Lives of the Saints

St. Nektarios, the modern saint

The title of saint is not easily come by in any age, but it is even more difficult in the 20th century. Let us look at the life of a saint named Nektarios to examine some of the hazards of declaring faith in God and a most devout Christian. Conversant with the works and sayings of the saints, he entered the monastery on the island of Chios. Later, Nektarios entered the service of Patriarch Sophronios of Alexandria, Egypt who gave him a scholarship to study theology in Constantinople. In that ancient city, he found himself and by the time he was 21, he was an accomplished scholar and a most devout Christian. Converts in hundreds and thousands came to hear his sermons and the stories of his asceticism. He is considered as the patron saint of people who have heart trouble, arthritis, and epilepsy, among other illnesses. In 1913, Nektarios was elevated to bishop. The pilgrimages to the convent of Halki, where Nektarios was buried when he died November 9, 1920, but the story of Nektarios does not end with his death. People continued to travel to the island to pray at what was then the shrine of a renounced bishop, but not yet a saint. With reports of miraculous cures at his grave, Nektarios was stripped of his authority and led to his appointment as dean of the Christian community into which he was born to a poor family of farmers among holy men.

Nektarios was born in Selino, Thrace, now a part of Turkey, in October 1846. He was an average figure in a private setting — until he was 14, when he went to seek help in his studies. He was then closed off, while the church floor plan layout. From the Sunday School 10th grade curriculum of the St. Athanasius Church, Arlington, Massachusetts; instructor George Makredes

The Apse is the curved wall or recess behind the altar. The Apse is the area of an Orthodox Church, corresponding to the sanctuary in the Latin church.

The roofed platform in front of the altar is called the Ambo. It is this area where the preacher of the message also for thousands of homes of Orthodox Christians is heard. The Apse is the largest arch in the church where the icon is also called the Platytera, standing between and above the Holy Cross and the Holy Chalice.

The Exarchate of the Archdiocese of America, the largest Orthodox church in the Western Hemisphere, presents Greek culture and language through its Sunday School program.

The sanctuary, the third major area of a church, is considered by many to be the most sacred area of the church. The sanctuary is where converts, not yet baptized, are received into the faith. The doors are called the Royal Gates. When these doors are opened, the people of the church enter to pray at what is called the iconostasis, a high, thick wall that separates the Nave from the Sanctuary.

The sanctuary is the altar, the Book of Gospels, the Vigil Lamp, the Epistle and Gospel columns. Above and over the sanctuary, is a major icon of the Theotokos, portraying God, Mother of God in the Child Christ. The icon is also called the Pantokrator, standing between and above the Altar of the Holy Cross Sts. Constantine and Helen Church of Huntsville, Ala.

Adapted from the website of the Holy Cross St. Constantine and Helen Church of Huntsville, Ala.

Orthodox churches consist of three major areas; the Nave, the Sanctuary, and the Sanctuary.

The Nave is where all the church services take place. It is the general area of the church, and a place for people to sit and participate in the services. The Nave is separated from the Sanctuary by the iconostasis, a high, thick wall that separates the Nave from the sanctuary.

The sanctuary, the third major area of a church, is considered by many to be the most sacred area of the church. The sanctuary is where converts, not yet baptized, are received into the church.

The Apse is the curved wall or recess behind the altar. The Apse is the area of an Orthodox Church, corresponding to the sanctuary in the Latin church.

The floor plan of the church is another way to understand the structure of an Orthodox Church. The Apse is the curved wall or recess behind the altar. The Apse is the most sacred area of the church. The sanctuary is where converts, not yet baptized, are received into the church.

The Apse is the curved wall or recess behind the altar. The Apse is the most sacred area of the church. The sanctuary is where converts, not yet baptized, are received into the church.

The roofed platform in front of the altar is called the Ambo. It is this area where the preacher of the message is heard. The Apse is the largest arch in the church where

The Lecture on Greek culture and language through its Sunday School program.

The sanctuary, the third major area of an Orthodox Church, corresponds to the Holy of Holies of the Old Testament and is the most sacred area of the church. This is where the priest, the High Priest in the Temple, prays. In the Orthodox Church, the altar is the sacred place where the Holy Eucharist is given. The altar is also called the Altar of the Holy Cross.

The icon screen is an important element in the structure of an Orthodox Church. The icon screen is an important element in the structure of an Orthodox Church.

The icon screen is an important element in the structure of an Orthodox Church. The icon screen is an important element in the structure of an Orthodox Church.

For them, liturgy participation is an obligation. This is where the very Body and Blood of Christ is received. There is also a large altar table called the Holy Table, which holds all the sacred objects used during the service. The altar table is also called the Holy Table.

Adapted from the website of the Holy Cross St. Constantine and Helen Church of Huntsville, Ala.

The Apse is the curved wall or recess behind the altar. The Apse is the most sacred area of the church. The sanctuary is where converts, not yet baptized, are received into the church.

The roofed platform in front of the altar is called the Ambo. It is this area where the preacher of the message is heard. The Apse is the largest arch in the church where

The icon screen is an important element in the structure of an Orthodox Church. The icon screen is an important element in the structure of an Orthodox Church.

For them, liturgy participation is an obligation. This is where the very Body and Blood of Christ is received. There is also a large altar table called the Holy Table, which holds all the sacred objects used during the service. The altar table is also called the Holy Table.

Adapted from the website of the Holy Cross St. Constantine and Helen Church of Huntsville, Ala.

The Apse is the curved wall or recess behind the altar. The Apse is the most sacred area of the church. The sanctuary is where converts, not yet baptized, are received into the church.

The roofed platform in front of the altar is called the Ambo. It is this area where the preacher of the message is heard. The Apse is the largest arch in the church where

The icon screen is an important element in the structure of an Orthodox Church. The icon screen is an important element in the structure of an Orthodox Church.

For them, liturgy participation is an obligation. This is where the very Body and Blood of Christ is received. There is also a large altar table called the Holy Table, which holds all the sacred objects used during the service. The altar table is also called the Holy Table.

Adapted from the website of the Holy Cross St. Constantine and Helen Church of Huntsville, Ala.

The Apse is the curved wall or recess behind the altar. The Apse is the most sacred area of the church. The sanctuary is where converts, not yet baptized, are received into the church.

The roofed platform in front of the altar is called the Ambo. It is this area where the preacher of the message is heard. The Apse is the largest arch in the church where

The icon screen is an important element in the structure of an Orthodox Church. The icon screen is an important element in the structure of an Orthodox Church.

For them, liturgy participation is an obligation. This is where the very Body and Blood of Christ is received. There is also a large altar table called the Holy Table, which holds all the sacred objects used during the service. The altar table is also called the Holy Table.

Adapted from the website of the Holy Cross St. Constantine and Helen Church of Huntsville, Ala.

The Apse is the curved wall or recess behind the altar. The Apse is the most sacred area of the church. The sanctuary is where converts, not yet baptized, are received into the church.

The roofed platform in front of the altar is called the Ambo. It is this area where the preacher of the message is heard. The Apse is the largest arch in the church where

The icon screen is an important element in the structure of an Orthodox Church. The icon screen is an important element in the structure of an Orthodox Church.

For them, liturgy participation is an obligation. This is where the very Body and Blood of Christ is received. There is also a large altar table called the Holy Table, which holds all the sacred objects used during the service. The altar table is also called the Holy Table.