



OBJECT ID	2006.31.2
OBJECT NAME	Icon
OBJECT ENTITIES	<p>EKATERINA MAKRIS GATBOS, ATHANAGLOS (owned by)</p> <p>Demetrakakes, Angela (is related to)</p> <p>Ekaterina Makris Gatbos, Athanagloa (is related to)</p> <p>Kyprianos, Saint (is related to)</p> <p>Cyprian, (is related to)</p> <p>Justina, St. (is related to)</p>
ACCESS POINTS	<p>icon</p> <p>Saint Kyprianos</p> <p>St. Justina</p>

OBJECT DESCRIPTION

FRAMED ICON OF ST. KYPRIANOS, GOOD FRAME WITH GLASS FRONT, PAINTED IMAGE.

A small golden colored frame holds this icon, along with a glass panel in front. The background is an olive green color with the words, "Saint Kyprianos", framing either side of the Saint's head. The Saint has a golden halo with no designs or inscriptions on it. The Saint is shown with white hair and facial hair. He wears blue robes with gold trim, along with red clothing and gold trim underneath, as seen by his left arm that is poking out of his blue robes. He also wears a red sash with gold trim and three brown crosses on it. With his left hand, he is touching his middle finger and thumb together, and holding up his hand in general. In his right hand, he holds a golden book with bright red lining and a cross on the cover.

ORIGIN

Saint Kyprianos or Cyprian was a pagan magician of Antioch who had been dealing with demons. With the demons' aid and push, Cyprian sought to bring St. Justina, a Christian virgin, to ruin. But St. Justina was so close to God, that every time Cyprian and the demons' spirits came near her, they would fail. After many failures by the presence of the sign of the cross, Cyprian was pushed to despair. At this state, Cyprian himself made the sign of the cross which freed him from the toils of satan. Finally free from being a servant of the demons, he was received into the Church, was made pre-eminent by miraculous gifts, and became in succession deacon, priest and, finally, bishop, while Justina became the head of a convent. During the Diocletian persecution, both were seized and taken to Damascus, where they were shockingly tortured. As their faith never wavered, they were brought before Diocletian at Nicomedia, where at his command they were beheaded on the bank of the river Gallus.

CITATION

Icon, *National Hellenic Museum*, <https://collections.nationalhellenicmuseum.org/Detail/objects/>. Accessed 05/05/24.