



Russian Iconographer Of The 19th Century, Simon Of Verhoturje



790 EUR

Signature : Iconographe Russe Du XIXe Siècle

Period : 19th century

Condition : Bon état

Material : Oil painting on wood

Width : 17,5 cm.

Height : 22,4

Description

Russian iconographer of the 19th century

Simon of Verhoturje

egg tempera on panel, cm. 22.4×17.5

Central Russia

Rare image of Saint Simon of Verhoturje, a subject that is difficult to find.

Saint Simeon was born around 1607 into a noble family in the European part of Russia. After the death of his parents, he came to Siberia and settled on the eastern slopes of the Urals in the town of Verhoturje, then moved to the village of Merkusino, fifty kilometers from Verhoturje. He spent most of his short life in the vicinity of

Dealer

Zogia

Antiquites et objets d'art

Tel : 0039 328 217 0265

Venice 30038

Merkusino and died around 1642.

He always hid his noble origin, his distinctive feature was existential simplification. He lived in the narrowness of poverty, wandered from village to village and sewed winter coats for both wealthy people and poor peasants, but always for free, accepting in extreme cases only a little food for the journey. If the customer insisted on paying, Simeon did not finish his work, but only barely, so that the customer could do it on his own and no one would notice; at daybreak he left. The rivers of Siberia and the Urals were always rich in fish. Simeon often lived by fishing, especially in the summer. He liked fishing very much, it reminded him of the life of Christ and the apostles. He never stocked up on fish, each time catching only enough for a modest dinner. For fishing and prayer he preferred a rocky place on the bank of the Tura River (Verhoturje means "upper Tura"). Now the place is known as "Simeon's stone", it is an object of pilgrimage. Today on this stone you can often see a bunch of flowers or a candle stuck in a crack. Thanks to prayers to St. Simeon many people were healed from eye diseases, toothache, paralysis. But there are testimonies that St. Simeon not only healed the sick, but also helped escape Russian prisoners captured by the nomads of the Bashkir people who in the eighteenth century still made raids on Russian settlements in the southern Urals. On September 12, 1704, Simeon's relics were transported from Merkusino to the Monastery of St. Nicholas (Nikolaevsliy) in Verhoturje.