

Ecumenical Patriarchate
Greek Orthodox Metropolis of New Jersey

ASCENSION

Greek Orthodox Church

FAIRVIEW - NEW JERSEY

Weekly Bulletin

Sunday, May 20, 2018

Fathers of the First Ecumenical Council



Οικουμενικόν Πατριαρχεῖον
Ἱερά Μητρόπολις Νέας Ἱερσέης
Ἑλληνική Ὀρθόδοξη Ἐκκλησία
ΘΕΙΑΣ ΑΝΑΛΗΨΕΩΣ
ΦΕΡΒΙΟΥ ΝΕΑΣ ΙΕΡΣΕΗΣ
ΕΒΔΟΜΑΔΙΑΙΟ ΔΕΛΤΙΟ
ΕΝΗΜΕΡΩΣΗΣ
Rev. Christos L. Pappas, Protopresbyter

ΠΡΟΓΡΑΜΜΑ ΑΚΟΛΟΥΘΙΩΝ & ΕΚΔΗΛΩΣΕΩΝ

Κυριακή, 20 Μαΐου, 2018

Κυριακή των Αγίων Πατέρων

9:00 π.μ. – 12 μ.μ. Όρθρος, Θεία Λειτουργία

Αποφοίτηση του Κατηχητικού Σχολείου

Ο καφές προσφέρεται από το ΠΤΟ

Δευτέρα, 21 Μαΐου, 2018

Κωνσταντίνου και Ελένης

9:00 π.μ. Όρθρος, Θεία Λειτουργία

Τρίτη, 22 Μαΐου, 2018

6:00 μ.μ. Παράκληση

Τετάρτη, 23 Μαΐου, 2018

4:30 μ.μ. – 6:15 μ.μ. Ελληνικό Σχολείο

Παρασκευή, 25 Μαΐου, 2018

4:30 μ.μ. – 6:30 μ.μ. Ελληνικό Σχολείο

Σάββατο, 26 Μαΐου, 2018

Αλέξανδρος Νεομάρτυς - Ψυχοσάββατο

9:00 π.μ. Όρθρος, Θ. Λειτουργία

Κυριακή, 27 Μαΐου, 2018

Της Πεντηκοστής

9:00 π.μ. – 12 μ.μ. Όρθρος, Θεία Λειτουργία

Ο καφές προσφέρεται από το Συμβούλιο

SCHEDULE OF SERVICES AND EVENTS

Sunday, May 20, 2018

Fathers of the First Ecumenical Council

9:00 a.m.-12:00 noon, Orthros, Divine Liturgy

Catechism School Graduation

Coffee is offered by the PTO

Monday, May 21, 2018

Constantine & Helen

9:00 a.m. Orthros, Divine Liturgy

Tuesday, May 22, 2018

6:00 p.m. Paraklisis

Wednesday, May 23, 2018

4:30 p.m. – 6:15 p.m. Greek School

Friday, May 25, 2018

4:30 p.m. – 6:30 p.m. Greek School

Friday, May 26, 2018

Alexandros of Thessaloniki - Saturday of Souls

9:00 a.m. Orthros, D. Liturgy

Sunday, May 27, 2018

Holy Pentecost

9:00 a.m.-12:00 noon, Orthros, Divine Liturgy

Coffee is offered by the Board

Acts of the Apostles 20:16-18, 28-36

Prokeimenon. Mode 4.
Daniel 3.26,27

Blessed are you, O Lord, the God of our fathers.
Verse: For you are just in all you have done.

The reading is from Acts of the Apostles 20:16-18, 28-36

IN THOSE DAYS, Paul had decided to sail past Ephesos, so that he might not have to spend time in Asia; for he was hastening to be at Jerusalem, if possible, on the day of Pentecost. And from Miletos he sent to Ephesos and called to him the elders of the church. And when they came to him, he said to them: "Take heed to yourselves and to all the flock, in which the Holy Spirit has made you overseers, to care for the church of God which he obtained with the blood of his own Son. I know that after my departure fierce wolves will come in among you, not sparing the flock; and from among your own selves will arise men speaking perverse things, to draw away the disciples after them. Therefore be alert, remembering that for three years I did not cease night or day to admonish every one with tears. And now I commend you to God and to the word of his grace, which is able to build you up and to give you the inheritance among all those who are sanctified. I coveted no one's silver or gold or apparel. You yourselves know that these hands ministered to my necessities, and to those who were with me. In all things I have shown you that by so toiling one must help the weak, remembering the words of the Lord Jesus, how he said, 'it is more blessed to give than to receive.'" And when he had spoken thus, he knelt down and prayed with them all.

Πράξεις Ἀποστόλων 20:16-18, 28-36

Προκείμενον. Ἦχος δ' .
Δαυιὴλ 3.26-27

Εὐλογητὸς εἶ, Κύριε, ὁ Θεὸς τῶν Πατέρων ἡμῶν.
Στίχ. Ὅτι δίκαιος εἶ ἐπὶ πᾶσιν, οἷς ἐποίησας ἡμῖν.

Πράξεις Ἀποστόλων 20:16-18, 28-36 τὸ ἀνάγνωσμα εἶναι ἀπο᾽ Ἐν ταῖς ἡμεραῖς ἐκείναις, ἔκρινεν ὁ Παῦλος παραπλεῦσαι τὴν Ἐφεσον, ὅπως μὴ γένηται αὐτῷ χρονοτριβῆσαι ἐν τῇ Ἀσίᾳ· ἔσπευδεν γάρ, εἰ δυνατὸν ἦν αὐτῷ, τὴν ἡμέραν τῆς Πεντηκοστῆς γενέσθαι εἰς Ἱεροσόλυμα. Ἀπὸ δὲ τῆς Μιλήτου πέμψας εἰς Ἐφεσον μετεκαλέσατο τοὺς πρεσβυτέρους τῆς ἐκκλησίας. Ὡς δὲ παρεγένοντο πρὸς αὐτόν, εἶπεν αὐτοῖς, προσέχετε οὖν ἑαυτοῖς καὶ παντὶ τῷ ποιμνίῳ, ἐν ᾧ ὑμᾶς τὸ πνεῦμα τὸ ἅγιον ἔθετο ἐπισκόπους, ποιμαίνειν τὴν ἐκκλησίαν τοῦ κυρίου καὶ θεοῦ, ἣν περιποιήσατο διὰ τοῦ ἰδίου αἵματος. Ἐγὼ γὰρ οἶδα τοῦτο, ὅτι εἰσελεύσονται μετὰ τὴν ἄφιξίν μου λύκοι βραεῖς εἰς ὑμᾶς, μὴ φειδόμενοι τοῦ ποιμνίου· καὶ ἐξ ὑμῶν αὐτῶν ἀναστήσονται ἄνδρες λαλοῦντες διεστραμμένα, τοῦ ἀποσπᾶν τοὺς μαθητὰς ὀπίσω αὐτῶν. Διὸ γρηγορεῖτε, μνημονεύοντες ὅτι τριετίαν νύκτα καὶ ἡμέραν οὐκ ἐπαυσάμην μετὰ δακρῶν νοθετῶν ἕνα ἕκαστον. Καὶ τὰ νῦν παρατίθεμαι ὑμᾶς, ἀδελφοί, τῷ θεῷ καὶ τῷ λόγῳ τῆς χάριτος αὐτοῦ, τῷ δυναμένῳ ἐποικοδομῆσαι, καὶ δοῦναι ὑμῖν κληρονομίαν ἐν τοῖς ἡγιασμένοις πᾶσιν. Ἀργυρίου ἢ χρυσοῦ ἢ ἱματισμοῦ οὐδενὸς ἐπεθύμησα. Αὐτοὶ γινώσκετε ὅτι ταῖς χρεῖαις μου καὶ τοῖς οὐσίῳ μετ' ἐμοῦ ὑπηρέτησαν αἱ χεῖρες αὐτά. Πάντα ὑπέδειξα ὑμῖν, ὅτι οὕτως κοπιῶντας δεῖ ἀντιλαμβάνεσθαι τῶν ἀσθενούντων, μνημονεῦειν τε τῶν λόγων τοῦ κυρίου Ἰησοῦ, ὅτι αὐτὸς εἶπεν, Μακάριόν ἐστιν μᾶλλον διδόναι ἢ λαμβάνειν. Καὶ ταῦτα εἰπὼν, θεὶς τὰ γόνατα αὐτοῦ, σὺν πᾶσιν αὐτοῖς προσηύξατο.

The Gospel According to John 17:1-13

At that time, Jesus lifted up his eyes to heaven and said, "Father, the hour has come; glorify your Son that the Son may glorify you, since you have given him power over all flesh, to give eternal life to all whom you have given him. And this is eternal life, that they know you the only true God, and Jesus Christ whom you have sent. I glorified you on earth, having accomplished the work which you gave me to do; and now, Father, you glorify me in your own presence with the glory which I had with you before the world was made. "I have manifested your name to the men whom you gave me out of the world; yours they were, and you gave them to me, and they have kept your word. Now they know that everything that you have given me is from you; for I have given them the words which you gave me, and they have received them and know in truth that I came from you; and they have believed that you did send me. I am praying for them; I am not praying for the world but for those whom you have given me, for they are mine; all mine are yours, and yours are mine, and I am glorified in them. And now I am no more in the world, but they are in the world, and I am coming to you. Holy Father, keep them in your name, which you have given me, that they may be one, even as we are one. While I was with them, I kept them in your name, which you have given me; I have guarded them, and none of them is lost but the son of perdition, that the scripture might be fulfilled. But now I am coming to you; and these things I speak in the world, that they may have my joy fulfilled in themselves."

Ἐκ τοῦ Κατὰ Ἰωάννην 17:1-13 Εὐαγγελίου τὸ Ἀνάγνωσμα

Τῷ καιρῷ ἐκείνῳ, ὁ Ἰησοῦς, καὶ ἐπῆρε τοὺς ὀφθαλμοὺς αὐτοῦ εἰς τὸν οὐρανὸν καὶ εἶπε· πάτερ, ἐλήλυθεν ἡ ὥρα· δόξασόν σου τὸν υἱόν, ἵνα καὶ ὁ υἱός σου δοξάσῃ σε, καθὼς ἔδωκας αὐτῷ ἐξουσίαν πάσης σαρκός, ἵνα πᾶν ὃ δέδωκας αὐτῷ δώσῃ αὐτοῖς ζωὴν αἰώνιον. αὕτη δέ ἐστιν ἡ αἰώνιος ζωὴ, ἵνα γινώσκωσί σε τὸν μόνον ἀληθινὸν Θεὸν καὶ ὃν ἀπέστειλας Ἰησοῦν Χριστόν. ἐγὼ σε ἐδόξασα ἐπὶ τῆς γῆς, τὸ ἔργον ἐτελείωσα ὃ δέδωκάς μοι ἵνα ποιήσω· καὶ νῦν δόξασόν με σύ, πάτερ, παρὰ σεαυτῷ τῇ δόξῃ ἣ εἶχον πρὸ τοῦ τὸν κόσμον εἶναι παρὰ σοί. Ἐφανέρωσά σου τὸ ὄνομα τοῖς ἀνθρώποις οὓς δέδωκάς μοι ἐκ τοῦ κόσμου. σοὶ ἦσαν καὶ ἐμοὶ αὐτοὺς δέδωκας, καὶ τὸν λόγον σου τετηρήκασι. νῦν ἔγνωκαν ὅτι πάντα ὅσα δέδωκάς μοι παρὰ σοῦ ἐστιν· ὅτι τὰ ῥήματα ἃ δέδωκάς μοι δέδωκα αὐτοῖς, καὶ αὐτοὶ ἔλαβον, καὶ ἔγνωσαν ἀληθῶς ὅτι παρὰ σοῦ ἐξῆλθον, καὶ ἐπίστευσαν ὅτι σύ με ἀπέστειλας. Ἐγὼ περὶ αὐτῶν ἐρωτῶ· οὐ περὶ τοῦ κόσμου ἐρωτῶ, ἀλλὰ περὶ ὧν δέδωκάς μοι, ὅτι σοὶ εἰσι, καὶ τὰ ἐμὰ πάντα σὰ ἐστὶ καὶ τὰ σὰ ἐμά, καὶ δεδόξασμαι ἐν αὐτοῖς, καὶ οὐκέτι εἰμι ἐν τῷ κόσμῳ, καὶ οὗτοι ἐν τῷ κόσμῳ εἰσὶ, καὶ ἐγὼ πρὸς σὲ ἔρχομαι. πάτερ ἅγιε, τήρησον αὐτοὺς ἐν τῷ ὀνόματί σου ᾧ δέδωκάς μοι, ἵνα ὧσιν ἐν καθὼς ἡμεῖς. ὅτε ἤμην μετ' αὐτῶν ἐν τῷ κόσμῳ, ἐγὼ ἐτήρουν αὐτοὺς ἐν τῷ ὀνόματί σου· οὓς δέδωκάς μοι ἐφύλαξα, καὶ οὐδεὶς ἐξ αὐτῶν ἀπώλετο εἰ μὴ ὁ υἱὸς τῆς ἀπωλείας, ἵνα ἡ γραφὴ πληρωθῇ. νῦν δὲ πρὸς σὲ ἔρχομαι, καὶ ταῦτα λαλῶ ἐν τῷ κόσμῳ ἵνα ἔχωσιν τὴν χαρὰν τὴν ἐμὴν πεπληρωμένην ἐν αὐτοῖς.

Equal of the Apostles and Emperor Constantine with his Mother Helen

The Church calls Saint Constantine (306-337) “the Equal of the Apostles,” and historians call him “the Great.” He was the son of the Caesar Constantius Chlorus (305-306), who governed the lands of Gaul and Britain. His mother was Saint Helen, a Christian of humble birth.

At this time the immense Roman Empire was divided into Western and Eastern halves, governed by two independent emperors and their co-rulers called “Caesars.” Constantius Chlorus was Caesar in the Western Roman Empire. Saint Constantine was born in 274, possibly at Nish in Serbia. In 294, Constantius divorced Helen in order to further his political ambition by marrying a woman of noble rank. After he became emperor, Constantine showed his mother great honor and respect, granting her the imperial title “Augusta.”

Constantine, the future ruler of all the whole Roman Empire, was raised to respect Christianity. His father did not persecute Christians in the lands he governed. This was at a time when Christians were persecuted throughout the Roman Empire by the emperors Diocletian (284-305) and his co-rulers Maximian Galerius (305-311) in the East, and the emperor Maximian Hercules (284-305) in the West. After the death of Constantius Chlorus in 306, Constantine was acclaimed by the army at York as emperor of Gaul and Britain. The first act of the new emperor was to grant the freedom to practice Christianity in the lands subject to him. The pagan Maximian Galerius in the East and the fierce tyrant Maxentius in the West hated Constantine and they plotted to overthrow and kill him, but Constantine bested them in a series of battles, defeating his opponents with the help of God. He prayed to God to give him a sign which would inspire his army to fight valiantly, and the Lord showed him a radiant Sign of the Cross in the heavens with the inscription “In this Sign, conquer.” After Constantine became the sole ruler of the Western Roman

Empire, he issued the Edict of Milan in 313 which guaranteed religious tolerance for Christians. Saint Helen, who was a Christian, may have influenced him in this decision. In 323, when he became the sole ruler of the entire Roman Empire, he extended the provisions of the Edict of Milan to the Eastern half of the Empire. After three hundred years of persecution, Christians could finally practice their faith without fear. Renouncing paganism, the Emperor did not let his capital remain in ancient Rome, the former center of the pagan realm. He transferred his capital to the East, to the city of Byzantium, which was renamed Constantinople, the city of Constantine (May 11). Constantine was deeply convinced that only Christianity could unify the immense Roman Empire with its diverse peoples. He supported the Church in every way. He recalled Christian confessors from banishment, he built churches, and he showed concern for the clergy. The emperor deeply revered the victory-bearing Sign of the Cross of the Lord, and also wanted to find the actual Cross upon which our Lord Jesus Christ was crucified. For this purpose he sent his own mother, the holy Empress Helen, to Jerusalem, granting her both power and money.

Patriarch Macarius of Jerusalem and Saint Helen began the search, and through the will of God, the Life-Creating Cross was miraculously discovered in 326. (The account of the finding of the Cross of the Lord is found under the Feast of the Exaltation of the Cross, September 14). The Orthodox Church commemorates the Uncovering of the Precious Cross and the Precious Nails by the Holy Empress Helen on March 6. While in Palestine, the holy empress did much of benefit for the Church. She ordered that all places connected with the earthly life of the Lord and His All-Pure Mother, should be freed of all traces of paganism, and she commanded that churches should be built at these places. The emperor Constantine ordered a magnificent church in honor of Christ’s Resurrection to be built over His tomb. Saint Helen gave the Life-Creating Cross to the Patriarch for safe-keeping, and took part of the Cross with her for the emperor. After distributing

generous alms at Jerusalem and feeding the needy (at times she even served them herself), the holy Empress Helen returned to Constantinople, where she died in the year 327. Because of her great services to the Church and her efforts in finding the Life-Creating Cross, the empress Helen is called “the Equal of the Apostles.”

The peaceful state of the Christian Church was disturbed by quarrels, dissensions and heresies which had appeared within the Church. Already at the beginning of Saint Constantine’s reign the heresies of the Donatists and the Novatians had arisen in the West. They demanded a second baptism for those who lapsed during the persecutions against Christians. These heresies, repudiated by two local Church councils, were finally condemned at the Council of Milan in 316. Particularly ruinous for the Church was the rise of the Arian heresy in the East, which denied the Divine Nature of the Son of God, and taught that Jesus Christ was a mere creature. By order of the emperor, the First Ecumenical Council was convened in the city of Nicea in 325. 318 bishops attended this Council. Among its participants were confessor-bishops from the period of the persecutions and many other luminaries of the Church, among whom was Saint Nicholas of Myra in Lycia. (The account about the Council is found under May 29). The emperor was present at the sessions of the Council. The heresy of Arius was condemned and a Symbol of Faith (Creed) composed, in which was included the term “consubstantial with the Father,” confirming the truth of the divinity of Jesus Christ, Who assumed human nature for the redemption of all the human race. One might possibly be surprised by Saint Constantine’s grasp of theological issues during the discussions at the Council. The term “consubstantial” was included in the Symbol of Faith at his insistence. After the Council of Nicea, Saint Constantine continued with his active role in the welfare of the Church. He accepted holy Baptism on his deathbed, having prepared for it all his whole life. Saint Constantine died on the day of Pentecost in the year 337 and was buried in the church of the Holy Apostles, in a crypt he had prepared for himself.

Άγιος Κωνσταντίνος και η Αγία Ελένη: Μέγας Κωνσταντίνος γεννήθηκε το 274 μ.Χ. Πατέρας του ήταν ο Κωνσταντίνος ο Α΄ ο Χλωρός και μητέρα του η Ελένη από το Δρέπανο της Βιθυνίας. Ο Κωνσταντίνος σε ηλικία 18 ετών έγινε στρατιωτικός και χάρι στην ανδρεία του, προάχθηκε γρήγορα στα ανώτατα αξιώματα του στρατού. Ο Κύριος θέλοντας να τον βοηθήσει στον αγώνα του κατά του Μαξεντίου και του Λικινίου, στη συνέχεια σχημάτισε στον ουρανό το σημείο του Σταυρού με την επιγραφή «Εν τούτω Νίκα», προσφέροντάς του ένα ισχυρότατο όπλο για να κατατροπώσει τους εχθρούς του. Με το χριστιανικό σταυροειδές λάβαρο με το ελληνικό μονόγραμμα «Εν τούτω νίκα», τελικά νίκησε τα στρατεύματα του Μαξεντίου και έπειτα του Λικινίου. Επίσης, ήταν ο πρώτος αυτοκράτορας που εννόησε την Εκκλησία, μετά από τρεις αιώνες ανελέητου διωγμού. Μετέφερε την πρωτεύουσα του κράτους του στο αρχαίο βυζάντιο, και εκεί έκτισε την βασίλισσα των πόλεων, την Κωνσταντινούπολη. Λίγο πριν πεθάνει, ο Κωνσταντίνος αξιόθηκε και του Αγίου Βαπτίσματος, και αμέσως μετά είπε: «Νυν αληθει λογω μακαριον οιδ’ εμαυτον, νυν της αθανατου ζωης πεφαναι αξιον, νυν του θειου μετεληφεναι φωτος πεπιστευκα». Τώρα, δηλαδή, σύμφωνα με το λόγο της αληθείας, ξέρω ότι είμαι μακάριος, τώρα έχω γίνει άγιος της αθανάτου ζωής, τώρα έχω πιστέψει πως έλαβα το θείο φως. Εκοιμήθη σε ηλικία 63 ετών, την 21 Μαΐου 327. Η Ιστορία ονόμασε τον Κωνσταντίνο Μέγα και η Εκκλησία τον ανεκήρυξε Άγιο και Ισαπόστολο. Ο Κωνσταντίνος ενδιαφέρθηκε πολύ και για τα ιερά σεβάσματα των χριστιανών, για το λόγο αυτό απέστειλε στα Ιεροσόλυμα την μητέρα του, για να βρει τον Τίμιο Σταυρό. Μετά την εύρεσή του, η Αγία Ελένη, αφού διχοτόμησε τις κεραίες του δημιούργησε δύο Σταυρούς εκ των οποίων τον ένα μετέφερε στην Κωνσταντινούπολη. Η Αγία Ελένη ήταν αυτή η οποία έδωσε στον Μ. Κωνσταντίνο την πρόβουσα διαπαιδαγώγηση. Αλλωστε, και ο ίδιος την τίμησε, όταν στην μεγάλη πλατεία της Κωνσταντινούπολης έκτισε δύο στήλες, μία δική του και μία της Αγίας Ελένης, που έφερε την επιγραφή: «Είς Άγιος είς Κύριος Ιησούς Χριστός, είς δόξαν Θεού Πατρός, Αμήν». Η Αγία Ελένη βοήθησε να χριστούν οι πρώτοι μεγάλοι ιεροί ναοί της Χριστιανοσύνης. Εκοιμήθη ειρηνικά το 327 μ.Χ. σε ηλικία 83 ετών.

ASCENSION CHURCH
65TH ANNUAL
GREEK FESTIVAL

THURS. JUNE 7 - SUN. JUNE 10, 2018

THURS: 6PM - 10PM • FRI: 5PM - 12AM • SAT: 12 PM - 12AM • SUN: 12PM - 9PM

GYRO AND SOUVLAKI
INDOOR TAVERNA BUFFET
OUZERI WITH OCTOPUS • FULL BAR
LOUKOUMADES
PASTRIES • FRAPPES • GREEK COFFEE
GAMES OF CHANCE • GIFT SHOPS

LIVE BAND SATURDAY NIGHT

Annual Car Raffle

2018 BMW X1 sDRIVE28i
 Retail Value: \$29,835
DRAWING: SUNDAY, JUNE 10, 2018 • 9:00 PM

No substitution of the offered prizes will be made and no cash will be given in lieu of the prizes. Winner need not be present. All taxes and/or fees are the responsibility of the winners. Prizes do not represent actual prize vehicle.

Tax ID# 142-1-34840
 RL-18-2, Fairview, NJ **DONATION: \$25.00**

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Annual Car Raffle



2018 BMW X1
sDrive28i

RETAIL VALUE: \$29,835

DRAWING:
SUNDAY, JUNE 10, 2018
9:00 PM

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THE WEEKLY BULLETIN
YEAR 2018 ISSUE 5,3

SUNDAY, May 20, 2018
Fathers of the First Ecumenical Council

ΚΥΡΙΑΚΗ, 20 Μαΐου, 2018
Αγίων 318 Πατέρων

MEMORIAL SERVICES – ΜΝΗΜΟΣΥΝΑ

1 χρόνος: Νικόλας Νικολάου

1 year: Nikolas Nicolaou

10 χρόνια: Πολύδωρος Παπαπέτρου

10 years: Polydoros Papapetrou

14 χρόνια: Μάρθα Παπαπέτρου

14 years: Martha Papapetrou

3 χρόνια: Ευριδίκη Ιωάννου

3 years: Evridiki Ioannou

*Ο καφές προσφέρεται από τις οικογένειες
Νικολάου, Παπαπέτρου, Ιωάννου & Δούρος
που τελούν τα μνημόσυνα εις μνήμη των
κεκοιμημένων.*

*The coffee is offered by
the Nicolaou, Papapetrou, John & Douros Families
that have the Memorial Service.*