



Founded in 1928

1985 - 2010

Saint Elizabeth of Hungary Roman Catholic Church

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Office hours: Tuesday to Friday 9 to 3 (Monday closed)

Masses: Monday to Saturday at 7.30 AM in English

Sunday's at 9 and 10.30 in Hungarian

Jesuit priests: Szabolcs J. Sajgó (pastor), László Marosfalvy (associate pastor) – retired: Balázs Jaschkó

No. 31 - 18th SUNDAY IN ORDINARY TIME - August 1, 2010

CHURCH BULLETIN

Twenty five years on Sheppard – Where to now?

Readings: Eccl 1,2; 2,21-23. Col 3,1-5.9-11.
 Lk 12,13-21.

Responsorial Psalm: “Lord, you have been our dwelling place, in all generations.”

PRAYER INTENTIONS:

- 9:00** +Nádai Lászlóért – családja
 +Schneider Lajosért – felesége, Margit és fia, László
 +szeretteiért – Ilonka és családja
 +Mátés Annáért – fiai Miklós és Ervin
- 10:30** az egyházközségért
 a KNT tagjaiért
- mindazokért, akik imádkoztak felgyógyulásáért, hálából – Telch György
- +Kelecsényi Szilveszternéért (Margit) – családja
 - +Palatics szülőkért – fiuk és családja
 - +Nádai Lászlóért – Magda és családja
 - +Miricz Imréért – Gabriella
 - +Szabó Józsefért – Horváth Imre és Marika
 - +Érsek Ilonáért (2. évf.) – családja
 - +Szalontay Kenéz Mihályért – felesége Erzs, valamint Miklós Balázs és Csokonay Sarolta

Saturday (7) St. Sixtus II. and companions

- 7:30 for +Varazsdi Anna – Évi and Zoli
 Sajgó atya születésnapjára – Piri
 +Nagy, Szabó, és Erdős családtagokért – Nagy Zoltán és Mária

The Holy Father's prayer intentions for August
General: That those who are without work or homes or who are otherwise in serious need may find understanding and welcome, as well as concrete help in overcoming their difficulties.
Missionary: That the Church may be a “home” for all people, ready to open its doors to any who are suffering from **racial or religious discrimination, hunger, or wars** forcing them to emigrate to other countries.

- Baptism:** Horváth Angelina
Marriage: Gyetvan Joey & Bennett Tracey (1)
 Vass Gergely & Bardy Krista
Funeral: Nánási Oszkár (83)

Monday (2) St. Eusebius of Vercelli

7.30 for +fr. Alexander Takács – Yolanda Kozma

Tuesday (3)

7.30 for +Csáthy Tamás – his wife and children

Wednesday (4) St. John Vianney

7.30 for +Gilbert and +Julie Tellis

7 PM +fr. Alexander Takácsért – Kozma Yolanda

Thursday (5) Blessed Frédéric Jansoone

7:30 for Etelka and Paul

11:00 +Bodnár Mary gyászmiséje

Friday (6) Transfiguration of the Lord

7:30 for Phillip, special intentions – Joanna

7 PM +Kovács Lászlóért és +Szendi Lajosért – családjaik
+édesapjáért – Erika és családja

Events

August 5-15 Boy scouts Camp in Fillmore **21**
Pilgrimage to Midland **21-27** Altar servers and youth group camp **29-2**. Younger Scouts camp

Announcements

❖ **Toronto Catholic schools welcome students and families.** The Toronto Catholic District School Board extends a warm welcome to all families who have recently moved into the Toronto area. The Board is proud to provide a wide range of programs and services to students in 201 publicly-funded Catholic schools from junior kindergarten to grade 12. Families with school-aged children are reminded that classes will begin on Tuesday, September 7th. Newly-landed

immigrants (14 years of age and older) must call the TCDSB Orientation Centre at 416-393-5500 to make an appointment for evaluation prior to applying for secondary school. For registration information, please call 416-222-8282, ext. 5314, or:
<http://www.tcdsb.org/admissions/default.htm>

Saint Hedvig

(Compiled by Julius Gaspar)

Hedvig (1374 – 1399) was monarch of Poland from 1384 to her death. She was the daughter of King Louis I of Hungary and Elizabeth of Bosnia. She is known in Polish as Jadwiga, in English and German as Hedwig, in Lithuanian as Jadvyga, and in Latin as Hedvigis. She is venerated by the Roman Catholic Church as Saint Hedvig, where she is the patron saint of queens and a United Europe.

Hedvig was brought up at the royal court in Buda and Visegrád, Hungary. She spent about a year in Vienna, Austria. She was well-educated and a polyglot, speaking Hungarian, Latin, Bosnian, Polish, German, interested in the arts, music, science, and court life. She was also known for her piety and her admiration for Saints Mary, Martha, and Bridget of Sweden, as well as her patron saint, Hedwig of Andechs.

After the death of her father, the king of Hungary and Poland, at the age of ten, in 1384, she was crowned King of Poland — Hedvig Rex Poloniæ, not Hedvig Regina Poloniæ, as the Polish law had no provision for a female ruler. The masculine gender of her title was also meant to emphasize that she was monarch in her own right, not a queen consort.

In 1385 the Grand Duke Jagello of Lithuania and the lords of Lesser Poland signed the Union of Krewo whereby Jagello pledged to adopt Western Christianity and unite Lithuania with Poland in exchange for Hedvig's hand and the Polish crown. Twelve-year-old Hedvig and 26-year-old Jagello — who had earlier been baptized Władysław — wed in March 1385 at Kraków. This was followed by Jagello's coronation as King of Poland, although Hedvig retained her royal rights.

Most political responsibilities were probably in Władysław's hands, with Hedvig attending to cultural and charitable activities. She sponsored writers and artists and donated much of her personal wealth, including her royal insignia, to charity, for purposes including the founding of hospitals. She financed a scholarship for twenty Lithuanians to study at Charles University in Prague to help strengthen Christianity in their country, to which purpose she also founded a bishopric in Vilnius. Among her most notable cultural legacies was the restoration of the Kraków Academy, which in 1817 was renamed Jagellonian University in honour of the couple.

On 22 June 1399 Hedvig gave birth to a daughter, Elizabeth Bonifacia. Within a month, both the girl and her mother had died from birth complications. They were buried together in Wawel Cathedral.

From the time of her death, Hedvig was venerated widely in Poland as a saint, though she was only beatified by the church in the 1980s. Numerous legends about miracles were recounted to justify her sainthood. The two best-known are those of " Hedvig's cross" and " Hedvig's foot."

Hedvig often prayed before a large black crucifix hanging in the north aisle of Wawel Cathedral. During one of these prayers, the Christ on the cross is said to have spoken to her. The crucifix, "Saint Hedvig's cross", is still there, with her relics beneath it.

Hedvig liked to smuggle food from the castle to give to the poor, and carried it in her apron. King Jagello was informed of these excursions at night, and was told that Hedvig might be giving information to rebels. King Jagello was, of course, very angry. He decided to find the meaning of these wanderings after dark. One night, while Hedvig was leaving by a secret door, Jagello sprang out of the bushes and demanded to see what was in her apron. A miracle occurred and the food she was carrying (which would have earned her a death sentence), turned into a garland of roses. To this day, Hedvig is always depicted wearing an apron of roses.

Another story was when Hedvig was taking part in a Corpus Christi Day procession. During this time, a coppersmith's son drowned by falling into a river. Hedvig threw her mantle over the boy's body, and he regained life.

However, the most popular legend telling about miracles of St. Hedvig is the one of 'Hedvig's foot'. It is closely connected with building of Carmelite's shrine in Krakow, that was founded by the Queen. As she supervised the works that were taken on the spot where the new church was built, Hedvig noticed that one of stonemasons is very sad. When she asked about the reason of his sadness, he told her a story of his sick wife and children whom he needed to leave without care because of work. Hedvig pitied him so much that she laid her foot on one of the stones and took out the clasp from her shoe (that was covered with jewels) and gave it to the stonemason. The stonemason could not believe in his own happiness. When Hedvig left he noticed a small female footprint on a stone. The builders acknowledged this fact as a miracle and decided to incorporate the stone into the wall of a newly built church.

Those and similar proves of Hedvig's kindness and piety made the Polish-born Pope John Paul II canonize her in 1997.