

# DOWNLOAD PDF BIOGRAPHICAL NOTICES OF THE APOSTLES, EVANGELISTS AND OTHER SAINTS

## Chapter 1 : Apostle John - OrthodoxWiki

*Biographical Notices of the Apostles, Evangelists, and Other Saints.. [Richard Mant] on blog.quintoapp.com \*FREE\* shipping on qualifying offers. This work has been selected by scholars as being culturally important, and is part of the knowledge base of civilization as we know it.*

He was educated at Winchester and Trinity, Oxford B. On taking Holy Orders he was successively curate to his father, then of one or two other places, Vicar of Coggeshall, Essex, ; Domestic Chaplain to the Archbishop of Canterbury, , Rector of St. He was also Bampton Lecturer in His prose works were numerous, and although now somewhat obsolete, they were useful and popular in their day. His poetical works, and other works which contain poetical pieces, are: Bishop Mant is known chiefly through his translations from the Latin. He was one of the earliest of the later translators, I. Chandler being his contemporaries. Concerning his translations, Mr. Ellerton, in his Notes on Church Hymns, , p. But his book has much good taste and devout feeling, and has fallen into undeserved neglect. From his Metrical Version of the Psalms, God, my King, Thy might confessing. Lord, to Thee I make my vows. Blessed be the Lord most High. My trust is in the highest Name. Reign, Jehovah, King supreme. Thy listening ear, O Lord, incline. To God my earnest voice I raise. To Jehovah hymn the lay. Lo, the day the Lord hath made. There is a dwelling place above. Father of all, from Whom we trace. For these who first proclaimed Thy word. The House of God. Saviour of men, our Hope [Life] and Rest. Thy House each day of hallowed rest. We bless Thee for Thy Church, O Lord. Thanksgiving for the Church. We deem and own it, Lord, a proof.

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### Chapter 2 : Full text of "Biographical notices of the apostles, evangelists, and other saints .."

*Excerpt from Biographical Notices of the Apostles, Evangelists, and Other Saints: With Reflexions and Collects, Adapted to the Minor Festivals of the United Church of England and Ireland.*

Luke the Evangelist provided by Theologic and used with permission. From his youth he applied himself to seek after wisdom and to study the arts and sciences. He traveled all over the world to quench his thirst for knowledge, and had particular skill as a physician and in painting. The Gospel he wrote shows his excellent command of Greek; he also knew Hebrew and Aramaic. There is a tradition that Luke was one of the Seventy Disciples that the Lord Jesus Christ sent before Him, two by two, to announce salvation in the towns and villages. Luke was in Jerusalem at the time of the life-giving Passion and, on Easter morning, walked with Cleopas October 30 towards the village of Emmaus, distraught at the loss of the Master. But sadness was turned into unspeakable joy when Christ, whom they were unable to recognize when He joined them on the way, revealed to them in the breaking of bread that He was really and truly risen Luke After the descent of the Holy Spirit on the day of Pentecost, Luke remained for a time in Jerusalem where there were already disciples. Some say that on his way back to Antioch he stopped to preach the Good News at Sebaste in Samaria, where he obtained the relic of the right hand of the Holy Forerunner, which he took as a precious trophy to his own city. It was, therefore, at Antioch where he met Saint Paul in the course of his second missionary journey and accompanied him thence to proclaim salvation in Greece. But another tradition says that Luke did not know the Lord during His earthly sojourn, and that he met Saint Paul while working as a physician at Thebes in Boeotia during the reign of Claudius c. Without hesitation, he gave up all that he had and his profession in physical medicine to follow Paul and become the beloved physician Colossians 4: He went with the Apostle in his journeys from Troas to Philippi, where Paul left him to nurture the newly born Church. Luke remained in Macedonia for some years and, when Paul visited Philippi again during his third journey AD 58 , he sent him to Corinth to receive the collection made by the faithful there for the needs of the poor at Jerusalem. They went together to the Holy City, strengthening the Churches on their way. When Paul was arrested in Jerusalem and transferred to Caesarea, Luke remained with him. He accompanied Paul to Rome and describes their difficult and eventful voyage at the end of the Acts of the Apostles chapters In his Gospel, Luke adds details which are not found in the first two evangelists: And in the Acts, after telling of all that happened in the foundation of the Church at Jerusalem, he gives most attention to the work of his master, Saint Paul, who labored more abundantly than all the other Apostles in spreading the glad tidings of salvation. After two years of imprisonment in Rome, Paul was released and immediately resumed his traveling ministry, followed by his faithful disciple Luke. But Nero launched his furious persecution of the Christians in Rome soon after, and Paul returned to the city at the risk of his life to strengthen the faithful there. He was arrested, put in chains, and held in far worse conditions than before. Luke remained steadfastly faithful to his master while others forsook him Timothy 4: It is said that, in his old age, amid great tribulations, he also evangelized the idolaters in Egypt. He is supposed to have gone as far as the remote Thebaid and to have consecrated Saint Abile, the second Bishop of Alexandria. On his return to Greece, Luke became Bishop of Thebes in Boeotia; he ordained priests and deacons, established churches and healed the sick in soul and body by his prayer. The idolaters arrested him there when he was eighty-four years old. They flayed him alive and crucified him on an olive tree. Many miracles were wrought afterwards by a miraculous myron trickling from his tomb, which was particularly effective in the cure of eye diseases for those who, in faith, anointed themselves with it. It is the tradition of the Church that Saint Luke was the first iconographer and that he painted an image of the Holy Mother of God in her earthly lifetime. For this reason, Saint Luke is honored as the patron of iconographers. Adapted from The Synaxarion: Holy Convent of the Annunciation of Our Lady, pp. A Great Vespers is conducted on the evening before the day of the Feast. Scripture readings for the feast are the following: At the Divine Liturgy: If the feast falls on a Sunday the Gospel reading may vary.

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## Chapter 3 : Apostle and Evangelist Matthew - Orthodox Church in America

*In putting together my materials I have endeavoured to discriminate between such accounts, as appeared well authenticated or probable, and such as appeared to rest on a false or uncertain foundation. Of the former I have spoken, with more Confidence: Of the latter doubtfully or transiently; or have.*

Commissioning of the Twelve Apostles The three Synoptic Gospels record the circumstances in which some of the disciples were recruited, Matthew only describing the recruitment of Simon, Andrew, James, and John. All three Synoptic Gospels state that these four were recruited fairly soon after Jesus returned from being tempted by the devil. Despite Jesus only briefly requesting that they join him, they are all described as immediately consenting, and abandoning their nets to do so. Traditionally the immediacy of their consent was viewed as an example of divine power, although this statement is not made in the text itself. The alternative and much more ordinary solution is that Jesus was simply friends with the individuals beforehand, as implied by the Gospel of John, which states that Peter Simon and Andrew were disciples of John the Baptist, and started following Jesus as soon as Jesus had been baptized. Oil on panel, Matthew describes Jesus meeting James and John, also fishermen and brothers, very shortly after recruiting Simon and Andrew. Matthew and Mark identify James and John as sons of Zebedee. Matthew states that at the time of the encounter, James and John were repairing their nets, but readily joined Jesus without hesitation. The Synoptic Gospels go on to describe that much later, after Jesus had later begun his ministry, he noticed, while teaching, a tax collector in his booth. Tax collectors were seen as villains in Jewish society, and the Pharisees are described as asking Jesus why he is having a meal with such disreputable people. The reply Jesus gives to this is now well known: "I have not come to call the righteous, but sinners". Replacement of Judas[ edit ] Main article: When Jesus had been taken up from them, in preparation for the coming of the Holy Spirit that he had promised them, Peter advised the brethren: Judas, who was guide to those who took Jesus For he was numbered with us, and received his portion in this ministry For it is written in the book of Psalms, "Let his habitation be made desolate, Let no one dwell therein", and, "Let another take his office" So one of the men who have accompanied us during all the time that the Lord Jesus went in and out among us, beginning from the baptism of John until the day he was taken up from us, must become with us a witness to his resurrection" Acts 1: The lot fell upon Matthias. For I delivered to you as of first importance what I also received: Then he appeared to more than five hundred brothers at one time, most of whom are still alive, though some have fallen asleep. Then he appeared to James, then to all the apostles. Last of all, as to one untimely born, he appeared also to me.

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Chapter 4 : Richard Mant | [blog.quintoapp.com](http://blog.quintoapp.com)

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It is important for us to see that here it is persons who were gifts to the Church whereas in the Corinthian epistle, and elsewhere, gifts were given to persons who then, using their gifts, served in the local church 1Cor Consider how these gifts to the Church differ from each other. Every apostle was a disciple, but not every disciple was an apostle. These special messengers, the apostles, were emissaries, ambassadors, sent out by the Lord Jesus to carry His message to the world. They were official representatives. The requirements for apostleship in the narrow sense of the word are delineated in Acts 1: Paul met the requirements as per Acts The apostles were in the foundation of the Church. Needless to say, we are not now in the foundation stage of the Church. It is interesting to notice in the Acts the shift in responsibility from apostles to apostles and elders, as in Acts They spoke under the direct leading of the Holy Spirit. Their Bible would have been only the parts of the Old Testament Scriptures to which they and the apostles had access. Essentially, a prophet was a preacher without a Bible. A teacher is a preacher with a Bible. You can see then that the gift of the prophet was replaced by the gift of the teacher. The Evangelists The evangelists were those called of God to carry the message of the gospel to the unconverted world. Paul explained the essence of the gospel in 1 Corinthians You will see this word used in Acts 5: There are other words for preach. It seems to place the emphasis on the public proclamation of the gospel whereas the former word , puts the emphasis on the character of the message “ the good news. Both words are used in Romans The Pastors and Teachers Those who are brought into the kingdom of God through the work of the evangelists will need to be shepherded and instructed. The shepherds are those who teach. There can be no true shepherding without the Word. These gifts to the Church in Ephesians are men of the Book. Are there apostles today? Are there prophets today? Are there evangelists today? Are there pastor-teachers today? Do you see the differences?

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### Chapter 5 : Things That Differ: Apostles, Prophets, Evangelists, and Pastor-Teachers | Truth & Tidings

*Biographical notices of the apostles, evangelists, and other saints; with reflexions and Item Preview.*

Disciple of Saint John the Baptist. Friend of Saint Peter the Apostle. Called by Jesus during the first year of His ministry, and traveled everywhere with Him, becoming so close as to be known as the beloved disciple. Took part in the Last Supper. The only one of the Twelve not to forsake the Saviour in the hour of His Passion, standing at the foot of the cross. Made guardian of Our Lady by Jesus, and he took her into his home. Upon hearing of the Resurrection, he was the first to reach the tomb; when he met the risen Lord at the lake of Tiberias, he was the first to recognize Him. During the era of the new Church, he worked in Jerusalem and at Ephesus. Imprisoned with Peter for preaching after Pentecost. Wrote the fourth Gospel, three Epistles, and possibly the Book of Revelation. Survived all his fellow apostles. Emperor Dometian had him brought to Rome, beaten, poisoned, and thrown into a cauldron of boiling oil, but he stepped out unharmed and was banished to Patmos instead. This is commemorated by the feast of Saint John before the Latin Gate. When John was en route to preach in Asia, his ship was wrecked in a storm; all but John were cast ashore. John was assumed dead, but two weeks later the waves cast him ashore alive at the feet of his disciple Prochoros. When John denounced idol worship as demonic, followers of Artemis stoned him; the rocks turned and hit the throwers. He prayed in a temple of Artemis; fire from heaven killed men who worshipped the idol. When the remaining group begged for mercy, he raised the from the dead; they all converted and were baptized. Drove out a demon who had lived in a pagan temple for years. Aboard ship, he purified vessels of sea water for drinking. Through prayer, John caused the magician to drown and the demons to vanish. Once a year his grave gave off a fragrant dust that cured the sick.

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### Chapter 6 : Biographical Notices of the Apostles, Evangelists, and Other Saints

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Take the Saints Trivia Quiz now! Thomas was born a Jew and was called to be one of the twelve Apostles. His birth and death dates are unknown, but his feast day is celebrated July 3. He lived before the formal establishment of the Catholic Church but is recognized as the patron saint of architects. He was a dedicated but impetuous follower of Christ. When Jesus said He was returning to Judea to visit His sick friend Lazarus, Thomas immediately exhorted the other Apostles to accompany Him on the trip which involved certain danger and possible death because of the mounting hostility of the authorities. At the Last Supper, when Christ told His disciples that He was going to prepare a place for them to which they also might come because they knew both the place and the way, Thomas pleaded that they did not understand and received the beautiful assurance that Christ is the Way, the Truth, and the Life. Thomas is best known for his role in verifying the Resurrection of his Master. After verifying the wounds were true, St. Thomas is also mentioned as being present at another Resurrection appearance of Jesus - at Lake Tiberias, when a miraculous catch of fish occurred. This is all that we know about St. Thomas from the New Testament. Tradition says that at the dispersal of the Apostles after Pentecost this saint was sent to evangelize to the Parthians, Medes, and Persians. He ultimately reached India, carrying the Faith to the Malabar coast, which still boasts a large native population calling themselves "Christians of St. Following his death, some of his relics were taken to Edessa while the rest were kept in what is now known as India. The relics taken to Edessa were moved in to Italy, where they can be found in the Cathedral of St. Thomas the Apostle in Ortona, Italy. Saint Thomas was mentioned in several texts, including one document called The Passing of Mary, which claims then-apostle Thomas was the only one to witness the Assumption of Mary into heaven, while the other apostles were transported to Jerusalem to witness her death. While the other apostles were with Mary, Thomas was left in India until after her first burial, when he was transported to her tomb and he saw her bodily assumption into heaven, when her girdle was left behind. Thomas and the girdle were often depicted in medieval and early Renaissance art. Prayer to Saint Thomas the Apostle Dear Saint Thomas, You were once slow in believing that Christ had gloriously risen; but later, because you had seen him, you exclaimed: Please bless architects, builds and carpenters that through them the Lord may be honored.

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### Chapter 7 : St. James the Greater - Saints & Angels - Catholic Online

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Among the various themes dealt with in the church mosaics, the hagiographic cycles dedicated to Saints are of special importance. Mark the evangelist the hagiographic mosaics regard other saints who may be grouped as follows: John the Evangelist, St. John the Baptist, St. Clement ; " Some Saints linked to Venice. Apostles and Evangelists The Apostles, like the Evangelists, appear in several mosaic cycles. Around the portal, in niches of different sizes, there are mosaic figures of the Virgin and Child with eight Apostles in the upper register St. Bartholomew and four Evangelists in the lower register St. The Evangelists appear not only on the spandrels of the Prophets and Ascension cupolas, and Moses cupola in the atrium, but also on the arch underside between the Baptistry Antechamber and the Baptistry. The Apostles also appear in the Baptistry, in particular in the cupola above the baptismal font where there is a mosaic portraying Christ sending the Apostles to baptise the peoples. They are also in the Ascension and Pentecost cupolas and the north and south vault of the Ascension cupola along the nave where their martyrdoms are depicted. John Chrysostom and St. Gregory of Nazianzus, and again in the Baptistry above the baptismal font: Gregory of Nazianzus and St. The Western Church Fathers appear in the Baptistry, on the spandrels of the cupola above the altar: They are again portrayed on the spandrels of the cupola of St. John the Evangelist are illustrated in the north cupola dedicated to him. Peter The stories of St. Clement depicted on their chapels at the sides of the presbytery are ascribable to Greek craftsmen active in the upper Adriatic area during the first half of the 12th century. The presence of stories of St. Clement, pope, on the lower side of the right tribune flanking the presbytery is perhaps due to the importance of the cult of this saint, formerly linked in Alexandria with that of St. Mark who was worshipped by seafarers. The chapel of St. Clement features a great figure of the saint in the bowl-vault. The decoration of St. Venice Patron Saints Cupola of St. Nicholas, saint of the sea, bound Venice to the Adriatic and Aegean territories where he was widely worshipped. Moreover the saint had preached in Alexandria, invited by the Apostle Peter. Blaise was one of the saints worshipped in the territories with which the Repubblica Serenissima had ongoing relations. The chapels of St. Clement recreated in Venice the historic structure of the Church of Alexandria. Venice was heir to the latter church and to that of Aquileia-Grado in an ideal marriage of East and West. The spandrels of the cupola of St. Leonard depict the Grado female saints: Euphemia, Dorothea, Thekla and Erasma. Basilica di San Marco.

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### Chapter 8 : What is the Difference Between an Evangelist & an Apostle? | Release the A.P.E.

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Who were the Original 12 Apostles? While journeying along with His Apostles, Jesus asks them: And I say to thee: That thou art Peter [Kipha, a rock], and upon this rock [Kipha] I will build my church [ekklesian], and the gates of hell shall not prevail against it. And I will give to thee the keys of the kingdom of heaven. And whatsoever thou shalt bind upon earth, it shall be bound also in heaven: Back to Top

**Saint Andrew** As one of the Twelve, Andrew was admitted to the closest familiarity with Our Lord during His public life; he was present at the Last Supper; beheld the risen Lord; witnessed the Ascension; shared in the graces and gifts of the first Pentecost, and helped, amid threats and persecution, to establish the Faith in Palestine.

**Saint John St John the Evangelist.** After the Resurrection John with Peter was the first of the disciples to hasten to the grave and he was the first to believe that Christ had truly risen John, xx, When later Christ appeared at the Lake of Genesareth John was also the first of the seven disciples present who recognized his Master standing on the shore John, xxi, 7. The Fourth Evangelist has shown us most clearly how close the relationship was in which he always stood to his Lord and Master by the title with which he is accustomed to indicate himself without giving his name: Philip may have been a disciple of John the Baptist and is mentioned as one of the Apostles in the lists of Matthew, Mark, Luke, and in Acts. Aside from the lists, he is mentioned only in John in the New Testament. He was called by Jesus Himself and brought Nathanael to Christ. Philip was present at the miracle of the loaves and fishes, when he engaged in a brief dialogue with the Lord, and was the Apostle approached by the Hellenistic Jews from Bethsaida to introduce them to Jesus. Bartholomew is often identified with Nathaniel in the New Testament. Many scholars identify him with Nathaniel. The manner of his death, said to have occurred at Albanopolis in Armenia, is equally uncertain; according to some, he was beheaded, according to others, flayed alive and crucified, head downward, by order of Astyages, for having converted his brother, Polymius, King of Armenia. On account of this latter legend, he is often represented in art e.

**Saint Matthew** When summoned by Jesus, Matthew arose and followed Him and tendered Him a feast in his house, where tax-gatherers and sinners sat at table with Christ and His disciples. This drew forth a protest from the Pharisees whom Jesus rebuked in these consoling words:

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### Chapter 9 : [blog.quintoapp.com](http://blog.quintoapp.com) » Blog Archive » Saint John the Apostle

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He was a publican, or tax-collector for Rome, in a time when the Jews were under the rule of the Roman Empire. He lived in the Galilean city of Capernaum. When Matthew heard the voice of Jesus Christ: Like the host, they were also publicans and known sinners. This event disturbed the pharisees and scribes a great deal. Publicans who collected taxes from their countrymen did this with great profit for themselves. Usually greedy and cruel people, the Jews considered them pernicious betrayers of their country and religion. Matthew, acknowledging his sinfulness, repaid fourfold anyone he had cheated, and he distributed his remaining possessions to the poor, and he followed after Christ with the other apostles. He was a witness to the suffering, death, and Resurrection of the Savior, and of His glorious Ascension into Heaven. Having received the grace of the Holy Spirit, which descended upon the Apostles on the day of Pentecost, Saint Matthew preached in Palestine for several years. At the request of the Jewish converts at Jerusalem, the holy Apostle Matthew wrote his Gospel describing the earthly life of the Savior, before leaving to preach the Gospel in faraway lands. In the order of the books of the New Testament, the Gospel of Matthew comes first. Palestine is said to be the place where the Gospel was written. Saint Matthew wrote in Aramaic, and then it was translated into Greek. The Aramaic text has not survived, but many of the linguistic and cultural-historical peculiarities of the Greek translation give indications of it. The Apostle Matthew preached among people who were awaiting the Messiah. His Gospel manifests itself as a vivid proof that Jesus Christ is the Messiah foretold by the prophets, and that there would not be another Mt. The preaching and deeds of the Savior are presented by the evangelist in three divisions, constituting three aspects of the service of the Messiah: The theological content of the Gospel, besides the Christological themes, includes also the teaching about the Kingdom of God and about the Church, which the Lord sets forth in parables about the inner preparation for entering into the Kingdom Ch. The Kingdom of Heaven and the Church are closely interconnected in the spiritual experience of Christianity: This land was inhabited by tribes of cannibals with primitive customs and beliefs. The holy Apostle Matthew converted some of the idol-worshippers to faith in Christ. He founded the Church and built a temple in the city of Mirmena, establishing there his companion Platon as bishop. When the holy apostle was fervently entreating God for the conversion of the Ethiopians the Lord Himself appeared to him in the form of a youth. He gave him a staff, and commanded him to plant it at the doors of the church. The Lord said that a tree would grow from this staff and it would bear fruit, and from its roots would flow a stream of water. When the Ethiopians washed themselves in the water and ate the fruit, they lost their wild ways and became gentle and good. When the holy apostle carried the staff towards the church, he was met by the wife and son of the ruler of the land, Fulvian, who were afflicted by unclean spirits. In the Name of Christ the holy apostle healed them. This miracle converted a number of the pagans to the Lord. But the ruler did not want his subjects to become Christians and cease worshiping the pagan gods. He accused the apostle of sorcery and gave orders to execute him. They put Saint Matthew head downwards, piled up brushwood and ignited it. When the fire flared up, everyone then saw that the fire did not harm Saint Matthew. Then Fulvian gave orders to add more wood to the fire, and frenzied with boldness, he commanded to set up twelve idols around the fire. But the flames melted the idols and flared up toward Fulvian. The frightened Ethiopian turned to the saint with an entreaty for mercy, and by the prayer of the martyr the flame went out. The body of the holy apostle remained unharmed, and he departed to the Lord. The ruler Fulvian deeply repented of his deed, but still he had doubts. By his command, they put the body of Saint Matthew into an iron coffin and threw it into the sea. In doing this Fulvian said that if the God of Matthew would preserve the body of the apostle in the water as He preserved him in the fire, then this would be proper reason to worship this One True God. That night the Apostle Matthew appeared to Bishop Platon in a dream, and commanded him to go with clergy to the shore of the sea

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and to find his body there. The righteous Fulvian and his retinue went with the bishop to the shore of the sea. The coffin carried by the waves was taken to the church built by the apostle. Then Fulvian begged forgiveness of the holy Apostle Matthew, after which Bishop Platon baptized him, giving him the name Matthew in obedience to a command of God. Soon Saint Fulvian-Matthew abdicated his rule and became a presbyter. Having become a bishop, Saint Fulvian-Matthew toiled at preaching the Word of God, continuing the work of his heavenly patron.