

IC XC NIKA SAINTS PETER AND PAUL ORTHODOX CHURCH

A Parish of the Orthodox Church in America
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Glory to Jesus Christ! Glory to Him Forever!

October 26, 2014	Holy Greatmartyr Demetrios the Myrrh-gusher	Divine Liturgy	9:30 am
November 1	Saturday	Great Vespers	4:00 pm
November 2	21 st Sunday after Pentecost	Divine Liturgy	9:30 am

Saints of the Day: Holy and Glorious Great-martyr Demetrius the Myrrh-gusher of Thessalonica (306). Venerable Theophilus of the Kiev Caves, Bishop of Novgorod (1482). Martyr Luppous (306). Venerable Athanasius of Medikion Monastery (814). Venerable Demetrius of Basarbov in Bulgaria (1685). Venerable Demetrius (14 c.). Saint Anthony, Bishop of Vologda (1588). Saint Cedd, Bishop of Lastingham (664). Saint Eata, Bishop of Hexham and Abbot of Lindisfarne (686). Martyr Ioasaph, Monk of Mt. Athos, disciple of Saint Niphon of Constantinople (1536). Saint Alexander Okropiridze, Bishop of Guria and Mingrelia, Georgia (1907). Martyrs Artemidorus and Basil. Martyr Leptina. Martyr Glycon. Saint Alfred the Great, King of the West Saxons (+899). Saints Aneurin and Gwinoc Monks of Wales (6 c). Saint Bean of Aberdeen, Bishop (1012). Saint Cuthbert of Canterbury, Bishop (758). Saint Eadfrid of Leominster, Priest-Monk (675).

Please remember in your prayers: Suffering Christians of Egypt, Syria, the Middle East and Ukraine. Bishop BOULOS Yazigi, Bishop YOHANNA Ibrahim, of Aleppo. Archimandrites Athanasy, Nectarios, Pachomy. Archpriests Alvian, Eugene, Leonid, John, Jason, John, Vincent. Priests Sergius, Jacobus, Leonid, Vasil, Vasil. Deacons Mark, Demetrios, Philip. Mother Raphaela Meriam, Dimitri, Nina, Daniel, Catherine, Helen, Anna, Peter, Helen, Michael, Stephanie, Zara, Nolan, Emelie, Connie, Michael, Ed, Nettie, Maria, Michael, John, James, Nancy, Susan, Daniel, Aaron, Mark, Jennifer, Nina, Nadine, Michael, Anna, Gregory, Marianna, Mykola, Helen, Isaiah, Jamie, Albert, Kevin, Robert, Robert, Andrew, David, Warren, Vincent, Diane, Abigail.

God Grant Many Years! Prayers for the health of Metropolitan THEODOSIUS (Lazor), Archimandrite Athanasy and Father John Campbell were offered today at Liturgy and Moleben requested by Father John Udics.

Memory Eternal. Prayers for the repose of the soul of newly-departed Svetlana Pawlusik were offered at Liturgy and Litiya today at the request of Father John Udics.

Memory Eternal. Prayers for the repose of the souls of Paul Koronchik and Mikhail Welle were offered at Liturgy and Litiya today at the request of Father John Udics.

Memory Eternal. Prayers for the repose of the soul of Stephen Nichols were offered at Liturgy and Litiya today at the request of the "Memory Eternal Requiem Service Fund."

On October 21, **THE SYNOD OF BISHOPS of the Orthodox Church In America** canonically elected His Grace, Bishop Irénée of Québec City and Igumen Paul [Gassios] to the vacant Episcopal Sees of Canada and Chicago and the Midwest. In addition, the Holy Synod elected Igumen David [Brum] as an assistant to the Metropolitan and the Diocese of the West. **God grant them many blessed years!**

GOD BLESS THOSE WHO LOVE THE BEAUTY OF HIS HOUSE!

We would like to thank the **Saint Ann Altar Society** and all who cooperated and worked with them to make last Sunday's Harvest Dinner a great success. Over 55 adults partook of the meal. Thank you to all who donated and attended!

Saint Ann's Altar Society will meet today, October 26 after liturgy to discuss Bake Sale Russian Café.

THE HOLY GREAT-MARTYR DEMETRIUS

This glorious and wonderworking saint was born in Thessalonica of noble and devout parents. Implored of God by childless parents, Demetrius was their only son, and so was raised and educated with great care. Demetrius' father was a commander in Thessalonica. When his father died, Emperor Maximian appointed Demetrius as commander in his place. As he appointed him, Maximian, an opponent of Christ, particularly recommended that he persecute and exterminate the Christians in Thessalonica. Demetrius not only disobeyed the emperor but openly confessed and preached the Lord Jesus Christ in the city of Thessalonica. When the emperor heard of this he became furious with Demetrius. Then, when he was returning from battle against the Sarmatians, Maximian stopped at Thessalonica to investigate the matter. The emperor summoned Demetrius and questioned him about his faith. Demetrius openly acknowledged his Christian Faith to the emperor and also denounced the emperor's idolatry. Maximian cast Demetrius into prison. Knowing what was awaiting him, Demetrius gave all his goods to his faithful servant Lupus to distribute to the poor, and joyfully awaited his imminent suffering for Christ the Lord. An angel of God appeared to him in prison, saying: "Peace be to you, O sufferer for Christ; be brave and be strong!" After several days, the emperor sent soldiers to the prison to kill Demetrius. The soldiers

found the saint of God at prayer and ran him through with lances. Christians secretly took his body and honorably buried it. Healing myrrh flowed from the body of the martyr of Christ, curing many of the sick. Soon, a small church was built over his relics. An Illyrian nobleman, Leontius, was afflicted with an incurable illness. He hastened, with prayer, to the relics of Saint Demetrius and was completely healed. In thanksgiving, Leontius erected a much larger church on the site of the old church. The saint appeared to him on two occasions. When Emperor Justinian wanted to translate the relics of the saint from Thessalonica to Constantinople, flaming sparks sprang from the tomb and a voice was heard: "Stop, and do not touch!" And thus, the relics of Saint Demetrius have remained for all time in Thessalonica. As the protector of Thessalonica, Saint Demetrius has appeared many times, and on many occasions has saved Thessalonica from great calamity. His miracles are without number. The Russians considered Saint Demetrius to be the protector of Siberia, which was conquered and annexed to Russia on October 26, 1581.

SAINT CEDD, FOUNDER OF LASTINGHAM, BISHOP AND APOSTLE OF THE EAST SAXONS

Born in Northumbria, England; died October 26, 664; feast day formerly celebrated on January 7. Cedd was raised together with his brother Saint Chad (f.d. March 2). He became a monk at Lindisfarne and in 653 was sent with three other priests to evangelize the Middle Angles when their King Peada was baptized by Saint Finan of Lindisfarne (f.d. February 17) in 653 at the court of his father-in-law, Oswy of Northumbria.

After working in that field for a time he was called to harvest a new one in East Anglia (Essex), when King Sigebert was converted and baptized by Finan. He and another priest travelled throughout the midlands to evaluate the situation. Then Cedd returned to Lindisfarne to confer with Finan, who consecrated him bishop of the East Saxons in 654. Cedd returned to Essex and spent the rest of his life with the Saxons—building churches, founding monasteries (at Bradwell-on-the-Sea (Ythancaestir, Othona), Tilbury, and Lastingham), and ordaining priests and deacons to continue the work of evangelization.

Lastingham, originally called Laestingaeu, was built in 658 on a tract of inaccessible land in Yorkshire donated by King Ethelwald of Deira. Here Cedd spent 40 days in prayer and fasting to consecrate the place to God according to the custom of Lindisfarne, derived from Saint Columba (f.d. June 9). All three of the monasteries he built were destroyed by the Danes and never restored.

He attended the Synod of Whitby in 664, where he accepted the Roman observances, and died of the plague at Lastingham, Yorkshire. At the news of his death, 30 of his brethren among the East Saxons came to Lastingham to consecrate their lives where their holy father in faith had ended his. But they, too, were all killed by the same plague, except one unbaptized boy, who lived to become a priest and zealous missionary.

Saint Cedd is depicted in art as a bishop with a chalice and an abbatial staff. Sometimes he is shown with his brother Saint Chad of Lichfield, other times with Saint Diuma, Bishop of the Middle English. He is venerated at Charlbury, Oxon, England.

SAINT ALFRED THE GREAT, KING OF THE WEST SAXONS (+899)

When the Gospel was first preached in Britain, the island was inhabited by Celtic peoples. In the 400's, pagan Germanic tribes, the Angles, Saxons, and Jutes, invaded Britain and drove the Christian Celts out of what is now England into Wales, Scotland, and Ireland. The new arrivals (called collectively the Anglo-Saxons) were then converted by Celtic missionaries moving in from the one side and Roman missionaries moving in from the other. (They then sent missionaries of their own, such as Boniface, to their pagan relatives on the Continent.)

In the 800's the cycle partly repeated itself, as the Christian Anglo-Saxons were invaded by the Danes, pagan raiders, who rapidly conquered the northeast portion of England. They seemed about to conquer the entire country and eliminate all resistance when they were turned back by Alfred, King of the West Saxons.

Alfred was born in 849 at Wantage, Berkshire, youngest of five sons of King Aethelwulf. He wished to become a monk, but after the deaths (all in battle, I think) of his father and his four older brothers, he was made king in 871. He proved to be skilled at military tactics, and devised a defensive formation which the Danish charge was unable to break. After a decisive victory at Edington in 878, he reached an agreement with the Danish leader Guthrum, by which the Danes would retain a portion of northeastern England and be given other concessions in return for their agreement to accept baptism and Christian instruction. From a later point of view, it seems obvious that such a promise could not involve a genuine change of heart, and was therefore meaningless (and indeed, one Dane complained that the white robe that he was given after his baptism was not nearly so fine as the two that he had received after the two previous times that he had been defeated and baptized). However, Alfred's judgement proved sound. Guthrum, from his point of view, agreed to become a vassal of Christ. His nobles and chief warriors, being his vassals, were thereby obligated to give their feudal allegiance to Christ as well. They accepted baptism and the presence among them of Christian priests and missionaries to instruct them. The door was opened for conversions on a more personal level in that and succeeding generations.

In his later years, having secured a large degree of military security for his people, Alfred devoted his energies to repairing the damage that war had done to the cultural life of his people. He translated Boethius' "Consolations of Philosophy" into Old English, and brought in scholars from Wales and the Continent with whose help various writings of Bede, Augustine of Canterbury, and Gregory the Great were likewise translated. He was much impressed by the provisions in the Law of Moses for the protection of the rights of ordinary citizens, and gave order that similar provisions should be made part of English law. He promoted the education of the parish clergy. In one of his treatises, he wrote:

"He seems to me a very foolish man, and very wretched, who will not increase his understanding while he is in the world, and ever wish and long to reach that endless life where all shall be made clear."

He died on 26 October 899, and was buried in the Old Minster at Winchester. Alone among English monarchs, he is known as "the Great."