

*Ecumenical Patriarchate
Greek Orthodox Metropolis of New Jersey*

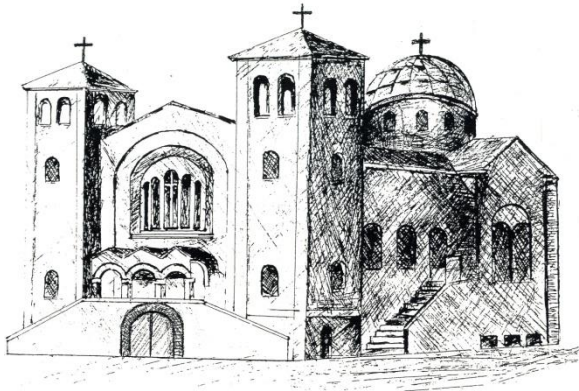
ASCENSION

Greek Orthodox Church
FAIRVIEW - NEW JERSEY

Weekly Bulletin

Sunday, July 25th, 2021

Ε΄ Ματθαίου



Οικουμενικόν Πατριαρχεῖον
Ἱερά Μητρόπολις Νέας Ἱερσέης
Ἑλληνική Ὀρθόδοξη Ἐκκλησία
ΘΕΙΑΣ ΑΝΑΛΗΨΕΩΣ

ΦΕΡΒΙΟΥ ΝΕΑΣ ΙΕΡΣΕΗΣ
ΕΒΔΟΜΑΔΙΑΙΟ ΔΕΛΤΙΟ
ΕΝΗΜΕΡΩΣΗΣ

Rev. Christos L. Pappas, Protopresbyter



**Light a Candle & Say a Prayer at
Ascension Church, Fairview, NJ**

*"I am the light of the world;
he who follows me will not walk in darkness
but will have the light of life." (John 8:12)*

To light a candle, please click the link below
and after you select the candle(s)
that you would like us to light and before pressing the
"Place Order" button,
please submit the names of your loved ones,
those who are alive and/or those
who have departed this life.
Your candles will be lit at the next Liturgy or service.
Thank you and God bless!

<http://ascensionfairviewnj.square.site/>

*To pay Membership, Greek School Tuition
and all other offerings use:*

https://tithe.ly/give_new/www/#/tithe/give-one-time/305721?widget=1

ΠΡΟΓΡΑΜΜΑ ΑΚΟΛΟΥΘΙΩΝ

Κυριακή – 25 Ιουλίου, 2021

Ε΄ Ματθαίου

Κοίμησις Αγίας Άννης, Μητρός τῆς Θεοτόκου

8:30 π.μ. – 11:30 μ.μ. Όρθρος Θ. Λειτουργία

Δευτέρα – 26 Ιουλίου, 2021

Παρασκευή Οσιομάρτυς

9:00 π.μ. - Όρθρος Θ. Λειτουργία

Τρίτη – 27 Ιουλίου, 2021

Μεγαλομάρτυς Παντελεήμων

9:00 π.μ. – Όρθρος Θ. Λειτουργία

Κυριακή – 1^η Αυγούστου, 2021

Στ΄ Ματθαίου

Πρόδος τοῦ τιμίου καὶ ζωοποιῦ Σταυροῦ

8:30 π.μ. – 11:30 μ.μ. Όρθρος Θ. Λειτουργία

SCHEDULE OF SERVICES

SUNDAY – July 25th, 2021

5th Sunday of Matthew

Dormition of St. Anna, mother of the Theotokos

8:30 a.m. – 11:30 a.m. Orthros, Divine Liturgy

Monday – July 26th, 2021

Paraskevi of Rome

9:00 a.m. – Orthros, Divine Liturgy

Tuesday – July 27th, 2021

Panteleimon the Great Martyr

9:00 a.m. – Orthros, Divine Liturgy

SUNDAY – August 1st, 2021

6th Sunday of Matthew

Procession of the Cross

8:30 a.m. – 11:30 a.m. Orthros, Divine Liturgy

Prokeimenon. Mode 4.

Psalm 67.35,26

God is wonderful among his saints.

Verse: Bless God in the congregations.

The reading is from St. Paul's Letter to the Galatians 4:22-27

Brethren, Abraham had two sons, one by a slave and one by a free woman. But the son of the slave was born according to the flesh, the son of the free woman through promise. Now this is an allegory: these women are two covenants. One is from Mount Sinai, bearing children for slavery; she is Hagar. Now Hagar is Mount Sinai in Arabia; she corresponds to the present Jerusalem, for she is in slavery with her children. But the Jerusalem above is free, and she is our mother. For it is written, "Rejoice, O barren one who does not bear; break forth and shout, you who are not in travail; for the children of the desolate one are many more than the children of her that is married."

Προκείμενον. Ἦχος δ'.

ΨΑΛΜΟΙ 67.35,26

Θαυμαστός ὁ Θεὸς ἐν τοῖς Ἁγίοις αὐτοῦ.

Στίχ. Ἐν Ἐκκλησίαις εὐλογεῖτε τὸν Θεόν.

Πρὸς Γαλάτας 4:22-27 τὸ ἀνάγνωσμα

Ἀδελφοί, Ἀβραὰμ δύο υἱοὺς ἔσχεν· ἓνα ἐκ τῆς παιδίσκης, καὶ ἓνα ἐκ τῆς ἐλευθέρας. Ἄλλ' ὁ μὲν ἐκ τῆς παιδίσκης κατὰ σάρκα γεγέννηται, ὁ δὲ ἐκ τῆς ἐλευθέρας διὰ τῆς ἐπαγγελίας. Ἄτινά ἐστιν ἀλληγορούμενα· αὗται γάρ εἰσιν δύο διαθήκαι· μία μὲν ἀπὸ ὄρους Σινᾶ, εἰς δουλείαν γεννῶσα, ἣτις ἐστὶν Ἄγαρ. Τὸ γὰρ Ἄγαρ Σινᾶ ὄρος ἐστὶν ἐν τῇ Ἀραβίᾳ, συστοιχεῖ δὲ τῇ νῦν Ἱερουσαλήμ, δουλεύει δὲ μετὰ τῶν τέκνων αὐτῆς. Ἡ δὲ ἄνω Ἱερουσαλήμ ἐλευθέρα ἐστίν, ἣτις ἐστὶν μήτηρ πάντων ἡμῶν· γέγραπται γάρ, Εὐφράνθητι, στεῖρα, ἢ οὐ τίκτουςα· ῥῆξον καὶ βόησον, ἢ οὐκ ὠδίνουςα· ὅτι πολλὰ τὰ τέκνα τῆς ἐρήμου μᾶλλον ἢ τῆς ἐχούσης τὸν ἄνδρα.

The Gospel According to Matthew 8:28-34; 9:1

At that time, when Jesus came to the country of the Gergesenes, two demoniacs met him, coming out of the tombs, so fierce that no one would pass that way. And behold, they cried out, "What have you to do with us, O Son of God? Have you come here to torment us before the time?" Now a herd of many swine was feeding at some distance from them. And the demons begged him, "If you cast us out, send us away into the herd of swine." And he said to them, "Go." So they came out and went into the swine; and behold, the whole herd rushed down the steep bank into the sea, and perished in the waters. The herdsmen fled, and going into the city they told everything, and what had happened to the demoniacs. And behold, all the city came out to meet Jesus; and when they saw him, they begged him to leave their neighborhood. And getting into a boat he crossed over and came to his own city.

*Ἐκ τοῦ Κατὰ Ματθαῖον 8:28-34,
9:1 Εὐαγγελίου τὸ Ἀνάγνωσμα*

Τῷ καιρῷ ἐκείνῳ, ἐλθόντος τῷ Ἰησοῦ εἰς τὸ πέραν εἰς τὴν χώραν τῶν Γεργεσηνῶν ὑπήντησαν αὐτῷ δύο δαιμονιζόμενοι ἐκ τῶν μνημείων ἐξερχόμενοι, χαλεποὶ λίαν, ὥστε μὴ ἰσχύειν τινὰ παρελθεῖν διὰ τῆς ὁδοῦ ἐκείνης. καὶ ἰδοὺ ἔκραζαν λέγοντες· τί ἡμῖν καὶ σοί, Ἰησοῦ υἱὲ τοῦ Θεοῦ; ἦλθες ὧδε πρὸ καιροῦ βασανίσαι ἡμᾶς; ἦν δὲ μακρὰν ἀπ' αὐτῶν ἀγέλη χοίρων πολλῶν βοσκομένη. οἱ δὲ δαίμονες παρεκάλουν αὐτὸν λέγοντες· εἰ ἐκβάλλεις ἡμᾶς, ἐπίτρεψον ἡμῖν ἀπελθεῖν εἰς τὴν ἀγέλην τῶν χοίρων. καὶ εἶπεν αὐτοῖς· ὑπάγετε. οἱ δὲ ἐξελθόντες ἀπῆλθον εἰς τὴν ἀγέλην τῶν χοίρων· καὶ ἰδοὺ ὥρμησε πᾶσα ἡ ἀγέλη τῶν χοίρων κατὰ τοῦ κρημοῦ εἰς τὴν θάλασσαν καὶ ἀπέθανον ἐν τοῖς ὕδασι. οἱ δὲ βόσκοντες ἔφυγον, καὶ ἀπελθόντες εἰς τὴν πόλιν ἀπήγγειλαν πάντα καὶ τὰ τῶν δαιμονιζομένων. καὶ ἰδοὺ πᾶσα ἡ πόλις ἐξῆλθεν εἰς συνάντησιν τῷ Ἰησοῦ, καὶ ἰδόντες αὐτὸν παρεκάλεσαν ὅπως μεταβῆ ἀπὸ τῶν ὁρίων αὐτῶν. Καὶ ἐμβὰς εἰς πλοῖον διεπέρασε καὶ ἦλθεν εἰς τὴν ἰδίαν πόλιν.

Dormition of the Righteous Anna, the Mother of the Most Holy Theotokos



Saint Anna was the daughter of the priest Matthan and his wife Mary. She was of the tribe of Levi and the lineage of Aaron. According to Tradition, she died peacefully in Jerusalem at age 79, before the Annunciation to the Most Holy Theotokos. During the reign of Saint Justinian the Emperor (527-565), a church was built in her honor at Deutera. Emperor Justinian II (685-695; 705-711) restored her church, since Saint Anna had appeared to his pregnant wife. It was at this time that her body and maphorion (veil) were transferred to Constantinople.

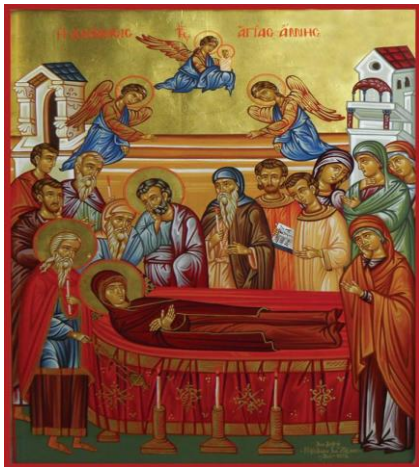
Portions of Saint Anna's holy relics may be found on Mount Athos: Stavronikita Monastery (part of her left hand), Saint Anna's Skete (part of her incorrupt left foot), Koutloumousiou Monastery (part of her incorrupt right foot). Fragments of her relics may also be found in her Monastery at Lygaria, Lamia, and in the Monastery of Saint John the Theologian at Sourota. Part of the saint's incorrupt flesh is in the collection of Saints' relics of the International Catholic Crusaders. The church of Saint Paul Outside the Walls in Rome has one of the saint's wrists. Saint Anna is also commemorated on September 9.

Κοίμηση της Αγίας Άννας Μητέρας της Υπεραγίας Θεοτόκου

Η Αγία Άννα, η μητέρα της Υπεραγίας Θεοτόκου, καταγόταν από τη φυλή του Λευί. Ο πατέρας της, που ήταν ιερέας, ονομαζόταν Ματθάν και ιεράτευε την εποχή της βασιλείας της Κλεοπάτρας. Τη δε μητέρα της, την έλεγαν Μαρία. Η Άννα είχε και δύο αδελφές, την ομώνυμη με τη μητέρα της Μαρία και τη Σοβήν. Και η μεν Μαρία, που παντρεύτηκε στην Βηθλεέμ, είχε κόρη τη Σαλώμη την μαία, η δε Σοβή, που παντρεύτηκε και αυτή στην Βηθλεέμ, την Ελισάβετ. Τέλος, η

Αγία Άννα που παντρεύτηκε στην Γαλιλαία τον Ιωακείμ, γέννησε την Παρθένο Μαρία.

Η Αγία Άννα αξιώθηκε να έχει τη μεγάλη τιμή και ευτυχία να αποκτήσει μοναδική κόρη, τη μητέρα του Σωτήρα του κόσμου. Αφού η Αγία Άννα απογαλάκτισε τη Θεοτόκο και την αφιέρωσε στο Θεό, αυτή πέρασε την υπόλοιπη ζωή της με νηστείες, προσευχές και ελεημοσύνες προς τους φτωχούς. Τέλος, ειρηνικά παρέδωσε στο Θεό τη δίκαια ψυχή της, κληρονομώντας τα αιώνια αγαθά. Διότι ο ίδιος ο Κύριος διαβεβαίωσε ότι «οί δίκαιοι εις ζωήν αιώνιο ἀπελεύσονται» (Ματθαίου, κε' 46). Οι δίκαιοι, δηλαδή, θα μεταβούν για να απολαύσουν ζωή αιώνια. Περικαλλή ναό προς τιμήν της αγίας Άννας έκτισε στην Κωνσταντινούπολη περί το 550 μ.Χ. ο αυτοκράτορας Ιουστινιανός. Λείψανο της Αγίας υπάρχει στην αγιορείτικη σκήτη της Αγίας Άννας.



Αγία Παρασκευή η Οσιομάρτυς



Η Αγία Παρασκευή γεννήθηκε στη Ρώμη στα χρόνια του αυτοκράτορα Αντωνίνου (138 - 160 μ.Χ.). Ήταν κόρη των ευσεβών Χριστιανών, Αγάθωνα και Πολιτείας, οι οποίοι φρόντισαν για την χριστιανική αγωγή της, όπως είχαν υποσχεθεί στο Θεό στην περίπτωση που θα τους έδινε ένα παιδί. Επειδή το παιδί γεννήθηκε ημέρα Παρασκευή έλαβε αυτό το όνομα.

Μετά το θάνατο των γονέων της, η Παρασκευή μοίρασε όλη την περιουσία της στους φτωχούς και ανέπτυξε ιεραποστολική δραστηριότητα στην Ρώμη και στα περίχωρα της πόλης, κηρύσσοντας το λόγο του Χριστού. Η δράση της προκάλεσε τον

ειδωλόατρη αυτοκράτορα Αντωνίνο, ο οποίος την συνέλαβε και της υποσχέθηκε υλικά αγαθά στην περίπτωση που θα θυσιάζε στα είδωλα. Βλέποντας όμως πως η Αγία παρέμενε σταθερή στην πίστη της, την υπέβαλε στο βασανιστήριο της πυρακτωμένης περικεφαλαίας, το οποίο υπέμεινε με καρτερικότητα. Τότε ο Αντωνίνος διέταξε και την έβαλαν σε ένα λέβητα με καυτό λάδι και πίσσα. Επειδή όμως είδε την Αγία άθικτη, πλησίασε το πρόσωπο του στον λέβητα - καθώς δεν μπορούσε να εξηγήσει πώς η αγία είχε μείνει ανέπαφη - για να δοκιμάσει αν πράγματι είναι καυτό, και αμέσως τυφλώθηκε. Η Αγία με προσευχή έδωσε στον Αντωνίνο το φως του, με αποτέλεσμα να πιστέψει στο Χριστό ή κατ' άλλους να σταματήσει τους διωγμούς εναντίον τους. Ελευθέρωσε πάντως την Αγία Παρασκευή, η οποία συνέχισε να κηρύττει το Ευαγγέλιο σε άλλα μέρη, μέχρι που έφτασε στην Ελλάδα.

Στα Τέμπη ένας ειδωλόατρης άρχοντας την υπέβαλε σε φρικτά βασανιστήρια, τα οποία υπέμεινε καρτερικά, για να τελειωθεί με δια αποκεφαλισμού θάνατο.

On July 26, the Greek Orthodox Church commemorates Agia Paraskevi, who is the protector of the eyes.

Agia Paraskevi was born in Rome of Christian parents, and from her youth was instructed in the Faith of Christ. With great fervor, Agia Paraskevi endeavored to fulfill all the commandments of God. Believing firmly and living according to her faith, Paraskevi directed others on the path of salvation and in the pious life.

When her parents died, Paraskevi distributed all of her property to the poor and was tonsured a nun. As a nun, she preached the Christian Faith with even greater zeal, not hiding from anyone, even though at that time the Roman authorities were conducting a bloody persecution against the Christian Faith. Then the pernicious Jews denounced Agia Paraskevi for preaching a forbidden faith and she was brought to trial before Emperor Antoninus.

All the flatteries of the emperor did not shake the faith of this handmaiden of God. They then subjected her to torture by fire and placed a red-hot helmet on her head. The Lord miraculously saved her, and Paraskevi was freed and left Rome. She continued traveling from city to city to convert pagans to the true Faith.

She was brought before princes and judges in two more cities and was tortured for her Lord, at which time she worked great miracles and, by the power of God, quickly recovered from her

pains and wounds. The pagans, as always, ascribed her miracles to magic and her swift recoveries to the mercy of their gods.

Agia Paraskevi once said to the prince who was torturing her: “O Prince, it is not your gods who have healed me, but my Christ, the true God.” Paraskevi endured exceedingly painful torments, and was beheaded in the year 140 by a certain Prince Tarasius who beheaded her with the sword. Her relics were later translated to Constantinople. She suffered honorably for Christ in the second century.

The faithful pray to her for the healing of eye ailments and many with eye conditions consider Agia Paraskevi their patron saint.

The feast and commemoration of Agia Paraskevi is celebrated with the Divine Liturgy of Saint John Chrysostom which is conducted on the morning of the feast and preceded by a Matins (Orthros) service. A Great Vespers is conducted on the evening before the day of the Feast.

On July 27 the Greek Orthodox Church commemorates the Feast Day of Agios Panteleimon. The Great Martyr and Healer Agios Panteleimon was born in the city of Nicomedia into the family of the illustrious pagan Eustorgius, and he was named Pantoleon. His mother Saint Evoula (Euboula) [+ March 30th] was a Christian. She wanted to raise her son in the Christian Faith, but she died when the future martyr was just a young child. His father sent Pantoleon to a pagan school, after which the young man studied medicine at Nicomedia under the renowned physician Euphrosynos. Pantoleon came to the attention of the pagan Roman emperor Maximian (284-305 AD), who wished to appoint him as royal physician when he finished his schooling. The Hieromartyrs Hermolaos, Hermippos, and Hermocrates, survivors of the massacre of 20,000 Christians in 303 AD (+ December 28th), were living secretly in Nicomedia at that time. Saint Hermolaos saw Pantoleon time and again when he came to the house where they were hiding. Once, the priest invited the youth to the house and spoke about the Christian Faith. After this, Pantoleon visited Saint Hermolaos every day. One day the Saint found a dead child on the street. He had been bitten by a great snake, which was still beside the child’s body. Pantoleon began to pray to the Lord Jesus Christ to revive the dead child and to destroy the venomous reptile. He firmly resolved that if his prayers were fulfilled, he would become a follower of Christ and

receive Baptism. The child rose up alive, and the snake died before Pantoleon's eyes. After this miracle, Panoleon was baptised by Saint Hermolaos with the name Panteleimon (meaning "all-merciful"). Speaking with Efstorgios, Saint Panteleimon prepared him to accept Christianity. When the father saw how his son healed a blind man by invoking Jesus Christ, he then believed in Christ and was baptized by Saint Hermolaos together with the man whose sight was restored. After the death of his father, Saint Panteleimon dedicated his life to the suffering, the sick, the unfortunate and the needy. He treated all those who turned to him without charge (unmercenary), healing them in the Name of Jesus Christ. He visited those held captive in prison. These were usually Christians, and he healed them of their wounds. In a short time, reports of the charitable physician spread throughout the city. Forsaking the other doctors, the inhabitants began to turn only to Saint Panteleimon.

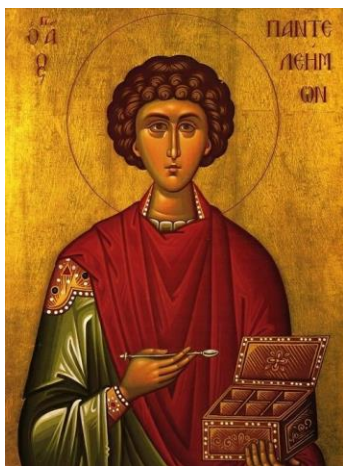
The envious doctors told the emperor that Saint Panteleimon was healing Christian prisoners. The pagan emperor Maximian urged the Saint to refute the charge by offering sacrifice to idols. Saint Panteleimon confessed himself a Christian, and suggested that a sick person, for whom the doctors held out no hope, should be brought before the emperor. Then the doctors could invoke their gods, and St. Panteleimon would pray to his God to heal the man. A man paralyzed for many years was brought in, and pagan

priests who knew the art of medicine invoked their gods without success. Then, before the very eyes of the emperor, the Saint healed the paralytic by calling on the name of Jesus Christ. The ferocious pagan Maximian executed the healed man, and gave Saint Panteleimon over to horrific tortures. The Lord appeared to the Saint and strengthened him before his sufferings. They suspended the Great and Holy Martyr Panteleimon from a tree and scraped him with iron hooks, burned him with fire and then stretched him on the rack, threw him into a cauldron of boiling tar, and cast him into the sea with a stone around his neck. Throughout these tortures, the Holy Martyr remained unhurt, and denounced the emperor. At this time the priests Hermolaos, Hermippos and Hermocrates were brought before the court of the pagans. All three confessed their faith in the Savior and were beheaded (+July 26th). By order of the emperor, they brought the Great and Holy Martyr Panteleimon to the circus to be devoured by wild beasts. The animals, however, came up to him and licked his feet. The spectators began to shout, "Great is the God of the Christians!" The enraged pagan Maximian ordered the soldiers to stab with the sword anyone who glorified Christ, and to cut off the head of the Great Martyr Panteleimon. They led the Saint to the place of execution and tied him to an olive tree. While the martyr prayed, one of the soldiers struck him with a sword but the sword became soft like wax and inflicted no wound. The Saint

completed his prayer, and a Voice was heard from Heaven, calling the passion-bearer by his new name and summoning him to the heavenly Kingdom. Hearing the Voice, the soldiers fell down on their knees before the Holy Martyr and begged forgiveness. They refused to continue with the execution, but Saint Panteleimon told them to fulfill the emperor's command, because otherwise they would have no share with him in the future life. The soldiers tearfully took their leave of the Saint with a kiss. When the Saint was beheaded, the olive tree to which the Saint was tied became covered with fruit. Many who were present at the execution believed in Christ. The Saint's body was thrown into a fire, but remained unharmed, and was buried by Christians. Saint Panteleimon's servants Laurence, Bassos and Probus witnessed his execution and heard the Voice from Heaven. They recorded the life, the sufferings and death of the Saint. Portions of the holy relics of the Great Martyr Panteleimon were distributed throughout all the Christian world. His venerable head is now located at the Russian Orthodox Monastery of Saint Panteleimon on Mt. Athos (Holy Mountain). The veneration of the Holy Martyr in the Russian Orthodox Church was already known in the twelfth century. Prince Izyaslav (in Baptism, Panteleimon), the son of Saint Mstislav the Great, had an image of Saint Panteleimon on his helmet. Through the intercession of the Saint he remained alive during a battle in the year 1151. On

the Feast of the Holy and Great Panteleimon, Russian forces won two naval victories over the Swedes (in 1714 near Hanhauze and in 1720 near Grenham). Saint Panteleimon is venerated in the Holy Orthodox Church as a mighty Saint, and the protector of soldiers. This aspect of his veneration is derived from his first name Pantoleon, which means "a lion in everything". His second name, Panteleimon, given him at Baptism, which means "all-merciful", is manifested in the veneration of the Holy Martyr as a healer. The connection between these two aspects of the Saint is readily apparent in that soldiers, receiving wounds more frequently than others, are more in need of a physician-healer. Christians waging spiritual warfare also have recourse to this Saint, asking him to heal their spiritual wounds. The Holy Great Martyr and Healer Panteleimon is invoked in the Mystery of anointing the sick, at the Blessing of Water, and in the Prayers for the Sick. The Holy Feast-Day of the Holy Great Martyr and Healer Panteleimon is the patronal Feast of the Russian Monastery on Mount Athos. The forefeast starts eight days before the Holy Feast. Each day after Vespers, Moliebens are sung with Canons in each of the eight tones. Thus, each day has its own particular Canon. The second day of the Feast is the Monastery feast-day. On this day a general Panikhida is served after Vespers in memory of the founders and benefactors of the Monastery, and Kollyva (kutia: wheat or rice boiled with honey) is blessed and distributed to the faithful Orthodox Christians.

Άγιος Παντελεήμων ο Μεγαλομάρτυς και Ιαματικός



Ο Άγιος Παντελεήμων (Παντελέων το πρότερον όνομα) καταγόταν από τη Νικομήδεια της Μικράς Ασίας και έζησε στα χρόνια του Μαξιμιανού (286 - 305 μ.Χ.). Πατέρας του ήταν ο Ευστόργιος, ο οποίος ήταν εθνικός και μετά τις νουθεσίες του γιου του έγινε χριστιανός. Μητέρα του ήταν η Ευβούλη, η οποία προερχόταν από χριστιανική οικογένεια.

Εκπαιδεύτηκε στην ιατρική από τον Ευφρόσυνο και κατηχήθηκε στη χριστιανική πίστη και βαπτίσθηκε από τον πρεσβύτερο Ερμόλαο που ήταν ιερέας της Εκκλησίας της Νικομήδειας. Κάποια στιγμή όταν οχιά δάγκωσε έναν νεαρό και ουσιαστικά τον θανάτωσε ο Άγιος Παντελεήμονας επικαλούμενος τον Χριστό τον ανάστησε. Αφορμή του μαρτυρίου του στάθηκε ένα ακόμα θαύμα του Αγίου. Κάποτε

είχε θεραπεύσει έναν τυφλό, ο οποίος και ανέφερε το γεγονός της θεραπείας του στον βασιλιά, λέγοντάς του ότι τον θεράπευσε ο Παντελέων στο όνομα του Χριστού, στον οποίο και ο ίδιος πλέον πίστευε. Ο βασιλιάς αφού τον άκουσε, αμέσως διέταξε και τον αποκεφάλισαν. Ο ίδιος ο Παντελέων προσήχθη στον βασιλιά, ο οποίος διέταξε τον βασανισμό του με σκοπό την άρνηση της πίστεώς του. Ο Άγιος βασανίσθηκε σκληρά με διάφορους τρόπους, όμως δεν υπέκυψε στις πιέσεις αφού ο Κύριος εμφανίσθηκε μπροστά του με τη μορφή του πνευματικού του Ερμόλαου και του έδωσε θάρρος. Τέλος διατάχθηκε ο αποκεφαλισμός του και τότε ακούστηκε φωνή από τον ουρανό που τον καλούσε όχι ως Παντελέοντα αλλά ως Παντελεήμονα. Μόλις όμως ο δήμιος άπλωσε το χέρι του για να κόψει με το σπαθί του το κεφάλι του Αγίου, το σπαθί λύγισε και το σίδηρο έλιωσε σαν κερί. Μπροστά σε τέτοιο θαύμα και οι παραβρισκόμενοι στρατιώτες έγιναν χριστιανοί. Τότε ο Άγιος εκουσίως παραδόθηκε στο μαρτύριο. Λέγεται ότι από τη πληγή του δεν έτρεξε αίμα αλλά γάλα και το δέντρο της ελιάς, στο οποίο τον είχαν δέσει καρποφόρησε ξαφνικά. Η Ορθόδοξη Εκκλησία εορτάζει τη μνήμη του Αγίου Παντελεήμονα στις 27 Ιουλίου.

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THE WEEKLY BULLETIN

SUNDAY, July 25th, 2021

5th Sunday of Matthew

ΚΥΡΙΑΚΗ, 25 Ιουλίου, 2021

Ε΄ Ματθαίου

MEMORIAL SERVICES

ΜΝΗΜΟΣΥΝΑ

6 μήνες: Ιωάννης Μ. Ζαβόλας

6 months: Ioannis M. Zavolas