Samos (GI); the Mon. Zoodochou Pigis, Samos (GI); the Mon. Taxiarchon, Seriphos (GI); the Church St. Menas, Heraklion (GC).

HIEROTHEUS OF ATHENS (Oct. 4)

Converted to Christianity by St. Paul's sermon in Athens, he was consecrated as first bishop of Athens to be succeeded by Dionysios Areopagites. He is said to have been present at the Falling Asleep of the Holy Virgin.

His skull is in the Mon. St. Hierotheos, Megara, Attika (GM). Other parts are in : The Church St. Paraskeve, Galaxidi, Phokis (GM); the Church St. Demetrius, Kouvaras, Attika (GM); the Mon. Pammegeston Taxiarchon, Nea Epidaurus, Nauplion (GP); the Mon. Kechrovounion, Tinos (GI); the Church St. Demetrius, Hydra (GI).

HIEROTHEUS OF IVIRON (Sept. 13)

He was born in Calamai, Peloponnesos in 1686. He joined the monastic life and went to the Monastery of Iviron, Mount Athos. In 1723 he was sent to the island of Skopelos

where he taught for ten years. He engaged in literary activities and died in the Monastery of Iviron in 1745.

His skull is in the Mon. Iviron (GA).

HILARION OF CRETE (Sept. 20)

Born in Heraclion in the XVIIIth century, he went to Constantinople to study medicine. Unable to do this, he worked for a merchant who accused him of dishonesty. In order to save his life, he embraced Islam. Very soon he came unto himself and returned to the Christian Faith. He went to Mount Athos and then to Constantinople where he was tortured and suffered martyrdom in 1804.

Part of his skull is in the Mon. Taxiarchon, Seriphos (GI). Other parts are in the Mon. Xeropotamou (GA).

HILARION OF GAZA (Oct. 21)

Born in 293 in Tabatha of Gaza, he studied in Alexandria where he accepted the Christian Faith. After living with St. Antony for a while, he distributed his property and entered the anchoritic life. He performed many miracles. Because of the many people who visited him, he left Gaza and visited Egypt, Sicily and Dalmatia. Finally he went to Cyprus where he died in Paphos in 373. His biography was written by St. Jerome.

The jaw is in the Church St. Menas, Heraklion (GC). Other parts are in : The Mon. Kykko, Troodos (C); the Mon. Panagia Proussiotissa, Karpenesi, Eurytania (GM); the Mon. St. Nicholas of Kaltezon, Mantinia, Arkadia (GP); the Mon. Kechrovounion, Tinos (GI); the Mon. Evangelismos of Kepouraion, Cephalonia (GI).

HYPATIUS OF GANGRA (March 31)

He lived during the reign of Constantine I and participated in the First Oecumenical Council in Nicaea in 325. As bishop of Gangra, he performed many miracles. He is said to have saved the life of Constantine II. His enemies captured him on his way to Gangra and stoned him to death.

Part of his skull is in the Mon. Prophet Elias, Corinthias (GP). Other parts are in : The Mon. Iviron (GA); the Mon. St. Agathon, Ipati, Lamia (GM); the Mon. Chrysopodaritissa, Koimisis, Patras (GP); the Mon. Eisodia, Oblou (GP); the Mon. Koimisis of Makellarias, Kalavrita (GP); the Church Koimisis, Kalavrita (GP); the Mon. Prophet Elias, Samos (GI); the Mon. Panagia Tourliane, Mykonos (GI).

HYPOMONE (April 5)

She suffered martyrdom during the pre-Nicene persecutions. She is not mentioned in the Synaxarium.

Her skull reposes in the Mon. Bl. Patapios, Loutraki, Corinthias (GM).

IGNATIUS OF ANTIOCH (Dec. 20)

Known as Theophoros the "God-Bearer", he is celebrated for seven letters which he wrote. Probably of Syrian origin, legend identified him with the child whom Christ set down among his disciples (Matt. XVIII : 1-6). He became the second or third bishop of Antioch. He was sentenced to death and sent to Rome to be thrown to wild beasts at the public games. He died in 107.

Parts of his skull are in : The Great Skete St. Anne (GA) ; the Church St. Demetrius, Diacopion, Phokis (GM) ; the Mon. Koimisis, Varnakova, Phokis (GM) ; the Church Zoodochou Pigis, Lidorikion, Phokis (GM). Other parts are in : The Mon. Kykko, Troodos (C) ; the Mon. Vatopedi (GA) ; the Mon. Xeropotamou (GA) ; the Mon. Pantocrator (GA) ; the Mon. Great Lavra (GA) ; the Mon. Dionysiou (GA) ; the Mon. Panteleimon (GA) ; the Mon. Xenophontos (GA) ; the Mon. Zographou (GA) ; the Mon. Karakallou (GA) ; the Skete Borogoditsa (Bulg.) (GA) ; the Mon. Evangelistria, Evangelistria, Petra, Livadia (GM) ; the Mon. Hagia Lavra, Kalavrita (GP) ; the Mon. Koimisis of Malkellarias, Kalavrita (GP) ; the Mon. Evangelistria, Tinos (GI) ; the Mon. Prophet Elias, Samos (GI) ; the Mon. St. John the Theologian, Patmos (GI) ; the Mon. Koimisis, Makrimali, Psachna, Eubioia (GI).

IGNATIUS OF METHYMNA, LESBOS (Oct. 14)

He was born around 1492 in the village Pharanga, Lesbos. His father was a priest in Lesbos. He married at an early age, but after the death of his wife and children, he became a monk. During the Turkish occupation he assisted the Christians. He was consecrated archbishop of Methymna in 1531. He died in peace.

Parts are in the Mon. Xenophontos (GA) and the Skete Bogoroditsa (Bulg.) (GA).

INNOCENTS OF BETHLEHEM (Dec. 28)

These are the children from two years old and under who were killed by order of King Herod in an attempt to assassinate the Child Jesus.

Their blood is preserved in the Mon. Prophet Elias, Santorini (GI).

IRENE OF MAGYDUS (May 5)

She lived during the pre-Nicene persecutions. Born in Magydus, Pamphylia, she received her instruction in the faith by an angel. She suffered many different tortures by the Governor of Lysinia. Finally she was beheaded.

Parts are in : The Mon. Bronta, Samos (GI) ; the Mon. St. John the Theologian, Patmos (GI).

ISAAKIUS (Aug. 3)

He served as hegoumen of the Monastery Dalmaton. During the reign of Valens (364-378) he came to Constantinople from the East. He prophesied about the war of the Romans against the Goths. He was tortured by the Romans but saved. Finally he built a monastery where he died in 396.

Parts are in the Skete Rossike, Thebaid (GA).

ISAIAH THE PROPHET (May 9)

He was the son of Amoz and belonged to the aristocracy of Jerusalem. He may have had connections with the royal house. He lived through a succession of political crises connected with the intervention of Assyria. His prophecies extended from 738-701 B.C. Jewish tradition asserts that he suffered martyrdom under Manasseh.

His relics used to be in the Church of St. Laurentius in Istanbul. Part of the skull is in the Mon. Chilandari (Serb.) (GA).

ISIDORE OF CHIOS (May 14)

He was born in Alexandria and lived during the reign of Decius (249-251). He confessed before Julian the Governor and later was betrayed by his own father. He suffered martyrdom on the island of Chios.

On July 19, 1967 the right leg of Isidore was translated from the Cathedral of St. Mark in Venice to the Church of St. Isidore in Chios. Other parts are in the Mon. Panteleimon (GA) and the Mon. Philotheou (GA).

ISIDORE OF PELUSIUM (Feb. 4)

Isidore was akin to the patriarchs Cyril and Theophilos, a native of Alexandria. He became a monk in the Monastery of Pelusium where the Pachomian rule was followed. He left a number of letters many of which contain topical allusions. He died in 450.

Parts are in: The Mon. Philotheou (GA); the Mon. St. Agathon, Ipati, Lamia (GM).

JAMES

There are in addition to the below mentioned saints fifteen saints with the name of James which makes it impossible to determine to whom these relics belong. There are two skulls in the Mon. St. Anastasia Pharmakolytria, Vasilika, Salonica (GM). Other parts are in: The Mon. St. Hierotheos, Megara, Attika (GM) and the Church St. George, Eleusis, Attika (GM).

JAMES ADELPHOTEUS (Oct. 23)

He was the son of Joseph and the brother or cousin of Jesus Christ, and one of the main supporters of the Early Church. In 59 he was elected as first bishop of Jerusalem. Because

of his significant work, he was sentenced to death by the Pharisees and thrown down from the pinnacle of the Temple and stoned and beaten to death in 62. The Epistle of St. James is attributed to him.

Parts of his skull are in the Armenian Patriarchate, St. James, Jerusalem (P); and in the Mon. Esphigmenou (GA). Other parts are in: The Mon. Syrian Orth., St. Mark, Jerusalem (P); in possession of Fr. Nicandros, Mon. St. Barbara (C); the Mon. Kykko, Troodos (C); the Mon. Xeropotamou (GA); the Mon. Dionysiou (GA); the Mon. Panteleimon (GA); the Skete St. Panteleimon (Greek) (GA); the Skete Rossike, Thebaid (GA); the Skete St. Andreas (GA); the Mon. St. Stephen, Meteora (GM); the Mon. Panagia Proussiotissa, Karpenesi, Eurytania (GM); the Mon. Koimisis of Makellarias, Kalavrita (GP); the Mon. St. Nicholas, Apoikia, Andros (GI); the Mon. Zoodochou Pigis, Andros (GI); the Mon. St. John the Theologian, Patmos (GI); the Mon. St. John the Theological, Seteia (GC); the Theological Seminary, Chalke, Istanbul (T).

JAMES THE SAWN-ASUNDER (Nov. 27)

Born in Persia in the second half of the IVth century, he was an officer of the Persian court of Yazdegerd I. To please his royal master he turned fire-worshipper, but when he returned home his family reproached him and refused to have any dealings with him. He came unto himself and repented and informed the king of his decision. He was threatened and finally he was handed over to the executioners who cut off his limbs.

His skull is claimed by the Mon. St. Anastasia Pharmakolytria, Vasilika, Salonica (GM); and the Church St. Catherine, Corfu (GI). Part of his leg is in the Mon. St. Nicholas, Apoikia, Andros (GI).

Other parts in:

Palestine: The Church of the Anastasis, Jerusalem.

Cyprus: The Mon. Kykko, Troodos.

Mount Athos: The Mon. Iviron; the Mon. Xeropotamou; the Mon. Great Lavra; the Mon. Docheiariou; the Mon. Dionysiou; the Mon. Simon Petra; the Mon. Panteleimon; the Mon. Xenophontos; the Mon. Constamonitou; the Skete St. Panteleimon (Greek); the Skete Rossike, Thebaid; the Skete Bogoroditsa (Bulg.).

Greece, Mainland: The Mon. St. Agathon, Ipati, Lamia; the Mon. St. Bessarion, Pyli, Thessaly; the Hesychastirion, Analepsis, Kozane, Macedonia.

Peloponnesos: The Mon. St. Theodosios the New Martyr, Panarete, Nauplion; the Mon. Koimisis, Mega Spylaion, Kalavrita; the Mon. Pammeigeston Taxiarchon, Nea Epidaurus, Nauplion; the Mon. Zoodochou Pigis, Elona, Kynouria; the Mon. Koimisis, Prastos, Kynouria.

Greek Islands: The Mon. Zoodochou Pigis, Andros (2); the Mon. Holy

Cross, Samos; the Mon. St. John the Theologian, Patmos; the Mon. Nea Moni, Chios.

There are relics of James the Sawn-Asunder in the Tahira of the Syrian Catholics in Mosul, and in the Tahira of the Jacobites in Mosul, Iraq. There are also some of his relics in the Monastery of the Syrians, Wâdî'n-Natrûn, Egypt.

JASON (April 29)

He was a disciple of St. Paul and together with Sospater worked on the Island of Corfu where he built the Church of St. Stephen. He was imprisoned by Kerkylinos, and while in prison converted many Roman soldiers. After the death of Kerkylinos, Datianus the Governor was converted by Jason. He died in Corfu.

Parts are in the Mon. Kykko, Troodos (C); and in the Mon. Dionysiou (GA).

JERUSALEM (July 26)

Jerusalem is the name of a martyr who suffered torture and finally martyrdom during the pre-Nicene persecutions in the IIIrd century.

The skull reposes in the Church St. Antony, Verria (GM).

JOACHIM III OF CONSTANTINOPLE

He was born in Constantinople in 1834 and received an excellent education. He mastered several languages, and in 1878 he became patriarch of Constantinople. In 1880 he reestablished the patriarchal printing office and greatly improved the economics of the patriarchate. He was a great philanthropist. In 1884 he retired to Mount Athos where he lived at Kapsokalyvia. He returned in 1901 to assume the patriarchal duties and remained in the office until his death in 1912.

Parts are in the Mon. Koutloumoussiou (GA).

JOACHIM THE NEW MARTYR

He was born in Skiadas in the XVIIth century and served as a teacher. He left his family and his bride and entered the monastic life, and built a monastery in Vinry, Peloponnesos. Later he left the monastery and became a hermit near the Monastery of Notena. He died in peace in 1695.

The hands, parts of the arms, and legs and feet are in the Mon. Koimisis of Notena, Skiada (GP). Other parts are in the Mon. SS. Constantine & Helena, Kalamata (GP).

JOANNICIUS THE GREAT (Nov. 4)

Born in Bithynia in 741, he served for 20 years in the Byzantine army. At first, he supported the iconoclasts, later he repented. At the age of forty he became a monk and then

a hermit on Mount Olympos, Bithynia. He was greatly respected as a prophet, and both St. Theodore the Studite and St. Methodius of Constantinople consulted him. He counselled moderation in their treatment of the iconoclasts. In 845 he died in the monastery at Antidium.

His skull is in the Mon. St. Luke of Stiris, Skripou, Boetia (GM). Other parts are in: The Mon. Pantocrator (GA); the Hesychastirion, Analepsis, Kozane, Macedonia (GM); the Mon. St. Nicholas, Galatake, Limne, Euboea (GI).

JOASAPH OF INDIA (Aug. 26)

Joasaph was the son of an Indian king who was converted by an ascete with the name of Barlaam. Eventually he resigned his throne and became a hermit with Barlaam.

Parts are in the Mon. Xeropotamou (GA) and the Mon. Stavronikita (GA).

JOASAPH OF METEORA (April 20)

John Uros Palaiologus, the son of Symeon, Emperor of the Serbs in Trikkala, was deposed from the throne and blinded by Radoslav Chlapan. He became a monk and adopted the name Joasaph. In 1381 he lived in Thessaly where he became a disciple of Athanasius. He left for Vatopedi, Mt. Athos, but soon returned and in 1388 he reconstructed and paid for the church of the Great Meteoron. In 1394 he fled to Mount Athos, but returned again to Thessaly. He died in Meteora in 1422.

His skull is in the Mon. Meteora, Meteora (GM).

JOHN THE ALMONER (Nov. 12)

He was born in Amathus, Cyprus, in 560. He was married and while still a layman, he was chosen to be patriarch of Alexandria. The Orthodox Church in Alexandria had suffered severely and he rebuilt it. He founded hospitals, orphanages and helped the poor. At the time of the Persian invasion of Egypt he retired to Cyprus where he died in 619. He was the original patron saint of the Order of St. John at Jerusalem, later the Knights of Malta.

His skull is in the Mon. Meteora, Meteora (GM). A part of it is in the Mon. Koimisis, Arta (GM). His right hand is in the Mon. Dionysiou (GA).

Other parts are in:

Palestine: The Church of the Anastasis, Jerusalem.

Cyprus: The Mon. Kykko, Troodos; the Mon. Panagia of Makhaeras.

Mount Athos: The Mon. Vatopedi; the Mon. Xeropotamou; the Mon. Pantocrator; the Mon. Great Lavra; the Mon. Docheiariou; the Mon. Panteleimon; the Mon. Xenophontos; the Mon. Zographou; the Mon. Karakallou; the Skete St. Andreas.

Greece, Mainland: The Mon. Barlaam, Meteora; the Mon. St. Stephen, Meteora; the Mon. Panagia Proussiotissa, Karpenesi, Eurytania; the Mon.

St. Agathon, Ipati, Lamia; the Mon. Panagia Ambelakiotissa and St. Polycarp, Naupaktos; the Mon. Prophet Elias, Parnassis; the Church Koimisis, Neachorion, Tymphristou, Phthiotis; the Mon. Panagia Gabriotissa, Mt. Parnassos, Dadi; the Church St. George, Kallithea, Athens; the Church St. Paraskeve, Kallithea, Phokis.

Peloponnesos: The Mon. Koimisis, Mega Spylaion, Kalavrita.

Greek Islands: The Mon. St. John the Theologian, Patmos; the Mon. St. George of Epanosephe, Monophatsiou, Heraklion, Crete.

JOHN THE BAPTIST (Aug. 29)

He was the son of Zacharias and Elizabeth. About the year 27 he went to the River Jordan where he preached an eschatological gospel. He gained many followers whom he baptized. Jesus Himself came to be baptized by him. Because he had rebuked Herod Antipas, he was imprisoned and eventually beheaded.

The skull used to be in the Church of St. John the Baptist in Constantinople, later it was in the Mon. Dionysiou (GA) when it was lost to pirates. Parts of the skull are in the Mon. St. John the Baptist, Jerusalem (P) and in the Mon. Docheiariou (GA). The lower jaw with three teeth is in the Mon. Stavronikita (GA). Part of a jaw is in the Church St. Spyridon, Salonica (GM). The right hand used to be in the Church of St. John the Baptist in Constantinople. The right hand or parts of it are claimed by: The Mon. Vatopedi (GA); the Mon. Dionysiou (GA); the Church St. John the Baptist, Burgaz, (T); the Treasury of the Topkapi Sarayi, Istanbul. Fingers of the Saint are in: The Cathedral St. John, Nicosia (C); the Mon. Vatopedi (GA); the Mon. Barlaam, Meteora (GM); the Mon. St. Stephen, Meteora (GM); the Mon. St. Vlaisos, Trikkala, Corinthia (GP); the Mon. Taxiarchon, Seriphos (GI). Some blood is preserved in the Mon. Xenophontos (GA) and the Theological Seminary, Chalke, Istanbul (T).

Other parts are in:

Palestine: The Church of the Anastasis, Jerusalem (2).

Cyprus: The Archbishopric of Nicosia; the Mon. St. Barbara, Stravrovouni (near Larnaca); the Mon. Chrysorroiatissa, Koimisis, Paphos; the Mon. Kykko, Troodos.

Mount Athos: The Mon. Iviron; the Mon. Xeropotamou; the Mon. Chilandari (Serb.); the Mon. Pantocrator; the Mon. Dionysiou; the Mon. Panteleimon; the Mon. Xenophontos; the Mon. Karakallou; the Skete St. John the Baptist (Rum.); the Skete St. Andreas.

Greece, Mainland: The Mon. St. Bessarion, Pyli, Thessaly; the Church St. Demetrius, Neo Phaleron, Piraeus; the Church St. Therapon, Salonica; the Church St. Athanasios, Chalandri, Athens; the Benaki Museum, Athens.

Peloponnesos: The Mon. St. Theodosios the New Martyr, Panarete, Nauplion.

Greek Islands : The Mon. Prophet Elias, Santorini; the Mon. St. John the Theologian, Patmos; the Mon. Koimisis, Makrimali, Psachna, Euboia; the Mon. St. Nicholas, Galatake, Limne, Euboia.

JOHN OF CHIOS (May 20)

He lived during the XIth century and became a monk on the Island of Chios. Here he worked together with Joseph of Chios and Niketas of Chios. He was exiled by the Empress Theodora but permitted to return by Isaac Comnenus. He died in Chios.

Parts are in the Church St. Lazarus, Kophinas, Chios.

JOHN CHRYSOSTOMUS, THE GOLDEN-MOUTHED (Nov. 13)

Born in 345 in Antioch, he was baptized by Meletios in 370. For ten years he lived as a hermit in the desert. Illness compelled him to return to the world. He won great reputation by his preaching in Antioch. On the death of Nektarius, he was appointed bishop of Constantinople in 398. He became well known for his devout homilies. Twice he was deposed from his see, having been charged with Origenism. He died at Comana in Pontus in 407.

The relics of St. John Chrysostomus reposed in Comana, Pontus. During the patriarchate of Proclus they were translated to the Church of the Holy Apostles in Constantinople in 438. Part of the skull is in the Mon. Troodhitissa (C). Two pieces of the arm are in the Mon. Taxiarchon, Seriphos (GI). The right hand is claimed by the Mon. Philotheou (GA) and the Mon. Meteora, Meteora (GM). The left hand is claimed by the Mon. Great Lavra (GA) and the Mon. Barlaam, Meteora (GM). There are fingers of the Saint in the Mon. Koimisis, Hydra (GI) and the Mon. St. George, Aithipsos, Euboia (GI). A knee is in the Mon. Barlaam, Meteora (GM) and a toe in the Mon. Analepsis, Geraki, Amalias (GP). The odour of sanctity is preserved in the Mon. Barlaam, Meteora (GM).

Other parts are in :

Palestine : The Church of the Anastasis, Jerusalem (2).

Cyprus : The Archbishopric of Nicosia; the Mon. Chrysorroiatissa, Koimisis, Paphos.

Mount Athos : The Mon. Iviron; the Mon. Xeropotamou; the Mon. Pantocrator; the Mon. Stavronikita; the Mon. Docheiariou; the Mon. St. Paul; the Mon. Dionysiou; the Mon. Panteleimon; the Mon. Xenophontos; the Mon. Constamonitou; the Skete Rossike, Thebaid; the Skete St. Andreas; the Skete Bogoroditsa (Bulg.).

Greece, Mainland : The Mon. St. Stephen, Meteora; the Mon. Panagia Proussiotissa, Karpenesi, Eurytania; the Mon. St. Bessarion, Pyli, Thessaly; the Mon. Panagia Ambelakiotissa and St. Polycarp, Naupaktos; the Mon.

Prophet Elias, Parnassis; the Church Koimisis, Neochorion, Tymphristou, Phthiotis; the Mon. Staghiadon, Trikkala; the Mon. Hagia Trias, Loggos, Edessa; the Mon. Koimisis of Rendina, Karditsa, Thessaly; the Church St. John the Baptist, Tolophon, Phokis.

Athens: The Church St. Gerasimos of Kouponia, Ano Ilisia; the Benaki Museum.

Peloponnesos: The Mon. Hagia Lavra, Kalavrita (3); the Mon. St. Nicholas of Kaltezon, Mantinia, Arkadia; the Mon. Zoodochou Pigis, Elona, Kynouria; the Orthodox Cathedral of Patras.

Greek Islands: The Mon. Evangelistria, Tinos; the Mon. Kechrovounion, Tinos; the Mon. St. Ignatios, Mytilene; the Mon. St. Eupraxia, Hydra; the Mon. Panagia Chozoviotissa, Amorgos; the Mon. Zoodochou Pigis, Andros; the Mon. Prophet Elias, Samos; the Mon. St. John the Theologian, Patmos (4); the Mon. Phaneromeni, Lefkas; the Mon. Genesion of Orthonies, Zakynthos; the Mon. St. Nicholas, Galatake, Limne, Euboia; the Hesychastirion St. Nicholas, Ano Vathia, Euboia; the Mon. St. John Chrysostomus, Naxos; the Church St. Demetrius, Hydra.

Crete: The Mon. St. George of Epanosephe, Monophatsiou, Heraklion; the Mon. Genesion of Savathianon, Heraklion.

Turkey: The Theological Seminary, Chalke, Istanbul.

JOHN OF DAMASCUS (Dec. 4)

Born in Damascus in 675, he was the son of a Christian official at the court of Abdul Malek in Damascus. He was educated by a Greek monk; and when the Emperor Leo III ordered the destruction of icons, he wrote in defence of the iconodules. He entered the Monastery of St. Sabas in Palestine and lived there until his death. The most important writings are "The Fount of Knowledge" and his sermons. His hymns are still sung in the Greek liturgy. He is the last of the great Eastern doctors of the church.

His jaw is in the Mon. St. Sabas, Wādî an-Nâr (P). Other parts are in the Mon. St. George, Limassol (C) and the Mon. St. John the Theologian, Patmos (GI).

JOHN III DUCAS VATATZES (Nov. 4)

He was born in 1182 in Adrianopolis, the son of Constantine Vatatzes. He was a devout man helping the poor. In 1222 he became emperor and reunited under his rule all Western Asia, from the Sangarius to the Meander, save for a fragment of Bithynia still left to the Latins. He was a good general and administrator, and during his long reign completed the work of his father-in-law by good farming, a final interval of prosperity. He married the good Empress Irene. He bequeathed to his son Theodore II a prosperous and powerful empire. He died in 1254. Seven years after his death his relics were taken to Magnesia, though they had not decomposed.

His skull reposes in the Mon. St. Bessarion, Pyli, Thessaly (GM).

JOHN THE FASTER (Sept. 2)

He succeeded Eutychius as patriarch of Constantinople. He served as patriarch from 582-595, and during this time he was much concerned with vindicating against Pope Gregory his claim to the title of Oecumenical Patriarch; and both emperor and patriarch were much concerned with putting the see of New Rome on the same level with the see of Old Rome. John fasted for forty-four years.

The skull is in the Mon. St. Agathon, Ipati, Lamia (GM). Other parts are in the Mon. Iviron (GA); the Hesychastirion, Analepsis, Kozane, Macedonia (GM); the Mon. Koimisis, Varnakova, Phokis (GM).

JOHN THE HERMIT (Oct. 7)

Born in Egypt, he was one of the ninety-nine fathers of Crete. He became a monk and was killed by accident. He died in Crete.

His skull, upper jaw, his hand and six parts are claimed by the Mon. Kyriaton Angelon, Akroteri, Melecha, Chania (GC). His skull is also claimed by the Church St. George, Ombriaki, Phthiotis (GM).

JOHN OF IOANNINA (April 18)

Born in Ioannina, his profession was that of a tailor. He witnessed before the Turkish authorities and opposed their policies. In 1526 he suffered martyrdom in Constantinople.

His skull reposes in the Mon. Barlaam, Meteora (GM). Other parts are in : The Mon. St. Bessarion, Pyli, Thessaly (GM); the Mon. St. John the Theologian, Patmos (GI).

JOHN KALYVITIS (Jan. 15)

Born in Constantinople of rich parents during the reign of Leo I, he concentrated from his early youth on the study of the Holy Scriptures. He left his parents and entered the Monastery of Acemitos, his only property being a Bible ornamented with gold. After some years he returned to his parents, not as their son, but as a beggar asking permission to live in a small hut. For three years he lived with them unidentified. On the day of his death he showed them his Bible which his parents had given him.

His hand is in the Mon. Zoodochou Pigis, Nerokouros, Chania (GC). Other parts are in : The Archbishopric of Nicosia (C); the Skete Bogoroditsa (Bulg.) (GA); the Mon. Barlaam, Meteora (GM); the Hesychastirion, Analepsis, Kozane, Macedonia (GM); the Mon. St. Ignatios, Mytilene (GI); the Mon. Holy Cross, Samos (GI); the Mon. St. John the Theologian, Patmos (GI).

JOHN KLIMACUS (March 30)

As a young man he entered the monastic life at Mount Sinai, where he soon became the hegoumen of the monastery. After some time he left the monastery and inhabited a cave

where he stayed for the rest of his life. He wrote a book "The Ladder of Paradise" which bestowed upon him his second name. He died in the wilderness of Sinai in 649.

His skull is in the Mon. Meteora, Meteora (GM). Other parts are in: The Mon. Eisodia, Molista, Konitsa (GM); the Mon. Kechrovounion, Tinos (GI); the Mon. Panagia, Samos (GI); the Mon. Panagia Tourliane, Mykonos (GI).

JOHN KOLOBOS (Nov. 9)

He was the son of poor parents of Tese, Pemje. At the age of eighteen he entered the desert of Scetis in Egypt, where he lived in the vicinity of the Monastery of St. Bishoi. He was a friend of St. Bishoi, but instead of joining him, John founded his own monastery. When the Berbers raided Scetis, John fled to the Red Sea where he spent two years and died, about 409. In all probability, he was born about 339, and went to Scetis in 357.

His body reposes in the Monastery of St. Macarius in the Wâdî 'n-Natrûn. Parts are in the Monastery of the Syrians in the Wâdî 'n-Natrûn, Egypt.

JOHN OF KOLONIA (Dec. 3)

Born in Nicopolis, Armenia in 454, he distributed his wealth and built a church. After some time he was consecrated bishop of Kolonia. After nine years he left the diocese and went to the Monastery of St. Saba where St. Saba tested him without knowing who he was. When he was to be ordained to the priesthood, it was revealed that he was a bishop. After the death of St. Saba he inhabited a cell in which he stayed for the rest of his life. He died at the age of hundred and six in peace.

His right hand is in the Mon. Dionysiou (GA).

JOHN KOUKOUZELIS (Oct. 1)

He was born in Albania in the XIIIth century. His voice attracted notice and he was accepted at the Imperial School of Singing in Constantinople. The name "Koukouzelis" or Beans-and-Peas stuck with him when he once said that he had beans and peas for dinner. The emperor tried to keep him in Constantinople, but he followed the hegoumen of the Great Lavra to Mount Athos where he lived as a goatsherd of the monastery. Finally he became a monk and had the habit of standing day and night in front of the icon of the Virgin singing to her praises. He was buried in the Chapel of the Archangels near the Great Lavra.

His skull is in the Mon. Great Lavra (GA). Other parts are in the Skete St. Andreas (GA) and the Mon. Kechrovounion, Tinos (GI).

JOHN LAMPADISTES (Oct. 4)

He lived during the reign of Nicephoros III Botaniates (1078-1081) in the village of Lampas in the Troodos range of mountains. He was engaged to be married but renounced matrimony for monasticism and was blinded by the parents of the girl he had deserted.

He died at the age of twenty-two and was buried at the Monastery of St. Heracleidius. His body remained there unknown until an epileptic was cured by touching his grave accidentally.

His skull is in the Church St. Lampadistes, Kalopanayotis (C). Other parts are in : The Mon. Kykko, Troodos (C); the Church St. Mamas, Morphou (C).

JOHN OF MONEMVASIA (Oct. 21)

Born in Monemvasia, he was sold as a youth of fifteen years of age (1770) by the Albanians to a Turk in Larissa. The Turk tried by terrible tortures to compel John to embrace Islam. He stood firmly in his faith and in 1773 he was killed by a knife. His relics were taken to Monemvasia.

Part of his skull is in the Mon. Zoodochou Pigis, Elona, Kynouria (GP). Other parts are in : The Mon. SS. Constantine & Helena, Kalamata (GP); the Mon. Koimisis, Voulkanou, Messeneia (GP).

JOHN THE RUSSIAN (May 27)

He was born in Russia, and during the Turkish-Russian war in the XVIIIth century he was captured by the Turks and sold as a slave. His Turkish master tried to force him to embrace Islam, but in vain. He performed many miracles which convinced all the people of his sanctity. He died in peace in 1730.

His body reposes in the Mon. Bl. John the Russian, Procopion, Euboia (GI).

JOHN THE THEOLOGIAN (May 8)

He was a Galilean fisherman and the brother of James the Greater. He was called by Jesus Christ and became known as the disciple whom Jesus loved. In later years he was exiled to Patmos. His last years he spent in Ephesus where he died at a great age in about 100.

Parts are in : The Mon. Kykko, Troodos (C); the Church Prophet Elias, Salonica (GM); the Mon. Koimisis, Pagania, Thesprotia, Epirus (GM).

JOHN THE UNMERCENARY PHYSICIAN (Jan. 31)

John was an Arab and a soldier. Hearing that a Christian woman, Athanasia and her three daughters were suffering for her faith, John and Cyrus helped and encouraged them. John was imprisoned and suffered martyrdom near Canopus in Egypt during the Diocletian persecution.

Parts are in : The Mon. Great Lavra (GA); the Mon. Constamonitou (GA); the Mon. Zographou (GA); the Mon. Hagia Lavra, Kalavrita (GP); the Church St. Basil, Selianitika, Achaia (GP). Other parts are in the Church of St. Barbara, Old Cairo and in the Church of SS. Cyrus and John, Dair Tadrus, Old Cairo, Egypt.

JOHN, THE SON OF XENOPHON (Jan. 26)

John was the younger son of Xenophon who studied in Beirut when the illness of his father compelled him to return to Constantinople. Xenophon recuperated, and John and Arcadius, his brother, sailed to Beirut. They were shipwrecked, and after a miraculous escape they went to Palestine where they inhabited a cave in the vicinity of the monastery of St. Sabas. He lived in the Vth century and died in peace.

His skull is in the Mon. St. Sabas, Wâdî an-Nâr (P).

JOSEPH OF CHIOS (May 20)

He lived during the XIth century and became a monk on the island of Chios. Here he worked together with Niketas of Chios and John of Chios. He was exiled by Theodora the Empress but permitted to return by Isaac Comnenus. He died in Chios.

Parts are in : The Church St. Lazarus, Kophinas, Chios (GI); the Church St. Mark, Vrontados, Chios (GI).

JOSEPH OF CRETE (Aug. 29)

He was born in 1440 and as a youth entered the monastic life in the Monastery of St. John the Theologian in Heraklion. After the death of his parents, he distributed his property among the poor. Later he served as hegoumen of the monastery. He died in 1511, and his relics were translated in 1669 to Gaitani, Zakynthos.

Parts are in the Mon. St. John the Theologian, Gaitani, Zakynthos (GI).

JOSEPH THE HYMNOGRAPH (April 3)

Born in Sicily in 816, he went to the Peloponnesos and from there to Salonica where he became a monk and a priest. He proceeded to Constantinople and from there to Rome. On his way he was captured by pirates and imprisoned in Crete. After the victory of the iconodules, he returned to Constantinople where he built the Church of St. Bartholomew. He engaged in writing Byzantine music. Again he was exiled but returned to Constantinople during the patriarchate of Photios (857-867). He died in Constantinople in 886.

Parts are in the Church St. Constantine, Kolonos, Athens.

JULIAN

There are fifteen saints with the name of Julian which makes it impossible to determine to whom these relics belong.

Parts are in the Mon. Panteleimon (GA) and the Mon. St. John the Theologian, Patmos (GI).

JULIANE OF NICOMEDIA (Dec. 21)

She was the daughter of a pagan father, and lived during the reign of Maximianus. Because of her strong faith, the emperor took notice of her, and ordered her to be killed. Her relics were saved and piously buried in Nicomedia.

Parts are in the Archbishopric of Nicosia (C) and the Mon. Prophet Elias, Samos (GI).

JULITTA (July 16)

She was the mother of Cyricus, and was condemned as a Christian in Tarsus. She suffered martyrdom together with her three year old son Cyricus during the Diocletian persecutions.

Parts of her skull are in the Mon. Taxiarchon, Petrake, Athens. Her arm is in the Mon. Megale Panagia, Jerusalem (P). Other parts are in : The Church of the Anastasis, Jerusalem (P); the Mon. Kykko, Troodos (C); the Mon. Pantocrator (GA); the Mon. Great Lavra (GA); the Mon. Gregoriou (GA); the Mon. St. Stephen, Meteora (GM); the Mon. Meteora, Meteora (GM); the Hesychastirion, Analepsis, Kozane, Macedonia (GM); the Church St. Gerasimos of Kouponia, Ano Ilisia, Athens; the Church Metamorphosis, Plaka, Athens; the Church Koimisis, Amaroussion, Attika (GM); the Mon. Hagia Lavra, Kalavrita (GP) (2); the Mon. St. John the Theologian, Patmos (GI); the Mon. Evangelismos of Kepouraion, Kephallonia (GI) the Mon. St. John the Baptist, Korakiais (GC).

Some relics are in the Monastery of the Syrians in the Wâdî 'n-Natrûn, Egypt.

JUSTINA (Oct. 2)

Justina was a Christian maiden who converted Cyprian the magician to the Christian Faith. Finally Justina and Cyprian suffered martyrdom in Nicomedia in 268.

Her skull used to be in the Church of St. Cyprianus in Meniko, Cyprus. Parts are in the Mon. Bl. David Gerontos, Euboia (GI).

KONON THE GARDENER (March 5)

He lived during the Decian persecutions in Nazareth in Palestine. He was a gardener and confessed his faith before Puplius the Governor. He was arrested and tortured before he suffered martyrdom.

Parts are in : The Mon. St. Bessarion, Pyli, Thessaly (GM); the Mon. St. John the Theologian, Patmos (GI).

KONON OF KANTARIOTISSA (May 19)

One of the thirteen monks of the mediaeval Monastery of Kantariotissa, the centre of Orthodox resistance against the Latins. In 1231 he suffered martyrdom from the hands of the Latins.

His skull reposes in the Mon. Chrysorroiatissa, Koimisis, Paphos (C). Other parts are in : The Mon. Chrysorroiatissa, Koimisis, Paphos (C); the Mon. Kykko, Troodos (C); the Mon. Panagia of Makhaeras (C).

KERMIDOLI (Oct. 18)

Kermidoli was of Albanian origin and suffered martyrdom in Cairo in 1522 together with Gabriel. The relics were sold by the executioners to Patriarch Joachim (1478-1567) who took them to the Church of St. Nicholas in Cairo.

Parts are in the Mon. St. George, Old Cairo (E).

LAURENTIUS THE DEACON (Aug. 10)

He lived during the Decian persecution and was one of the seven deacons of Rome, assisting Sixtus II, Pope of Rome. Laurentius was responsible for the altar vessels; and when he was forced to submit them to Decius, he declined. He was imprisoned, tortured and finally suffered martyrdom.

His hand reposes in the Church St. Menas, Heraklion (GC). Other parts are in : The Mon. Kykko, Troodos (C); the Mon. Panteleimon (GA); the Mon. Bl. Meletios, Oinoë, Attika (GM); the Mon. Evangelismos of Kepouraion, Kephalaria (GI).

LAURENTIUS OF MEGARA (March 7)

He was born in Megara, Attika, in the XVIIth century. His father Demetrius and his mother Cyriake were pious Christians. He married and had two sons. He was a labourer, and one day he had a vision of the Virgin Mother who ordered him to build a church in her honour. This he did. He performed many miracles and died in the Monastery of Phaneromeni, Salamis, which he had built in 1707.

His skull, jaw and hand are in the Mon. Panagia Phaneromeni, Salamis (GI).

LAURUS (Aug. 18)

He was a twinbrother of Florus and a stonemason by trade. He was employed in building a pagan temple in Illyricum; but having been converted to Christianity, he destroyed the pagan images and built on the site of the temple a church. The Emperor Licinius ordered him to be executed.

Parts are in the Mon. Panagia Tourliane, Mykonos (GI).

LAZARUS OF BETHANY (March 7)

Lazarus, a friend of Jesus Christ, who resided in Bethany was raised by Christ from the dead. Later he came to Cyprus where he became the first bishop of Citium, the present Larnaca. His tomb was discovered here in 890 and his relics were removed by the emperor to Constantinople whence they were subsequently carried off by the French to Marseilles.

Parts are in the Mon. Ivion (GA).

LAZARUS THE NEOMARTYR (April 23)

Born in the latter part of the XVIIIth century in Bulgaria, he left his home as a youth and became a shepherd in the vicinity of Pergamon. He was accused of falsehood and imprisoned where he was tortured for his faith. He suffered martyrdom in 1802.

His shoulder blade is in possession of Fr. Nicandros, Mon. St. Barbara (C). Some blood is in the Mon. Zoodochou Pigis, Andros (GI). Other parts are in: The Church of the Anastasis, Jerusalem (P); the Mon. St. Anastasia Pharmakolytria, Vasilika, Salonica (GM); the Mon. St. Ignatios, Mytilene (GI); the Mon. Zoodochou Pigis, Andros (GI).

LEONIDES OF ATHENS (April 15)

He served as bishop of Athens and died in peace.

Parts are in the Church Evangelismos, Peristeri, Athens.

LEONIDES OF PELOPONNESOS (April 16)

Leonides was imprisoned by Venustus, the Governor of Corinth, was tortured and thrown into the Saronic Gulf together with Charissa, Nike, Kallis and others, in the vicinity of Troezene. He suffered martyrdom during the Decian persecution (249-251).

Parts are in the Church St. Leonides, Nea Epidaurus, Nauplion (GP).

LEONITIUS OF PHOENICE (June 18)

He lived during the reign of Vespasian and served in the Roman army in which he became an officer. In Tripoli, North Africa, he used to help the poor. Adrianus, the Governor of Phoenice, sent Hypatius and Theodoulus to arrest him because of his faith. The two soldiers, however, instead of arresting him, became converted. Leontius suffered martyrdom in Phoenice, Epirus.

Parts are in: The Church of the Anastasis, Jerusalem (P); the Church St. Demetrius, Piraeus (GM); the Mon. Hagia Trias, Akrata, Aigialia (GP); the Church St. Charalampos, Akrata, Achaia (GP); the Mon. Zoodochou Pigis, Samos (GI); the Mon. Holy Cross, Samos (GI).

LUCIA

There are three martyrs with the name of Lucia which makes it impossible to determine to whom these relics belong.

Parts are in the Mon. St. John the Theologian, Patmos (GI).

LUCIANUS OF ANTIOCH (Oct. 15)

He was born in Samosata in 290. At the age of twelve he lost his parents. He went to Edessa where he was baptized. He became a monk and later a priest in Antioch.

He was arrested by Maximianus and taken to Nicomedia where he suffered torture and martyrdom.

Parts are in the Mon. St. John the Theologian, Patmos (GI).

LUKE THE EVANGELIST (Oct. 18)

He was a Greek of Antioch and the author of the third Gospel and the Acts of the Apostles. He accompanied St. Paul on some of his journeys. He was also a good painter. He travelled throughout Greece and died at the age of eighty-four in Thebes.

His skull used to repose in the Church of the Holy Apostles in Constantinople. His right hand is in the Mon. Dionysiou (GA). His left hand is in the Church St. Luke, Hagios Lukas, Giannitsa (GM). Other parts are in: The Church of the Anastasis, Jerusalem (P); the Mon. Chrysorroiatissa, Koimisis, Paphos (C); the Mon. Kykko, Troodos (C); the Mon. Iviron (GA); the Mon. Great Lavra (GA); the Mon. Panteleimon (GA); the Mon. Constaninonitou (GA); the Mon. Hagia Lavra, Kalavrita (GP) (2); the Church Zoodochou Pigis, Aigion (GP); the Mon. Zoodochou Pigis, Patmos (GI); the Mon. Panagia Tourliane, Mykonos (GI).

LUKE OF STIRIS (Feb. 7)

His parents came from Aegina, and he was born in 896. At an early age he adopted the ascetic life and became a monk. He retired to the Mountain of Stirion where he lived for seven years with his disciples. He died in peace in 953 or 946.

His skull is in the Mon. Philotheou (GA). Other parts are in: The Mon. Great Lavra (GA); the Mon. St. Luke of Stiris, Skripou, Boetia (GM); the Mon. Koimisis of Notena, Skiada (GP); the Church St. Eleutherios, Amaroussion, Attika (GM).

MACARIUS THE ALEXANDRIAN (Jan. 19)

When Palladius visited Cellia in 390, he saw Macarius who died in 394. At the time of Palladius' visit he was about one hundred years old. He lived in Scetis, Cellia, Nitria, and distinguished himself by the severity of his fasts and his great love for solitude. In 340 he was appointed head of Cellia. At the Arian persecution of 374 he shared the exile of his namesake, Macarius the Great, but returned with him.

His whole body reposes in the Church of St. Macarius in the Monastery of St. Macarius, Wâdî 'n-Natrûn, Egypt.

MACARIUS THE GREAT (Jan. 19)

Born in the Nile Delta about 300. Following the example of St. Antony, he withdrew into the Desert of Scetis where he stayed for some sixty years. He is famed for his austere life. Many of his sayings and anecdotes are recorded in the *Apophthegmata*. At the time

of the Arian persecution in 374 he and Macarius the Alexandrian were banished, but they were recalled in 376. Macarius was only recently deceased when Palladius visited Scetis in 390, and was believed to have been about ninety years old at the time of his death.

The whole body reposes in the Church of St. Macarius in the Monastery of St. Macarius in the Wâdî 'n-Natrûn, Egypt. The jaw is in the Mon. Bl. Meletios, Oinoë, Attika (GM) and a finger is in the Mon. Analepsis, Geraki, Amalias (GP). Other parts are in : The Church of the Anastasis, Jerusalem (P); the Mon. Zoodochou Pigis, Andros (GI); the Mon. Hagia Trias, Samos (GI).

MACARIUS OF MOUNT ATHOS (Sept. 14)

He was a disciple of the Patriarch Niphon II and a monk on Mount Athos. While preaching in Salonica, he was arrested by the Turks, tortured and beheaded. He died in Salonica in 1527.

Parts are in the Skete Rossike, Thebaid (GA).

MACARIUS NOTARAS (April 17)

He was born in Corinth in 1731 of a distinguished family. As a youth he had great zeal for the monastic life and entered the Monastery of Mega Spylaion. Later he became a teacher in Corinth. After the death of the bishop of Corinth, the people elected him bishop, but the Turkish-Russian war prevented his acceptance and he fled to Zakynthos and Hydra. He went to Mount Athos and visited many monastic centres, and finally Chios where he joined Athanasius and Nikephorus. Here he found his peace and died in 1805.

Parts are in : The Church Evangelismos, Icaria (GI); the Church Koimisis, Plakidotissa, Kalimasia, Chios (GI); the Church St. Lazarus, Kophinas, Chios (GI); the Church St. George, Vrontados, Chios (GI); the Church Koimisis, Hydra (GI).

MACRINA (July 19)

She was the sister of Basil the Great. She was well educated; and after the death of her husband, she established two nunneries at the shore of the river Iris, Helenopontus, where she taught the nuns to take care of orphans and the sick. She died in 379.

Her right hand is in the Mon. St. Nicholas, Apoikia, Andros (GI) and her left hand is in the Church of the Anastasis, Jerusalem (P). Her right foot is in the Mon. Iviron (GA) and her left foot is in the Mon. Barlaam, Meteora (GM).

Other parts are in : The Mon. Stavronikita (GA); the Mon. St. John the Theologian of Ipselou, Mytilene (GI); the Mon. Zoodochou Pigis, Andros (GI).

MAGDALENE

Born in Kalymnos in 1847, she joined the monastic life in 1867. Her father, who was wealthy, built a monastery in which she stayed. This monastery, dedicated to the Evangelistria, is in Argos, Kalymnos and was consecrated in 1887. She travelled to Jerusalem. She spent her life in this monastery where she died at the age of hundred and two in 1952. Magdalene has not been canonized as yet.

The whole body reposes in the Mon. Evangelistria, Argos, Kalymnos (GI).

MAMAS (Sept. 2)

He was born in Gangra, and as a youth he served as a shepherd familiar also with wild animals. He suffered martyrdom at Caesarea in Cappadocia during the reign of Aurelian. He is one of the favourite saints of Cyprus. Riding his anthropomorphic lion, he became the patron-saint of shepherds.

His skull is claimed by the Mon. Dionysiou (GA) and by the Mon. St. George, Aithipsos, Euboia (GI).

Other parts are in : The Church of the Anastasis, Jerusalem (P); the Mon. Kykko, Troodos (C); the Church St. Mamas, Morphou (C); the Mon. Docheiariou (GA); the Mon. Panagia Proussiotissa, Karpenesi, Eurytania (GM); the Mon. St. Bessarion, Pyli, Thessaly (GM); the Mon. Genesion, Mt. Amomon, Nea Makri (GM); the Mon. St. George, Malessina, Lokris (GM); the Mon. Pantocrator, Angelokastron, Mesologgion (GM); the Mon. Prophet Elias, Parnassis (GM); the Church St. Athanasius, Archanion, Phthiotis (GM); the Mon. Koimisis, Varnakova, Phokis (GM); the Mon. Hagia Lavra, Kalavrita (GP) (2); the Mon. Hagia Trias, Akrata, Aigialia (GP); the Mon. Chrysopodaritissa, Koimisis, Patras (GP); the Mon. Koimisis, Malevi (GP); the Church St. Charalampos, Akrata, Achaia (GP); the Church St. Tryphon, Diakopton, Achaia (GP); the Mon. Evangelistria, Tinos (GI); the Mon. Hagia Zoni, Blamare, Samos (GI); the Mon. Holy Cross, Samos (GI) (2); the Mon. St. Nicholas, Galatake, Limne, Euboia (GI); the Church St. Demetrius, Salamis (GI).

MANUEL THE NEOMARTYR

He was imprisoned during the XIXth century by the Turks. He was released and settled in Samothrake. Finally he suffered martyrdom in 1835.

The skull reposes in the Church St. Michael New Martyr, Samothrake (GI).

MANUEL OF RETHYMNON (Oct. 28)

He was one of the four martyrs of Crete. He was tortured by the Turks and suffered martyrdom in Rethymnon in 1824.

The skull is in the Church Four Martyrs, Rethymnon (GC). Other parts are in the Mon. SS. Constantine & Helena, Arkadi, Rethymnon (GC).

MARCIANUS OF SYRACUSAE (Oct. 30)

He was disciple of St. Peter and was consecrated by him bishop of Syracusae in Sicily. He performed many miracles. The Jews of the city imprisoned him, tortured and finally killed him.

Although there are six other martyrs with the name of Marcianus, we assume that these relics belong to the bishop of Syracusae. Parts are in the Mon. St. Anastasia Pharmakolytria, Vasilika, Salonica (GM).

MARDARIUS (Dec. 13)

He lived towards the end of the IIIrd century and was arrested by Lysius the Governor. He was severely tortured and suffered martyrdom during the Diocletian persecution.

Parts are in the Mon. Dionysiou (GA) and the Mon. Philotheou (GA).

MARIAMNE (Feb. 17)

She was the sister of St. Philip the Apostle. After Christ's ascension, Philip, Bartholomew and Mariamne went to Hierapolis in Phrygia. Philip suffered martyrdom, but Bartholomew and Mariamne preached the Christian Faith which many people in Hierapolis accepted. Then she went to Lycaonia, where she died.

Her heel is in the Mon. Dionysiou (GA). Other parts are in the Mon. Kykko, Troodos (C).

MARINA OF ANTIOCH (July 17)

She was born in Antioch of Pisidia and was arrested by Olymbrius because of her refusal to marry. She was tortured and finally beheaded during the reign of Claudius (268-269).

Her skull used to repose in the Church of Pantepoptes, Constantinople. Part of her skull is in the Mon. St. George, Aithipsos, Euboia (GI). Part of her arm is in the Mon. Docheiariou (GA). Parts of her left hand are in the Mon. Iviron (GA) and the Mon. Esphigmenou (GA). Her right hand is in the Mon. Xenophontos (GA). Her foot is in the Mon. St. Stephen, Meteora (GM). Some of her hair is in the Church Genesion, Korphiatissa, Milos (GI). Other parts are in :

Palestine : The Church of the Anastasis, Jerusalem.

Cyprus : The Mon. Kykko, Troodos; the Mon. Panagia of Makhaeras.

Mount Athos : The Mon. Vatopedi; the Mon. Chilandari (Serb.); the Mon. Great Lavra; the Mon. Docheiariou; the Mon. Koutloumoussiou; the Mon. Dionysiou; the Mon. Panteleimon; the Mon. Zographou; the Mon. Philotheou; the Skete Xenophontos; the Skete St. Andreas; the Skete Bogoroditsa (Bulg.).

Greece, Mainland : The Mon. St. Stephen, Meteora; the Mon. Panagia Proussiotissa, Karpenesi, Eurytania; the Mon. St. Agathon, Ipati, Lamia; the Mon. St. George, Malessina, Lokris; the Mon. Panagia Gabriotissa, Mt. Parnassos, Dadi; the Hesychastirion, Analepsis, Kozane, Macedonia (2); the Church Metamorphosis, Viron, Athens.

Peloponnesos : The Mon. Hagia Lavra, Kalavrita (2); the Mon. Taxiarchon, Aigialia; the Mon. Pammegeston Taxiarchon, Nea Epidaurous, Nauplion; the Mon. Zoodochou Pigis, Elona, Kynouria; the Mon. Koimisis, Prastos, Kynouria.

Greek Islands : The Mon. St. Nicholas, Apoikia, Andros; the Mon. Zoodochou Pigis, Andros (4); the Mon. St. John the Theologian, Patmos; the Mon. Panagia Tourliane, Mykonos; the Mon. Nea Moni, Chios; the Mon. St. Nicholas, Galatake, Limne, Euboia; the Church Metamorphosis, Volissos, Chios; the Mon. Prophet Elias, Roustika, Rethymnon, Crete.

Turkey : The Theological Seminary, Chalke, Istanbul (2).
Other parts are in the Church of the Holy Virgin, Hârat ar-Rûm, Cairo, and in the Convent of St. Theodore, Hârat ar-Rûm, Cairo (E).

MARK OF CHIOS (June 5)

He was born in Smyrna in the XVIIIth century. His father was Hadji-Constantis, his mother Maria. From Smyrna he went to Nea Ephesus and from there to Chios where he married in 1788. He returned to Nea Ephesus where he committed adultery. With the help of the priest he escaped to Smyrna, then to Venice and finally to Russia. Feeling guilty for his sins, he returned to Nea Ephesus to confess, but the priest advised him to leave the town so as not to jeopardize the Christian community. He went to Chios where he confessed, and was imprisoned, tortured and beheaded in 1801.

Parts are in : The Mon. SS. Constantine & Helena, Kalamata (GP); the Mon. Hagia Zoni, Blamare, Samos (GI); the Church St. Lazarus, Kophinas, Chios (GI).

MARK THE EVANGELIST (April 25)

He was the author of the Gospel according to Mark. He was the son of Mary of Jerusalem and went with St. Paul and St. Barnabas on the first missionary journey, but turned back at Perga. Later he continued the missionary work in Cyprus. After reconciliation with St. Paul, he was with him in Rome from where he wrote the Gospel. Later he went to Egypt and the Pentapolis and suffered martyrdom in Alexandria.

His skull is in the Coptic Cathedral of St. Mark in Alexandria, other parts are in the Coptic Cathedral of St. Mark in Cairo, Egypt, and in : The Cathedral St. Sabas, Alexandria (E); the Mon. Kykko, Troodos (C); the Church St. Photine, Nea Smyrna, Athens.

MARTINIANUS (Feb. 13)

He was born in Caesarea, Palestine, and at the age of eighteen he adopted the ascetic life. He was tempted by an evil woman, but by his witness he converted her so that she became a nun. He spent ten years on a rock in the sea; but again tempted by a woman he left his abode and visited many holy places. Finally he went to Athens where he died.

Parts are in the Church of the Anastasis, Jerusalem (P).

MARTYRIUS (June 25)

He served as a bishop and excelled in holiness and service.

Parts are in the Mon. St. John the Theologian, Patmos (GI).

MARY (Feb. 12)

She entered the monastic life disguised as a man with her father. She served the monks who, ignorant of her sex, accused her to have had relations with the daughter of an inn-keeper. She accepted the accusation and suffered the humiliation. She reared the child whose father was a soldier. After her death, her sex was discovered and she was blessed by the monks.

Parts are in the Mon. Koimisis, Koumbouriana, Karditsa (GM) and the Mon. Koimisis, Prastos, Kynouria (GP).

MARY MAGDALEN (July 22)

Mary of Magdala was one of the women who followed and ministered to Jesus Christ in Galilee. She was present at the crucifixion and found the tomb empty. It was to her that Christ appeared first after the resurrection. She went with St. John to Ephesus where she died.

Parts of her right hand are in the Church of the Anastasis, Jerusalem (P) and the Mon. Panagia Acheiropoietos, Drama, Macedonia (GM). Her left hand is in the Mon. Esphigmenou (GA). Some of her hair is in the Monastery of the Syrians in the Wādî 'n-Natrûn, Egypt.

Other parts are in: The Archbishopric of Nicosia (C); the Mon. Vatopedi (GA); the Mon. Docheiariou (GA); the Mon. Dionysiou (GA); the Mon. Panteleimon (GA); the Mon. Xenophontos (GA); the Mon. Zographou (GA); the Mon. St. Stephen, Meteora (GM); the Hesychastirion, Analepsis, Kozane, Macedonia (GM); the Church Metamorphosis, Plaka, Athens; the Mon. Hagia Lavra, Kalavrita (GP); the Mon. Holy Cross, Samos (GI); the Mon. St. John the Theologian, Patmos (GI); the Mon. Panagia Tourliane, Mykonos (GI); the Mon. St. Nicholas, Galatake, Limne, Euboia (GI); the Mon. Nea Moni, Chios (GI).

MATRONA OF PERGE (Nov. 9)

She lived during the Vth century and was born of wealthy parents. She received a good education and at the age of fifteen she was married and had one child. She left her husband and entered the monastic life dressed as a monk. She stayed in the Monastery of Bassianus for many years until her sex was discovered. From there she went to Emessa, Jerusalem and Beirut. She performed many miracles and died at the age of one hundred.

Her skull reposes in the Mon. Zographou (GA), and her shoulder blade is in the Mon. St. Nicholas of Emerovigliou, Santorini (GI). Other parts are in: The Mon. Dionysiou (GA); the Skete St. Panteleimon (Greek); the Hesychastirion, Analepsis, Kozane, Macedonia (GM); the Mon. Zoodochou Pigis, Patmos (GI); the Church St. Mark, Vrontados, Chios (GI); the Theological Seminary, Chalke, Istanbul (T).

MATTHEW THE EVANGELIST (Nov. 16)

He was a tax collector in the service of the Roman provincial government. He is referred to as Levi. Later he preached the Gospel to his fellow Jews, then he went to Ethiopia, Arabia, Persia, Media and Macedonia.

His skull reposes in the Cathedral St. Nicholas, Hamzawi, Cairo (E). Other parts are in: The Mon. Kykko, Troodos (C); the Mon. Panteleimon (GA); the Mon. Zographou (GA); the Skete Bogoroditsa (Bulg.) (GA); the Church St. Nicholas, Chrysso, Phokis (GM); the Mon. St. John the Theologian, Patmos (GI).

MATTHIAS THE APOSTLE (Aug. 9)

After Christ's ascension, Matthias was selected by lot to fill the place among the Twelve Apostles left vacant by Judas Ischariot. He is said to have gone to Ethiopia to preach. He suffered martyrdom.

Parts are in the Mon. Kykko, Troodos (C).

MAURA (May 3)

Together with her husband, Timothy of the Thebaid, she openly confessed her faith and was arrested by Arianus the Governor. They both died in Upper Egypt during the Diocletian persecution by being crucified.

Parts are in the Mon. Panagia of Makhaeras (C) (2) and the Church St. Nicholas, Kato Patesia, Athens.

MAURICIUS (Dec. 27)

Together with seventy other Christians of Apamea in Syria, Mauricius was arrested and suffered martyrdom during the reign of Maximianus in 303.

Parts are in the Archbishopric of Nicosia (C).

MAXIMIANUS OF CONSTANTINOPLE (April 21)

He was born in Rome and served as patriarch of Constantinople from 431-434. His patriarchate was an important one in terms of the fight for orthodoxy against the Nestorian heresy. He died in peace.

Parts are in the Church of the Anastasis, Jerusalem (P).

MAXIMUS THE CONFESSOR (Sept. 20)

He was born in Constantinople in 580 of a noble family, and served as chief secretary to Emperor Heraclius; later he became a monk at Chrysopolis, which was devastated by the Persians. He fled to Alexandria and then to Rome where he supported Pope Martin I in opposition to Monothelism. Like Martin, Maximus was eventually taken to Constantinople as a prisoner. For defying the emperor, he suffered severe tortures and was taken off to Skhemaris, a fortress at the Black Sea, where he died in 662. He was an important theologian and mystic.

Parts are in the Mon. St. John the Theologian, Patmos (GI).

MAXIMUS KAFSOKALIVIS (Jan. 13)

He was born in Lampsacos, Hellespontus; when he was baptized, he took the name Manuel. Upon joining the monastic life, he adopted the name Maximus. He went to Constantinople where he met with the emperor and the patriarch. Both disliked him and thus he withdrew to Mount Athos, where he led a strict ascetic life. Several times the Virgin Mary appeared to him. He was forced to leave the monastery and stayed for the rest of his life in huts, which he used to burn down after his departure. Not only did he perform miracles, he also spoke words of wisdom. He died on Mount Athos in 1320.

The right hand is in the Mon. St. Paul (GA). Other parts are in the Mon. St. Stephen, Meteora (GM).

MELANIA THE YOUNGER (Dec. 31)

She was born in Rome in 383 of wealthy parents. She was married to a young relative and had two children who died early. After the death of her children, she convinced her family to sell their property and to use the money for the emancipation of slaves. During the invasion of the Visigoths, she fled to Thagaste in North Africa. In 417 she went from there to Jerusalem where she established a convent on the Mount of Olives. She died in Jerusalem in 439.

Parts are in : The Church of the Anastasis, Jerusalem (P); the Hesychastirion, Analepsis, Kozane, Macedonia (GM); the Mon. Hagia Trias, Tsangarolon, Akroteri (GC).

MELETIUS OF ANTIOCH (Feb. 12)

He was the first bishop of Sebastea in Armenia and was later transferred to Syria. The Arians called him to the See of Antioch. After his installation, his orthodoxy was dis-

covered and he was exiled. He returned from exile to Constantinople where he presided over the Second Oecumenical Council in 381. During the sessions of the Council he died.

Parts are in the Church of the Anastasis, Jerusalem (P) and the Theological Seminary, Chalke, Istanbul (T) (2).

MELETIUS OF CAPPADOCIA (Sept. 1)

He was born in Cappadocia in 1035 and was believed to be an idiot. Through a miracle, he gained the ability to prophesy. He performed many miracles and died in peace in 1105.

His skull reposes in the Mon. Bl. Meletios, Oinoë, Attika (GM). Other parts are in the Church St. George, Eleusis, Attika; the Theological Seminary, Chalke, Istanbul (T).

MENAS OF COTYAEUM (Nov. 11)

He was an Egyptian soldier in the Roman army serving in Phrygia. He suffered martyrdom in Cotyaeum under Diocletian. His body was returned to Egypt for burial. His shrine is at Abu Mina, south-west of Alexandria, on the edge of the Libyan desert.

Parts of his skull are in the Mon. Staghiadon, Trikkala (GM) and the Mon. Zoodochou Pigis, Andros (GI). Part of his hand is in the Mon. St. George, Limassol (C).

Other parts are in: The Mon. St. Mamas, Larnaca (C); the Mon. Great Lavra (GA); the Mon. Docheiariou (GA); the Mon. Dionysiou (GA); the Mon. Xenophontos (GA); the Skete St. John Baptist (Rum.) (GA); the Skete Rossike, Thebaid (GA); the Mon. Panagia Proussiotissa, Karpenesi, Eurytania (GM); the Mon. St. Bessarion, Pyli, Thessaly (GM); the Mon. Eisdia, Molista, Konitsa (GM); the Mon. Prophet Elias, Parnassis (GM); the Hesychastirion, Analepsis, Kozane, Macedonia (GM); the Church St. Eleutherios, Amaroussion, Attika (GM); the Church St. George, Eleusis, Attika (GM); the Church Metamorphosis, Kalamaria, Salonica (GM); the Mon. Hagia Lavra, Kalavrita (GP) (2); the Mon. Pammegeston Taxiarchon, Nea Epidaurus, Nauplion (GP); the Church St. Tryphon, Diakopton, Achaia (GP); the Mon. St. Ignatios, Mytilene (GI); the Mon. Panagia Chozoviotissa, Amorgos (GI); the Mon. St. John the Theologian of Ipselou, Mytilene (GI); the Mon. Zoodochou Pigis, Andros (GI); the Mon. St. John the Theologian, Patmos (GI); the Church Koimisis, Hydra (GI); the Mon. Phaneromeni, Lefkas (GI); the Hesychastirion, St. Nicholas, Ano Vathia, Euboia (GI); the Church St. Panteleimon, Heraklion (GC); the Church St. George, Antigoni, Burgaz (T). There are also parts of St. Menas in the following Coptic Orthodox Churches: The Church of St. Menas, Dair Mârî Mînâ, Fûm al-Khalîg, Cairo; the Church of the Holy Virgin ad-Damshîrîah, Old Cairo, and the Church of the Holy Virgin, Hârat ar-Rûm. Cairo.

MENAS KALLIKELADOS (Dec. 10)

He lived during the reign of Maximianus and was sent by the emperor to Alexandria to deal with domestic problems. He was a wise man and a devout Christian, who performed many miracles. When the emperor realized this, he sent Hermogenes to kill Menas. Menas suffered severe tortures but Hermogenes was converted. Menas was miraculously healed. Finally he suffered martyrdom.

His body reposes in the Church St. Menas, Heraklion (GC). His right leg is in the Mon. St. Nicholas, Galatake, Limne, Euboia (GI). Other parts are in : The Archbishopric of Nicosia (C); the Mon. Great Lavra (GA); the Mon. Docheiariou (GA); the Mon. Eisodia, Molista, Konitsa (GM); the Church St. Nicholas, Chrysso, Phokis (GM); the Mon. Bl. David Gerontos, Euboia (GI).

MENODORA (Sept. 10)

Menodora had two sisters, namely Metrodora and Nymphodora. They lived as hermits in the mountains of Nicomedia and suffered martyrdom during the persecutions of Maximianus.

Her skull is in the Mon. Great Lavra (GA). Other parts are in the Mon. St. Bessarion, Pyli, Thessaly (GM) and the Mon. St. John the Theologian, Patmos (GI).

MERCURIUS (Nov. 25)

Mercurius was a soldier of Scythia who fought against the invading barbarians, killing their king Regas, and gained the favour of Decius. Later refusing to sacrifice to Artemis, he was tortured and suffered martyrdom in Caesarea, Cappadocia.

Parts of his skull are in the Mon. Dionysiou (GA) and the Church St. Athanasius, Omilaion, Gardike, Phthiotis (GM). A part of his spine is in possession of Fr. Nicandros, Mon. St. Barbara (C). A part of his armaments are in the Mon. Pantocrator (GA).

Other parts are in :

Cyprus : The Mon. Kykko, Troodos.

Mount Athos : The Mon. Iviron; the Mon. Xeropotamou; the Mon. Pantocrator; the Mon. Docheiariou; the Mon. Xenophontos; the Mon. Zographou; the Mon. Karakallou; the Skete St. Panteleimon (Greek).

Greece, Mainland : The Mon. Barlaam, Meteora; the Mon. Meteora, Meteora; the Hesychastirion Analepsis, Kozane, Macedonia.

Peloponnesos : The Mon. Hagia Lavra, Kalavrita (3); the Mon. Forty Martyrs of Sebaste, Sparte; the Mon. Koimisis of Poretsos, Ileias; the Mon. Zerbitsa, Sparte; the Mon. Koimisis, Prastos, Kynouria (2); the Church St. Andrew, Ambelos, Achaia.

Greek Islands: The Mon. Platytera, Corfu; the Mon. Kechrovounion, Tinos; the Mon. St. Nicholas, Apoikia, Andros; the Mon. Zoodochou Pigis Andros; the Mon. Hagia Trias, Samos (2); the Mon. Holy Cross, Samos; the Mon. Bronta, Samos; the Mon. St. John the Theologian, Patmos; the Mon. Taxiarchon, Seriphos.

Turkey: The Theological Seminary, Chalke, Istanbul.

METHODIUS OF CONSTANTINOPLE (June 14)

He served as bishop of Syracuse and participated actively in the second iconoclastic controversy. Under Emperor Michael II, he suffered persecution and was kept in close confinement for seven years. When Theodora became regent in 842, she appointed Methodius Patriarch of Constantinople, and he at once summoned a council at which the lawfulness of venerating icons was affirmed. Methodius was a prolific writer of hymns. He died in 847.

Parts are in the Mon. St. George of Epanosephe, Monophatsiou, Heraklion (GC).

METHODIUS OF CRETE

He served as monk, later as hegoumen of the Monastery of the Archangels before he was consecrated bishop of Laki in Crete. He was arrested by the Turks and suffered martyrdom in 1793.

His hands, shoulder blade, ribs and feet are in the Mon. St. George of Epanosephe, Monophatsiou, Heraklion (GC).

METHODIUS OF PATTARA (June 20)

He lived during the latter part of the IIIrd and the beginning of the IVth century. He was not the bishop of Pattara, but the bishop of Olympus in Lycia and of Tyron. According to other sources, he served as bishop of Philippi in Macedonia. He was a Platonic philosopher and an opponent to the teachings of Origen. He wrote a Symposium on the Ten Virgins. During the Diocletian persecutions, he suffered martyrdom in Syria.

Parts are in the Mon. Panteleimon (GA).

METHODIUS OF THE SLAVS (July 7)

Born in Salonica about 815, he served as governor of a province. Together with his brother Cyril he was ordained to the priesthood about 863 and preached the Gospel in Moravia, where they had great success. In 869 he went to Rome. Pope Adrian II consecrated Methodius bishop, but on his return to the mission he was imprisoned. After two years, Pope John VIII got him released, and later he was confirmed as archbishop of Pannonia and Moravia. He died in Velehrad in 885.

Parts are in the Skete Bogoroditsa (Bulg.) (GA).

METRODORA (Sept. 10)

Metrodora had two sisters, namely Menodora and Nymphodora. They lived as hermits in the mountains of Nicomedia and suffered martyrdom during the persecutions of Maximianus.

Her skull reposes in the Mon. Taxiarchon, Petrake, Athens. Other parts are in: The Mon. Pantocrator (GA); the Mon. St. Agathon, Ipati, Lamia (GM); the Mon. St. Bessarion, Pyli, Thessaly (GM); the Mon. St. John the Theologian, Patmos (GI); the Mon. St. Nicholas, Galatake, Limne Euboia (GI).

METROPHANES OF CONSTANTINOPLE (June 4)

He served as bishop of Byzantion. Constantine the Great bestowed upon him the title of Patriarch of Constantinople. Being too old, he did not attend the Oecumenical Council in Nicaea in 325 but delegated Alexander as his representative. He died in 325.

His skull is in the Mon. Docheiariou (GA). Other parts are in the Mon. Panteleimon (GA).

MICHAEL

Together with George, Theodore, Lambrus and John, Michael was arrested. After the restoration of peace he adopted the ascetic life. Denounced by the authorities he was again arrested and suffered martyrdom.

The skull reposes in the Church St. Michael New Martyr, Samothrake (GI).

MICHAEL OF SYNNAIDA (May 23)

He lived during the reign of Leo V the Armenian. He served as a monk and was consecrated bishop of Synnada, Phrygia. Because of his opposition to the iconoclastic policies of the emperor, he was exiled. While in exile he performed many miracles.

The skull reposes in the Mon. Great Lavra (GA). The right hand is in the Church of the Anastasis, Jerusalem (P). The left foot is in the Mon. Iviron (GA).

Other parts are in: The Church of the Anastasis, Jerusalem (P); the Mon. Kykko, Troodos (C); the Mon. Panagia of Makhearas (C); the Church St. Mamas, Morphou (C); the Mon. Vatopedi (GA); the Mon. St. Stephen, Meteora (GM); the Mon. St. Bessarion, Pyli, Thessaly (GM); the Hesychastirion Analepsis, Kozane, Macedonia (GM); the Church St. Nicholas, Pevkakia, Athens; the Benaki Museum, Athens; the Mon. St. Ignatios, Mytilene (GI); the Mon. Genesion of Vryses, Siphnos (GI); the Mon. Zoodochou Pigis, Andros (GI); the Mon. Hagia Zoni, Blamare, Samos (GI); the Mon. Panagia, Samos (GI); the Mon. Panagia Tourliane, Mykonos (GI).

MNASON (Oct. 19)

Bishop of Tamassos. He is identified as the "old disciple" who offered hospitality to St. Paul on his way from Caesarea to Jerusalem (Acts XXI: 16). He succeeded Heracladius as bishop of Tamassos, and is remembered for his many miracles. He suffered a martyr's death.

Parts are in: The Mon. Chrysorroiatissa, Koimisis, Paphos (C); the Mon. Kykko, Troodos (C); the Mon. Panagia of Makhaeras (C) (2).

MODESTUS OF JERUSALEM (Dec. 16)

He served as hegoumen of the Monastery of St. Theodosius Coenobiarchus, east of Bethlehem, and was consecrated Patriarch of Jerusalem. After the destruction of Jerusalem by Chosroes II, Modestus rebuilt the city and many churches and monasteries. He died in 637.

Parts of his skull are in the Mon. Vatopedi (GA), and the Mon. Bessarion, Pyli, Thessaly (GM). His right hand is in the Mon. Dionysiou (GA). Part of his spine is in the Mon. Analepsis, Geraki, Amalias (GP). Other parts are in:

Palestine: The Church of the Anastasis, Jerusalem (2).

Mount Athos: The Mon. Vatopedi; the Mon. Xeropotamou; the Mon. Panteleimon; the Mon. Xenophontos; the Mon. Constamonitou; the New Skete.

Greece, Mainland: The Mon. St. Stephen, Meteora; the Mon. St. Agathon, Ipati, Lamia; the Mon. St. Bessarion, Pyli, Thessaly; the Mon. St. George, Malessina, Lokris; the Church SS. Theodori, Atalante, Phthiotis; the Church SS. Constantine & Helena, Hagios Constantinos, Phthiotis; the Mon. Staghiadon, Trikkala; the Mon. Panagia Acheiropoietos, Drama, Macedonia; the Church Holy Apostles, Hymettos, Athens; the Church Metamorphosis, Plaka, Athens; the Church St. Nicholas, Kato Patesia, Athens.

Peloponnesos: The Mon. Hagia Lavra, Kalavrita (2); the Mon. Koimisis of Notena, Skiada; the Mon. Koimisis of Poretsos, Ileias; the Mon. Chrysopodaritssa, Koimisis, Patras; the Mon. Eisodia, Oblou; the Mon. SS. Theodori of Aroania, Kalavrita; the Mon. Koimisis of Makellarias, Kalavrita; the Church St. John the Baptist, Plaka, Achaia; the Church Koimisis, Kalavrita.

Greek Islands: The Mon. Panagia Zoodochou Pigis, Poros; the Mon. Evangelistria, Tinos; the Mon. Kechrovounion, Tinos; the Mon. St. Nicholas, Apoikia, Andros; the Mon. Zoodochou Pigis, Andros; the Mon. Panagia, Samos; the Mon. St. John the Theologian, Patmos; the Mon. Taxiarchon, Syme; the Mon. Bl. David Gerontos, Euboia; the Mon. St. Nicholas, Galatake Limne, Euboia; the Church St. Demetrius, Salamis; the Mon. St. Antony, Apezanon, Arkadia, Crete.

Turkey: The Theological Seminary, Chalke, Istanbul.

MOKIUS (May 11)

He was the son of wealthy Romans. He lived towards the end of the IIIrd century. He became a priest in Amphipolis, Thracia, here he destroyed an altar while Laodiceus the consul was sacrificing. Mokius was arrested and sent to Byzantium where he was beheaded.

Parts are in: The Mon. Dionysiou (GA); the Mon. Panteleimon (GA); the Mon. Zoodochou Pigis, Samos (GI).

MYRON (Sept. 17)

A disciple of St. Heracleidius, he later became bishop of Tamassos.

Parts are in the Mon. Kykko, Troodos (C).

MYRON OF CANDIA (March 20)

He lived in the XVIIIth century in Crete. He was a tailor and was accused by the Turks of homosexuality. He was forced to embrace Islam and upon his refusal he suffered martyrdom in 1793.

Parts are in the Mon. Kechrovounion, Tinos (GI) and the Church St. Myron, Malevizion, Heraklion (GC).

NATALIA (Aug. 26)

Born in Nicomedia, she was the wife of Adrianos of Nicomedia. When her husband testified before Maximianus the Emperor, she encouraged him. After the martyrdom of her husband, she went to Argyropolis where she died peacefully sometimes after 298.

Parts are in the Mon. Kykko, Troodos (C) and the Mon. St. George, Malessina, Lokris (GM).

NAUM THE WONDERWORKER (Dec. 23)

He lived during the reign of Michael III (842-867), and assisted Cyril and Methodius in the conversion of the Bulgarians. He accompanied Cyril and Methodius to Rome where he met with Adrian II, Pope of Rome, with respect to the Bulgarian translation of the Holy Scriptures. He proceeded to Germany where he was arrested, but escaped and returned to Bulgaria.

Parts are in the Mon. Simon Petra (GA).

NEKTARIUS CEPHALAS (Nov. 9)

He was born in Thracia in 1846. From 1899 to 1903 he served as patriarch of Alexandria. While rector of the Rhizariion ecclesiastical school in 1904, he began the restoration of a nunnery on the island of Aegina. He was greatly revered during his life-time, and his tomb has been a place of pilgrimage since 1953. He died in Aegina in 1920.

The skull reposes in the Mon. St. Nektarios, Palaiochora, Aegina (GI). A part of a finger is in the Mon. Koimisis, Panorama, Salonica (GM). Two parts of the ribs are in the Mon. Zoodochou Pigis, Epitalion, Ileias (GP). Other parts are in :

The Mon. St. Barnabas, Salamis (C); the Mon. Pantanassa of Athens, Monesteraki, Athens; the Church St. Demetrius, Piraeus (GM); the Church Hagia Trias, Piraeus (GM); the Mon. Archangeliotissa, Xanthe, Thrace (GM); the Church St. Paraskeve, N. Krine, Salonica (GM); the Church St. Paraskeve, Nea Smyrna, Athens; the Mon. Forty Martyrs of Sebaste, Sparte (GP); the Mon. St. Nicholas of Kaltezon, Mantinia, Arkadia (GP); the Mon. St. Nektarios, Palaiochora, Aegina (GI); the Mon. Kechrovounion, Tinos (GI); the Cathedral of Naxos (GI); the Mon. Zoodochou Pigis, Patmos (GI); the Church St. Demetrius, Hydra (GI); the Mon. St. John the Baptist, Korakiais (GC); the Mon. Koimisis, Angarathos, Heraklion (GC).

NEKTARIUS OF METEORA (May 17)

Nektarius and Theophanes came from a distinguished Byzantine family of Asparas. They became monks in 1495 and joined the kellion of an elderly hesychast called Sabas on the island in the lake of Ioannina. After his death, they went to Mount Athos and became disciples of Niphon. They returned to the island near Ioannina where they practised the ascetic life. Then they moved to Meteora where they reestablished the monastic life on the rock known as Barlaam. Here they built a church. Nektarius died in 1550, Theophanes in 1544.

His right hand is in the Mon. Barlaam, Meteora (GM).

NEKTARIUS OF MOUNT ATHOS (Dec. 5)

Born in the XVth century in Monastirion, Macedonia, his family was warned in a dream to leave their home because of an assault of the Turks. After their departure, his father, his brother and Nektarius entered the monastic life. Nektarius went to Mount Athos where he became one of the most virtuous monks. Because of some enmity with another monk, Nektarius went to live with Daniel, and only after several years did he return to live with Dionysius.

Parts are in the Skete Rossike, Thebaid (GA).

NEKTARIUS OF KERKYRA

He served as a monk in the Monastery of the Platytera in Corfu and excelled in asceticism and holiness. He is a local saint venerated by the believers of Corfu.

His whole body is in the Mon. Platytera, Corfu (GI).

NEKTARIUS OF VRYOULA (July 11)

He was born in Vryoula in Asia Minor and lost his father at the age of fifteen, when he moved into an Islamic community. Through the efforts of his mother he returned to the Christian Faith and joined the monastic life on Mount Athos where he became a monk in the Skete of St. Anne. Later, he went to Smyrna where he was recognized by the Turks who demanded from him to denounce his faith. Upon his refusal, he suffered martyrdom in 1820.

The skull is in the Great Skete St. Anne (GA). Parts are in the Church Koimisis, Nea Philadelphia, Athens.

NEOPHYTUS (Jan. 24)

He was born in 1134 in Kato Drys in poverty. When he was seventeen, his parents betrothed him. Seven months after his betrothal, he fled to the Monastery of Chrysostomos on Mount Coutzouvendi. After a pilgrimage to the Holy Land, he returned to Cyprus where he settled in a cave, his Enkleistra near Paphos. At the age of thirty-six he was ordained priest by the Bishop of Paphos and founded a monastery around his cave. He engaged in extensive writings on monastic discipline. He died at the age of eighty-five in 1219.

The skull and many other parts repose in the Mon. St. Neophytos, Paphos (C). Some parts are in : The Mon. Chrysorroiatissa, Koimisis, Paphos (C); (C); the Mon. Kykko, Troodos (C); the Church St. Nicholas, Perapedhi (C); the Mon. Panagia of Makhaeras (C) (3); the Church St. Mamas, Morphou (C); the Mon. Hagia Trias, Samos (GI).

NEOPHYTUS OF DOCHEIARIOU (Nov. 3)

He was the nephew of Euthymius, the XIth century founder of the Monastery of Docheiariou. Neophytus later became the hegoumen of the monastery, during whose administration the famous miracle of Sithonia occurred in which three monks of the monastery for gold's sake tried to kill a youth, who was miraculously saved and then related his story.

His skull is in the Mon. Docheiariou (GA).

NESTOR OF SALONICA (Oct. 27)

Born in the latter part of the IIIrd century in Salonica, he was a disciple of Demetrius. At the time of the games, he was challenged by Lyeus, a pagan, to a duel. Nestor, relying on God, fought and killed his adversary. After that Maximianus became angry and ordered that Nestor was to be killed. He was beheaded in Salonica in 303.

Part of his skin and part of his robe are in the Church Hypapante, Salonica (GM).

Other parts are in : The Mon. Iviron (GA); the Mon. Docheiariou (GA); the Mon. Barlaam, Meteora (GM); the Mon. Staghiadon, Trikkala (GM);

the Mon. St. Anastasia Pharmakolytria, Vasilika, Salonica (GM); the Mon. Hagia Lavra, Kalavrita (GP) (2); the Mon. Genesion, Demetsana (GP); the Mon. St. Ignatios, Mytilene (GI); the Mon. Zoodochou Pigis, Samos (GI).

NICHOLAS OF CHIOS (Oct. 31)

He was said to be mad since as a Christian he wore Turkish garments and identified himself with the Turkish community. In Chios he confessed his faith in Christ, and he was arrested by the Muslims. Upon his refusal to denounce his faith, he suffered martyrdom in 1754.

His skull reposes in the Mon. Meteora, Meteora (GM). Other parts are in: The Mon. Zoodochou Pigis, Samos (GI); the Church St. George, Frurion, Chios (GI); the Mon. St. John the Baptist, Korakiais (GC).

NICHOLAS OF KARPENESI (Sept. 23)

Born in Karpenesi, he went to Constantinople where the Turks attempted to convert him to Islam. He refused, suffered tortures and was finally beheaded. He died in 1672. He was buried in the Monastery of the Holy Virgin at Chalke.

The odour of sanctity is preserved in the Mon. Stavronikita (GA). Other parts are in: The Mon. Xeropotamou (GA); the Mon. Panagia Proussiotissa, Karpenesi, Eurytania (GM); the Church St. Paraskeve, Neraida (GM); the Church St. Eleutherius, Amaroussion, Attika (GM); the Mon. Hagia Lavra, Kalavrita (GP) (2); the Mon. Hagia Zoni, Blamare, Samos (GI); the Mon. Zoodochou Pigis, Samos (GI); the Mon. Bl. David Gerontos, Euboia (GI); the Theological Seminary, Chalke, Istanbul (T); the Church St. George, Anitigoni, Burgaz (T).

NICHOLAS OF METSOVON (May 16)

He was born in Metsovon, Epirus. As a youth he went to Trikkala, Thessaly, where he worked for a baker. He embraced Islam, but aware of his sin, he returned to Christianity. He was arrested and tortured and finally burned. He suffered martyrdom in 1617 in Trikkala.

The skull and the odour of sanctity are preserved in the Mon. Barlaam, Meteora (GM). Part of his hand is in the Mon. St. Nicholas, Metsovon (GM).

NICHOLAS OF RETHYMNON (Oct. 28)

He is one of the four martyrs of Crete who was tortured by the Turks and suffered martyrdom in Rethymnon in 1824.

Parts are in the Mon. SS. Constantine and Helena, Arkadi, Rethymnon (GC).

NICHOLAS OF SICELIOTES (Aug. 23)

He was an ascete who had withdrawn to Neotakos Mountain in Euboia where he excelled in holiness. He is not mentioned in the Synaxarium.

Parts are in the Mon. David Gerontos, Euboia (GI).

NICHOLAS THE SOLDIER (Dec. 24)

He was a soldier in the army of Nikephorus I who fought against the Bulgarians. The daughter of an inn-keeper tried to seduce him three times but he refused. Later he had a dream in which he foresaw the victory of the Greeks and later their defeat. He became a monk and died in peace.

Parts are in the Mon. Panagia Tourliane, Mykonos (GI).

NICHOLAS THE WONDERWORKER (Dec. 6)

He was born around 300 in Lycia. He was the son of wealthy parents; when they died, he distributed the estate among the poor and travelled to Jerusalem. His prayers calmed the sea. He was ordained priest, then bishop of Myra in Lycia. He was famous for his philanthropic works. He attended the first Oecumenical Council in Nicaea in 325.

His skull is claimed by the Mon. St. Nicholas, Vlasia (GP) and the Mon. St. Nicholas, Apoikia, Andros (GI). A tooth is in the Mon. Hagia Lavra, Kalavrita (GP). A finger is in the Mon. St. Nicholas, Galatake, Limne, Euboia (GI).

Other parts are in: The Mon. Kykko, Troodos (C); the Mon. Barlaam, Meteora (GM); the Mon. Hagia Lavra, Kalavrita (GP) (2); the Mon. St. Nicholas of Kaltezon, Mantinia, Arkadia (GP); the Mon. St. Theodosios the New Martyr, Panarete, Nauplion (GP); the Mon. SS. Constantine & Helena, Kalamata (GP); the Church St. Nicholas, Exohi, Achaia (GP); the Church St. Andrew, Ambelos, Achaia (GP); the Mon. St. John the Theologian of Ipselou, Mytilene (GI); the Mon. Zoodochou Pigis, Andros (GI); the Cathedral of St. George, Istanbul (T); the Museum of Antalya (T).

NIKANDRUS OF MYRA (Nov. 4)

He was consecrated bishop of Myra by the Apostle Titus, and together with Ermaeus the priest he converted so many that the Governor Livianus tortured and finally killed him.

Parts are in the Mon. Hagia Lavra, Kalavrita (GP).

NIKANOR OF KALLISTRATOS (Aug. 7)

He was born in Salonica in 1363. In 1400 he left his parental home and entered the monastic life at Kallistratos where he performed many miracles. Here he discovered

an icon of Christ and built the Monastery of the Transfiguration on the summit of the mountain. He died in 1419.

Parts are in the Mon. Eisodia, Molista, Konitsa (GM) and the Hesychastirion Analepsis, Kozane, Macedonia (GM).

NIKEPHORUS I (June 2)

Born in Constantinople in 758. As a youth he lived as a hermit in Propontis, Marmara. After the death of Tarasios, the Emperor Nikephorus I appointed him patriarch in 806. He shared the name and the confidence of the emperor. He was a man of learning and moderation. Upon the accession of Leo V to the throne, Nikephorus was asked to "reopen the question of the icons", but he refused. In 815 he was accordingly deposed by a general council, and an iconoclast, Theodotos I set upon his place. His relics were taken to the Church of the Holy Apostles in Constantinople.

His skull reposes in the Mon. St. George, Malessina, Lokris (GM). His right hand is in the Mon. Chilandari (Serb.) (GA). Other parts are in the Mon. Kykko, Troodos (C).

NIKEPHORUS OF CHIOS (May 1)

He was born in Kardamyla in Chios in 1750. As a youth he entered the monastic life, and in 1802 he advanced to the rank of hegoumen. Later he entered the anchoritic life at Resta where many people came to be advised and healed by him.

His skull, part of his hands and legs are in the Church St. George, Vrontados, Chios (GI). Other parts are in the Church of the Anastasis, Jerusalem (P).

NIKETAS OF CHIOS (May 20)

He lived during the XIth century and entered the monastic life on the island of Chios. Here he discovered the icon of the Panagia on a tree and built a church in honour of the icon with the help of Constantine IX. He was exiled by Theodora but permitted to return by Isaac Comnenus. He died in Chios.

His skull reposes in the Mon. Nea Moni, Chios (GI). Parts are in the Church St. Lazarus, Kophinas, Chios (GI).

NIKETAS THE CONFESSOR (April 3)

Niketas lived during the VIIIth century. As a youth he entered the Monastery of Medikion, later he became the hegoumen of this monastery. He opposed the iconoclastic policies of Leo III the Isaurian. Several times he was imprisoned. He died in peace.

His skull is in the Mon. Iviron (GA). Other parts are in : The Church of the Anastasis, Jerusalem (P); the Mon. Kykko, Troodos (C); the Mon. Xeropotamou (GA); the Mon. Great Lavra (GA); the Mon. Dionysiou (GA); the Mon. Panteleimon (GA); the Mon. Zographou (GA); the Mon. St. George, Males-

sina, Lokris (GM); the Church St. Athanasius, Gravia, Phokis (GM); the Church St. Eleutherios, Amaroussion, Attika (GM); the Mon. Hagia Zoni, Blamare, Samos (GI); the Mon. Panagia, Samos (GI); the Mon. Holy Cross, Samos (GI); the Mon. Koimisis, Makrimali, Psachna, Euboia (GI).

NIKETAS OF NISYROS (June 21)

He was born in the beginning of the XVIIIth century on the island of Nisyros. He was educated in the Christian Faith; later, however, he was forced to embrace Islam. He decided to return to the Christian Faith and sailed for Chios where he was imprisoned, tortured and beheaded. He died in 1732.

Several parts are in the Mon. St. Niketas of Nisyros, Nisyros (GI) and the Church St. Lazarus, Kophinas, Chios (GI).

NIKODEMUS OF KERKYRA

He served as a monk in the Monastery of the Platytera in Corfu and excelled in asceticism and holiness. He is a local saint venerated by the believers of Corfu.

His whole body is in the Mon. Platytera, Corfu (GI).

NIKODEMUS OF MOUNT ATHOS (July 14)

He was born in Naxos in 1749 and was educated by his parish priest. Later he went to Smyrna and from there to Mount Athos where he became an ascete and a scholar. He lived in a cave near Karyes. He died in 1809 loved by all monks.

His skull reposes in the Cathedral of Naxos (GI). Parts are in the Mon. Panagia, Samos (GI).

NIKON THE PENITENT (Nov. 26)

He was born in the beginning of the Xth century in Pontus Polemoniacus. His father was a wealthy landowner. He entered the monastic life and left for Crete, Euboia, Aegina and the Peloponnesos. In Sparte he fought against the Jews of the region. He performed many miracles and founded a monastery on the Peloponnesos, where he died in peace in 998.

Parts of his skull are in the Mon. Bl. Patapios, Loutraki, Corinthias (GM) and the Mon. Forty Martyrs of Sebaste, Sparte (GP). His leg is in the Mon. Forty Martyrs of Sebaste, Sparte (GP). Other parts are in: The Mon. Panagia Proussiotissa, Karpenesi, Eurytania (GM); the Mon. Staghiadon, Trikkala (GM); the Mon. Panagia, Samos (GI); the Mon. St. John the Baptist, Korakiais (GC).

NILUS OF ANCYRA (Nov. 12)

He was born in Ancyra in 430 and became a disciple of St. John Chrysostomos at Constantinople. Later he founded a monastery at Ancyra where he wrote many books. He should not be confused with Nilus of Sinai, who was a contemporary of Nilus of Ancyra.

A leg is in the Church Bl. Nilus, Piraeus (GM). Other parts are in the Mon. Vatopedi (GA).

NILUS OF MOUNT ATHOS (Nov. 12)

He was a gifted monk on Mount Athos who performed many miracles. He lived a life of strict ascetism and died in peace in 1651.

Parts are in : The Mon. Vatopedi (GA); the Mon. Xeropotamou (GA); the Mon. Great Lavra (GA); the Mon. Docheiariou (GA); the Skete St. Panteleimon (Greek) (GA); the Skete Rossike, Thebaid (GA).

NINE DEACONS OF PERSIA (May 16)

They suffered martyrdom together with the bishops Audas and Audiesus and other clergymen.

Parts are in the Church Evangelismos, Peristeri, Athens.

NIPHON II (Aug. 11)

He served as patriarch of Constantinople from 1486-1489, 1497-1498, and in 1502. In his youth he was a learned scholar, then became a monk on Mount Athos, at Vatopedi, Great Lavra, at Karyes and finally at Dionysiou. Because of his learning and wisdom, he was elected bishop of Salonica; later he was consecrated patriarch of Constantinople. He was slandered and went to the Monastery of St. John the Baptist. He was recalled to the see, but banished again to Adrianopolis. He was offered another bishopric but was exiled again. The last years of his life he spent in secrecy in a monastery.

Parts are in : The Mon. Dionysiou (GA); the Mon. Panteleimon (GA); the Skete Rossike, Thebaid (GA); the Mon. Hagia Trias, Koropi (GM); the Mon. St. John the Theologian, Patmos (GI).

NIPHON OF MOUNT ATHOS (June 14)

He was the son of a priest and joined the monastic life at the Monastery of St. Nicholas at the age of ten. For three years he lived at the Great Lavra and became a disciple of Theognotos. Then he withdrew to a cave where he lived for fourteen years and performed many miracles. He died at the age of ninety-six.

Part of the arm is in the Mon. Pammegeston Taxiarchon, Nea Epidaurus, Nauplion (GP).

NOMON (Dec. 11)

As a youth he entered the monastic life and excelled in spirituality. He died at an old age, and his relics were piously collected. They performed many miracles.

Parts are in the Mon. Panagia of Makhaeras (C).

NYMPHODORA (Sept. 10)

Nymphodora had two sisters, namely Menodora and Metrodora. They lived as hermits in the mountains of Nicomedia and suffered martyrdom during the persecutions of Maximianus.

Three fingers are in the Mon. Zerbitsa, Sparte (GP). Other parts are in : The Church of the Anastasis, Jerusalem (P); the Mon. St. Bessarion, Pyli, Thessaly (GM); the Mon. Zoodochou Pigis, Andros (GI); the Mon. Koimisis, Makrimali, Psachna, Eubolia (GI).

ONESIPHORUS (July 18)

Coming from Constantinople, Onesiphorus arrived in Paphos and then proceeded to Anarita where he lived as an anchorite.

Parts are in the Mon. Kykko, Troodos (C).

ONUPHRIUS THE EGYPTIAN (June 12)

According to the information by Paphnutius, a contemporary of Onuphrius, he was a hermit who excelled in the ascetic life inhabiting the Desert of Thebes near Hermopolis. He is said to have lived for sixty years in the desert on vegetables and water. Just before his death an angel appeared unto him informing him that he would die. He is highly venerated by the Egyptian Desert Fathers. His cave is also shown near the Monastery of the Forty Martyrs of Raithu in Sinai.

A hand is in the Theological Seminary, Chalke, Istanbul (T). Other parts are in : The Mon. Panagia Proussiotissa, Karpenesi, Eurytania (GM); the Church St. George, Giannitsa, Macedonia (GM); the Church St. Nicholas, Heptalophos, Phokis (GM); the Mon. St. Ignatios, Mytilene (GI); the Mon. Zoodochou Pigis, Samos (GI).

OUARUS OF EGYPT (Oct. 19)

He served in the Roman army of Maximianus in Egypt and was known for his courage. He visited the Christians in prison; and when he learned that one Christian had died, he volunteered his service and went to prison to take his place. The governor who heard about this became angry and caused his martyrdom.

Parts are in the Mon. Kykko, Troodos (C).

ORESTES (Nov. 10)

He lived in Tyana of Cappadocia and was arrested by Maximus the Governor. He was tortured and suffered martyrdom in 289.

Parts are in the Mon. Karakallou (GA) and the Mon. St. Ignatios, Mytilene (GI).

PACHOMIUS THE GREAT (May 15)

He was born in Esna in 290. He served as a soldier in the imperial army. On being released, he became a Christian and became a disciple of Palemon at Tabennisi. He established altogether eleven monasteries, the most famous in Tabennisi and Pabau. He is known as the founder of communal monasticism. He died in Tabennisi in 346.

Parts are in : The Mon. Great Lavra (GA); the Mon. Taxiarchon of Pithariou, Eresos, Mytilene (GI); the Mon. St. John the Theologian, Patmos (GI).

PACHOMIUS OF RUSSIA (May 21)

He was sold to a Turk who demanded from him to embrace Islam. Upon his refusal, he was tortured, stoned and finally beheaded. He suffered martyrdom in 1730.

Parts of his skull are in the Mon. St. John the Theologian, Patmos (GI). Other parts are in : The Mon. St. Paul (GA); the Skete Rossike, Thebaid (GA); the Mon. St. John the Theologian, Patmos (GI).

PAÏSIUS OF EGYPT (June 19)

He was one of the pre-Nicene desert fathers. As a youth he became a monk and excelled in self-torture and long vigils. He performed many miracles and died in peace.

Parts are in the Hesychastirion Analepsis, Kozane, Macedonia (GM) and the Mon. Analepsis, Geraki, Amalias (GP).

PANAGIOTES OF CAESAREA (June 24)

He was born in Caesarea and forced to embrace Islam. Upon his refusal, he was tortured and finally suffered martyrdom in Constantinople by the Turks in 1767.

Parts are in the Skete St. Panteleimon (Greek) (GA).

PANARETUS OF PAPHOS (May 1)

He lived in the XVIIIth century and served as bishop of Paphos from 1769-1788. He was a virtuous man who kept in secret his many good deeds. Throughout his life he wore an iron chain on his body which was discovered after his death. This chain is endowed with miraculous powers. He died in Paphos in 1791.

His vestments are in the Church St. John, Kilani (C).

PANTELEIMON (July 27)

He served as the court physician to the Emperor Galerius. From a life indulgence he was converted by a Christian friend. During the reign of Diocletian he was imprisoned and severely tortured before he was beheaded. He died in Bithynia in 304.

In the XIIIth century the skull of St. Panteleimon reposed in the Cathedral of St. Sophia in Constantinople. Today the skull or parts of the skull are claimed by : The Mon. Gregoriou (GA); the Mon. Panteleimon (GA); the Mon. Meteora, Meteora (GM); the Mon. St. Bessarion, Pyli, Thessaly (GM); the Mon. St. John the Theologian, Seteia (GC). The lower jaw is in the Mon. Koimisis, Angarathos, Heraklion (GC). The right hand is claimed by the Mon. Vato-pedi (GA) and the Mon. Meteora, Meteora (GM). The wrist of the right hand is in the Mon. Dionysiou (GA). The Mon. Iviron (GA) and the Mon. Eisodia, Molista, Konitsa (GM) also claim to have a hand. The index finger is in the Church St. Panteleimon, Acharnai St., Athens, while other fingers are in : The Church SS. Constantine & Helena, Hagios Constantinos, Phthiotis (GM); the Mon. Forty Martyrs of Sebaste, Sparte (GP); the Mon. St. Nicholas of Varson, Neochorion, Mantinia, Tripolis (GP); the Mon. St. Panteleimon, Myrtou (C). Parts of a hand with skin are in possession of Fr. Nicandros, Mon. St. Barbara (C) and the Mon. Zoodochou Pigis, Andros (GI). One leg is in the Mon. Koimisis, Panorama, Salonica (GM), and the other is in the Mon. St. Nicholas of Emerovigliou, Santorini (GI). The right foot is in the Mon. Chilandari (Serb.) (GA), while parts of the other foot are in the Mon. Philotheou (GA) and in the Mon. St. George of Kremnon, Volimai, Zakynthos (GI).

In the XIIIth century the blood of Panteleimon was placed in a reliquary with milk, yet without having mixed. A reputed relic of the martyr's blood is kept at Ravello, Italy, where it displays the phenomenon of liquefaction. Other parts are in :

Palestine : The Church of the Anastasis, Jerusalem (3).

Cyprus : The Mon. Troodhitissa; the Archbishopric of Nicosia; the Mon. Chrysorroiatissa, Koimisis, Paphos; the Mon. Kykko, Troodos; the Mon. Panagia of Makhaeras (4); the Church St. Mamas, Morphou.

Mount Athos : The Mon. Xeropotamou; the Mon. Pantocrator; the Mon. Great Lavra; the Mon. Docheiariou; the Mon. Koutloumoussiou; the Mon. St. Paul; the Mon. Gregoriou; the Mon. Simon Petra; the Mon. Xenophontos; the Mon. Constamonitou; the Mon. Zographou; the Great Skete St. Anne; the Skete St. Panteleimon (Greek); the New Skete; the Skete Rossike, Thebaid; the Skete St. Andreas; the Skete Bogoroditsa (Bulg).

Greece, Mainland : The Mon. Barlaam, Meteora; the Mon. St. Stephen, Meteora; the Mon. Meteora, Meteora; the Mon. Panagia Proussiotissa,

Karpenesi, Eurytania; the Mon. St. Agathon, Ipati, Lamia; the Mon. St. Bessarion, Pyli, Thessaly; the Mon. Bl. Meletios, Oinoë, Attika; the Mon. Panagia Ambelakiotissa and St. Polycarp, Naupaktos; the Mon. Genesion, Mt. Amomon, Nea Makri; the Mon. St. George, Malessina, Lokris; the Mon. Prophet Elias, Parnassis (4); the Mon. Genesion, Rombou, Akarnania; the Church St. Spyridon, Piraeus; the Church St. Paraskeve, Neraida; the Church St. Demetrius, Mavrilos, Phthiotis; the Church Koimisis, Neochorion, Tymphristou, Phthiotis; the Church St. Paraskeve, Velessiotes, Phthiotis; the Church St. Athanasius, Archanion, Phthiotis; the Mon. Staghiadon, Trikkala; the Mon. Koimisis of Rendina, Karditsa, Thessaly; the Mon. Koimisis, Ligovitsi, Xeromeron, Agrinion; the Mon. Panagia Acheiropoietos, Drama, Macedonia; the Hesychastirion Analepsis, Kozane, Macedonia; the Church St. George, Asvestochorion, Salonica; the Church Zoodochou Pigis, Ampelokipe, Salonica; the Church St. Therapon, Salonica; the Church Prophet Elias, Salonica; the Mon. Koimisis, Panagia, Thesporotia, Epirus; the Mon. Koimisis, Varnakova, Phokis (6); the Church St. Athanasius, Gravia, Phokis.

Athens: The Church St. Antony, Patesia; the Church St. Gerasimos of Kouponia, Ano Ilisia; the Church Evangelismos, Peristeri; the Church St. Nicholas, Pevkakia; the Church Hagia Sophia, Psychiko; the Church St. Anastasia, Perissos, Nea Iona; the Church St. Nicholas, Chalandri; the Benaki Museum.

Peloponnesos: The Mon. Hagia Lavra, Kalavrita (10); the Mon. Hagia Trias, Akrata, Aigialia; the Mon. St. Theodosios the New Martyr, Panarete, Nauplion; the Mon. Prophet Elias, Corinthias; the Mon. Zoodochou Pigis, Kastri, Kastorion; the Mon. Chrysopodaritissa, Koimisis, Patras; the Mon. Koimisis, Mega Spylaion, Kalavrita; the Mon. Koimisis, Malevi; the Mon. Zerbitsa, Sparte; the Mon. Eisodia, Oblou; the Mon. Zoodochou Pigis, Elona, Kynouria; the Mon. Koimisis of Makellarias, Kalavrita; the Mon. Analepsis, Geraki, Amalias; the Mon. Koimisis, Prastos, Kynouria; the Church St. Charalampos, Akrata, Achaia; the Church St. Tryphon, Diakopton, Achaia; the Church Koimisis, Kalavrita; the Church St. Basil, Selianitika, Achaia; the Church St. Nicholas, Exohi, Achaia; the Church St. Andrew, Ambelos, Achaia.

Greek Islands: The Mon. Platytera, Corfu; the Mon. Evangelistria, Tinos; the Mon. Kechrovounion, Tinos; the Mon. St. Ignatios, Mytilene; the Mon. Panagia Chozoviotissa, Amorgos; the Mon. St. Apoikia, Andros; the Mon. St. Panteleimon, Telos; the Church Taxiarchon, Megalo Chorio, Telos; the Mon. Genesion of Vryses, Siphnos; the Mon. Zoodochou Pigis, Andros (7); the Mon. Hagia Trias, Samos; the Mon. Zoodochou Pigis, Samos (2); the Mon. Panagia, Samos (2); the Mon. Prophet Elias, Samos; the Mon. Holy Cross, Samos; the Mon. Bronta, Samos; the Mon. St. John the Theolog-

gian, Patmos; the Mon. Zoodochou Pigis, Patmos; the Mon. Evangelismos, Skiathos; the Mon. Taxiarchon, Seriphos; the Mon. Taxiarchon, Syme; the Mon. Evangelismos of Kepouraion, Kephalaria; the Mon. St. Nicholas, Galatake, Limne, Euboia; the Church Metamorphosis, Volissos, Chios; the Church Zoodochou Pigis, Koine, Chios; the Mon. Nea Moni, Chios; the Church Eisodia, Salamis; the Church St. Demetrius, Salamis; the Church Koimisis, Aegina; the Church SS. Theodori, Hydra; the Church St. Panteleimon Hydra.

Crete: The Mon. St. George of Epanosephe, Monophatsiou, Heraklion (2); the Mon. Hagia Trias, Tsangarolon, Akroteri; the Mon. St. Antony, Apezanon, Arkadia; the Mon. Prophet Elias, Roustika, Rethymnon; the Mon. St. John the Theologian, Prevele, Rethymnon.

Turkey: The Theological Seminary, Chalke, Istanbul (4).

PAPHNUTIUS (Sept. 25)

He was a bishop in the Upper Thebaid who was imprisoned and tortured and liberated at the accession of Constantine. He attended the Oecumenical Council of Nicaea and was greatly honoured by the emperor who kissed his face from where his eye had been torn out. He opposed the proposal to make celibacy compulsory for the clergy and his arguments prevailed to defeat the proposal. He performed many miracles.

Parts are in the Mon. Chrysopodaritissa, Koimisis, Patras (GP) and in the Church of St. Mercurius, Tammuâh, Egypt.

PAPYLUS OF PERGAMON (Oct. 13)

He lived during the middle of the IIIrd century. He was a physician and a deacon. Because of his witness, he was arrested by the Governor of Thyatira; and after many tortures, he suffered martyrdom in Thyatira, Lydia.

Parts are in the Mon. Stavronikita (GA) and the Mon. Prophet Elias, Samos (GI).

PARASKEVE (July 26)

She was the daughter of Agathon and Politeia, and being born on a Friday, she was named "Paraskeve". After the death of her parents, she distributed all her wealth and gave it to the poor. She proceeded to Rome where she preached the Gospel. She suffered martyrdom during the reign of Antoninus Pius (138-161).

(This saint is not to be confused with Paraskeve of Epivates, whose full body reposes in the Church of St. Paraskeve in Jassy, Rumania).

The skull or parts of the skull of St. Paraskeve are claimed by ten monasteries or churches; these are: The Church of the Anastasis, Jerusalem (P); the Mon. Panteleimon (GA); the Mon. St. Bessarion, Pyli, Thessaly (GM); the Mon. Evangelistria, Evangelistria, Petra, Livadia (GM); the Mon.

Prophet Elias, Parnassis (GM); the Mon. Taxiarchon, Petrake, Athens; the Mon. St. Nicholas of Varson, Neochorion, Mantinia, Tripolis (GP); the Mon. Prophet Elias, Santorini (GI); the Mon. Koimisis, Makrimali, Psachna, Euboia (GI). The lower jaw reposes in the Mon. Nea Moni, Chios. Her right arm is in the Mon. St. Agathon, Ipati, Lamia (GM). Her right hand is claimed by four monasteries: The Mon. Iviron (GA); the Mon. Dionysiou (GA); the Mon. Simon Petra (GA); the Mon. Genesion, Demetsana (GP). Her left hand is in the Mon. Meteora, Meteora (GM). Another hand is claimed by the Mon. Docheiariou (GA). Fingers are in: The Mon. Genesion, Retha, Valtou, Aitolokarnania (GM); the Church Koimisis, Palaiovracha, Phthiotis (GM); the Church St. Demetrius, Mavrilos, Phthiotis (GM); the Church St. Paraskeve, Salonica (GM).

Other parts are in:

Palestine: The Church of the Anastasis, Jerusalem; the Mon. St. Sabas, Wâdî an-Nâr.

Cyprus: In possession of Fr. Nicandros, Mon. St. Barbara; the Mon. Kykko, Troodos; the Mon. Panagia of Makhaeras (2).

Mount Athos: The Mon. Vatopedi; the Mon. Xeropotamou; the Mon. Great Lavra; the Mon. Koutloumoussiou; the Mon. Dionysiou; the Mon. Simon Petra; the Mon. Xenophontos; the Mon. Karakallou; the Mon. Philotheou; the Skete St. Panteleimon (Greek); the Skete St. Andreas.

Greece, Mainland: The Mon. Barlaam, Meteora; the Mon. St. Stephen, Meteora; the Mon. Meteora, Meteora; the Mon. Panagia Proussiotissa, Karpenesi, Eurytania; the Mon. St. Agathon, Ipati, Lamia; the Mon. St. Bessarion, Pyli, Thessaly; the Mon. Eisodia, Molista, Konitsa; the Mon. Bl. Meletios, Oinoë, Attika; the Mon. Panagia Ambelatiotissa and St. Polycarp, Naupaktos; the Church St. Paraskeve, Nea Kallipoli, Piraeus; the Church St. Eleutherios, Amaroussion, Attika; the Church St. George, Eleusis, Attika; the Mon. St. Hierotheos, Megara; the Mon. Genesion, Mt. Amomon, Nea Makri; the Benaki Farm, Nea Makri, Marathon; the Mon. Jerusalem, Davleia, Levadia; the Mon. St. George, Malessina, Lokris; the Church St. Demetrius, Piraeus; the Church St. Demetrius, Neo Phaleron, Piraeus; the Church Koimisis, Neochorion, Tymphristou, Phthiotis; the Mon. Stagiadon, Trikkala; the Mon. Metamorphosis Phlamourion, Volos; the Mon. Koimisis, Ligovitsi, Xeromeron, Agrinion; the Mon. Hagia Trias Vythos, Pendalophos, Kozane; the Mon. Panagia Gabriotissa, Mt. Parnassos, Dadi; the Hesychastirion Analepsis, Kozane, Macedonia; the Mon. St. Anastasia Pharmakolytria, Vasilika, Salonica (2); the Church Koimisis, Lakka, Macedonia; the Church St. George, Giannitsa, Macedonia; the Church Metamorphosis, Kalamaria, Salonica; the Church Zoodochou Pigis, Ampe-lokipe, Salonica; the Church St. Therapon, Salonica; the Church Prophet

Elias, Salonica; the Church St. Nicholas, Heptalophos, Phokis; the Church St. Nicholas, Chryso, Phokis; the Mon. Koimisis, Varnakova, Phokis, (2). *Athens*: The Church St. Gerasimos of Kouponia, Ano Ilisia; the Church St. Thomas, Ampelokepoi; the Church Metamorphosis, Viron; the Church St. Nicholas, Pevkakia; the Church St. Paraskeve, Nea Smyrna; the Church Invention of Holy Cross, Aigaleon; the Church SS. Anargyroi, Nea Ionia; the Church St. Nicholas, Chalandri; the Benaki Museum.

Peloponnesos: The Mon. Hagia Lavra, Kalavrita (10); the Mon. St. Nicholas of Kaltezon, Mantinia, Arkadia; the Mon. SS. Constantine & Helena, Kalamata; the Mon. St. Theodosios the New Martyr, Panarete, Nauplion; the Mon. Koimisis of Poretsos, Ileias; the Mon. Prophet Elias, Corinthias; the Mon. Zoodochou Pigis, Kastri, Kastorion; the Mon. Chrysopodaritissa, Koimisis, Patras; the Mon. Koimisis, Mega Spylaion, Kalavrita; the Mon. Eisodia, Oblou; the Gerocomeion, Koimisis, Patras; the Mon. Pamme-geston Taxiarchon, Nea Epidauros, Nauplion; the Mon. Zoodochou Pigis, Elona, Kynouria; the Mon. Koimisis of Makellarias, Kalavrita; the Mon. Koimisis, Prastos, Kynouria (2); the Church Koimisis, Kalavrita; the Church Zoodochou Pigis, Aigion; the Church Genesion, Kerteze, Achaia; the Church St. Nicholas, Exohi, Achaia.

Greek Islands: The Mon. Panagia Zoodochou Pigis, Poros; the Mon. Evangelistria, Tinos; the Mon. Kechrovounion, Tinos; the Mon. Taxiarchon of Pithariou, Eresos, Mytilene; the Mon. St. Nicholas, Apoikia, Andros; the Mon. St. John the Theologian of Ipselou, Mytilene; the Church Taxiarchon, Megalo Chorio, Telos; the Mon. Genesion of Vryses, Siphnos; the Mon. Zoodochou Pigis, Andros (5); the Mon. Hagia Zoni, Blamare Samos; the Mon. Hagia Trias, Samos (2); the Mon. Holy Cross, Samos; the Mon. St. John the Theologian, Patmos; the Mon. Phaneromeni, Lefkas; the Mon. Taxiarchon, Seriphos; the Mon. Taxiarchon, Syme; the Hesychastirion St. Nicholas, Ano Vathia, Euboa; the Church Metamorphosis, Volissos, Chios; the Church St. John the Baptist, Kataraktis, Chios; the Mon. Nea Moni, Chios; the Church SS. Theodori, Hydra; the Church St. Nicholas, Spetse; the Church St. Demetrius, Salamis.

Crete: The Mon. St. George of Epanosephe, Monophatsiou, Heraklion; the Mon. Hagia Trias, Tsangarolon, Akroteri; the Mon. St. John the Baptist, Korakiais; the Mon. St. Antony, Apezanon, Arkadia; the Mon. St. John the Theologian, Seteia; the Mon. Koimisis, Angarathos, Heraklion.

Turkey: The Theological Seminary, Chalke, Istanbul (3).

PARMENAS THE DEACON (July 28)

He was one of the seven deacons appointed by the Holy Apostles in Jerusalem (Acts VI:5).

Later he went to preach the Gospel in foreign lands.

Parts are in the Mon. Koimisis, Prastos, Kynouria (GP).

PARTHENIUS OF LAMPSAKOS (Feb. 7)

He was the son of the deacon of the Church of St. Christophorus in Melitopolis, and he lived during the reign of Constantine the Great. Though he was illiterate, he was gifted. He worked as a fisherman and later studied the Holy Scriptures. He was ordained to the priesthood and then he was consecrated bishop of Lampsakos. He performed many miracles and died in peace.

Parts of his skull are in the Mon. Esphigmenou (GA) and in the Mon. Koimisis, Makrimali, Psachna, Euboia (GI). One finger is in the Mon. Analepsis, Geraki, Amalias (GP). Another finger is in the Mon. Koimisis, Makrimali, Psachna, Euboia (GI).

Other parts are in : The Mon. Kykko, Troodos (C); the Mon. Xeropotamou (GA); the Mon. Dionysiou (GA); the Mon. Constamonitou (GA); the Skete St. Panteleimon (Greek) (GA); the Mon. Hagia Zoni, Blamare, Samos (GI); the Mon. St. John the Theologian, Patmos (GI); the Mon. Zoodochou Pigis, Patmos (GI).

PARTHENIUS OF RADOVISION (July 21)

He was born in Varsounia in Thessaly and was consecrated bishop of Radovision. He performed many miracles and saved the sheep from diseases. He died in Radovision in 1777.

His skull reposes in the Church St. Parthenius, Valentzikon, Arta (GM). Other parts are in the Mon. St. Bessarion, Pyli, Thessaly (GM).

PATAPIUS OF EGYPT (Dec. 8)

Born in Thebes of Egypt, he joined the monastic life at an early age and gained widespread fame. He went to Constantinople where he performed many miracles, including the restoring of eyesight and casting out of evil spirits.

His skull is in the Mon. Patapius, Loutraki, Corinthias (GM). His lower jaw is in the Archbishopric of Nicosia (C). Other parts are in the Mon. Xeropotamou (GA).

PATRICK OF PRUSA (May 19)

He served as bishop of Prusa during the governorship of Julian. Because of his confession, he was arrested and beheaded.

Parts are in the Theological Seminary, Chalke, Istanbul (T).

PAUL THE APOSTLE (June 29)

He was born in Tarsus in Cilicia, and until his conversion he was known as Saul. He studied under Rabbi Gamaliel at Jerusalem, and learned the trade of a tent-maker.

He was present at the martyrdom of St. Stephen. Once on his way to Damascus, he was converted by a sudden vision in which Christ appeared. He was baptized and retired to Arabia. Later he engaged in extensive missionary work on three missionary journeys to Cyprus, Asia Minor, Syria, Macedonia and Greece. After about twelve years, he returned to Jerusalem where he was taken into custody by the Roman Governor. He appealed for trial and was sent to Rome where after two years he suffered martyrdom.

Parts are in the Mon. Taxiarchon, Aigialia (GP) and the Mon. St. John the Theologian, Patmos (GI).

PAUL THE CONFESSOR (March 8)

He lived during the IXth century and served as bishop of Prusia and fought against the iconoclasts. Subsequently he was sent into exile.

His skull is in the Mon. Simon Petra (GA). Parts are in the Theological Seminary, Chalke, Istanbul (T).

PAUL OF CONSTANTINOPLE (Nov. 6)

Born in Salonica, he was made a deacon in 351 and secretary to Alexander, patriarch of Constantinople. He became patriarch of Constantinople but was expelled by Constantius. Paul went to Rome where he met with Athanasius. Finally Paul suffered martyrdom in exile being assassinated by Arians while celebrating the eucharist.

His skull is in the Mon. Simon Petra (GA).

PAUL OF PERGAMON (Dec. 15)

He was born in Pergamon during the reign of Constantine VII Porphyrogenitus. Paul's brother was Basil, whom his parents forced to be married. But after being married, Basil joined the monastic life in the laura of St. Elias, Olympus, Bithynia. After some time, Paul joined his brother and they lived there together. Paul died in 956.

Parts are in the Mon. St. John the Theologian, Patmos (GI).

PAUL THE THEBAN (Jan. 8)

He is generally admitted to have been the first hermit. St. Jerome in his life calls him "principis vitae monasticae". At the age of sixteen he fled into the Eastern desert to escape the Decian persecution, and remained permanently there. Before his death, he was visited by St. Antony to whom he gave his tunic formed of palm leaves stitched together. His death seems to have taken place soon after 340. His relics repose in the subterranean Church of St. Paul the Theban in the Monastery of St. Paul near the Red Sea at Mount Coulzum.

The whole body reposes in the Church of St. Paul the Theban in the Monastery of St. Paul the Theban in Egypt. Parts are in the Mon. Docheiariou (GA).

PEGASIOUS (Nov. 2)

He lived in the first part of the IVth century in Persia and confessed his Christian Faith before the authorities. He suffered martyrdom during the persecutions of Shapur II together with Akindynus, Anempodistus, Elpidophorus and Aphthonius.

Parts are in the Mon. Bl. Gerontos, Euboia (GI).

PELAGIA THE PENITENT (Oct. 8)

Born in Antioch, she was a notoriously licentious dancing-girl who caught the attention of Bishop Nonnus of Edessa. Hearing a sermon of the bishop, Pelagia repented and was baptized. She went to Jerusalem disguised as a man, and lived as a solitary on the Mount of Olives under the name of Pelagius. There she died.

PELAGIA OF TARSUS (May 4)

She was a beautiful girl and was forced to be the wife of a son of the Emperor Diocletian. When she became a Christian, the young man committed suicide. Instead of punishing Pelagia, the emperor desired her for himself, but she rejected him and was roasted to death.

The relics may belong to either of the two saints. Part of the arm is in the Mon. Analepsis, Geraki, Amalias (GP). A finger is in the Mon. St. George of Kremnon, Volimai, Zakynthos (GI). Other parts are in : The Mon. Kykko, Troodos(C); the Mon. Xeropotamou (GA); the Mon. Great Lavra (GA); the Mon. Dionysiou (GA); the Hesychastirion Analepsis, Kozane, Macedonia (GM); the Mon. St. Ignatios, Mytilene (GI); the Mon. St. George of Epanosephe, Monophatsiou, Heraklion (GC); the Mon. Genesion of Savathianon, Heraklion (GC).

PETER OF ALEXANDRIA (Nov. 24)

He was elected archbishop of Alexandria in 300, and during the times of persecution he suffered and then went into hiding. He was accused to be too lenient with the lapsed Christians. Later during the persecutions of Maximianus, he suffered martyrdom. To the Egyptian Church, he was the seal and fulfillment of persecution. He died in 311.

Parts of his skull are in the Mon. Dionysiou (GA) and the Mon. Koimisis, Kleiston, Phili, Attika (GM).

PETER THE APOSTLE (June 29)

He was a fisherman on the Sea of Galilee and the brother of Andrew. Originally he was called Simon; Jesus gave him the title Kepha. He had a unique position among the apostles. He was the first one to identify Jesus as the Messiah. He also was the first apostle to whom Jesus appeared after the resurrection. He addressed the crowd at Pentecost and performed miracles in the name of Christ. He passed sentence on Ananias

and Sapphira, admitted Cornelius the first gentile to baptism. He was imprisoned by Herod Agrippa but escaped. He served as bishop of Antioch and eventually went to Rome where he suffered martyrdom under Nero by being crucified head downwards at his own request.

Parts of the prison-chains are in the Mon. Dionysiou (GA). Other parts are in : The Mon. Iviron (GA); the Mon. Panteleimon (GA); the Church St. Nicholas, Chalandri, Athens; the Mon. Eisodia, Oblou (GP); the Tahira of the Syrian Catholics in Mosul, Iraq.

PETER OF ARGOS (May 3)

He was born in Constantinople in the IXth century. Together with Plato his younger brother, he joined the monastic life. When Nicholas I, Patriarch of Constantinople, asked him to serve as bishop of Corinth, he refused. Later he accepted to be consecrated bishop of Argos, and he gained fame for his love and compassion for his people. He died at the age of seventy in Argos.

Parts are in the Church St. Peter, Argos (GP).

PETER OF MOUNT ATHOS (June 12)

He lived in the IXth century in Constantinople. He served in the imperial army and was promoted to be commander. In a battle against the Arabs he was captured and taken to Samarra. There he fasted and prayed until he was delivered by St. Nicholas. He went to Rome and from there to Mount Athos where he performed many miracles. He was buried in Phokes in Thracia.

Parts are in : The Mon. Docheiariou (GA); the Mon. St. Ignatios, Mytilene (GI); the Mon. St. John the Theologian, Patmos (GI).

PETER OF LAMPSACUS

Born in Lampsacus, he lived during the pre-Nicene era. For his refusal to sacrifice to Venus, he suffered martyrdom at Abydos, Hellespontus.

Parts are in the Mon. St. John the Theologian, Patmos (GI).

PHANOURIUS (Aug. 27)

His identity was discovered through an icon which was found in the XIVth century. When workmen excavated parts of the Fortress of Rhodes, an icon portraying the Saint as young soldier holding in his hand a cross with a lighted candle was found. Nilos, the Bishop of Rhodes (1355-1369) rebuilt the church and dedicated it to Phanourius.

A finger is in the Mon. Koimisis, Chrysokellaria, Koroni (GP). Other parts are in the Church Koimisis, Lakka, Macedonia (GM) and the Mon. Panagia, Samos (GI).

PHILARETUS THE MERCIFUL (Dec. 1)

Born in Paphlagonia in the VIIIth century, he was a wealthy man who distributed his wealth among the poor to the point that his own family starved during the great famine. His grand daughter was engaged and married to the Emperor Constantine and Philaretus acquired again a great deal of wealth which he distributed again among the less fortunate. He died in Constantinople in peace.

Parts are in the Mon. Xeropotamou (GA); the Mon. Hagia Lavra, Kalavrita (GP); the Church St. Eleutherius, Amarooussion, Attika.

PHILIP THE APOSTLE (Oct. 11)

He was from Bethsaida, and after having become an apostle he brought Nathanael to Christ. He is said to have preached the Gospel in Phrygia where he died. He was married and was the father of four daughters, who also died in Hierapolis, Phrygia.

His skull is in the Mon. Holy Cross, Omodhos (C). The lower jaw is in the Mon. Xenophontos (GA). Part of his leg is in the Mon. Nea Moni, Chios (GI). Other parts are in : The Church of the Anastasis, Jerusalem (P) (2); the Mon. Chrysorroiatissa, Koimisis, Paphos (C) (2); the Mon. Kykko, Troodos (C); the Church St. Nicholas, Perapedhi (C); the Mon. Panagia of Makhaeras (C); the Church St. Mamas, Morphou (C); the Mon. Vatopedi (GA); the Mon. Dionysiou (GA); the Mon. Panteleimon (GA); the Mon. Proussiotissa, Karpenesi, Eurytania (GM); the Mon. St. Nicholas of Kaltezon, Mantinia, Arkadia (GP); the Mon. St. John the Theologian, Patmos (GI); the Church Koimisis, Volissos, Chios (GI); the Mon. St. John the Baptist, Korakiais (GC).

PHILOTHEI OF ATHENS (Feb. 19)

Born in Athens in 1522, her parents married her to a prince at the age of twelve. After three years her husband died, and against the will of her parents she devoted her life to God. At the age of twenty-two she built a convent of St. Andrew which many daughters of noble families joined. When the Turks learned of this, she was arrested and tortured. After being freed, she built another convent at Patesia. Again she was imprisoned and tortured. In 1589 she suffered martyrdom.

Parts are in the Church St. Spyridon, Piraeus (GM) and the Cathedral Evangelismos, Metropolis, Athens.

PHILOTHEUS THE MONK (Oct. 21)

Born in Chrisopolis in Macedonia (XIVth cent.), he entered the monastic community of Mount Athos at an early age. He lived an ascetic life and became known by his holiness. He died in his hut where his relics were discovered later.

His skull reposes in the Mon. Docheiariou (GA).

PHOKAS THE WONDERWORKER (Sept. 22)

Phokas was a gardener at Sinope, Helenopontus, and is said to have become a bishop. Being a Christian, he suffered martyrdom in 101 either in Rome or in Sinope. He is the patron of the sailors especially in the Black Sea, the Aegean and the Adriatic Sea.

Parts of his skull are in the Mon. Stavronikita (GA) and the Mon. Koimisis, Mega Spylaion, Kalavrita (GP). A hand is in the Mon. Koimisis, Mega Spylaion, Kalavrita (GP). Other parts are in : The Mon. Great Lavra (GA); the Mon. Panteleimon (GA); the Mon. Panagia Proussiotissa, Karpenesi, Eurytania (GM); the Mon. Prophet Elias, Parnassis (GM); the Church SS. Anargyroi, Nea Iona, Athens; the Mon. St. Nicholas Kaltezon, Mantinia, of Arkadia (GP); the Mon. St. John the Theologian of Ipselou, Mytilene (GI); the Mon. St. John the Theologian, Patmos (GI).

PHOTINE (Feb. 26)

She was the Samaritan woman of whom the fourth Evangelist speaks. After her conversion, she together with her five sisters and two sons, preached the Gospel and suffered martyrdom during the Neronian persecution. Her sisters were Anatole, Photo, Photos, Paraskeve and Cyriake. Her sons were Photinus and Joseph.

Her shoulder blade, her right hand and foot are in the Mon. Iviron (GA). Other parts are in : The Mon. Kykko, Troodos (C); the Mon. Xeropotamou (GA); the Mon. Pantocrator (GA); the Mon. Gregoriou (GA); the Mon. St. Besarion, Pyli, Thessaly (GM); the Church St. Photine, Nea Smyrna, Athens; the Mon. Hagia Lavra, Kalavrita (GP); the Mon. Zoodochou Pigis, Elona, Kynouria (GP); the Mon. Koimisis, Prastos, Kynouria (GP); the Mon. St. John the Theologian, Patmos (GI); the Mon. St. John the Theologian, Seteia (GC).

PHOTIUS (Feb. 6)

Patriarch of Constantinople from 858-867, 878-886. The dissensions between Patriarch Ignatius and Barda, the uncle of Emperor Michael III, brought promotion to Photius, who was a layman. Because of intrigues, Photius was removed from the patriarchal office and banished. In 876 Photius was recalled to Constantinople and on the death of Ignatius he became again patriarch. His firmness was heroic, his sagacity profound. His most important work is his *Myriobiblon*, a collection of extracts of 280 volumes from classical authors.

Parts of his skull are in the Mon. Iviron (GA) and the Mon. St. George of Discouri (GC). Part of his leg is in the Mon. St. George of Discouri (GC). Other parts are in : The Mon. Kykko, Troodos (C); the Church St. Photios, Ephtagonia (C); the Mon. Dionysiou (GA) the Mon. Xenophontos (GA); the Mon. Panagia Ambelakiotissa and St. Polycarp, Naupaktos (GM).

PLATON (April 4)

Born in Constantinople in 732 as a child of a wealthy family, Platon was very close to Leo III the Isaurian. Preferring monastic life, he joined the Monastery of the Symbols of which he became the hegoumen. As an iconodule he fought the iconoclasts. Several times he was exiled and tortured. He died in Constantinople in 814.

Parts are in : The Church St. Paraskeve, Galaxidi, Phokis (GM); the Church St. Paraskeve, Megara (GM); the Mon. Koimisis, Mega Spylaion, Kalavrita (GP); the Mon. Eisodia, Oblou (GP); the Mon. Panagia Zoodochou Pigis, Poros (GI).

POLYCARP OF SMYRNA (Feb. 23)

Born in Smyrna in 68 of Christian parents, he was one of the best known persons in Asia Minor. A disciple of St. John and others who had seen the Lord, he was consecrated bishop of Smyrna. He was betrayed by a servant and arrested and taken into the city and led before the governor in the Stadium where a crowd was assembled for the games. Polycarp was ordered to be burnt alive. He died in 155. After Polycarp's martyrdom, his church at Smyrna wrote a long account of his death to the church of Philomelium in Pisidia.

His arm and hand are in the Mon. Panagia Ambelakiotissa and St. Polycarp, Naupaktos (GM). Other parts are in : The Church of the Anastasis, Jerusalem (P); the Mon. Kykko, Troodos (C); the Mon. Zographou (GA); the Skete St. Andreas (GA); the Mon. St. Stephen, Meteora (GM); the Mon. St. Agathon, Ipati, Lamia (GM); the Mon. Pantocrator, Angelokastron, Mesologgion (GM); the Mon. Koimisis of Makellarias, Kalavrita (GP); the Church Taxiarchon, Megalo Chorio, Telos (GI); the Mon. Zoodochou Pigis, Andros (GI) (2); the Mon. St. John the Theologian, Patmos (GI); the Mon. Evangelismos, Skiathos (GI); the Mon. St. George, Aithipsos, Euboia (GI).

POLYDORUS OF CYPRUS (Sept. 3)

He was born in Lefkosia in Cyprus and went to Egypt where he was a merchant. He embraced Islam. Later he repented and took refuge in a Christian home. Then he went to Chios where he was baptized and received the blessings of the church. In New Ephesus, he witnessed for his faith and was arrested and suffered martyrdom by hanging in 1794.

His skull is in the Church St. Catherine, Plaka, Athens. A finger is in possession of Fr. Nicandros, Mon. St. Barbara (C). Other parts are in : the Mon. St. Barbara, Stavrovouni (near Larnaca) (C); the Church St. Mamas, Morphou (C); the Mon. Dionysiou (GA); the Mon. Hagia Trias, Samos (GI); the Mon. Zoodochou Pigis, Samos (GI); the Church Koimisis, Plakidiotissa, Kalimasia, Chios (GI); the Church St. Lazarus, Kophinas, Chios (GI); the Church St. Cyrillus, Vrontados, Chios (GI).

POLYEUCTUS (Jan. 9)

Born in Melitene in Armenia, Polyeuctus witnessed for the Christian Faith during the reign of Valerian, who persecuted the Christians. His relatives attempted to make him surrender his faith, but he continued preaching and finally he suffered martyrdom.

Parts of his skull are in the Mon. Koimisis, Kleiston, Phili, Attika (GM) and the Mon. Zoodochou Pigis, Andros (GI). Other parts are in : The Mon. Docheiariou (GA); the Mon. Panteleimon (GA); the Mon. St. Hierotheos, Megara (GM); the Church St. Paraskeve, Galaxidi, Phokis (GM); the Mon. Platytera, Corfu (GI); the Mon. Kechrovounion, Tinos (GI); the Mon. St. John the Theologian, Patmos (GI).

PORPHYRIUS OF GAZA (Feb. 26)

He was born in Salonica in 352. He became a monk in Scetis, Egypt, in the Jordan Valley and later went to Jerusalem, where he earned his living as a shoemaker. At the age of forty he was ordained to the priesthood and in 396 he was consecrated bishop of Gaza. During his administration the temples and idols of Gaza were destroyed. He suffered severely from the pagans, yet he christianized the population of his diocese. He died in Gaza in 420.

Parts are in the Mon. Panteleimon (GA) and the Mon. St. Ignatios, Mytilene (GI).

PRISCILLA (Feb. 13)

She was the wife of Akylas, and she offered hospitality to the Apostle Paul and became his disciple. She participated in the work of her husband and moved from Rome to Corinth and finally to Ephesus.

Parts are in the Mon. Zoodochou Pigis, Samos (GI).

PROCHORUS (July 28)

Prochorus was one of the seven deacons "whom they set before the apostles" (Acts VI : 5).

Parts are in the Mon. Great Lavra (GA) and the Mon. Panteleimon (GA).

PROCLUS OF CONSTANTINOPLE (Nov. 20)

He was a disciple of St. John Chrysostomus. Sisionus, the patriarch of Constantinople, consecrated him bishop of Cyzicus, Hellespontus, but he was not accepted in Cyzicus. After the death of Maximianus of Constantinople in 434, he became patriarch.

Parts are in the Mon. Kykko, Troodos (C) and the Mon. Zoodochou Pigis, Andros (GI).

PROCOPIUS OF SCYTHOPOLIS (Nov. 22)

He was born in Jerusalem but lived at Scythopolis where he was a church-reader and an interpreter of Syriac. At the time of the Diocletian persecution, he was sent to Ceasarea

where he was ordered by Flavian the Governor to sacrifice to idols. He refused also to sacrifice to the emperors. He was beheaded. Procopius was the first victim of the persecution in Palestine. He died in 303.

The relics of this saint pose a problem of identity since there are three saints by the name of Procopius. Procopius the Confessor of Decapolis who served as a monk during the reign of Leo III (717-741), Procopius the New Martyr who suffered martyrdom in Smyrna in 1810, and Procopius of Scythopolis. Since the identifications on the reliquaries merely mention the name "Procopius" or "Procopius the Martyr", we must assume that most if not all of these relics should be attributed to Procopius of Scythopolis.

Part of his skull is in the Mon. Kykko, Troodos (C). The lower jaw is in the Mon. Great Lavra (GA). The right hand is claimed by : The Mon. Vatopedi (GA); the Mon. Iviron (GA); the Mon. Hagia Trias, Drakotrypa, Karditsa, Thessaly (GM). The left hand is in the Mon. Barlaam, Meteora (GM).

Other parts are in :

Palestine : The Church of the Anastasis, Jerusalem (2).

Cyprus : The Mon. Panagia of Makhaeras.

Mount Athos : The Mon. Xeropotamou; the Mon. Chilandari (Serb.); the Mon. Pantocrator; the Mon. Docheiariou; the Mon. Dionysiou; the Mon. Panteleimon; the Mon. Constamonitou; the Mon. Zographou.

Greece, Mainland : The Mon. Meteora, Meteora; the Mon. Panagia Proussiotissa, Karpenesi, Eurytania; the Mon. Bessarion, Pyli, Thessaly; the Mon. St. George, Malessina, Lokris; the Mon. Prophet Elias, Parnassis; the Church St. Demetrius, Neo Phaleron, Piraeus; the Mon. Koimisis of Rendina, Karditsa, Thessaly; the Mon. Panagia Gabriotissa, Mt. Parnassos, Dadi; the Church St. George, Asvestochorion, Salonica; the Church Prophet Elias, Salonica; the Mon. Koimisis, Varnakova, Phokis; the Church St. Athanasius, Gravia, Phokis; the Church St. John the Baptist, Tolophon, Phokis.

Athens : The Church Evangelismos, Peristeri; the Church St. Nicholas, Pevkakia; the Church Hagia Sophia, Psychiko.

Peloponnesos : The Mon. Hagia Lavra, Kalavrita (4); the Mon. St. Nicholas of Kaltezon, Mantinia, Arkadia; the Mon. St. Theodosios the New Martyr, Panarete, Nauplion; the Mon. Koimisis of Notena, Skiada; the Mon. Genesis, Demetsana; the Mon. Koimisis, Mega Spylaion, Kalavrita; the Mon. Eisodia, Oblou; the Mon. Zoodochou Pigis, Elona, Kynouria; the Mon. Koimisis of Makellarias, Kalavrita; the Mon. Koimisis, Prastos, Kynouria.

Greek Islands : The Mon. Panagia Zoodochou Pigis, Poros; the Mon. Evangelistria, Tinos; the Mon. Kechrovounion, Tinos; the Mon. St. Nicholas, Apoikia, Andros (2); the Mon. Genesion of Vyrse, Siphnos; the Mon.

Zoodochou Pigis, Andros; the Mon. Panagia, Samos; the Mon. St. John the Theologian, Patmos; the Mon. Zoodochou Pigis, Patmos.

Turkey: The Church Genesion, Basiktas, Istanbul (3).

REGHINUS (Aug. 20)

Reghinus arrived in Cyprus from Chalcedon. In the village of Phasula, near Limassol, he suffered martyrdom. In this village there is still a ruined church dedicated to this saint built above his tomb.

Parts are in the Mon. Kykko, Troodos (C) and the Mon. Panagia of Makhaeras (C) (2).

ROMANUS THE MELODIST (Oct. 1)

He was born in Emesa, Syria, of Jewish parents and served as deacon in Beirut and then went to Constantinople. He wrote many hymns though about only eighty have survived. He died in the VIth century.

Parts are in the Church St. Gerasimos of Kouponia, Ano Ilisia, Athens.

SABAS (Dec. 5)

He was born in Moutalaski near Caesarea, Cappadocia in 439. As a youth, he became a disciple of Euthymius the Great. After living for years as a solitary in Palestine, he founded in 478 a laura east of Bethlehem. In 493 Sabas was given the oversight of all Palestinian monks. He took an active part in the church life, went twice to Constantinople in 511 and 532. He died at the laura of St. Sabas in 532. He was an outstanding person among the early monks in Palestine, and his example had an important influence upon the development of Eastern monasticism.

On October 24, 1965 the body of St. Sabas was translated from Venice to Jerusalem. On November 12, the body was solemnly translated to the Mon. St. Sabas, Wâdî an-Nâr (P). Parts are in: The Mon. Kykko, Troodos (C); the Mon. Vatopedi (GA); the Mon. Meteora, Meteora (GM); the Church Zoodochou Pigis, Koiné, Chios (GI).

SABAS OF KALYMNOS

After he became a monk, he lived in the Skete of St. Anne on Mount Athos. He went to Palestine where he stayed for seventeen years in the Monastery of SS. John and George of Choziba, and from there he went to the Monastery of St. Sabas. In Jerusalem he worked together with Chrysostomos Papadopoulos. Upon his return to Greece, he lived near Nektarius in Aegina until the death of Nektarius. Then he went to Patmos for several years, and the last years he spent in Kalymnos where he died in 1948. He was canonized in 1958.

The whole body reposes in the Mon. Hagioi Pantes, Kalymnos (GI).

SABAS OF SERBIA (Jan. 14)

Born in 1175 in Tirnovo as the third son of King Stephen I Nemaya, he secretly became a monk on Mount Athos in 1191. Four years later his father joined him there. Together they founded the Monastery of Chilandari. In 1208 Sabas returned to Serbia where anarchy had broken out. He went to Studenitsa from where he organized the church. In 1219 he was consecrated as the first archbishop of the Serbs by the Byzantine patriarch. In addition, he established a hospice for Serbian pilgrims in Jerusalem and at Mount Sinai. He died in 1235.

Parts are in the Mon. Vatopedi (GA).

SAMPSON THE XENODOCHOS (June 27)

He belonged to a noble family and was a relative of Constantine the Great. He distributed his wealth and went to Constantinople where he lived piously in poor conditions. Because of his piety, Patriarch Menas (d. 552) ordained him to the priesthood. He excelled in good works, and his house became a haven for the poor and the sick. The Emperor Justinian enlarged his house and appointed him administrator of the house. He died in peace, and his relics were taken to the Church of St. Mokios in Constantinople.

Parts are in the Mon. Great Lavra (GA).

SERAPHIM THE ASCETE (May 6)

He was a hermit living an ascetic life in the Mountain of Dompou near Levadia. He died in peace in 1602.

Part of his hand is in the Mon. Genesion, Rombou, Akarnania (GM). Other parts are in: The Mon. St. Luke of Stiris, Skripou, Boetia (GM); the Mon. St. George, Malessina, Lokris (GM); the Mon. Damasta, Phthiotis (GM); the Church St. Demetrius, Kouvaras, Attika; the Church Koimisis, Megara (GM); the Church St. George, Ombriaki, Phthiotis (GM); the Mon. Hagia Lavra, Kalavrita (GP); the Mon. Koimisis, Mega Spylaion, Kalavrita (GP); the Church St. Leonides, Nea Epidaurou, Nauplion (GP).

SERAPHIM OF KARDITSA (Dec. 4)

He was born in the XVIth century and as a youth became a monk. He served as bishop of Karditsa, and at the time of the war of the Greeks against the Turks he was imprisoned and tortured. As a bishop he had performed many miracles. He suffered martyrdom in 1611. His body did not decompose and performed many miracles.

His skull is in the Mon. Genesion, Karditsa (GM). Other parts are in the Mon. Genesion, Kallidromon, Lamia (GM) and the Mon. Genesion, Karditsa (GM).

SERAPHIM OF PHANARION (Dec. 4)

He was born in Agrapha, Bezela in the XVIth century, and he was brought up in the Christian tradition. He joined the monastic life in Koronis, Agrapha. Later he was called to the bishopric of Fener and Neochori. Here he excelled in his pastoral duties. During the revolt of Dionysius the Skylosophus, archbishop of Larissa, he was arrested by the Turks and suffered martyrdom in 1601.

Parts are in the Mon. St. Ignatios, Mytilene (GI).

SERGIUS (Oct. 7)

He lived during the reign of Maximianus and served as an officer in the Roman army. Because of his refusal to offer sacrifices to Jupiter, he suffered martyrdom in Resapha, Syria in 303.

His skull is claimed by the Mon. Simon Petra (GA) and the Mon. Staghiadon, Trikkala (GM). Other parts are in : The Mon. Vatopedi (GA); the Mon. Barlaam, Meteora (GM); the Mon. Zoodochou Pigis, Andros (GI); the Church of SS. Sergius and Bacchus in Old Cairo, Egypt.

SILVESTER I, Pope of Rome (Jan. 2)

After the death of St. Miltiades, he was elected bishop of Rome in 313. Legend tells that Emperor Constantine conferred on Silvester and his successors the primacy over all other bishops and temporal dominion over Italy. He was buried in the cemetery of Priscilla on the Salarian Way.

Parts are in the Mon. Eisodia, Molista, Konitsa (GM) and the Mon. Prophet Elias, Samos (GI).

SIMEON OF PHLAMOURION (April 19)

He was born around 1500 in Vathyrema, Larissa and became a monk on Mount Athos. Later he left Mount Athos and founded the Monastery of Phlamourion in Pelion. He performed many miracles and died in 1594.

His whole body reposes in the Mon. Metamorphosis Phlamourion, Volos (GM).

SIMEON THE STYLITE (Sept. 1)

He was born in Cilicia in 390. He was the son of a shepherd, and from early youth he practised the ascetic life. For some twenty years he lived in various hermitages in Northern Syria. In 423 he began to live on a pillar at Telanissus, the height of the pillar being 60 ft. There he spent the remainder of his life, being 36 years. He died in 459.

The skull is in the Mon. Koimisis, Mega Splyaion, Kalavrita (GP). A foot is in the Mon. Chilandari (Serb.) (GA). A finger is in the Mon. Hagia Trias, Vythos, Pentalophes, Kozane (GM). Other parts are in : The Mon. Kykko,

Troodos (C); the Mon. Simon Petra (GA); the Mon. Panteleimon (GA); the Mon. Panagia Proussiotissa, Karpenesi, Eurytania (GM); the Mon. Eisodia, Molista, Konitsa (GM); the Mon. Panagia Ambelakiotiessa and St. Polycarp, Naupaktos (GM); the Church St. Demetrius, Mavrilos, Phthiotis (GM); the Mon. Archageliotissa, Xanthe, Thrace (GM); the Benaki Museum, Athens; the Mon. Hagia Lavra, Kalavrita (GP); the Mon. Panagia, Samos (GI).

SOLOMONE (Aug. 1)

She was the mother of seven children who suffered torture and martyrdom for their faith during the persecution of the Jews by Antiochus Epiphanes in 186 B.C.

Her body reposes in the Cathedral of St. George, Istanbul (T). A finger is in the Mon. Eisodia, Molista, Konitsa (GM). Other parts are in the Mon. Xeropotamou (GA).

SOPHIA OF AENUS (June 4)

She was born in Aenus, Rhodope and was the mother of six children. When all her children died, she dedicated her life to help the poor. Later in life she became a nun and died at the age of fifty-three.

Parts are in the Mon. St. Nicholas of Kaltezon, Mantinia, Arkadia (GP).

SOPHIA

Sophia was the mother of St. Sabas and followed her son to Palestine where she became a nun and lived in the Convent of St. Paula in Bethlehem.

Her body reposes in the Mon. St. Theodosios Coenobiarchos, Dair Dosi (P). Parts are in the Mon. St. Sabas, Wādī an-Nār (P) and the Mon. St. George, Limassol (C).

SOPHRONIUS OF JERUSALEM (March 11)

He was born in Damascus in 580 and lived as a monk in Egypt and Palestine. In 634 he was consecrated patriarch of Jerusalem. He was a distinguished leader of the opposition to the monothelite heresy. During his patriarchate, Umar conquered Jerusalem in 637. He engaged in literary activity and died in 638.

Parts are in the Church of the Anastasis, Jerusalem (P) and the Mon. St. Antony, Apezanon, Arkadia (GC).

SOSIPATER (Nov. 10)

He was a disciple of St. Paul who worked together with Jason on the island of Corfu, where he built the Church of St. Stephen. He was imprisoned by Kerkylinos and while

being in prison converted many Roman soldiers. After the death of Kerkylinos, he suffered martyrdom by Datianus. Later Datianus was converted by Jason.

His skull is in the Mon. St. Luke of Stiris, Skripou, Boetia (GM). Other parts are in the Mon. Dionysiou (GA).

SOZON (Sept. 7)

He was a simple shepherd in Lycaonia who preached wherever he happened to be. Once when he saw a golden idol, he broke it and sold the gold and gave the money to the poor. For this he was taken to Maximianus who ordered him to be tortured. He remained firm in his faith and after many more tortures he finally suffered martyrdom. He died in Cilicia in the beginning of the IVth century.

Parts are in the Mon. Panagia of Makhaeras (C) and the Mon. Stagiadon, Trikkala (GM).

SPYRIDON (Dec. 12)

He was a native of Cyprus where he was a sheep farmer. Though unlearned and of rustic manners, his virtues caused him to be chosen as bishop of Tremithus. He continued to pasture sheep while caring for his human flock. He attended the first Oecumenical Council in Nicaea in 325.

His whole body is in the Church St. Spyridon, Corfu (GI). Some of his episcopal vestments are in the Mon. St. Spyridon, Jerusalem (P). A small part of his body is in the Church St. Nicholas, Perapedhi (C). A slipper is in the Orthodox Cathedral of Patras (GP).

STEPHEN OF CONSTANTINOPLE (Nov. 28)

Born in 715 in Constantinople, he became a monk of the Monastery of St. Auxentios. At the time of the iconoclastic controversy he refused to sign the declaration which prohibited the veneration of icons. He was imprisoned by Constantine V Copronymus after his monastery was destroyed. He was tortured and finally suffered martyrdom in 766.

His skull reposes in the Mon. Panteleimon (GA). Other parts are in: The Mon. Panagia of Makhaeras (C); the Mon. Iviron (GA), the Mon. Xeropotamou (GA); the Mon. Great Lavra (GA); the Mon. Docheiariou (GA); the Mon. Dionysiou (GA); the Mon. Zographou (GA), the Skete Rossike, Thebaid (GA); the Mon. Hagia Lavra, Kalavrita (GP); the Mon. St. John the Theologian, Patmos (GI); the Mon. St. Nicholas, Galatake, Limne, Euboia (GI).

STEPHEN THE PROTOMARTYR (Dec. 26)

He was the first martyr for Christ. He was a Greek-speaking Jew and the first of the seven deacons chosen by the apostles to serve the needs of the widows and the poor in Jerusalem. He was a powerful preacher and performed great wonders and miracles. He was denounced to the Jewish council and stoned to death outside the walls of Jerusalem.

In the XIIth century, the right hand of the Protomartyr was in Constantinople. The skull or parts of the skull are claimed by five monasteries, namely: The Mon. Pantocrator (GA); the Mon. Stavronikita (GA); the Mon. Great Lavra (GA); the Mon. Xenophontos (GA); the Mon. St. Bessarion, Pyli, Thessaly (GM). The lower jaw is claimed by the Mon. Pantocrator (GA) and the Mon. Dionysiou (GA). The shoulder blade is in the Mon. Vatopedi (GA). The right hand is in the Mon. Constamonitou (GA). Part of the left hand is in the Mon. Stavronikita (GA); a finger is in the Mon. Forty Martyrs of Sebaste, Sparte (GP). A leg is in the Mon. St. George of Discouri (GC). Other parts are in:

Palestine: The Church of the Anastasis, Jerusalem.

Cyprus: The Mon. Kykko, Troodos.

Mount Athos: The Mon. Iviron; the Mon. Xeropotamou; the Mon. Panteleimon; the Mon. Constamonitou; the Mon. Zographou; the Skete Rossike, Thebaid.

Greece, Mainland: The Mon. St. Stephen, Meteora; the Mon. Panagia Proussiotissa, Karpenesi, Eurytania; the Mon. St. Bessarion, Pyli, Thessaly; the Mon. Panagia Ambelakiotissa and St. Polycarp, Naupaktos; the Mon. Pantocrator, Angelokastron, Mesologgion; the Church St. Demetrius, Neo Phaleron, Piraeus; the Mon. Koimisis of Rendina, Karditsa, Thessaly; the Mon. Koimisis, Paganía, Thesporotia, Epirus; the Church St. Nicholas, Chrysso, Phokis.

Athens: The Church St. George, Kallithea; the Church St. Thomas, Ampelokepoi; the Church St. Stephen, Nea Ionia.

Peloponnesos: The Mon. Hagia Lavra, Kalavrita; the Mon. Taxiarchon Aigialia; the Mon. Zoodochou Pigis, Kastri, Kastorion; the Mon. Pammegeston Taxiarchon, Nea Epidaurus, Nauplion; the Church St. Basil, Selianitika, Achaia.

Greek Islands: The Mon. Zoodochou Pigis, Andros (2); the Mon. Hagia Zoni, Blamare, Samos; the Mon. Holy Cross, Samos; the Mon. St. John the Theologian, Patmos (4); the Church Genesion, Korphiatissa, Milos; the Mon. Bl. David Gerontos, Euboia; the Mon. St. Nicholas, Galatake, Limne, Euboia.

Crete: The Mon. St. John the Theologian, Seteia.

Turkey: The Theological Seminary, Chalke, Istanbul; the Church St. George, Antigoni, Burgaz.

STEPHEN OF SINAI

He served as a monk in the Monastery of the Transfiguration in Sinai and guarded the ascent to the Mountain of Revelation. He lived in the VIth century.

His body reposes in the Church of St. Tryphon, Sinai. Parts are in the Mon. St. Bessarion, Pyli, Thessaly (GM).

STYLIANUS THE HERMIT (Nov. 26)

Born in Paphlagonia, he decided early in his life to enter the monastic life. He sold his property and distributed the money among the poor, and entered the desert where he inhabited a cave for the rest of his life. He performed many miracles and became known for his love for children whom he healed from diseases. He died in peace.

Parts are in : The Mon. Panagia Proussiotissa, Karpenesi, Eurytania (GM); the Mon. Genesion, Kallidromon, Lamia (GM); the Church Koimisis, Neochorion, Tymphristou, Phthiotis (GM); the Mon. Panagia Gabriotissa, Mt. Parnassos, Dadi (GM); the Mon. Koimisis, Varnakova, Phokis (GM).

SYNKLETIKE (Jan. 3)

She came from a distinguished and wealthy family, and she was sought after by many people. She renounced her riches and distributed her property to the poor and gave herself to good works. She became incurably sick and died after much suffering at the age of eighty.

Parts are in the Hesychastirion Analepsis, Kozane, Macedonia (GM).

TARASIVS (Feb. 25)

He served as patriarch of Constantinople from 784 to 806. He convened the second Council of Nicaea in 787 which was attended by about 300 bishops, and which declared the lawful use of icons and defended it by an appeal to Scripture.

Parts are in the Mon. Panteleimon (GA) and the Mon. Koimisis, Prastos, Kynouria (GP).

TEN MARTYRS OF CRETE (Dec. 23)

Theodoulos, Satorninus, Euporus, Gelasius, Eunikianus, Zotikus, Pontius, Agathopus, Basilides, Euarestus suffered martyrdom during the Decian persecution in Crete between 249-251.

A leg reposes in the Mon. St. Arsenios, Pangalochorion, Rethymnon (GC). Parts are in the Church St. Demetrius, Hydra (GI).

TERENTIUS

There are eight martyrs with the name of Terentius which makes it impossible to determine to whom these relics belong. Parts are in the Mon. Panteleimon (GA).

THADDAEUS (Aug. 21)

Thaddaeus or Lebbaeus (John XIV : 2, Matt. X : 3) was born in Edessa and went to Jerusalem. After being baptized by St. John the Baptist, he followed Christ to his Passion. He returned to Edessa where he baptized Augarus the Governor and healed him of leprosy. Finally he went to Beirut where he died.

Parts are in the Mon. Panteleimon (GA). Other parts are in the Armenian Catholicate in Etschmiadzin, in the Imperial Palace in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia and in the Tophane Museum, Istanbul, Turkey.

THALLELAEUS (MAY 20)

He was born in Lebanon and lived during the reign of Numerianus. He was a physician and performed many miracles, healing many people. He also was a powerful preacher of the Gospel. He was arrested by Theodore, the Governor of Cilicia and suffered martyrdom.

Parts are in : The Mon. Dionysiou (GA); the Mon. Panteleimon (GA); the Mon. Constamonitou (GA); the Church St. Paraskeve, Velessiotes, Phthiotis (GM); the Mon. Staghiadon, Trikkala (GM); the Church St. Nicholas, Chalandri, Athens.

THECLA (Sept. 24)

She was a native of Iconium and was converted by St. Paul. She broke off an engagement and dedicated her virginity to God whereupon she was subjected to much persecution. After the failure of attempts to kill her by fire and by wild beasts, she retired to a cave at Meriamlek near Seleucia where she lived for many years. When she was ninety years of age, she was persecuted again because of the healing powers which she had.

Parts are in : The Mon. Kykko, Troodos (C); the Mon. Panagia of Makhaeras (C); the Mon. Great Lavra (GA); the Mon. Staghiadon, Trikkala (GM); the Mon. Panagia Gabriotissa, Mt. Parnassos, Dadi (GM); the Mon. St. Ignatios, Mytilene (GI); the Mon. Zoodochou Pigis, Andros (GI); the Mon. Hagia Zoni, Blamare, Samos (GI); the Mon. Taxiarchon, Seriphos (GI).

THEOCTISTE OF LESBOS (Nov. 9)

She was born in the IXth century in Methemna, Lesbos, but went to Paros where she entered the monastic life. She lived the life of solitude to the point that nobody knew of her existence. A few days prior to her falling asleep, she met the Blessed Simeon who related her life.

A finger is in the Mon. Analepsis, Geraki, Amalias (GP). Other parts are in : The Mon. St. John the Theologian, Patmos (GI); the Church Ekatontapyliane, Paros (GI); the Church St. Theoctiste, Icaria (GI).

THEODORA OF ARTA (March 11)

She lived in the XIIIth century and was the wife of Michael Ducas who became king of Arta. Theodora was a virtuous woman and built many churches in Arta. After the death of her husband, she became a nun and instructed others in the Christian Faith. She died in Arta.

Parts are in the Church St. Theodora, Arta (GM).

THEODORA THE EMPRESS (Feb. 11)

She was the wife of Theophilus, the last and most cruel of the iconoclast emperors (829-842). At his death, it fell for the second time to a woman to halt the persecutions; and in 843, Theodora, his widow, effected the second and final restoration of the veneration of images. She died in 861.

Her body reposes in the Church St. Theodora, Corfu (GI).

THEODORA OF SALONICA (April 5)

Born on the island of Aegina in 812, she was married at an early age. Soon she became a widow and entered the monastic life at St. Stephen's Monastery in Salonica. Here she remained for fifty-five years living an exemplary ascetic life. She died in 892 in Salonica. After her death, the monastery was named after her.

Part of her skull and her body reposes in the Mon. St. Theodora of Salonica, Salonica (GM). Part of her skull is in the Mon. Koimisis, Panorama, Salonica (GM). Other parts are in the Mon. Docheiariou (GA).

THEODORE OF ALEXANDRIA (Sept. 12)

He is not the bishop of Alexandria but rather a simple Christian who confessed Christ and was imprisoned by the idolaters. He was tortured and thrown into the sea. However, he remained unhurt until finally the Governor of Alexandria ordered him to be beheaded.

Parts are in : The Church of the Anastasis, Jerusalem (P); the Mon. St. Paul (GA); the Mon. Simon Petra (GA). Other parts are in the Monastery of the Syrians, Wâdî 'n-Natrûn and in the Church of St. Theodore, Dair Tadrus, Old Cairo, Egypt.

THEODORE OF CONSTANTINOPLE (Feb. 17)

Born in Neochorion in 1774 of pious parents. He worked at the palace of the Sultan where he embraced Islam. When Constantinople was visited by the plague, he realized

his sin and returned to his original faith. He went to Chios and from there to Mytilene where he witnessed before the Turkish Governor. He was imprisoned, tortured and finally hanged. He died in Mytilene in 1795.

His right hand is in the Mon. Great Lavra (GA). Other parts are in the Mon. Xenophontos (GA) and the Church Koimisis, Plakidiotissa, Kalimasia, Chios, (GI).

THEODORE GRAPTOS (Dec. 27)

He was the son of Ioanas and the brother of Theophanes Graptos. Educated in the Monastery of St. Sabas in Palestine, he became known on account of his hymnography. During the iconoclastic controversy, he suffered torture and was branded.

Parts are in the Church St. Catherine, Salonica (GM).

THEODORE OF KYTHERA (May 12)

He lived in Koroni, Peloponnesos during the reign of Romanus II (919-948). The bishop of Koroni ordained him to the priesthood; he later married and had two children. He left his family and went to Rome and to Monembasia and finally to Kythera which was then deserted. There he died.

Parts are in the Church St. Theodore, Kythera (GI).

THEODORE THE NEW MARTYR

He suffered martyrdom together with Lampros, George, Manuel, John and Michael because he refused to embrace Islam. They died in 1835.

His skull is in the Church St. Michael New Martyr, Samothrake (GI).

THEODORE THE NEW MARTYR (Aug. 2)

He lived in the XVIIth century and suffered martyrdom by the Turks near the Dardanelles.

His skull is in the Church Bl. Xeni, Nikea, Piraeus (GM). His blood-stained garments are in the Mon. St. Ignatios, Mytilene (GI). Other parts are in the Mon. Xeropotamou (GA) and the Mon. Great Lavra (GA).

THEODORE OF PERGE (April 19)

He lived during the reign of Antoninus Pius in Perge, Pamphylia, where he witnessed for his faith. He was imprisoned and tortured. Finally he was crucified in Perge.

His skull reposes in the Mon. Iviron (GA).

THEODORE STRATELATES (Feb. 8)

He lived during the reign of Licinius (307-323) in Euchaita, Helenopontus and served in the Roman army. At Amaseia he refused to join the other soldiers in idolatry. Having set fire to a pagan temple, he was tortured and finally killed by being thrown into a furnace.

The skull and parts of the skull are claimed by : The Mon. Meteora, Meteora (GM); the Mon. St. Bessarion, Pyli, Thessaly (GM); the Mon. Bl. Meletios, Oinoë, Attika (GM); the Mon. Genesion, Rombou, Arkarnania (GM); the Mon. Taxiarchon, Seriphos (GI); the Mon. Koimisis, Mega Spylaion, Kalavrita (GP). The lower jaw is claimed by the Mon. Great Lavra (GA) and the Mon. Zoodochou Pigis, Andros (GI). One hand is in the Mon. Hagia Trias, Akrata, Aigialia (GP), and the other hand is in the Mon. Koimisis, Mega Spylaion, Kalavrita (GP). A foot is in the Mon. Vatopedi (GA).

Other parts are in :

Palestine : The Church of the Anastasis, Jerusalem.

Cyprus : The Archbishopric of Nicosia; the Mon. Kykko, Troodos; the Mon. St. Andrew, St. Andrew.

Mount Athos : The Mon. Iviron; the Mon. Pantocrator; the Mon. Stavronikita; the Mon. Great Lavra; the Mon. Docheiariou; the Mon. Dionysiou; the Skete Rossike, Thebaid; the Skete St. Andreas.

Greece, Mainland : The Mon. Panagia Proussiotissa, Karpenesi, Eurytania; the Mon. St. Bessarion, Pyli, Thessaly; the Mon. Eisodia, Molista, Konitsa; the Mon. Panagia Ambelakiotissa and St. Polycarp, Naupaktos; the Mon. St. George, Malessina, Lokris; the Church St. Demetrius, Mavrilos, Phthiotis; the Mon. Panagia Acheiropoietos, Drama, Macedonia; the Hesychastirion, Analepsis, Kozane, Macedonia; the Church Metamorphosis, Kalamaria, Salonica; the Mon. St. Hierotheos, Megara, Attika; the Mon. Koimisis, Varnakova, Phokis; the Church St. Athanasius, Gravia, Phokis; the Church St. Eleutherios, Amaroussion, Attika.

Athens : The Church St. Paraskeve, Nea Smyrna; the Church St. Photine, Nea Smyrna.

Peloponnesos : The Mon. Hagia Lavra, Kalavrita (3); the Mon. Zoodochou Pigis, Kastri, Kastorion; the Mon. Chrysopodaritissa, Koimisis, Patras; the Mon. Genesion, Demetsana; the Mon. Koimisis, Mega Spylaion, Kalavrita; the Mon. SS. Theodori of Aroania, Kalavrita; the Mon. Koimisis of Makellarias, Kalavrita; the Mon. Koimisis, Prastos, Kynouria; the Church, St. Charalampos, Akrata, Achaia.

Greek Islands : The Mon. Panagia Zoodochou Pigis, Poros; the Mon. Zoodochou Pigis, Samos; the Mon. St. John the Theologian, Patmos (5); the Mon. St. Nicholas, Galatake, Limne, Euboia; the Mon. Nea Moni, Chios; the Church St. Nicholas, Spetse.

Crete : The Mon. St. George of Epanosephe, Monophatsiou, Heraklion; the Mon. Zoodochou Pigis, Nerokouros, Chania.

There are also relics of this saint in the following Coptic Churches of Cairo, Egypt : The Church of the Holy Virgin, Hârat ar-Rûm, Cairo; the Church of the Holy Virgin, Hârat Zuwailah Cairo; and the Convent of St. Theodore, Hârat ar-Rûm Cairo. Moreover, there are relics of this saint in the Syrian Orthodox (Jacobite) Cathedral of St. Thomas in Mosul, Iraq.

THEODORE THE STUDITE (Nov. 11)

He was born in 759 in Constantinople as the son of an imperial treasurer. In 794 he became the hegoumen of the Sakkoudion Monastery in Bithynia. He opposed Constantine V in his divorce and was banished. He moved his community to Constantinople where he occupied the Monastery of Studius. He reformed the monastery, and at the accession of Leo V, who revived the iconoclasm, he fought against the emperor. He was exiled and only released after the violent death of Leo V. He died in 826 in semi-exile in Akritas.

Parts are in the Mon. Great Lavra (GA) and the Mon. Hagia Lavra, Kalavrita (GP).

THEODORE OF TIRON (Feb. 17)

Born in Amaseia, he lived towards the end of the IIIrd century. In spite of the imperial order to sacrifice to the emperor, Theodore worshipped God in Christ. One day when the regiment in which he served was ordered to sacrifice, he confessed his faith, was judged by Puplios and condemned to death. His remains were taken to Euchaita or Theodoropolis in Helenopontus.

His right hand is in the Mon. Karakallou (GA), his left hand is in the Mon. Koimisis, Mega Spylaion, Kalavrita (GP). Another part of a hand is claimed by the Mon. Genesion, Rombou, Akarnania (GM). Part of a leg is in the Mon. Taxiarchon, Seriphos (GI). His right foot is in the Mon. Xenophontos (GA). Other parts are in :

Cyprus : The Archbishopric of Nicosia; the Mon. Kykko, Troodos; the Mon. Panagia of Makhaeras.

Mount Athos : The Mon. Great Lavra; the Mon. Docheiariou; the Mon. Dionysiou; the Mon. Panteleimon; the Mon. Zographou; the Skete St. Andreas.

Greece, Mainland : The Mon. Meteora, Meteora; the Mon. St. Agathon, Ipati, Lamia; the Mon. St. Bessarion, Pyli, Thessaly; the Mon. St. George, Malessina, Lokris; the Mon. Prophet Elias, Parnassis; the Hesychastirion, Analepsis, Kozane, Macedonia.

Athens : The Church St. Eustathios, Neapolis, Nea Ionia.

Peloponnesos : The Mon. Hagia Lavra, Kalavrita (2); the Mon. Hagia Trias, Akrata, Aigialia; the Mon. Eisodia, Oblou; the Mon. St. Nicholas, Vlasia;

the Mon. SS. Theodori of Aroania, Kalavrita; the Mon. Koimisis of Makelarias, Kalavrita; the Mon. Koimisis, Prastos, Kynouria.

Greek Islands: The Mon. St. Ignatios, Mytilene; the Mon. St. Nicholas, Apoikia, Andros; the Mon. St. John the Theologian of Ipselou, Mytilene; the Mon. Hagia Zoni, Blamare, Samos; the Mon. Hagia Trias, Samos; the Mon. Zoodochou Pigis, Samos; the Mon. Holy Cross, Samos; the Mon. St. John the Theologian, Patmos (3); the Hesychastirion St. Nicholas, Ano Vathia, Euboia; the Mon. Nea Moni, Chios.

Crete: The Mon. Zoodochou Pigis, Nerokouros, Chania.

Turkey: The Theological Seminary, Chalke, Istanbul.

THEODORE TRICHINAS (April 20)

At an early age he entered the monastic life in Constantinople and joined a monastery, which later adopted his name. He had the power to heal the sick. He lived an extremely ascetic life and died in peace.

His skull is in the Mon. Great Lavra (GA). Parts are in the Mon. Kykko, Troodos (C).

THEODOSIA OF CAESAREA, Palestine (May 29)

As a young woman of eighteen years of age, she was imprisoned and suffered martyrdom during the Diocletian persecution. She died in 308.

Parts are in the Church St. Marina, Piraeus (GM) and the Mon. Chrysopodartissa, Koimisis, Patras (GP).

THEODOSIUS COENOBIARCHOS (Jan. 11)

Born in Cappadocia in 423, he settled in Palestine at the age of thirty, forming a small community close to Bethlehem. The monks of this monastery were celebrated for their work among the sick, the aged and the poor. When St. Sabas was appointed head of all anchorites, St. Theodosius was set over the coenobites. He was a staunch opponent of Monophysitism which led to his removal from office by the Emperor Anastasios. He was hundred-and-five years old when he died.

His skull reposes in the Church of the Anastasis, Jerusalem (P). Other parts are in: The Mon. Kykko, Troodos (C); the Mon. Panagia of Makhaeras (C); the Mon. Great Lavra (GA); the Mon. Zographou (GA); the Mon. St. Stephen, Meteora (GM); the Mon. Panagia Ambelakiotissa and St. Polycarp, Naupaktos (GM); the Church St. George, Avestochorion, Salonica (GM); the Church Evangelismos, Peristeri, Athens; the Mon. St. Eupraxia, Hydra (GI); the Mon. Panagia Chozoviotissa, Amorgos (GI); the Mon. St. Nicholas, Apoikia, Andros (GI).

THEODOULUS OF CRETE (Dec. 23)

He is one of the ten martyrs of Crete who suffered martyrdom during the Decian persecutions in Crete between 249-251.

Parts are in the Mon. Xeropotamou (GA).

THEONAS OF SALONICA (April 4)

He lived in the beginning of the XVIth century and entered the monastic life as a student of the Blessed James. For some time he joined the Monastery of Pantocrator on Mount Athos. Later he founded the Monastery of St. Anastasia and was consecrated bishop of Salonica. He died in peace.

His body reposes in the Mon. St. Anastasia Pharmakolytria, Vasilika, Salonica (GM). Other parts are in : The Mon. Panteleimon (GA); the Skete St. Andreas (GA); the Hesychastirion Analepsis, Kozane, Macedonia (GM).

THEOPHANES OF DOCHEIARIOU (Aug. 19)

Born in Ioannina in the beginning of the XVIth century, he joined the Monastery of Docheiariou, of which he became the hegoumen. When his young nephew was taken from Ioannina to Constantinople, Theophanes saved him and took him to Mount Athos. Then the two withdrew to the Skete of St. John the Baptist in Beroea, where they built a church of the Holy Virgin. Theophanes went to Naousa, Paros where he founded the Monastery of the Archangels. When he visited the monastery in Beroea, he died, though his relics were translated to Paros.

His skull is in the Mon. Taxiarchon, Naousa, Paros (GI). Other parts are in the Mon. Panagia Tourliane, Mykonos (GI).

THEOPHANES OF METEORA (May 17)

Theophanes and Nektarius came from a distinguished Byzantine family of Apsaras. They became monks in 1495 and joined the kellion of an elderly hesychast, Sabas on the island in the lake of Ioannina. After his death, they went to Mount Athos and became disciples of Niphon. They returned to the island near Ioannina where they practised the ascetic life. Then they moved to Meteora where they reestablished the monastic life on the rock known as Barlaam. Here they built a church. Theophanes died at Meteora in 1544.

His left hand is in the Mon. Barlaam, Meteora (GM).

THEOPHANES OF SOLI

He was a native and a monk of Nicosia and the last of the Cypriote saints. He served as bishop of Soli, a post he did not want to accept. He was insulted and suffered graciously the insults and difficulties. He was relieved from his episcopal responsibilities and withdrew to a lonely monastery where he died in 1550. His remains were uncorrupted.

Parts are in the Church of the Anastasis, Jerusalem (P) and the Mon. Zoodochou Pigis, Samos (GI).

THEOPHANO THE QUEEN (Dec. 16)

Born in Constantinople, she became the first wife of Leo VI the Philosopher. As queen, she helped the poor and lived a very humble life. She died in 892. (The other two wives of Leo VI were Zoe and Eudokia.)

Her body reposes in the Cathedral of St. George, Istanbul (T). Her skull is in the Mon. Dionysiou (GA).

THEOPHILUS THE CONFESSOR (Oct. 10)

Born in Tiberiopolis in Phrygia, he lived during the reign of Leo III the Isaurian. As a monk, he fought the iconoclasts and suffered tortures and finally martyrdom for his stand favouring the veneration of icons.

A hand reposes in the Mon. Pantocrator (GA).

THERAPON OF CONSTANTIA (May 14)

He was the son of a noble German family, who renounced all the advantages of rank and wealth and spent his time studying the Holy Scriptures. At an early age he was elected bishop. His diocese was divided by the action of the enemies of Orthodoxy. Therapon took a firm stand against these enemies of the faith but was defeated, tortured and exiled by them. He came to Cyprus and became bishop of Constantia. In 632 the island was invaded by the Arabs, and Therapon suffered martyrdom while celebrating the Eucharist. In 690 his relics were translated to Constantinople.

Parts are in : The Church of the Anastasis, Jerusalem (P); the Mon. Zographou (GA); the Hesychastirion Analepsis, Kozane, Macedonia (GM); the Mon. Genesion of Vryses, Siphnos (GI).

THERISSUS OF CYPRUS (Aug. 5)

He served as bishop of Karpasia, the present village of Rizokarpaso in Cyprus.

Parts are in the Archbishopric of Nicosia (C).

THOMAS THE APOTLE (Oct. 6)

Known as "Doubting Thomas" during the earthly life of Christ, he took the Gospel to India where for many centuries the Christians of Kerala have called themselves "St. Thomas Christians". His relics were claimed to be in Edessa, Mesopotamia, the place of his birth.

His skull is in the Mon. St. John the Theologian, Patmos (GI). Other parts are in : The Mon. Panteleimon (GA); the Mon. St. Stephen, Meteora (GM); the Hesychastirion Analepsis, Kozane, Macedonia (GM); the Church Invention of Holy Cross, Aigaleon, Athens; the Mon. St. George of Epanosephe, Monophatsiou, Heraklion (GC). Some relics are in the Syrian Orthodox (Jacobite) Cathedral of Mar Thomas in Mosul, Iraq.

THOMAS OF MALEON (July 7)

He was the son of a wealthy and distinguished family. He distributed his property and went to the Mountain of Maleon (?) where he lived an ascetic life and performed many miracles. He died in peace.

Parts are in the Mon. Eisodia, Molista, Konitsa (GM).

THREE HUNDRED FATHERS OF CYPRUS

In the Chronicle of Makhairas it is stated: "Also in the district of Casa Piphana there is a place lined with slabs full of relics, and these saints are called the Saints Manifested, and their relics dried up and came to be set hard like stone or something heavy as it were stone, and these are the Three Hundred who fled from Syria".

Parts are in the Church St. Theodosios, Archimandrita, Pano (C).

TIMOTHY THE APOSTLE (Jan. 22)

He was a native of Lystra in Asia Minor and was converted by the Apostle Paul whose companion and helper he became. Two of the New Testament epistles were addressed to him, and he was entrusted with the supervision of the church around Ephesus. He suffered martyrdom in Ephesus by being beaten to death by a mob for opposing the observance of a pagan festival.

His hand reposes in the Skete St. Panteleimon (Greek) (GA). Other parts are in: The Church of the Anastasis, Jerusalem (P); the Mon. Kykko, Troodos (C); the Mon. Vatopedi (GA); the Mon. Xeropotamou (GA); the Mon. Panteleimon (GA); the Mon. Hagia Lavra, Kalavrita (GP); the Mon. St. John the Theologian, Patmos (GI); the Mon. Panagia Tourliane, Mykonos (GI).

TIMOTHY OF ESPHIGMENOU

He was born in the XVIIIth century in Paraora, Thessaly. He married and had two daughters. His wife left him and embraced Islam. She repented and returned and they moved to Kydonia, where she became a nun. He became a monk in the Great Lavra, Mount Athos, where he stayed for six years. Then he went to the Monastery of Esphigmenou. He preached the Gospel and was arrested by the Turks who beheaded him on October 29, 1820.

Parts are in the Mon. Esphigmenou (GA).

TIMOTHY OF EURIPOS (Aug. 16)

He was born in Kalamos, Attika in 1510. He studied in Athens and excelled in wisdom and knowledge. He fought against the Turks who wanted to convert the churches into mosques. He established the Monastery of Pendeli in 1578 and the Monastery of Panteleimon in Kea where he died in 1590. When in 1778 Athens suffered from the pest, the faithful believed that his relics rendered the Monastery of Pendeli invulnerable.

His skull reposes in the Mon. Koimisis, Pendeli, Pendelikon (GM).

TITUS (Aug. 25)

Born in Crete in 12, he went to Palestine at the age of twenty. On the day of Pentecost he was converted and became a helper of St. Paul. He organized the church in Crete and became bishop of Gortyna. St. Paul wrote a letter instructing him on how to discharge his duties among the Cretans. He died in Crete in 106.

On May 15, 1966 the skull of St. Titus was translated from Venice to Crete where it reposes in the Church St. Titus, Heraklion (GC).

Other parts are in : The Mon. Kykko, Troodos (C); the Mon. Pantocrator (GA); the Mon. Great Lavra (GA); the Mon. St. Ignatios, Mytilene (GI); the Mon. St. John the Theologian, Patmos (GI).

TRYPHON (Feb. 1)

He lived in the western part of Asia Minor at the time of Gordianus the Emperor (238-244). As a youth he herded geese, but even then already he performed many miracles. He healed the possessed daughter of Gordianus. During the Decian persecutions he confessed his faith and was arrested and suffered torture. He died before he was beheaded.

The skull and parts of the skull are claimed by : The Mon. Xenophontos (GA); the Mon. Koimisis, Arta (GM); the Mon. Staghiadon, Trikkala (GM); the Mon. St. Nicholas, Vlasia (GP); the Mon. Zoodochou Pigis, Andros (GI). The jaw is in the Mon. Platytera, Corfu (GI); a tooth is in the Mon. Kykko, Troodos (C). The right hand is claimed by the Mon. Vatopedi (GA) and the Mon. Constamonitou (GA). An arm is in the Church St. Therapon, Salonica (GM). Fingers or parts of fingers are in : The Mon. Genesion, Retha, Valtou, Aitoloakarnania (GM); the Church SS. Constantine & Helena, Hagios Constantinos, Phthiotis (GM); the Church St. Athanasius, Omilaion, Gardike, Phthiotis (GM); the Mon. Forty Martyrs of Sebaste, Sparte (GP); the Church St. Thryphon, Diakopton, Achaia (GP); the Mon. Evangelismos of Kepouraion, Kephalaria (GI); the Church St. John the Baptist, Katarktis, Chios (GI). One shin is in the Mon. Zoodochou Pigis, Andros (GI); the other is in the Mon. Taxiarchon, Seriphos (GI). A knee is in the Mon. Hagia Trias, Akrata, Aigialia (GP). The left foot is in the Mon. Xeropotamou (GA), and a heel is in the Mon. Dionysiou (GA). A tooth is in the Church St. Athanasius, Omilaion, Gardike, Phthiotis (GM). Some blood is preserved in the Mon. Panagia Acheiropoietos, Drama, Macedonia (GM) and the odour of sanctity is kept in the Mon. Stavronikita (GA).

Other parts are in :

Palestine : The Church of the Anastasis, Jerusalem (2).

Cyprus : In possession of Fr. Nicandros, Mon. St. Barbara; the Mon. Panagia of Makhaeras (4); the Church St. Mamas, Morphou.

Mount Athos : The Mon. Pantocrator; the Mon. Docheiariou; the Mon. Dionysiou; the Mon. Simon Petra; the Mon. Panteleimon; the Mon. Zographou; the Skete St. Andreas.

Greece, Mainland : The Mon. Barlaam, Meteora; the Mon. St. Stephen, Meteora; the Mon. Meteora, Meteora; the Mon. Panagia Proussiotissa, Karpenesi, Eurytania; the Mon. St. Agathon, Ipati, Lamia; the Mon. St. Bessarion, Pyli, Thessaly; the Mon. Evangelistria, Evangelistria, Petra, Livadia; the Mon. Eisodia, Molista, Konitsa; the Mon. Panagia Ambelakiotissa and St. Polycarp, Naupaktos; the Mon. Genesion, Mt. Amomon, Nea Makri; the Mon. St. George, Malessina, Lokris; the Mon. Pantocrator, Angelokastron, Mesologgion; the Mon. Prophet Elias, Parnassis; the Mon. Genesion, Rombou, Akarnania; the Church St. Spyridon, Piraeus; the Church St. Demetrius, Neo Phaleron, Piraeus; the Church Koimisis, Neochorion, Tymphristou, Phthiotis; the Church St. Athanasius, Archanion, Phthiotis; the Mon. Staghiadon, Trikkala; the Mon. St. Luke of Stiris, Skripou, Boetia; the Mon. Metamorphosis Phlamourion, Volos; the Mon. Koimisis of Rendina, Karditsa, Thessaly; the Mon. Koimisis, Ligovitsi, Xeromeron, Agrinion; the Mon. Archangeliotissa, Xanthe, Thrace; the Mon. Panagia Acheiropoietos, Drama, Macedonia; the Mon. Panagia Gabriotissa, Mt. Parnassos, Dadi; the Hesychastirion, Analepsis, Kozane, Macedonia; the Church Zoodochou Pigis, Ampelokipe, Salonica; the Church St. Nicholas, Chrysso, Phokis; the Church St. Paraskeve, Kallithea, Phokis; the Mon. Koimisis, Varnakova, Phokis (5); the Church St. George, Eleusis, Attika; the Mon. St. Hierotheos, Megara; the Church St. Eleutherios, Amaroussion, Attika; the Church Koimisis, Nea Palatia, Attika.

Athens : The Church St. Catherine, Plaka; the Church St. Thomas, Ampe-lokepoi; the Church St. Nicholas, Kato Patesia; the Church St. Nicholas, Pevkakia; the Benaki Museum.

Peloponnesos : The Mon. Hagia Lavra, Kalavrita (10); the Mon. Hagia Trias, Akrata, Aigialia; the Mon. St. Theodosios the New Martyr, Panarete, Nauplion; the Mon. SS. Constantine & Helena, Kalamata; the Mon. Koimisis of Notena, Skiada; the Mon. Prophet Elias, Corinthias; the Mon. Koimisis, Mega Spylaion, Kalavrita; the Mon. Koimisis, Malevi; the Mon. Eisodia, Oblou; the Gerocomeion, Koimisis, Patras; the Mon. Pamme-geston Taxiarchon, Nea Epidauros, Nauplion; the Mon. Zoodochou Pigis, Elona, Kynouria; the Mon. Koimisis of Makellarias, Kalavrita; the Mon. Koimisis, Prastos, Kynouria; the Church St. Charalampos, Akrata, Achaia; the Church St. Nicholas, Exohi, Achaia; the Church St. Andrew, Ambelos, Achaia.

Greek Islands : The Mon. Panagia Zoodochou Pigis, Poros; the Mon. Evangelistria, Tinos; the Mon. Kechrovounion, Tinos; the Mon. St. Ignatios,

Mytilene; the Mon. St. Nicholas, Apoikia, Andros; the Mon. St. John the Theologian of Ipselou, Mytilene; the Church Taxiarchon, Megalo Chorio, Telos; the Mon. Genesion of Vryses, Siphnos; the Mon. Zoodochou Pigis, Andros (8); the Mon. Hagia Zoni, Blamare, Samos (2); the Mon. Hagia Trias, Samos (2); the Mon. Zoodochou Pigis, Samos (2); the Mon. Panagia, Samos (2); the Mon. Holy Cross, Samos; the Mon. St. John the Theologian, Patmos (10); the Mon. Taxiarchon, Seriphos (3); the Mon. Taxiarchon, Syme; the Mon. Bl. David Gerontos, Euboia; the Mon. Koimisis, Makrimali, Psachna, Euboia; the Mon. St. Nicholas, Galatake, Limne, Euboia; the Hesychastirion St. Nicholas, Ano Vathia, Euboia; the Church Metamorphosis, Volissos, Chios; the Mon. Nea Moni, Chios; the Church Koimisis, Aegina; the Church Koimisis, Hydra.

Crete: The Mon. St. George of Epanosephe, Monophatsiou, Heraklion; the Mon. Hagia Trias, Tsangarolon, Akroteri; the Mon. Koimisis of Panagia Phaneromeni; the Mon. St. Antony, Apezanon, Arkadia; the Mon. St. John the Theologian, Seteia; the Mon. St. John the Theologian, Prevele, Rethymnon.

Turkey: The Cathedral of St. George, Istanbul; the Theological Seminary, Chalke, Istanbul.

TRYPHON OF CONSTANTINOPLE (April 19)

He served as patriarch of Constantinople from 928-931 during the reign of Romanus I Lecapenus. He was forced to resign from the patriarchal office when Theophylactos was enthroned in 931.

Parts are in the Theological Seminary, Chalke, Istanbul (T).

TRIPHYLLIUS OF LEDRA (June 12)

The author of many theological books and famous for his oratory, Triphyllius attended the Synod of Sardica (Sofia) in 343-344. His literary works have perished. In the Church of Panagia Phorbiotissa at Asinou there is a wall-painting of St. Triphyllius.

Parts are in the Mon. Kykko, Troodos (C).

TYCHON OF AMATHUS (June 16)

He lived in the IVth century and succeeded Bishop Mnemonias who had made Tychon a deacon. He served as bishop of the see of St. Epiphanius. A ruined church in Amathus carries his name.

Parts are in the Mon. Kykko, Troodos (C).

TYCHON OF VORONEZ

He was born in Novgorod in 1724 and devoted his life to ascetic and academic pursuits. He served as a bishop in the Russian Orthodox Church and became the director of a Theological Seminary. He died in 1783, and in 1861 he was canonized by the Russian Orthodox Church.

Parts are in the Mon. Panteleimon (GA) and the Mon. St. John the Theologian of Ipselou, Mytilene (GI).

VICENTIUS THE DEACON (Nov. 11)

He lived during the reign of Maximinus in Spain where he assisted bishop Valerius. Both of them were arrested, tortured and finally suffered martyrdom.

Parts are in : The Mon. Pammegeston Taxiarchon, Nea Epidauros, Nauplion (GP); the Church Koimisis, Hydra (GI); the Mon. St. John the Theologian, Patmos (GI).

VICTOR (Nov. 11)

He served as a soldier in the Roman army during the reign of Antoninus Pius. He was converted to Christianity and tortured. Many idolaters accepted the Christian Faith through his witness. Finally he suffered martyrdom in Damascus.

Parts are in : The Skete St. John the Baptist (Rum.) (GA); the Church of St. George, Eleusis, Attika (GM); the Mon. Pammegeston Taxiarchon, Nea Epidauros, Nauplion (GP); the Mon. Panagia Chozoviotissa, Amorgos (GI); the Church Koimisis, Hydra (GI); and in the Coptic Church of the Holy Virgin ad-Damshiriah, Old Cairo, Egypt.

VLASIOS OF SEBASTEA (Feb. 11)

He lived during the reign of the Emperor Licinius (307-323) and served as bishop of Sebastea in Armenia. He left the see and lived as a hermit and performed many miracles. He was brought before the governor and compelled to denounce his faith. Upon his refusal, he suffered martyrdom.

His skull is in the Mon. Constamonitou (GA). His right hand is in the Mon. Dionysiou (GA). Part of the other hand is in the Mon. Kykko, Troodos (C). Other parts are in : The Mon. Vatopedi (GA) the Mon. Panagia Proussiotissa, Karpenesi, Eurytania (GM); the Mon. Staghiadon, Trikkala (GM); the Church Metamorphosis, Kalamaria, Salonica (GM); the Church Prophet Elias, Salonica (GM); the Mon. St. Vlasios, Trikkala, Corinthia (GP); the Mon. St. Theodosios the New Martyr, Panarete, Nauplion (GP); the Mon. Prophet Elias, Corinthia (GP); the Mon. Eisodia, Oblou (GP); the Mon. St. Nicholas, Vlasia (GP); the Church St. Paraskeve, Kallithea, Phokis (GM); the Mon.

St. Nicholas, Apoikia, Andros (GI); the Mon. Hagia Trias, Samos (GI); the Mon. Holy Cross, Samos (GI); the Theological Seminary, Chalke, Istanbul (T).

XENI (Jan. 24)

Born in Rome, her real name was Eusebia. The day after her marriage she escaped and went to Kos and from there to Mylassa (Milas) where she established a church of St. Stephen. She was made a deaconess by Bishop Paul of Mylassa. A light descended from heaven closing her eyes.

Part of the skull is in the Church St. Xeni, Salonica (GM). A finger is in the Mon. Analepsis, Geraki, Amalias (GP). Other parts are in : The Church of the Anastasis, Jerusalem (P); the Archbishopric of Nicosia (C); the Mon. St. Agathon, Ipati, Lamia (GM); the Church Bl. Xeni, Nikea, Piraeus (GM); the Mon. Hagia Trias, Koropi (GM); the Church St. Athanasius, Archanion, Phthiotis (GM); the Mon. Koimisis, Prastos, Kynouria (GP); the Mon. St. Ignatios, Mytilene (GI).

XENOPHON (Jan. 26)

He served as imperial senator in Constantinople in the days of Justinian. He was a pious man and after dividing his properties, Xenophon and his sons, John and Arcadius, entered the monastic life in the Wilderness of Judaea. The three saints are highly venerated by the monks of the Monastery of St. Sabas.

His skull reposes in the Mon. St. Sabas, Wâdî an-Nâr (P) and exudes the odour of sanctity. His knee is in the Mon. St. George, Limassol (C). Other parts are in the Hesychastirion St. Nicholas, Ano Vathia, Euboia (GI) and the Church St. Lazarus, Kophinas, Chios (GI).

YAKINTHUS (Dec. 24)

He was born in the latter part of the 1st century in Caesarea. He refused to participate in the pagan sacrifices and died of hunger in Caesarea, Cappadocia.

Parts are in the Mon. Great Lavra (GA).

ZACHARIAH THE PROPHET (Sept. 5)

He lived in the days of Herod the King and served as a priest. He was married to Elizabeth who was barren when the Angel of God appeared unto him and promised him a son whom he called John, who later went into the wilderness to preach repentance.

Parts are in the Mon. Constamonitou (GA).

ZENON OF CHOZIBA

He was a monk of the Monastery of SS. John and George of Choziba in the Wâdî Qilt in Palestine. He suffered martyrdom at the time of the Persian invasion in 614.

His skull reposes in the Mon. SS. John and George of Choziba, Wâdî Qilt (P).

Local Saints not Mentioned in the Synaxarium

ARSENIUS THE NEW MARTYR, of the Monastery of Varnakova.

Parts are in the Mon. Koimisis, Varnakova, Phokis (GM).

EUPHROSYNE OF ACHAIA (IVth century)

Her skull reposes in the Mon. Koimisis, Mega Spylaion, Kalavrita (GP), and parts are in the Mon. Koimisis of Makellarias, Kalavrita (GP).

HEKTOR

Parts are in the Mon. Holy Cross, Samos (GI).

KASSANDRA OF PONTUS

Parts are in the Hesychastirion Analepsis, Kozane, Macedonia (GM).

MIRIONA

Parts are in the Mon. Holy Cross, Samos (GI).

PAISIUS OF SMYRNA

Parts are in the Church Koimisis, Plakidotissa, Kalimasia, Chios (GI).

PELAGIA, THE NUN OF TINOS (XIXth century)

Her skull reposes in the Mon. Kechrovounion, Tinos (GI).

SYLLAS

Parts are in the Church St. Lazarus, Kophinas, Chios (GI).

SYNKELLUS OF SMYRNA

Parts are in the Church Koimisis, Plakidotissa, Kalimasia, Chios (GI).

THE INSTRUMENTS OF THE PASSION

I. *The Holy Cross*

There are numerous legends pertaining to the Invention of the Holy Cross. According to some traditions, St. Helena, the mother of St. Constantine, went to Jerusalem in 326 where a sign from heaven revealed to her the site of the True Cross. Another version states that the discovery of the titulus permitted her to distinguish the Cross of Christ from other crosses. The most popular legend speaks of a sick person (a child or a woman) who was miraculously healed by touching the True Cross, which thereby led to its identification.

According to another tradition, St. Helena questioned the Jews and a certain Judas, a descendant of Zacchaeus, revealed the site of the Cross to the Empress. Being confronted with the True Cross, Judas was converted, and after the death of Macarius, the patriarch of Jerusalem, succeeded him under the name of Cyriacus. Eventually he suffered martyrdom during the reign of Julian the Apostate.

Other versions attribute the Invention of the Holy Cross to Eudoxia or to Protonicia, the wife of Claudius Caesar¹.

The Persians are said to have carried the True Cross away, and the Emperor Heraclius recovered it. Upon its return it was decided to divide the True Cross into nineteen parts as a safeguard against its further total loss. These parts were supposedly distributed among the great centres of Christendom: Constantinople, Cyprus, Antioch, Crete, Edessa, Jerusalem, Georgia, Alexandria, Ascalon, Damascus, etc. Many of the parts, however, were lost again on account of the Arab and Turkish conquests.

In the Middle Ages Constantinople possessed the most inclusive reliquaries as the inventories by the mediaeval travellers state. There were pieces of the True Cross, the Crown of Thorns, the nails, the spear, the reed, the sponge, blood of Christ's passion, funerary bandelets, the holy shroud, pieces of the stone of the tomb, the mandelion (the icon of Christ on linen, acheiropoietos), the keramidion (the icon of Christ on brick, acheiropoietos), the purple raiment, sandales, tunic, linen for the washing of feet, the basin for the washing of feet, the girdle, the whip, the iron collar, scarf or arm-sling, bread of the Lord's Supper, vase of vinegar, etc.

In his comprehensive study *La Relique de la Vraie Croix, Recherches sur le développement d'un cult*, A. Frolov has listed altogether 1150 entries

1) Nestle. E., "Die Kreuzauffindungslegende", *Byzantinische Zeitschrift*, IV, 1895, pp. 319-345. Straubinger, J., *Die Kreuzauffindungslegende*. Paderborn, 1912.

pertaining to relics of the True Cross. Whereas his references to alleged fragments of the relics in Western churches, monasteries and collections are very complete, there are several additional sites in the Byzantine world which we have been able to discover. Those Byzantine churches and monasteries mentioned by Frolov will be marked with (*).

Parts are in : The Church of the Anastasis, Jerusalem (2) (P) (*); the Mon. St. Barnabas, Salamis (C); the Mon. Holy Cross, Omodhos (C); the Church Phaneromeni, Nicosia (C); the Church Holy Cross, Pano Lefkara (C); the Mon. Panagia of Makhaeras, Mount Kinonia (C); the Mon. Stavrovouni (near Larnaca) (C) (*); the Mon. Vatopedi (*) (GA); the Mon. Iviron (*) (GA); the Mon. Xeropotamou (*) (2) (GA); the Mon. Chilandari (Serb.) (*) (GA); the Mon. Pantocrator (*) (GA); the Mon. Stavronikita (*) (GA); the Mon. Great Lavra (*) (2) (GA); the Mon. Docheiariou (*) (GA); the Mon. Koutloumoussiou (*) (GA); the Mon. Esphigmenou (*) (GA); the Mon. St. Paul (*) (2) (GA); the Mon. Dionysiou (*) (GA); the Mon. Gregoriou (GA); the Mon. Simon Petra (*) (GA); the Mon. Panteleimon (2) (GA); the Mon. Xenophontos (GA); the Mon. Zographou (*) (GA); the Great Skete St. Anne (GA); the Mon. Philotheou (*) (GA); the Skete St. John the Baptist (Rum.) (GA); the Skete Xenophontos (GA); the Skete Rossike, Thebaid (GA); the Skete St. Andreas (GA); the Skete Bogoroditsa (Bulg.) (GA); the Protaton (*) (GA); the Mon. Barlaam, Meteora (*) (GM); the Mon. St. Stephen, Meteora (GM); the Mon. Panagia Proussiotissa, Karpenesi, Eurytania (GM); the Mon. Hagia Lavra, Kalavrita (GP); the Mon. Koimisis, Mega Spylaion, Kalavrita (*) (GP); the Mon. Koimisis of Makellarias, Kalavrita (GP); the Mon. Kechrovounion, Tinos (GI); the Mon. St. Ignatios, Mytilene (GI); the Mon. Prophet Elias, Santorini (GI); the Mon. Hagia Zoni, Blamare, Samos (GI); the Mon. Panagia, Samos (GI); the Mon. St. John the Theologian, Patmos (*) (GI); the Church Ekatonapyliane, Paros (GI); the Cathedral of St. George, Istanbul (*) (T); the Theological Seminary, Chalke, Istanbul (T).

Nails or parts of the nails of the Cross are in the Mon. St. Paul (GA) and the Mon. Philotheou (GA). Dust from the suppedaneum of the Cross when it was sawn in pieces by order of St. Helena is in the Church Holy Cross, Kouka (C).

II. *The Crown of Thorns*

The Crown of Thorns was taken to Venice in 1204 from the Church of Pantepoptes in Constantinople. Parts are in the Mon. Chilandari (Serb.) (GA) and the Mon. Koimisis of Makellarias, Kalavrita (GP).

III. *The Spear which pierced His Side, the Spunge of Vinegar and the Reed.*

These Instruments consecrated by Christ's Passion were in the Monastery of St. John the Baptist in Constantinople. They were seized by the Crusaders. After many wanderings they came into the possession of Louis IX of France and were taken to Sainte Chapelle in Paris where they remained until 1793, when in the Reign of Terror, agents of the Convention melted the gold casket in which they were contained and threw the contents away. Parts of the Instruments are in: The Mon. Ivron (GA); the Mon. Chilandari (Serb.) (GA); the Mon. Koimisis of Makellarias, Kalavrita (GP).

IV. *The Bonds of Christ*

Parts are in the Mon. Holy Cross, Omodhos (C) and the Theological Seminary, Chalke, Istanbul (T).

V. *The Scarlet Robe*

Parts are in the Mon. Constamonitou (GA) and the Mon. Koimisis of Makellarias, Kalavrita (GP).

VI. *The Holy Shroud*

Parts are in the Mon. Chilandari (Serb.) (GA).

THE HAGIA ZONI

The Hagia Zoni or Holy Belt of the Holy Virgin is said to have been dropped by the Virgin Mother as she stood beneath the Cross. She then gave it to St. Thomas. The Empress Pulcheria is credited with weaving the gold thread and sewing on the pearls. The belt was divided into three parts to guard against possible total loss. In 1872, at the request of the Sultan, it was sent to Constantinople to stop the cholera epidemic. Twelve years later it was sent to the island of Chios to cleanse the orange and lemon trees from a disease.

A part is in the Mon. Troodhitissa (C). Here it is kept hanging on the side of the principal icon of the Virgin. Any woman who desires a son puts this belt around her waist and prays to the Virgin. Another part is in the Mon. Vatopedi (GA). It is a reddish brown ribbon of camel's hair which was donated to the monastery by Lazar I Hrebljanovich, the ruler of Serbia in the XIVth century.

Other parts are in the Mon. Dionysiou (GA); the Mon. St. Ignatios, Mytilene (GI); the Church Panagia Xenia, Volos (GM); and the Orthodox Church of the Holy Virgin in Homs, Syria.

*Index of the Byzantine Churches and Monasteries containing Relics
of Saints referred to in this Study*

- Analepsis, Hesychastirion, Kozane, Macedonia (GM)
 —, Mon., Geraki, Amalias (GP)
 Anargyri, Ch., Karavomylos, Phthiotis (GM)
 —, Ch., Nea Ionia, Athens (GM)
 Anastasis, Ch., Jerusalem (P)
 Archangeliotissa, Mon., Xanthe, Thrace (GM)
 Archbishopric Nicosia (C)

 Barlaam, Mon., Meteora (GM)
 Benaki Farm, Nea Makri, Marathon (GM)
 Bogoroditsa, Skete, Bulg. (GA)
 Brontá, Mon., Samos (GI)

 Chilandari, Mon., Serbian (GA)
 Constamonitou, Mon. (GA)
 Christus, Mon., Dasos, Paros (GI)

 Damasta, Mon., Phthiotis (GM)
 Dionysiou, Mon. (GA)
 Docheiariou, Mon. (GA)

 Eikosephinissa, Mon., Drama, Macedonia (GM)
 Eisodia, Mon., Molista, Konitsa (GM)
 —, Mon., Oblou, (GP)
 —, Ch., Ampelakia, Salamis (GI)
 Ekatonrapyliane, Ch., Paros (GI)
 Esphigmenou, Mon. (GA)
 Evangelismos, Cathedral, Athens (GM)
 —, Ch., Kalyvia, Attika (GM)
 —, Ch., Peristeri, Athens (GM)
 —, Ch., Icaria (GI)
 —, Mon., Kepouraion, Kephallonia (GI)
 —, Mon., Skiathos (GI)
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 —, Mon., Argos, Kalymnos (GI)
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 Four Martyrs, Ch., Rethymnon (GC)
 Forty Martyrs of Sebaste, Mon., Sparte (GP)

 Genesion, Mon., Kallidromon, Lamia (GM)
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 —, Mon., Demetsana (GP)
 —, Ch., Korphiatissa, Milos (GI)
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 —, Mon., Vryses, Siphnos (GI)
 —, Mon., Savathianon, Heraklion (GC)
 —, Ch., Besiktas, Istanbul (T)
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 Gregoriou, Mon., (GA)

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 Hagia Sophia, Ch., Psychico, Athens (GM)
 Hagia Trias, Mon., Drakotrypa, Karditsa, Thessaly (GM)
 —, Mon., Koropi (GM)
 —, Mon., Loggos, Edessa, Edessa (GM)
 —, Ch., Nea Kephisia (GM)
 —, Ch., Piraeus (GM)
 —, Mon., Vythos, Pendalophos, Kozane, Macedonia (GM)
 —, Mon., Akrata, Aigialia (GP)
 —, Mon., Samos (GI)
 —, Mon., Tsangarolon, Akroteri (GC)
 Hagia Zoni, Mon., Blamare, Samos (GI)
 Hagioi Pantes, Mon., Kalymnos (GI)
 Hodigitria, Mon., Kainourgion, Heraklion (GC)
 Holy Apostles, Ch., Hymettos, Athens (GM)
 Holy Cross, Ch., Kouka (C)
 —, Mon., Omodhos (C)
 —, Ch., Pano Lefkara (C)
 —, Mon., Samos (GI)
 Hypapante, Ch., Salonica (GM)
 Hyperagia, Mon., Anaphonetria, Zakynthos (GI)

 Invention of the Holy Cross, Ch., Aigaleon, Athens (GM)
 Iviron, Mon., (GA)

- Jerusalem, Mon. Davleia, Levadia (GM)
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 —, Ch., Amaroussion, Attika (GM)
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 —, Mon., Ligovitsa, Xeromeron, Agrinion (GM)
 —, Ch., Megara (GM)
 —, Ch., Nea Philadelphia, Athens (GM)
 —, Ch., Nea Palatia (GM)
 —, Ch., Neochorion, Tymphristou, Phthiotis (GM)
 —, Mon., Pagania, Souli, Epirus (GM)
 —, Ch., Palaiovracha, Phthiotis (GM)
 —, Mon., Panorama, Salonica (GM)
 —, Mon., Pendeli, Pendelikon (GM)
 —, Mon., Rendina, Karditsa, Thessaly (GM)
 —, Mon., Varnakova, Phokis (GM)
 —, Mon., Chrysokellaria, Koroni (GP)
 —, Mon., Chrysodaritissa, Patras (GP)
 —, Mon., Gerocomeion, Patras (GP)
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 —, Mon., Kandyla, Arkadia (GP)
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 —, Mon., Phlamourion, Volos (GM)
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 —, Mon., Ipselou Pantocratoros, Corfu (GI)
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 —, Ch., Salonica (GM)
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 Platytera, Mon., Corfu (GI)
 Prophet Elias, Mon., Parnassis (GM)

- , Prophet Elias, Ch., Rizopolis, Nea Ionia, Athens (GM)
- , Ch., Salonica (GM)
- , Mon., Corinthias (GP)
- , Mon., Samos (GI)
- , Mon., Santorini (GI)
- , Mon., Roustika, Rethymnon (GC)
- Protaton, Ch., Karyes (GA)
- Rousanou, Mon. Meteora (GM)
- Rossike, Thebaid, Skete (GA)
- Saint Agathon, Mon., Ipati, Lamia (GM)
- , Anastasia, Ch., Perissos, Nea Ionia, Athens (GM)
- , Anastasia Pharmakolytria, Mon., Vasilika, Salonica (GM)
- , Andrew, Mon., St. Andrew (C)
- , Skete (GA)
- , Ch., Ambelos, Achaia (GP)
- , Mon., Corfu (GI)
- , Anne, Ch., Hagia Anna (C)
- , Great Skete (GA)
- , Antony, Ch., Patesia, Athens (GM)
- , Ch., Veroia (GM)
- , Mon., Apezanon, Arkadia (GC)
- , Arsenius, Mon., Pangalochorion, Rethymnon (GC)
- , Athanasius, Ch., Archanion, Phthiotis (GM)
- , Ch., Gravia, Phokis (GM)
- , Ch., Chalandri, Athens (GM)
- , Ch., Ioannina (GM)
- , Ch., Omilaion, Gardike, Phthiotis (GM)
- , Auxentius, Ch., Komi Kebir (C)
- , Barbara, Mon., Stavrovouni (C)
- , Barnabas, Mon., Salamis (C)
- , Basil, Ch., Selianitika, Achaia (GP)
- , Bessarion, Mon., Pyli, Thessaly (GM)
- , Catherine, Mon., Sinai (E)
- , Ch., Piraeus (GM)
- , Ch., Plaka, Athens (GM)
- , Ch., Salonica (GM)
- , Ch., Corfu (GI)
- , Charalampus, Ch., Polygonon, Athens (GM)
- , Ch., Raches, Phthiotis (GM)
- , Ch., Akрата, Achaia (GP)
- , Ch., Zachloritika, Achaia (GP)
- , Mon., Jerusalem (P)
- , Constantine & Helena, Ch., Hagios Constantinos, Phthiotis (GM)
- , Ch., Omonia, Athens (GM)
- , Mon., Kalamata (GP)
- , Mon., Arkadi, Rethymnon (GC)
- , Cyprianus, Ch., Meniko (C)
- , Cyrikus, Ch., Vrontados, Chios (GI)
- , David Gerontos, Mon., Euboia (GI)
- , Demetrius, Ch., Anavra, Aymros, Phthiotis (GM)
- , Ch., Diacopion, Phokis (GM)
- , Ch., Kouvaras (GM)
- , Ch., Mavrilos, Phthiotis (GM)
- , Ch. N. Phaleron, Piraeus (GM)
- , Ch., Piraeus (GM)
- , Ch., Salonica (GM)
- , Ch., Salamis (GI)
- , Ch., Hydra (GI)
- , Dionysius of Zakynthos, Mon., Zakynthos (GI)
- , Eleutherius, Ch., Amaroussion, Attika (GM)
- , Eupraxia, Mon., Hydra (GI)
- , Eustathius, Ch., Neapolis, Nea Ionia, Athens (GM)
- , Euthymius, Ch., Eugenia, Piraeus (GM)
- , George, Mon., Limassol (C)
- , Mon., Old Cairo (E)
- , Ch., Avestochorion, Salonica (GM)
- , Ch., Eleusis, Attika (GM)
- , Ch., Eleutheropolis, Nea Ionia, Athens (GM)
- , Ch., Giannitsa, Macedonia (GM)
- , Ch., Kallithea, Athens (GM)
- , Mon., Malessina, Lokris (GM)
- , Ch., Ombriaki, Phthiotis (GM)
- , Mon., Aithipsos, Euboia (GI)
- , Ch., Frurion, Chios (GI)
- , Mon. Kremnon, Volimai, Zakynthos (GI)
- , Ch., Vrontados, Chios (GI)
- , Mon., Epanosephe, Monophatsiou, Heraklion (GC)
- , Mon., Discouri (GC)
- , Ch., Antigoni, Burgaz (T)
- , Cathedral, Fener Istanbul (T)
- , Ch., Samatya, Istanbul (T)
- , Gerasimus of Kouponia, Ch., Ano Ilisia, Athens (GM)
- , Gerasimus the New Martyr, Mon., Makry-nitsa, Volos (GM)

- Gerasimus, Mon., Valsamata, Keph-
lonia (GI)
- Gregory Palmas, Ch., Salonica (GM)
- Gregory, Ch., Skopolos. Geras, Mytilene
(GI)
- Heracleides, Mon., Politiko (C)
- Hierotheus, Mon., Megara, Attika (GM)
- Ignatius, Mon., Mytilene (GI)
- Isidorus, Ch., Chios (GI)
- Irene, Ch., Aioulou St., Athens (GM)
- John the Baptist, Skete, Rumanian
(GA)
- , Ch., Tolophon, Phokis (GM)
- , Mon., Demetsana, Gortis (GP)
- , Ch., Plaka, Achaia (GP)
- , Ch., Hydra (GI)
- , Ch., Kataraktis, Chios (GI)
- , Mon., Korakiais (GC)
- , Mon., Jerusalem (P)
- , Ch., Burgaz, (T)
- John Chrysostomus, Mon., Naxos (GI)
- John & George of Choziba, Mon., Wadi
Qilt(P)
- John Lampadistes, Ch., Kalopanayotis
(C)
- John the Russian, Mon., Procopion,
Euboia (GI)
- John the Theologian, Mon., Gaitani, Zakyn-
thos (GI)
- , Mon., Ipselou, Mytilene (GI)
- , Mon., Patmos (GI)
- , Mon., Anapolis, Heraklion (GC)
- , Mon., Prevele, Rethymnon (GC)
- , Mon., Seteia (GC)
- , Ch., Kilani (C)
- , Ch., Nicosia (C)
- , Ch., Galata, Istanbul (T)
- Kassianos, Ch., Nicosia (C)
- Laurentius, Ch., Istanbul (T)
- Lazarus, Ch., Kophinas, Chios (GI)
- Leonides, Ch., Nea Epidaurus, Nauplion
(GP)
- Luke, Ch., Hagios Lukas, Giannitsa, Mace-
donia (GM)
- , Ch., Ano Kardamyla, Chios (GI)
- , Luke of Stiris, Mon., Skripon, Boetia
(GM)
- Mamas, Mon., Larnaca (C)
- , Ch., Morphou (C)
- Meletius, Mon., Oinoe, Attika (GM)
- Marina, Ch., Piraeus (GM)
- , Ch., Salonica (GM)
- Mark, Ch., Vrontados, Chios (GI)
- Menas, Ch., Heraklion (GC)
- Michael the New Martyr, Ch., Samo-
thrake (GI)
- Myron, Ch., Malevizion, Heraklion (GC)
- Nektarius, Mon., Palaiochora, Aegina
(GI)
- Neophytus, Mon., Paphos (C)
- Nicholas, Ch., Alexandropolis (GM)
- , Ch., Amphisa, Phokis (GM)
- , Ch., Archangelos, Macedonia (GM)
- , Ch., Chalandri, Athens (GM)
- , Ch., Chryssos, Phokis (GM)
- , Ch., Heptalophos, Phokis (GM)
- , Ch., Kato Patesia, Athens (GM)
- , Mon., Metsovon (GM)
- , Ch., Pevkakia, Athens (GM)
- , Ch., Piraeus (GM)
- , Ch., Exhohi, Achaia (GP)
- , Mon., Kaltezon, Mantinia, Arkadia (GP)
- , Mon., Varson, Neochorion, Mantinia,
Arkadia (GP)
- , Mon., Vlasia (GP)
- , Hesychastirion, Ano Vathia, Euboia
(GI)
- , Mon., Apoikia, Andros (GI)
- , Mon., Emerovigliou, Santorini (GI)
- , Mon., Galatake, Limne, Euboia (GI)
- , Ch., Spetse (GI)
- , Ch., Perapedhi (C)
- , Ch., Hamzawi, Cairo (E)
- Nilos, Ch., Piraeus (GM)
- Niketa of Nisyros, Mon., Nisyros (GI)
- Panteleimon, Mon. (GA)
- , Skete (GA)
- , Ch., Acharnai St., Athens (GM)
- , Ch., Hydra (GI)
- , Mon., Telos (GI)
- , Ch., Heraklion (GC)
- , Mon., Myrtou (C)
- Paraskeve, Ch., Galaxidi, Phokis (GM)
- , Ch., Kallithea, Phokis (GM)
- , Ch., Megara (GM)
- , Ch., N. Kallipoli, Piraeus (GM)
- , Ch., N. Krine, Salonica (GM)
- , Ch., N. Smyrna, Athens (GM)
- , Ch., Nereida, Phthiotis (GM)
- , Ch., Salonica (GM)

- , Ch., Velessiotes, Phthiotis (GM)
- Parthenius, Ch., Valentzikon, Arta (GM)
- Patapius, Mon., Loutraki, Corinthias (GM)
- Paul, Mon. (GA)
- Peter, Ch., Argos (GP)
- Photine, Ch., Nea Smyrna, Athens (GM)
- Photius, Ch., Ephtagonia (C)
- Sabas, Ch., Alexandria (E)
- , Mon., Wâdî an-Nâr (P)
- Seraphim, Ch., Zelion, Phthiotis (GM)
- Spyridon, Mon., Jerusalem (P)
- , Ch., Piraeus (GM)
- , Ch., Salonica (GM)
- , Ch., Corfu (GI)
- Stephen, Mon., Meteora (GM)
- , Ch., Nea Ionia, Athens (GM)
- Theoctiste, Ch., Icaria (GI)
- Theodora, Ch., Arta (GM)
- , Mon., Salonica (GM)
- , Ch., Corfu (GI)
- Theodore, Ch., Kythera (GI)
- Theodori, Ch., Atlante, Phthiotis (GM)
- , Mon., Aroania, Kalavrita (GP)
- , Ch., Hydra (GI)
- Theodosius, Ch., Archimandrita, Pano (C)
- , Mon., Dair Dosi (P)
- Theodosius the New Martyr, Mon., Panarete, Nauplion (GP)
- Therapon, Ch., Salonica (GM)
- Thomas, Ch., Ampelokepoi, Athens (GM)
- Titus, Ch., Heraklion (GC)
- Tryphon, Ch., Sinai (E)
- , Ch., Diakopton, Achaia (GP)
- Vlasius, Mon., Trikkala, Corinthias (P)
- Xeni, Ch., Salonica (GM)
- , Ch., Nikea, Piraeus (GM)
- Simon Petra, Mon. (GA)
- Staghiadon, Mon., Trikkala, Thessaly (GM)
- Stavronikita, Mon. (GA)
- Stavrovouni, Mon., Larnaca (C)
- Tatarnis, Mon., Karpenisi, Naupaktia (GM)
- Taxiarchon, Ch., Koinotis of Emvolou, Salonica (GM)
- , Mon., Petrake, Athens (GM)
- , Mon., Aigialia (GP)
- , Mon., Pammegeston, Nea Epidauros, Nauplion (GP)
- , Ch., Megalo Chorio, Telos (GI)
- , Mon., Naousa, Paros (GI)
- , Mon., Pithariou, Eresos, Mytilene (GI)
- , Mon., Seriphos (GI)
- , Mon., Syme (GI)
- Theological Seminary, Chalke, Istanbul (T)
- Troodhitissa, Mon. (C)
- Vatopedi, Mon. (GA)
- Xenophontos, Mon. (GA)
- , Skete (GA)
- Xeropotamou, Mon. (GA)
- Zerbitsa, Mon., Sparte (GP)
- Zographou, Mon. (GA)
- Zoodochou Pigis, Ch., Ampelokepoi, Salonica (GM)
- , Ch., Lidorikion, Phokis (GM)
- , Ch., Aigion (GP)
- , Ch., Aigion (GP)
- , Mon., Elona, Kynouria (GP)
- , Mon., Epitalion, Ileias (GP)
- , Mon., Kastri, Kastorion (GP)
- , Mon., Andros (GI)
- , Mon., Patmos (GI)
- , Ch., Koine, Chios (GI)
- , Mon., Poros (GI)
- , Mon., Samos (GI)
- , Nerokouros, Chania (GC)

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containing Relics of Saints referred to in this Study*

Coptic Churches and Monasteries

- Holy Virgin, Ch., ad-Damshîriah, Old Cairo
- , Ch., ad-Darag, Old Cairo
- , Ch., Hârat ar-Rûm, Cairo
- , Ch., Hârat Zuwaitah, Cairo
- , Ch., al-Mu'allaqah, Old Cairo
- , Ch., Qasriat ar-Rihân, Old Cairo
- Saint Bishoi, Mon., Wâdî 'n-Natrûn
- Barbara, Ch., Old Cairo
- Cyrus and John, Dair Tadrus, Old Cairo
- George, Ch., Biba, Beni Suef
- , Ch., Hârat ar-Rûm, Cairo
- , Ch., Dair Mârî Minâ, Fûm al-Khalig, Cairo
- , Ch., Jerusalem
- , Ch., li'r-Râhbât, Old Cairo
- , Ch., Mît Damsîs, Mît Ghamr
- , Ch., Old Cairo
- Macarius, Mon., Wâdî 'n-Natrûn
- Mark, Cathedral, Alexandria
- , Cathedral, Cairo
- , Menas, Ch., Dair Mârî Minâ, Fûm al-Khalig, Cairo

- Paul the Theban, Mon., Red Sea Desert
- Theodore, Mon., Hârat ar-Rûm, Cairo
- , Ch., Dair Tadrus, Old Cairo
- Sergius and Bacchus, Old Cairo
- Syrians, Mon., Wâdî 'n-Natrûn

Armenian Churches and Monasteries

- Catholicate Antilias, Beirut
- Etshmiadzin, S. Armenia
- St. James, Jerusalem

Syrian Orthodox or Catholic Churches and Monasteries

- Saint George, Ch., Alqoš, Iraq
- Mark, Mon., Jerusalem
- Thomas, Cathedral, Mosul, Iraq
- Tahira of the Syrian Catholics, Mosul
- of the Jacobites, Mosul

Secular Institutions

- Benaki Museum, Athens
- Treasury of Topkapi Sarayi, Istanbul
- Museum of Antalya, Turkey
- Imperial Palace, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

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