

June 11

F. ✠ Holy Apostle Bartholomew and Barnabas

St. Bartholomew recognized by some as the same person as Apostle Nathanael, came from Cana of Galilee and belonged to the Twelve Apostles. After the descent of the Holy Spirit, St. Bartholomew together with the Holy Apostle Phillip preached Christ in Syria and Asia Minor. After suffering on the cross with Apostle Phillip (see Nov. 14), St. Bartholomew, who was removed from the cross alive, attended to the burial of St. Phillip and then went to India. There he enlightened the inhabitants with the light of faith, built many churches and translated the Gospel of St. Matthew into the Indian language. From India he went to preach in Armenia, where he healed the daughter of King Polemone from a severe illness. Later both the king and many of his grandees accepted Christ. The pagan priests, inflamed with anger against the holy apostle, induced the brother of the king, Astyages by name, to kill St. Bartholomew. Astyages seized the apostle in Albanopolis and after severe torture crucified him on a cross. But St. Bartholomew, hanging with his head downwards on the cross, continued to teach the people. The angry torturer then ordered to tear off all the leather from the apostle and cut off his head. Christians buried the body of the holy apostle in a tin tomb in that same city.

The Apostle Barnabas was born of wealthy Jews on the island of Cyprus. Together with the Apostle Paul he was a disciple of Gamaliel. Having accepted Christ, he was elected to the Seventy Apostles. After the descent of the Holy Spirit, he preached for a long time in Asia Minor with the Apostle Paul. After spending a lot of time spreading the faith in Crete, St. Barnabas, the first of the apostles, went to preach in Italy, was in Rome and founded the church in Mediolanum (Milan) where he became bishop. After returning to his home country, he zealously preached Christ to the Jews, who stoned him. In 488 the relics of St. Barnabas with the Gospel of Matthew on his chest were found incorrupt and became glorified for many miracles. One Epistle is attributed to the Apostle Barnabas, in which he points out two ways of life (the way of light, i.e. a virtuous way, and the way of darkness, i.e. a pernicious way), convinces Christians to go the way of light.

Kontakion (Ap. Bartholomew), tone 4

**You were revealed as the great sun of the universe.
Your awesome miracles have manifested great enlightenment,
Guiding by light those who honor you,
O Bartholomew, Apostle of the Lord.**

Kontakion (Ap. Barnabas), tone 3

**You became the perfectly true servant of the Lord.
You were revealed the first of the Seventy Apostles.
You have enlightened all with your sermons,**

And together with Paul, you proved to all that Christ was the Savior. Therefore we celebrate your divine memory with hymns, O Barnabas.

Paramoera: 1) 1 Peter 1:3-9. 2) 1 Peter 1:13-19. 3) 1 Peter 2:11-24. **Matins Gospel:** Jn. 21:15-25; sel. 67. **Epistle:** Acts 11:19-26, 29-30; sel. 28. **Gospel:** Lk. 10:16-21; sel. 51.

The Uncovering and translation of the relics of Ven. Arcadius of Novotorzhok

The disciple of Ven. Ephraim, Archimandrite of the SS. Boris and Gleb Monastery in New Torzhok, imitating his trainer, he led a saintly life and was revealed a paradigm of obedience. He died in peace in 1077. His relics repose in a hidden place in the SS. Boris and Gleb Monastery (see Tver Diocese).

Repose of Ven. Barnabas of Vetluga

Born in Veliki Ustiug, he was ordained a priest at a mature age. After exile from his native land (due to the attacks of the fierce Cheremisi), he devoted himself to strict ascetic efforts in a wild place on the shore of the Vetluga River. He died in peace on June 11, 1445. After his death his monks and former disciples founded a monastery on the place of his ascetic efforts, which was protected by one temple, but is now the cathedral of the city of Barnabino (Kostroma Province).

Avila Icon of the Mother of God in Avila, Spain became glorified for wonderworking since 1570.

*S. V. Bulgakov, Handbook for Church Servers, 2nd ed., 1274 pp. (Kharkov, 1900) p. 0202a
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