

April 2

B. *Our Ven. Father and Wonderworker Titus*

In youth he became a monk in a cenoby where he surpassed all in meekness, love for neighbor and mercy and was a presbyter. "Radiating in soul with the light of Orthodoxy", he "with Orthodox teaching" dispersed the "gloomy darkness of heresy". "Having fasted on earth as if bodiless", and "having extinguished all the passions with the dew of ascetic deeds", he was worthy of the grace of working wonders from the Lord, having the gift "to treat the passions of those flowing" to him, "to comfort the infirm, and to cast out spirits". The time and place of his asceticism is not exactly known.

Kontakion, tone 4

**You forsook the tumult of life,
And you lived your entire life in tranquility, O Wise One,
You drew near to God,
O Our Venerable Father Wonder-bearer Titus.**

Martyrs Amphian [Apphian] and Aedesius [Edesius]



Children of wealthy Pagan parents from the city of Pagasa (in Lycia), they were sent to Berytus [Beirut], Phoenicia for their education, where they learned the superiority of the Christian faith. Soon after returning to their parents, they went to Caesarea, Palestine and were baptized by St. Pamphilius (see February 16).

During the Maximinian persecution, St. Amphian [Apphian] voluntarily declared himself a Christian, stopped the hand of the Governor Urban when he offered a sacrifice to an idol. They seized the holy martyr and tortured him for a long time. They beat on him with iron rods, planed his body with iron claws, three times tore apart his body so that his insides dropped out and, finally, when St. Amphian [Apphian] remained unshakable, they threw him into the sea with a stone on his neck. The waves washed the relics of the holy martyr on the shore and Christians buried them with honor.

The brother of St. Amphian [Apphian] St. Aedesius [Edesius] was sent to the mines for confessing Christ and after harsh torture, similarly to his brother, drowned him in the sea.

The holy brothers suffered in the year 306.

Martyr Polycarp

For his courageous accusation of the hegemon of Alexandria for spilling innocent Christian blood he was subjected to severe torture and then beheaded by the sword, during the reign of Maximinus.

Ven. Gregory practiced asceticism at the Gulf of Nicomedia and died in the year 1240.

*S. V. Bulgakov, Handbook for Church Servers, 2nd ed., 1274 pp. (Kharkov, 1900), p. 0129a.
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