

Saint Elizabeth of Hungary Roman Catholic Church

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Office hours Tuesday to Friday 9 to 3.

English masses: Monday to Saturday at 7.30 in the morning Sunday's 12 o'clock mass is English and Hungarian

Jesuit priests: Szabolcs Sajgó (pastor), László Marosfalvy – retired: Balázs Jaschkó, József Fülöp

CHURCH BULLETIN

Number 45 - Saint John Lateran - November 9, 2008

Dedication of the Lateran Basilica in Rome, Nov 9, 2008.

Readings:

Ez 41:1,2,8-9,12; 1Cor 3:9-11,16-17; Jn 2:13-22 **Responsorial Psalm:**

"The waters of the river gladden the city of God."

PRAYER INTENTIONS:

- ◆ for +Domino Mária and +Gyula Sütő family
- ◆ for +Bernát Lajos wife
- ◆ for +Mátes Anna sons, Miklós and Ervin

10:30 # the living and deceased members of Men's

for 80th birthday of Sinka Ilona − Binns, Rudmik and Sinka families

for Mentés Laci and Kató − Bonnay family

 # for the recovery of Taskovics István - Diósady

 Levente and Klára

- ◆ for +Gyula his widow
- ◆ for +mother and her +husband Léránt Etelka
- ◆ for +Farkas Imre Rémiás family
- for +Molnár Erzsébet and +Edna Joseph family
- ◆ for +Kertész Máriá Nóra
- ◆ for +cousin Molnár Mária
- ◆ for +Stadler Mihály family
- ◆ for +dr. Záhonyi József sosn and family
- ◆ for +Hannes Irka Szenteleki Liliane
- ◆ for +Meszesán Mihály –family

12:00 for the recovery of Kristóf Jutka – Kökényesi Júlia and husband

for the 17th birthday of Sárika with gratitude − family

- ◆ for +Domokos Antal and +Nagy Erzsébet Forrai family
- ◆ for +Paál Imre and +Júlia Teresa

10. Monday

7.30 for the intention of the Jesuit General 8.00 for the intention of the Jesuit General 19.00 for our candidates for confirmation

11. Tuesday

7.30 for +Gilbert Tellis

8.00 for +Galambosy József – family

19.00 for our Cursillo movement

12. Wednesday

7.30 for our deceased Jesuits

8.00 (1) for Pál – Etelka

(2) for +Rajnyák György and +Mária

19.00 for the intentions of the Jesuit General

13. Thursday

7.30 for Jesuit vocations

8.00 for deceased Hungarian Jesuits

19.00 for Jesuit vocations

14. Friday

7.30 for +Thomas and +Nora Crawford

8.00 for +Andorfi Ernőt – Lents Mihály

19.00 for the Hungarian Pax Romana

15. Saturday

7.30 for our Jesuit provincial's intention

8.00 (1) for +Szepesi Antal – daughter and family

(2) for +Gábor Ödön – daughter

9.45 for the students and teachers of our Hungarian school

Baptism: Henderson Jasmine, Kocsis James

Funeral: Kuchta Jolán (90)

EVENTS

◆ November 9 Church Bazaar, 9-2 P.M. ◆ 14 Movie Night at 8 P.M: "The Queen" ◆ 23 Lángos sale ◆ 30 Bake, sausage and book sale ◆ 30 First Sunday of Advent

For the calendar of our events please visit our homepage: szenterzsebet.org

NEWS

LIFETEEN Mass and - Presentation by Mark Tiller
St. Paul's First Letter to the Christians in Corinth 1Corinthians in its entirety. Sunday, November 9, 2008, St.
Paul the Apostle Church, 190 King Street St. S., Alliston.
LIFETEEN Mass at 6:00 p.m. followed by a 7:30 p.m.
feature presentation by Mark Tiller. He is a talented
dramatist. Within moments of his stepping on stage you are
transported back to the Apostle Paul's time. You start to feel
like a member of the Corinth congregation, hungry for
Paul's words on how we were to live together as a faith
community. St. Paul the Apostle Church in Alliston has
been designated as one of the pilgrimage sites in our
diocese for the Jubilee Year of St. Paul, where a plenary
indulgence may be granted in the canonically prescribed
manner

Cost of admission is \$10.00 for adults. Students are free. This is a fund raiser for our youth ministry, LIFETEEN & The Edge Programs.

Since November the 17th is the feast day of our patron saint, **St. Elizabeth of Hungary**, we included her short biography.

Elizabeth was probably born in Pressburg, Hungary. A sermon printed in 1497 by the Franciscan Osvaldus de Lasco, a church official in Hungary, is the first to name Sárospatak, perhaps building on local tradition. The veracity of this account is not without reproach: Osvaldus also transforms the miracle of the roses (see below) to Elisabeth's childhood in Sárospatak, and has her leave Hungary at the age of five.

According to more contemporary sources, Elisabeth left Hungary at the age of four, to become betrothed to Ludwig IV of Thuringia. In 1221, at the age of 14, Elisabeth married Ludwig; the same year he was crowned Ludwig IV, and the marriage appears to have been happy. In 1223, Franciscan monks arrived, and the teenage Elisabeth not only learned about the ideals of Francis of Assisi, but started to live them. Ludwig was not upset by his wife's charitable efforts, believing that the distribution of his wealth to the poor would bring eternal reward; he is venerated in Thuringia as a saint (without being canonized by the Church, unlike his wife).

It was also about this time that the priest and later inquisitor Konrad von Marburg--a harsh man and a true product of his age--gained considerable power over Elisabeth, when he was appointed as her confessor.

In the spring of 1226, when floods, famine, and plague wrought havoc in Thuringia, Ludwig, a staunch supporter of the Hohenstaufen Frederick II, Holy Roman Emperor, represented Frederick II at the Reichstag (Imperial Diet) in Cremona. Elisabeth assumed control of affairs and distributed alms in all parts of their territory, even giving away state robes and ornaments to the poor. Below the Wartburg Castle, she built a hospital with twenty-eight beds and visited the inmates daily to attend to them.

Elisabeth's life changed irrevocably on 11 September 1227 when Ludwig, en route to join the Sixth Crusade, died of the plague in Otranto, Italy. His remains were returned to Elisabeth in 1228 and deposited in Reinhardsbrunn; on hearing the news of her husband's death, Elisabeth is reported to have said, "He is dead. He is dead. It is to me as if the whole world died today."

After Ludwig's death, his brother Heinrich Raspe of Thuringia assumed the regency during the minority of Elisabeth's eldest child, Landgrave Hermann II, Landgraf of Thuringia (1222–1241).

After unsuccessful attempts to force her to remarry, she became affiliated with the Third Order of St. Francis, a lay Franciscan group, but perhaps without becoming an official Tertiary, and built a hospital at Marburg for the poor and the sick with the money from her dowry.

In 1231, Elisabeth died in Marburg at only 25 years of age.

Very soon after the death of Elisabeth, miracles were reported that happened at her grave in the church of the hospital, especially miracles of healing. On the suggestion of Konrad, and by papal command, examinations were held of those who had been healed between August, 1232, and January, 1235. The results of those examinations was supplemented by a brief vita of the saint-to-be, and together with the testimony of Elisabeth's handmaidens (bound in a booklet called the Libellus de dictis quatuor ancillarum s. Elisabeth confectus), proved sufficient reason for the quick canonization of Elisabeth on 27 May 1235 in Perugia.

Elisabeth is perhaps best known for the legend which says that whilst she was taking bread to the poor in secret, her husband asked her what was in the pouch; Elisabeth opened it and the bread turned into roses. This miracle is commemorated in almost all images of the saints-prayer cards, statues, paintings. One famous statue is in Budapest, in front of the neo-Gothic church dedicated to her at Roses' Square (Rózsák tere).

Another popular story about St. Elisabeth, also found in Dietrich of Apolda's Vita, relates how she laid a leper in the bed she shared with her husband. When Ludwig discovered what she had done, he is said to have snatched off the bedclothes in great indignation, but at that instant "Almighty God opened the eyes of his soul, and instead of a leper he saw the figure of Christ crucified stretched upon the bed.