

*Ecumenical Patriarchate
Greek Orthodox Metropolis of New Jersey*

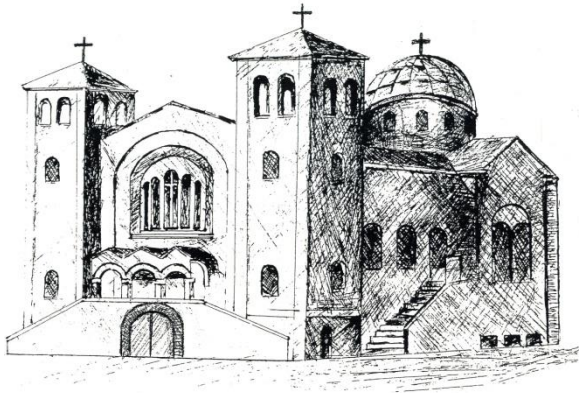
ASCENSION

Greek Orthodox Church
FAIRVIEW - NEW JERSEY

Weekly Bulletin

Sunday, October 10, 2021

3rd Sunday of Luke



Οικουμενικόν Πατριαρχείον
Ιερά Μητρόπολις Νέας Ιερσέης

Ελληνική Ορθόδοξη Εκκλησία

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, 10 Οκτωβρίου, 2021

Γ' Λουκά – Ευλάμπιος και Ευλαμπία,
8:30 π.μ. – 11:30 π.μ. Όρθρος, Θ. Λειτουργία

Κατηχητικό Σχολείο

(Χρειαζόμαστε Δασκάλες και Βοηθούς)

Τετάρτη, 13 Οκτωβρίου, 2021

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

Παρασκευή, 15 Οκτωβρίου, 2021

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

Κυριακή, 17 Οκτωβρίου, 2021

Δ' Λουκά – Αγ. Πατέρων Οικ. Συνόδου,
8:30 π.μ. – 11:30 π.μ. Όρθρος, Θ. Λειτουργία

Κατηχητικό Σχολείο

SCHEDULE OF SERVICES

Sunday, October 10, 2021

3rd Sunday of Luke – Eulampios & Eulampia
8:30 a.m.-11:30 a.m., Orthros, Divine Liturgy

Catechism Program

(We are currently seeking helpers and teachers)

Wednesday, October 13, 2021

4:30 p.m.- 6:30 p.m. *Greek School*

Friday, October 15, 2021

4:30 p.m.- 6:30 p.m. *Greek School*

Sunday, October 17, 2021

4th Sunday of Luke – Sunday of the 7th Ecumenical Council
8:30 a.m.-11:30 a.m., Orthros, Divine Liturgy

Catechism School

Prokeimenon. Grave Mode.

Psalm 28.11,1

The Lord will give strength to his people.

Verse: Bring to the Lord, O sons of God, bring to the Lord honor and glory.

The reading is from

St. Paul's Second Letter to the Corinthians 6:1-10

Brethren, working together with him, we entreat you not to accept the grace of God in vain. For he says, "At the acceptable time I have listened to you, and helped you on the day of salvation." Behold, now is the acceptable time; behold, now is the day of salvation. We put no obstacle in any one's way, so that no fault may be found with our ministry, but as servants of God we commend ourselves in every way: through great endurance, in afflictions, hardships, calamities, beatings, imprisonments, tumults, labors, watching, hunger; by purity, knowledge, forbearance, kindness, the Holy Spirit, genuine love, truthful speech, and the power of God; with the weapons of righteousness for the right hand and for the left; in honor and dishonor, in ill repute and good repute. We are treated as impostors, and yet are true; as unknown, and yet well known; as dying, and behold we live; as punished, and yet not killed; as sorrowful, yet always rejoicing; as poor, yet making many rich; as having nothing, and yet possessing everything.

Προκείμενον. Ἦχος βαρῦς.

ΨΑΛΜΟΙ 28.11,1

Κύριος ἰσχὺν τῷ λαῷ αὐτοῦ δώσει.

Στίχ. Ἐνέγκατε τῷ Κυρίῳ υἱοὶ Θεοῦ, ἐνέγκατε τῷ Κυρίῳ δόξαν καὶ τιμὴν.

Πρὸς Κορινθίους β' 6:1-10 τὸ ἀνάγνωσμα

Ἀδελφοί, συνεργοῦντες δὲ καὶ παρακαλοῦμεν μὴ εἰς κενὸν τὴν χάριν τοῦ θεοῦ δέξασθαι ὑμᾶς - λέγει γάρ, Καιρῷ δεκτῷ ἐπήκουσά σου, καὶ ἐν ἡμέρᾳ σωτηρίας ἐβοήθησά σοι· ἰδοὺ, νῦν καιρὸς εὐπρόσδεκτος, ἰδοὺ, νῦν ἡμέρα σωτηρίας - μηδεμίαν ἐν μηδενὶ διδόντες προσκοπήν, ἵνα μὴ μωμηθῇ ἡ διακονία· ἀλλ' ἐν παντὶ συνιστῶντες ἑαυτοὺς ὡς θεοῦ διάκονοι, ἐν ὑπομονῇ πολλῇ, ἐν θλίψεσιν, ἐν ἀνάγκαις, ἐν στενοχωρίαις, ἐν πληγαῖς, ἐν φυλακαῖς, ἐν ἀκαταστασίαις, ἐν κόποις, ἐν ἀγρυπνίαις, ἐν νηστείαις, ἐν ἀγνότητι, ἐν γνώσει, ἐν μακροθυμίᾳ, ἐν χρηστότητι, ἐν πνεύματι ἁγίῳ, ἐν ἀγάπῃ ἀνυποκρίτῳ, ἐν λόγῳ ἀληθείας, ἐν δυνάμει θεοῦ, διὰ τῶν ὄπλων τῆς δικαιοσύνης τῶν δεξιῶν καὶ ἀριστερῶν, διὰ δόξης καὶ ἀτιμίας, διὰ δυσφημίας καὶ εὐφημίας· ὡς πλάνοι καὶ ἀληθεῖς· ὡς ἀγνωστοί, καὶ ἐπιγινωσκόμενοι· ὡς ἀποθνήσκοντες, καὶ ἰδοὺ, ζῶμεν· ὡς παιδευόμενοι, καὶ μὴ θανατούμενοι· ὡς λυπούμενοι, ἀεὶ δὲ χαίροντες· ὡς πτωχοί, πολλοὺς δὲ πλουτίζοντες· ὡς μηδὲν ἔχοντες, καὶ πάντα κατέχοντες.

The Gospel According to Luke 7:11-16

At that time, Jesus went to a city called Nain, and his disciples and a great crowd went with him. As he drew near to the gate of the city, behold, a man who had died was being carried out, the only son of his mother, and she was a widow; and a large crowd from the city was with her. And when the Lord saw her, he had compassion on her and said to her, "Do not weep." And he came and touched the bier, and the bearers stood still. And he said, "Young man, I say to you, arise." And the dead man sat up, and began to speak. And he gave him to his mother. Fear seized them all; and they glorified God, saying, "A great prophet has arisen among us!" and "God has visited his people!"

Ἐκ τοῦ Κατὰ Λουκᾶν 7:11-16 Εὐαγγελίου τὸ Ἀνάγνωσμα

Τῷ καιρῷ ἐκείνῳ, ἐπορεύετο εἰς πόλιν καλουμένην Ναΐν· καὶ συνεπορεύοντο αὐτῷ οἱ μαθηταὶ αὐτοῦ ἱκανοὶ καὶ ὄχλος πολὺς. ὡς δὲ ἤγγισε τῇ πύλῃ τῆς πόλεως, καὶ ἰδοὺ ἐξεκομίζετο τεθνηκὼς υἱὸς μονογενῆς τῇ μητρὶ αὐτοῦ, καὶ αὕτη ἦν χήρα, καὶ ὄχλος τῆς πόλεως ἱκανὸς ἦν σὺν αὐτῇ. καὶ ἰδὼν αὐτὴν ὁ Κύριος ἐσπλαγχνίσθη ἐπ' αὐτῇ καὶ εἶπεν αὐτῇ· μὴ κλαῖε· καὶ προσελθὼν ἤψατο τῆς σοροῦ, οἱ δὲ βαστάζοντες ἔστησαν, καὶ εἶπε· νεανίσκε, σοὶ λέγω, ἐγέρθητι. καὶ ἀνεκάθισεν ὁ νεκρὸς καὶ ἤρξατο λαλεῖν, καὶ ἔδωκεν αὐτὸν τῇ μητρὶ αὐτοῦ. ἔλαβε δὲ φόβος πάντας καὶ ἐδόξαζον τὸν Θεόν, λέγοντες ὅτι προφήτης μέγας ἐγήγερται ἐν ἡμῖν, καὶ ὅτι ἐπεσκέψατο ὁ Θεὸς τὸν λαὸν αὐτοῦ.

Άγιοι Ευλάμπιος και Ευλαμπία τα αδέρφια

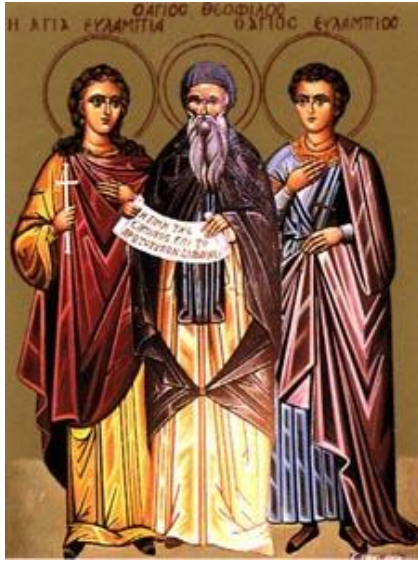
Τα αδέρφια Ευλάμπιος και Ευλαμπία έζησαν στα χρόνια του αυτοκράτορα Μαξιμιανού (296 μ.Χ.).

Ο διωγμός κατά των χριστιανών ήταν σκληρός και ανελέητος. Γι' αυτό, ο Ευλάμπιος και η αδελφή του Ευλαμπία κρύβονταν μαζί με άλλους χριστιανούς στο βουνό. Εκεί, ζούσαν καλλιεργώντας την προσευχή και τη μελέτη των Ιερών Γραφών. Κάποια μέρα, ο Ευλάμπιος πήγε στη Νικομήδεια να προμηθευθεί τροφές. Αλλά οι ειδωλολάτρες τον αναγνώρισαν και αμέσως τον συνέλαβαν. Βέβαια, στην ερώτηση του βασιλιά αν πιστεύει στο Χριστό, ομολόγησε φανερά ότι είναι χριστιανός, οπότε τον έβαλαν μέσα σε ειδωλολατρικό ναό για να θυσιάσει με τη βία. Ο Ευλάμπιος, όμως, δια της προσευχής συνέτριψε το είδωλο του θεού Άρη. Και ενώ άρχισαν να τον μαστιγώνουν με τον πιο απάνθρωπο τρόπο, όρμησε η αδελφή του Ευλαμπία, και αφού τον αγκάλιασε, παρακάλεσε το Θεό να την αξιώσει να συμμαρτυρήσει με τον αδελφό της. Τότε έβαλαν και τους δύο σε ένα καζάνι με βραστό νερό. Αλλά δια θαύματος αυτοί δροσίζονταν, και έτσι βγήκαν σώοι και αβλαβείς. Αυτό έκανε να πιστέψουν στο Χριστό 200 ειδωλολάτρες, οι όποιοι μαζί με τον Ευλάμπιο και την Ευλαμπία αποκεφαλίστηκαν υπέρ της αλήθειας του Κυρίου.

Martyrs Eulampius and Eulampia, at Nicomedia, and 200 Martyrs with them

Saints Eulampius and Eulampia were brother and sister. They lived at the beginning of the fourth century in the city of Nicomedia. Eulampius became upset after reading the decree of the emperor Maximian (284-305) sentencing all Christians to execution. Eulampius was horrified that the emperor was taking up arms against his own subjects rather than fighting the enemies of his country. The youth was brought to trial and commanded to renounce the Christian Faith. When he refused, they first raked him with iron hooks, and then placed him upon a red-hot bed of coals. All of a sudden the sufferer expressed a wish to visit the pagan temple. The judges were delighted, supposing that they had turned him from Christianity. In the pagan temple of Mars the saint approached the idol and cried out, "In the Name of the Lord Jesus Christ I command you to fall to the floor and crumble into dust!" The idol immediately crashed down to the floor and was destroyed. The people exclaimed, "The Supreme God is the Christian God, Who is great and mighty!" Saint Eulampius was again taken away for torture. This time his sister, Eulampia, appeared before the judges and declared that she also was a Christian. Eulampius told her, "Sister, do not fear those who kill the body but are unable to kill the soul" (Mt.10:28). The martyrs were tortured and thrown into a red-hot furnace, but the Lord protected them from the fire. Finally, they beheaded Eulampius, but Eulampia died from her torments before she could be beheaded. Two hundred martyrs were converted to Christ after seeing the miracles of Saint Eulampius and Saint Eulampia as they were being tortured. They were also put to death and received the crown of martyrdom.

Saint Theophilus the Confessor of Bulgaria

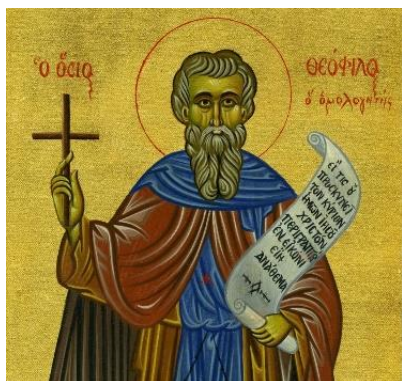


Saint Theophilus the Confessor of Bulgaria came from the area surrounding Tiberiada. When he was thirteen, the saint secretly left his home to go off to the monastery on Mount Selenteia. There he matured spiritually under the guidance of the Elder, Saint Stephen. After three years Saint Theophilus was tonsured into monasticism. When the parents of the saint learned where their son was, they went to the monastery and asked the igumen to send Theophilus and several of the brethren to establish a new monastery closer to their home. The igumen bade all the monks to fast and to pray, so that a sign might be received. On the third day a voice was heard in the church giving the blessing

for Theophilus to start a new monastery, since he would become renowned for his many spiritual exploits.

During the period of the iconoclast controversy culminating in the reign of the iniquitous iconoclast emperor, Leo the Isaurian (717-741), Saint Theophilus openly revolted against the iconoclast folly. In accord with the emperor's orders, the saint was subjected to beatings and led through the city tied up like a criminal. The emperor then gave Theophilus over into the charge of the official, Hypatius who tried repeatedly to compel the confessor to renounce holy icons. Theophilus remained steadfast. Instead, he succeeded in converting Hypatius.

As proof of the validity of icons, Theophilus cited the brass serpent set up by Moses (Num 21:9), the corroboration of the Cherubim atop the Ark of the Covenant, and finally how the Savior Himself had given to Abgar, the Prince of Edessa, His Icon Not Made by Hands (August 16). Persuaded by this evidence, Hypatius gained the emperor's permission to set the saint free. The confessor returned to his monastery. He lived only a short time longer, and in the year 716 Saint Theophilus fell asleep peacefully in the Lord.



Ο Άγιος Θεόφιλος ο ομολογητής καταγόταν από ένα χωριό κοντά στην Τιβεριούπολη. Ανατράφηκε με τις σωστές αρχές της πίστεως. [Εορτή](#) 10 Οκτωβρίου: Όσιοι Θεόφιλος ο Ομολογητής και Λογγίνος ο Στυλίτης. Σε νεαρή ηλικία επισκέφτηκε τον μοναχό Στέφανο, ο οποίος του διέυρνε τους πνευματικούς και γνωστικούς του ορίζοντες. Με την βοήθεια των γονέων του, που ήταν ευσεβείς άνθρωποι, έκτισε ένα μοναστήρι στο όρος Σελεντίου, όπου και μόναζε. Τον καιρό που βασιλεύε ο Λέων ο Ισαυρός, ο οποίος πολέμησε την ορθοδοξία, ο Θεόφιλος έκρινε ότι έπρεπε να βρεθεί στο κέντρο της μάχης. Έτσι αφήνοντας την σκήτη του άρχισε να κηρύττει υπέρ της Ορθοδοξίας. Γι' αυτό το έργο του φυλακίστηκε στη Νίκαια και εκβιάστηκε με ραβδισμούς και αλλά βασανιστήρια για να αρνηθεί την πίστη του. Ο Άγιος διατηρώντας άσβεστη τη φλόγα της πίστης υποβλήθηκε στο μαρτύριο του ραβδισμού. Φέροντας τα τίμια στίγματα του μαρτυρίου επέστρεψε στη μονή του, όπου και τον δέχθηκαν με τιμές. Ο Άγιος όμως απεσύρθηκε στην σκήτη του

όπου και παρέδωσε το πνεύμα του στον Κύριο. Ο Όσιος Λογγίνος ο Στυλίτης ήταν βοηθός του Αγίου Θεοφίλου και όταν πήγαν μαζί στην Νίκαια υποβλήθηκε και αυτός σε πολλά μαρτύρια. Σε ένα από αυτά, αφού τον έβαλαν ανάσκελα, πάνω στο κεφάλι του έβαλαν τις ιερές εικόνες που είχε μαζί του και τις έκαψαν.

Icon of the Mother of God “of the Akathist” of Zographou Monastery



In the XIII century, there was a certain Elder who spent his life in ascetical struggles on Mount Athos. He had the pious custom of reading the Akathist Hymn before the Icon of the Mother of God every day.

One day, while reading the Akathist, and silently repeating the word "rejoice," the Elder suddenly heard a voice coming from the

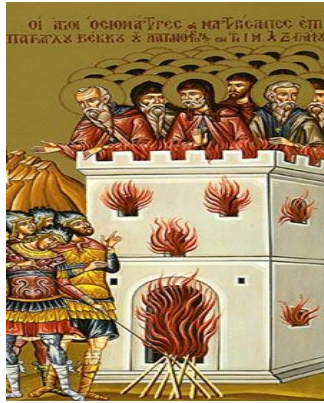
Icon, "Rejoice also, Elder of God!" The ascetic trembled in horror, but the voice continued: "Do not be afraid, but go to the monastery as soon as possible and announce to the brethren and to the Igoumen that the monastery is in danger from enemies who are already close by. Whoever is weak in patience, let him hide until the temptation passes; but as for those who are seeking crowns, let them stay." The Elder left the cell right away and hurried to the monastery. As soon as he entered the gate, his eyes beheld the very Icon from his cell, before which he had just read the Akathist. An invisible, miraculous power had brought it there from the ascetic's cell.

The Elder fell down before the Icon with ardent prayer, and then with the Icon in his hands, he went to the Igoumen. The brotherhood, learning of the impending danger, was very worried. The more faint-hearted monks hastened to hide in the mountains, while twenty-six brave monks, including the Igoumen himself, remained in the monastery. The Elder, who received the heavenly revelation, also remained with them, so that he might comfort them during the coming trial. It did not take long for their enemies to reach the monastery. These were Latins who at that time were trying to convert Orthodox Christians to Catholicism. Arriving at the monastery and approaching the tower in which the monks had locked themselves, they tried to persuade them to renounce Orthodoxy. In an effort to convince

them to recognize the pope as the head of the Universal Church, the Latins promised the champions of Orthodoxy all sorts of favors and monetary rewards. But these faithful sons of the Orthodox Church remained adamant. Then the enemies of Orthodoxy piled wood around the tower and lit it. As they prayed to the Lord, the monks gave thanks to the Almighty for making them worthy of receiving the crown of martyrdom, and then all of them surrendered their spotless souls to the Heavenly Father. Their martyric death occurred on October 10, 1274. The names of the victims were added to the Synodikon of Zographou Monastery, as well as to the official calendar of the Bulgarian Orthodox Church. The wonderworking Icon of the Mother of God, who warned the Elder about the impending disaster, was subsequently found unscathed under the ashes in the ruins of the monastery. Today this Icon is in the monastery, and an unsleeping lampada burns before it.

There is another Icon with the same name "of the Akathist" at Hilandar Monastery on Mount Athos. Information about that Icon may be found under January 12.

26 Martyrs of the Zographou Monastery on Mount Athos at the hands of the Crusaders



26 Monkmartyrs of the Zographou Monastery on Mount Athos In the year 1274 at the Council of Lyons (in France), the Byzantine emperor Michael VIII Paleologos decided to buttress his waning power by forming a union with Catholic Rome. This step evoked universal discontent. In 1278, the emperor issued a decree to introduce the Union at Constantinople by forceful measures, if necessary.

Mt. Athos stood in firm opposition to the Union. The Athonite monks sent a letter to Michael pointing out that the primacy of the Pope, his commemoration in the churches, celebrating the Eucharist with unleavened bread, the insertion of the “filioque” [“and from the Son”] into the Creed, could not be accepted by Orthodox, and they asked the emperor to change his mind. “We clearly see,” the letter said, “that you are becoming a heretic, but we implore you to forsake all this and abide in the teachings that

were handed down to you.... Reject the unholy and novel teachings of a false knowledge, speculations, and additions to the Faith.”

The Crusaders pushed out of Palestine and finding refuge in the Byzantine Empire, declared to the emperor their readiness to affirm the power of the Pope by fire and sword, if necessary. In addition, Michael had hired mercenaries, both Turks and Tatars, to enforce his decree. The emperor despised the monks of Mt. Athos for their opposition. Since he did not want to provoke the Greeks, he decided to vent his spite upon the Athonite Slavs. By Michael’s order, the servants of the Pope descended upon the Bulgarian Zographou monastery. When the demand to accept the Union was presented before the Zographou monks, they refused to listen. They adhered to the doctrines of the Fathers, and fearlessly censured those who accepted the Latin teachings. The majority of the Zographou monks left the monastery, but the most steadfast, twenty-six in number, remained within the monastery tower. These were: Igumen Thomas, and the monks Barsanuphius, Cyril, Michael, Simon, Hilarion, James, Job, Cyprian, Savva, Jacob, Martinian, Cosmas, Sergius, Menas, Joasaph, Joannicius, Paul, Anthony, Euthymius, Dometian, Parthenius, and four laymen. The holy martyrs for their Orthodox Faith, were burned in the monastery tower on October 10, 1284. (also September 22).

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THE WEEKLY BULLETIN

SUNDAY, October 10th, 2021
3rd Sunday of Luke

ΚΥΡΙΑΚΗ, 10 Οκτωβρίου, 2021
Γ' Λουκά

MEMORIAL SERVICES/ ΜΝΗΜΟΣΥΝΑ

5 years: Bucur Fulga

Ο καφές προσφέρεται από την Οικογένεια Φούλκα

The coffee is offered by the Fulga Family

SACRAMENTS— ΜΥΣΤΗΡΙΑ

2:00 p.m. Wedding

Matthew Raymond Ulrich

&

Angela Sevasti Blake