



ST. NEKTARIOS ORTHODOX CHURCH

June 2013

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Ascension (June 13)

At my home parish of Holy Trinity in Overland Park, KS there is an immense icon of the Ascension in the apse of the altar. I have always been impressed by the icon not simply because of its size and artistry but because of its message. When you come into the Church, it overwhelms you, hidden as it is behind the iconostasis but so large it dominates even the altar space.

The message communicated is at once sad and joyful. Our Lord, his earthly salvific work being complete (i.e. "It is finished.") is seen ascending back to the Father, to the glory which he had before the world was established. The disciples are pictured gazing after him but there in the midst are the angels looking, not at Christ, but at the disciples. There is work to be done.



Now that Pascha is passed, we might be tempted to stand gazing after it, lamenting the fact that it is over. But Christ is departing so that he might send the Comforter, the Spirit of Truth, to help us labor and to work out our salvation. There is work to be done and the Holy Spirit is given to us to do just that. Come Holy Spirit!

Pentecost: The Descent of the Holy Spirit (June 23)

Fr. Thomas Hopko

In the Old Testament, Pentecost was the feast which occurred fifty days after Passover. As the Passover feast celebrated the exodus of the Israelites from the slavery of Egypt, so Pentecost celebrated God's gift of the Ten Commandments to Moses on Mount Sinai.

In the new covenant of the Messiah, the Passover event takes on its new meaning as the celebration of Christ's death and resurrection, the "exodus" of men from this sinful world to the Kingdom of God. And in the New Testament as well, the Pentecostal feast is fulfilled and made new by the coming of the "new law," the descent of the Holy Spirit upon the disciples of Christ.

When the day of Pentecost had come they were all together in one place. And suddenly a sound came from heaven like the rush of a mighty wind, and it filled all the house where they were sitting. And there appeared to them tongues as of fire, distributed as resting upon each one of them. And they were all filled with the Holy Spirit...(Acts 2:1-4).

The Holy Spirit that Christ had promised to his disciples came on the day of Pentecost (John 14:26, 15:26; Luke 24:49; Acts 1:5). The apostles received "the power from on high," and they began to preach and bear witness to Jesus as the risen Christ, the King and the Lord. This moment has traditionally been called the birthday of the Church. (cont.)

In the liturgical services of the feast of Pentecost, the coming of the Holy Spirit is celebrated together with the full revelation of the divine Trinity: Father, Son, and Holy Spirit. The fullness of the Godhead is manifested with the Spirit's coming to man, and the Church hymns celebrate this manifestation as the final act of God's self-disclosure and self-donation to the world of His creation. For this reason Pentecost Sunday is also called Trinity Day in the Orthodox tradition. Often on this day the icon of the Holy Trinity – particularly that of the three angelic figures who appeared to Abraham, the forefather of the Christian faith - is placed in the center of the church. This icon is used with the traditional Pentecostal icon which shows the tongues of fire hovering over Mary and the Twelve Apostles, the original prototype of the Church, who are themselves sitting in unity surrounding a symbolic image of "cosmos," the world.

On Pentecost we have the final fulfillment of the mission of Jesus Christ and the first beginning of the messianic age of the Kingdom of God mystically present in this world in the Church of the Messiah. For this reason the fiftieth day stands as the beginning of the era which is beyond the limitations of this world, fifty being that number which stands for eternal and heavenly fulfillment in Jewish and Christian mystical piety: seven times seven, plus one.

Thus, Pentecost is called an apocalyptic day, which means the day of final revelation. It is also called an eschatological day, which means the day of the final and perfect end (in Greek eschaton means the end). For when the Messiah comes and the Lord's Day is at hand, the "last days" are inaugurated in which "God declares: ...I will pour

out my Spirit upon all flesh." This is the ancient prophecy to which the Apostle Peter refers in the first sermon of the Christian Church, which was preached on the first Sunday of Pentecost (Acts 2: 17; Joel 2: 28-32).

Once again it must be noted that the feast of Pentecost is not simply the celebration of an event which took place centuries ago. It is the celebration of what must happen and does happen to us in the Church today. We all have died and risen with the Messiah-King, and we all have received his Most Holy Spirit. We are the "temples of the Holy Spirit." God's Spirit dwells in us (Rom 8; 1 Cor 2-3, 12; 2 Cor 3; Gal 5; Eph 2-3). We, by our own membership in the Church, have received "the seal of the gift of the Holy Spirit" in the sacrament of



Chrismation. Pentecost has happened to us.

The Divine Liturgy of Pentecost recalls our baptism into Christ with the verse from Galatians again replacing the Thrice-Holy Hymn. Special verses from the psalms also replace the usual antiphonal psalms of the liturgy.

The epistle and gospel readings tell of the Spirit's coming to men. The kontakion sings of the reversal of Babel as God unites the nations into the unity of his Spirit. The Troparion proclaims the gathering of the whole universe into God's net through the work of the inspired apostles. The hymns "O Heavenly King and We have seen the True Light are sung for the first time since Easter, calling the Holy Spirit to "come and abide in us", and proclaiming that "we have received the heavenly Spirit." The church building is decorated with flowers and the green leaves of the summer to show that God's divine Breath comes to renew all creation as the "life-creating Spirit." In Hebrew the word for Spirit, breath and wind is the same word, ruah.

Blessed art Thou, O Christ our God, who hast revealed the fishermen as most wise by sending down upon them the Holy Spirit: through them Thou didst draw the world into Thy net. O Lover of Man, Glory to Thee (Troparion).

The Great Vespers of Pentecost evening features three long prayers at which the faithful kneel for the first time since Easter. The Monday after Pentecost is the feast of the Holy Spirit in the Orthodox

Church, and the Sunday after Pentecost is the feast of All Saints. This is the logical liturgical sequence, since the coming of the Holy Spirit is fulfilled in men by their becoming saints, and this is the very purpose of the creation and salvation of the world.

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SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
						<u>1</u>
<u>2</u> Divine Liturgy 9:30	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u> Vespers 6:30	<u>6</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>8</u> Confession 5:30 Great Vespers 6:30
<u>9</u> Divine Liturgy 9:30	<u>10</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>12</u> No Vespers	<u>13</u> <i>ASCENSION OF OUR LORD</i>	<u>14</u>	<u>15</u> Reader's Vespers 6:30
<u>16</u> Reader's Typika 9:30	<u>17</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>19</u> Vespers 6:30 <i>Apostle Jude</i>	<u>20</u>	<u>21</u>	<u>22</u> Confession 5:30 Great Vespers 6:30
<u>23</u> Divine Liturgy 9:30 PENTECOST	<u>24</u> <i>Holy Spirit / Nativity of John the Baptist</i>	<u>25</u> <i>3rd Day of Holy Trinity</i>	<u>26</u> Vespers 6:30 NO FASTING	<u>27</u>	<u>28</u>	<u>29</u> FEAST of PETER & PAUL
<u>30</u> Divine Liturgy 9:30						Confession 5:30 Great Vespers 6:30

