

All the Apostles of the Bible *

Jerry A. Stevens

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1. Andrew of Bethsaida, Galilee
2. John of Galilee, son of Zebedee
3. Simon Peter Bar-jona (son of Jona[s]), or Cephas of Bethsaida, Galilee
4. Philip of Bethsaida, Galilee
5. Nathanael (Bartholomew) of Cana, Galilee
6. James of Galilee, son of Zebedee
7. Levi Matthew of Galilee, son of Alphæus
8. Thomas (Didymus, or the twin) of Galilee
9. James (the Less) of Galilee, son of Alphæus (Ed 86)
10. Simon Zelotes (the Zealot) the Canaanite [Canaanæan, RSV] of Galilee
11. Lebbæus Thaddæus (Jude, Judas) of Galilee, brother of James (Acts 1:13; cf. RH March 15, 1898)
12. Judas Iscariot of Judæa son of Simon Iscariot
13. Matthias (Acts 1:26)
14. Joses [Joseph] Barnabas of Cyprus (Acts 4:36; 14:14)
15. Paul (Saul) of Tarsus, Asia Minor (Acts 14:14; Rom. 1:1; 1 Cor. 4:9)
16. Silas (or Silvanus) (Acts 18:5; 1 Thess. 1:1; 2:6)
17. Timothy (or Timotheus) of Lystra, Lycaonia, Galatia (1 Thess. 1:1; 2:6)
18. James the Lord's stepbrother, Galilee (Gal. 1:19)
19. Apollos of Alexandria (1 Cor. 4:6, 9)

* Lists of the original Twelve appear in Mt. 10:2–4; Mk. 3:14–19; Lk. 6:13–16; Acts 1:13. The order of the first five is given in DA 138, 139, although the first two names appear interchangeably. Andronicus (masc.) and Junia (fem.), whom Paul mentions ambiguously if only once in Rom. 16:7 as “of note among the apostles,” and also as “kinsmen and fellow-prisoners,” are intentionally omitted from our list due to uncertainty as to whether Paul meant “that they were well known by the apostles or that they themselves were distinguished apostles” (6BC 650). Similarly, there is but a single reference in the Spirit of Prophecy to Andronicus and Junia, and in the following context. “Paul in his letters to the churches makes mention of women who were laborers with him in the Gospel.” In Romans 16:1–12a, Ellen White, quoting vv. 6–8, includes Mary, Andronicus and Junia together, and then Amplias, whom she identifies as Paul’s “brother in the Lord” (not “beloved,” as in the KJV). Significantly, she then omits vv. 9–11, which consists of a series of masculine names, concluding in v. 12 with the feminine names of Tryphena and Tryphosa. (See NPU Gleaner, December 4, 1907). The ellipses that White employs to mark the bridge between the quoted texts on either side of them lends weight to acceptance of Junia as a purely feminine name. This appears evident from the context of White’s article. Understood this way, the assumption that Junias (masc.) was meant, as in the RSV, loses its force.