

ST. PAUL ORTHODOX CHRISTIAN CHURCH

ANTIOCHIAN ARCHDIOCESE OF NORTH AMERICA

2019 DORMITION SEASON LITURGICAL SCHEDULE

AUGUST 1 – 15, 2019

[www.stpaulnaples.org/calendar]

August 1 – Thursday

+DORMITION FAST BEGINS+

Little Paraklesis 6:00PM

August 2 – Friday

NO Paraklesis

August 3 – Saturday

Normal Service Schedule*

August 4 – Sunday

Normal Service Schedule**

August 5 – Monday

GREAT FEAST OF THE TRANSFIGURATION OF JESUS CHRIST

Festal Orthros 6:00PM

Divine Liturgy

w/Litia & Artoklasia 7:00PM

August 6 – Tuesday

Great Paraklesis 6:00PM

August 7 – Wednesday

Little Paraklesis 6:00PM

August 8 – Thursday

Great Paraklesis 6:00PM

August 9 – Friday

NO Paraklesis

August 10 – Saturday

Normal Service Schedule*

August 11 – Sunday

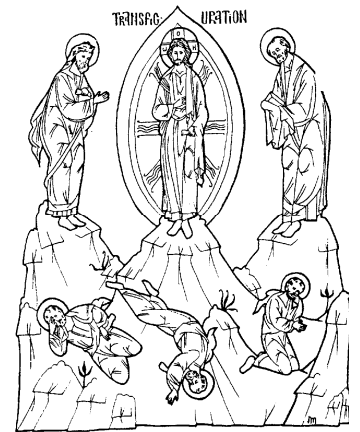
Normal Service Schedule**

August 12 – Monday

Great Paraklesis 6:00PM

August 13 – Tuesday

Little Paraklesis 6:00PM



August 14 – Wednesday

[Eve of] FEAST OF THE DORMITION OF THE THEOTOKOS

Festal Orthros 6:00PM

Divine Liturgy

w/Litia & Artoklasia 7:00PM

August 15 – Thursday

FEAST OF THE DORMITION OF THE THEOTKOS

+DORMITION FAST ENDS+

Ἡ ΚΟΙΜΗΣΙΣ ΤΗΣ ΘΕΟΤΟΚΟΥ



*Great Vespers 6:00PM

** Orthros 8:30AM

& Divine Liturgy 9:30AM

DORMITION SEASON (FAST) 2019

The Dormition (Falling Asleep) of the Theotokos is one of the Great Feasts of the Orthodox Church, celebrated on August 15. For those churches using the Julian Calendar, this feast falls on August 28 in the secular calendar. The Feast of the Dormition, which is also sometimes called the Assumption, commemorates the death, resurrection and glorification of Christ's mother. It proclaims that Mary has been "assumed" by God into the heavenly kingdom of Christ in the fullness of her spiritual and bodily existence.

According to Orthodox Tradition, Mary died like all humanity, "falling asleep," so to speak, as the name of the feast indicates. She died as all people die, not "voluntarily" as her Son, but by the necessity of her mortal human nature which is indivisibly bound up with the corruption of this world. The feast was added to the Roman calendar in the seventh century as the *Dormitio*. In the eighth century, the title was changed to the *Assumptio* (Assumption).

The feast is preceded by 14 days of strict fasting, with the exceptions that fish is eaten on the Feast of the Transfiguration (August 6). On weekdays before the feast, either the Great Paraklesis (service of supplication) or the Small Paraklesis is celebrated.

PARAKLESIS is a service of supplication specifically for the living (as opposed to a Memorial Service, which is a supplication for the departed). This service is most often addressed to the Theotokos, but may be used to seek the intercessions of any saint. The distinguishing feature of a paraklesis is the inclusion of a supplicatory canon to the saint whose intercessions are being sought. A paraklesis can be served as a stand-alone service or, in a slightly abbreviated form, in conjunction with Vespers. It is appropriate to be served at any time of need.

In Slavic practice, there is a similar service that is called a molieben—this service is either served as a stand-alone service or in conjunction with the Divine Liturgy.

The parakleses of the Dormition Fast use, on alternate days, the Small Supplicatory Canon to the Most Holy Theotokos (composed by Theosterictus the Monk in the 9th Century) and the Great Supplicatory Canon to the Most Holy Theotokos (composed by Emperor Theodore I Ducas Lascaris in the 13th century).

source: orthodoxwiki.org

DORMITION FAST (AUGUST 1 – 15) GUIDELINES:

Weekdays: Strict Fast - Abstain from meat, fish, dairy, eggs, wine, oil

Weekend: Abstain from meat, fish, dairy, eggs

August 6 – Feast of the Transfiguration of Christ: **FISH allowed** - Abstain from meat, dairy, eggs

Visit the parish website to view the online calendar (stpaulnaples.org/calendar) or take home a printout on the visitors table in the Narthex.