

March 2016: The Liturgical Services Calendar - Grande Prairie Pastoral District - www.gp.eeparchy.com

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
CHRIST IS RISEN! TRULY HE IS RISEN! Христос Воскрес! Воістину Воскрес! Christos Anesti! Aleithos Anesti! al-Masīḥ qām! Ḥaqqan qām! (Arabic); - Kristo Amefufukka! Kweli Amefufukka! (Swahili); Le Christ est ressuscité! Vraiment Il est ressuscité! (French); Hristos a înviat! Adevărat a înviat! (Romanian)		1	2 - 7:00 PM GRANDE PRAIRIE: Liturgy of Presanctified Gifts	3	4 7:00 PM GRANDE PRAIRIE: Liturgy of Presanctified Gifts & Sorokousty (Prayer for the Dead)	5 – 4th Saturday of Lent 10:00 AM GRANDE PRAIRIE: <i>Parastas for the Departed</i> 7 PM GRANDE PRAIRIE: GREAT VESPERS and Confessions
6 – 4th Sunday of the Great Fast: St. John Climacus, Tone 8; The Holy Forty Martyrs of Ammorium (848) 10 AM GRANDE PRAIRIE 4 PM MANNING: <i>Followed Prayer for the Departed</i>	7	8	9 7:00 PM GRANDE PRAIRIE: Canon of St. Andrew	10	11 - 7:00 PM GRANDE PRAIRIE: Liturgy of Presanctified Gifts	12 - Akathist Saturday 10 AM GRANDE PRAIRIE: Akathist to the Mother of God 7 PM GRANDE PRAIRIE: GREAT VESPERS and Confession
13 – 5th Sunday of the Great Fast: Our Venerable Mother, Mary of Egypt, Tone 1; The Transfer of the Relics of Our Holy Father Nicephorus, Patriarch of Constantinople (847) 10 AM GRANDE PRAIRIE 2:30 PM HINES CREEK: <i>Followed Prayer for the Departed</i> (Time Change – 1h Forward)	14	15	16 7:00 PM GRANDE PRAIRIE: Liturgy of Presanctified Gifts	17	18 - LENT MISSION: <i>Fr. Danylo Kuc (Mar 18-20)</i> 7:00 PM GRANDE PRAIRIE: Liturgy of Presanctified Gifts	19 - Lazarus Saturday 10 AM GRANDE PRAIRIE: <i>Divine Liturgy - Lent Mission: Fr. Danylo Kuc</i> 2 PM GRANDE PRAIRIE: <i>Pysanky Making</i> 7 PM GRANDE PRAIRIE: GREAT VESPERS and Confession
20 - Palm Sunday: The Lord's Entrance into Jerusalem 10 AM GRANDE PRAIRIE: Lent Mission Fr. Danylo Kuc; Followed by <i>Agape Meal (Lenten - Fish/Meatless)</i>	21 Great and Holy Monday	22 Great and Holy Tuesday 7:00 PM GRANDE PRAIRIE: Liturgy of Presanctified Gifts	23 Great and Holy Wednesday <i>Healing Service of Holy Anointing “Soborovannya” & Confessions:</i> 7 PM GRANDE PRAIRIE	24 - Great and Holy Thursday <i>Vespereal Liturgy of St Basil - Institution of the Mystical Supper:</i> 7 PM GRANDE PRAIRIE	25 - Great and Holy Friday <i>(Strict Fast Day) & Annunciation of Our Most Holy Lady Vespereal Divine Liturgy (Annunciation) with the veneration of the Shroud & Confessions:</i> 2 PM GRANDE PRAIRIE 7 PM HINES CREEK	26 – Great and Holy Saturday <i>Jerusalem Matins; Confessions to Follow:</i> 10 AM GRANDE PRAIRIE <i>Removal of Shroud, Paschal Procession, Matins-Divine Liturgy and Blessing of Baskets:</i> 5 PM HINES CREEK
27 – Pascha: The Feast of the Resurrection of our Lord God and Saviour, Jesus Christ 7 AM GRANDE PRAIRIE – MATINS & DIVINE LITURGY 1 PM High Prairie	28 Bright Monday 10 AM GRANDE PRAIRIE: Divine Liturgy	29 Bright Tuesday	30 Bright Wednesday <i>(FAST FREE WEEK)</i>	31 Bright Thursday	Fr. Roman: (780) 513-1175 (<i>Home</i>) or (780) 933-4468 (<i>Cell</i>) Please Note: Confession is scheduled after all vesper services and also by appointment before or after any liturgical service.	

How to Put Together a Traditional Pascha (Easter) Basket

Following The Resurrection Matins and Liturgy it is traditional among Slavic peoples to have their "Easter baskets" blessed. The gathered faithful place their baskets in a designated place in the parish hall and place lighted candles in the baskets. After the crowd has quieted down, the priest will begin the opening chant: "Blessed is the Kingdom of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Spirit." The congregation replies with Amen!", and the foods are blessed, in three different groups with three different blessings. The bread products are blessed first, then the dairy products, and finally the meat products.

There are traditional foods among every Slavic group: Polish, Russian, Ukrainian, Ruthenian, Bulgarian, Romanian, Serbian, Croatian, Slovenian, Montenegrin, etc. Following is a list of foods commonly included in the basket. It is not necessary to include every item, nor are Pascha baskets restricted to the items listed below. The general rule is place in the basket foods from which one has abstained during the recent Great Lent and Holy Week.

PASCHA/KULICH: Pascha and Kulich normally refer to the same thing. However, there are ethnic groups where Pascha and Kulich are quite different foods. In fact, among those groups, the Pascha becomes the bread and the Kulich becomes what will appear below as Sirets or Hrutka. Here, it will be used to refer to bread, a sweet yeast bread rich in eggs, butter and other condiments. This bread is symbolic of Christ Himself, He Who is our Bread of life. It is usually baked as a round loaf with a golden crust decorated with some symbol indicative of Christ, such as a braided cross, a lamb or something similar. Sometimes a cross of dough is placed on top, and the entire loaf rimmed with a braided plait of dough giving it a crowned effect. Sometimes the abbreviation XB is used (in Cyrillic writing - XB does NOT equal "ex bee" but "cha veh," the initials for "Christos Voskrese!" - "Christ is Risen!").

CHEESE (Hrutka or Sirets): A custard-type cheese shaped into a ball which has a rather bland but sweet taste, and is intended to indicate the moderation that Christians should have in all things. Also, creamed cheese is sometimes placed in a small dish and decorated with initials or patterns by placing peppercorns or cloves in appropriate patterns.

HAM (Shoon'-ka): The flesh meat popular among Slavs as the main dish for several reasons: a) the richness of its meat is symbolic of the great joy and abundance of Easter and b) of the richness of the joy in Christ we ought to have, and c) our freedom from the Old Law, now that all things have been made clean in Christ (as indicated to the apostle Saint Peter in the dream on the rooftop at Joppa [Acts 10:9-16]). Being freed from the Old Law and from the curse of death, which is the wage of sin, all things are now permissible to eat - and ham, the most forbidden of all the "unclean" foods is now symbolic of our **total** redemption. Many of the faithful will include meats like roasted veal, roast beef, and other foods prepared well ahead of time - foods which can be enjoyed without a lot of last-minute preparation. Those who have been preparing all week are already exhausted, but, being filled with joy at Our Lord's Resurrection from the dead, are looking forward to sitting down to a celebratory feast.

BUTTER (Mas'-lo): The butter is usually shaped into a figure of a lamb or of a three-barred cross and decorated in much the same fashion as the sirets (cheese) above. Butter is to remind us of the goodness of Christ that we are to demonstrate to all men by our lives in Him.

SAUSAGE (Kohl-ba'-ssi): A spicy, garlicky sausage of pork, veal, beef and other products. This is indicative of God's favor and generosity to us sinners.

BACON (Sla-ni'-na): A piece of uncooked bacon cured with spices. This symbolizes of the lavishness and overabundance of God's mercy toward sinners.

SALT (Sol): A condiment necessary for flavor reminding Christians of our duties toward others to "flavor" the world.

EGGS (Py-san'-ky): These are highly decorated eggs with symbols and markings made with colored dyes and beeswax. Covered with extremely complicated and intricate designs, some of these eggs take a full week to complete. The word "pysanky" derives from the verb "pysat'," meaning "to write." A pysanka, then, is an egg which has been written (drawn) upon. Eggs represent the new life and Resurrection. There are some fascinating pious legends concerning the origin of these pysanky.

HORSERADISH (Hrin): Horseradish is commonly mixed with grated red beets to give this a rich, "blood red" hue. This is symbolic of the Christ's Passion which is still in the minds of the faithful, but which is now sweetened with some sugar because of the Resurrection. A bittersweet red-colored mixture which reminds us of the blood and suffering of Christ, at which great price was purchased the astonishing gift of our Redemption

WINE: In some places, it is also customary to include a bottle of wine. Poorer areas of Eastern Europe tended to ignore this element of the basket (e.g. Southern Poland, Northern Czechoslovakia, Northeastern Hungary), but American descendants are beginning to include them once again.

All the food articles are placed in a wicker basket, and a ribbon or bow is tied to the handle. A decorated candle is placed in the basket at the time of the basket blessing. A linen cover, normally quite intricately embroidered with various Resurrection themes and symbols of Christ, or simply an intricate multicolored border and the words "CHRISTOS VOSKRESE" or "CHRIST IS RISEN," is placed over the food when it is brought to the church.

It is customary to break one's Easter fast with foods blessed at this time and only then proceeding to the foods now ready on groaning tables, foods which have been in process of preparation for the past few days.