



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

Sundays at 9 and 10.30 in Hungarian, at 12 both in English and Hungarian

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

No. 40 – 27<sup>th</sup> SUNDAY IN ORDINARY TIME - October 3, 2010

# CHURCH BULLETIN

*Twenty five years on Sheppard – Where to now?*

**Readings:** Hab 1,2-3; 2,2-4 2Tim 1,6-8; 13-14  
 Lk 17,5-10

**Responsorial Psalm:** “O that today you would listen to the voice of the Lord. Do not harden your hearts!”

### PRAYER INTENTIONS:

- 9:00** +Malics Istvánért – felesége és családja  
 +Toplak Rudiért – Pickó család
- 10:30** az egyházközségért  
 a KNT-ért  
 Kurencs Anna felgyógyulására – családja  
 Curtisért – nagyanja  
 hálából, a Szent Erzsébet templomért - Mónika és családja  
 +szülőkért – Farkas Sándor és Teréz  
 +Farkas és Konecsni szülőkért, szeretettel  
 +Sholcz Irma lelki üdvéért – Teri és Erzsi  
 +Zydrón Lászlóért - családja  
 +Szendi és Szervó családtagokért  
 +Toplak Rudiért és +Szűcs Jánosért – Simonka család  
 +Bródi Józsefért – felesége, Júlia  
 +Bródi Lajosért – sógornője, Júlia  
 +Meszesán Mihályért – Bródi Júlia  
 +Gúg Jánosért és Erzsébetért – Bródi Júlia  
 +dr. Luttor Károlyért – családja  
 +szociális nővérekért - Kristóf Júlia  
 +Bukovec Dávidért – Kristóf Júlia  
 +Malonyai Maricáért és +Pédery Hunt Dóráért – Padányi Carolyne  
 +Deák Borbáláért – Zelena Borbála  
 +Deák Borbáláért és Pálért – családjuk  
 +Szabó Jánosért és Ilonáért – fia, Mihály és csal.  
 +Versics Istvánért - családja  
 +Farkas Lászlóért - családja  
 +Kovács Sándorért – felesége  
 +Léránt Alajosért – Léránt Etelka

### Monday (4) Saint Francis of Assisi

7.30 for the souls in purgatory – Szendi Ilona  
for +Galambos László - Csányi Margit  
for the recovery of Ron and Erika – Horányi Elizabeth  
for the living and deceased members of Horányi family – Horányi Elizabeth  
7 p.m. a KNT-ért

### Tuesday (5)

7.30 for +Gilbert and Julie Tellis  
11:30 +László Tibor gyászmiséje

### Wednesday (6) Saint Bruno

7.30 for +Domyan Rita - Nóra  
12:00 Etelkáért és Pálért  
7 p.m. +fr. Alexander Takácsért – Yolanda Kozma

### Thursday (7) Our Lady of the Rosary

7:30 for +Varazsdi Anna – Évi and Zoli

### Friday (8)

7:30 in veneration of St. Joseph - Csányi Margit  
for the recovery of Ron and Erika – Horányi Elizabeth  
for the living and deceased members of Horányi family – Horányi Elizabeth

### Saturday (9) Saint Denis

7:30 for the souls in purgatory - Kitty Quish

### The Holy Father's October prayer intentions

General: That **Catholic Universities** may more and more be places where, in the light of the Gospel, it is possible to experience the harmonious unity existing between faith and reason.

Missionary: That the **World Mission Day** may afford an occasion for understanding that the task of proclaiming Christ is an absolutely necessary service to which the Church is called for the benefit of humanity.

**Marriage:** István Miskolczi & Cynthia Insua (1)

**Funeral:** Nagy László (65)

## Events

Today - Special Mass in commemoration of the 1985 blessing of our church at 10:30, followed by a reception in the Hall ❖ Wednesdays 1-4: Senior's Club meeting **October 5**. Married Couples Club **16**. Harvest Dinner and Dance **17**. Lángos sale

### Saint Margaret of Scotland (1045 – 1093)

At the beginning of the eleventh century we find the throne of England occupied by a Danish conqueror and the legitimate Saxon heirs to the throne—the Aethelings—sojourning in exile in far off Hungary. The Hungarians, had but recently been converted to the Faith and, under their first king, St. Stephen I, had begun their history as a European nation, which has at all times been characterized by their intense loyalty to the Catholic Faith and the Apostolic See of Rome. The royal exiles from England were well-received at the court of St. Stephen: one of them, Eadward, married Agatha, a princess of the Hungarian royal house and their marriage was blessed with three children; Eadgar, the eldest; Margaret, who was born in 1046 and was destined to be Queen of Scotland; and Christina, who later became abbess of Romsey in England. The Aetheling family apparently resided at the castle of Nádasd in southern Hungary. All about them was the flood tide of enthusiasm of the newly converted court and kingdom for the Catholic Faith and the Sea of Rome, and herein we readily see a powerful factor in the formation of the queen, who was to impart fresh vigor to the decadent and war-weary church in the Scottish kingdom and direct its growth more comfortably to the universal life of western Christendom.

A change came in the fortunes of the exiled Aethling family when Margaret came to be about ten years of age. King Eadward the Confessor, advancing in years, was concerning himself about a successor to the English throne. He had no children, and the presence of several claimants, Saxon and Norman, seemed to provide the requisite elements for another fierce war of succession. The legitimate heir to the throne was Eadward Aetheling, Margaret's father; he was invited by the Confessor to return to England. In 1057 the little family set out from Nádasd to England; Eadward, his wife Agatha, their three children, Eadgar, Margaret and Christina, together with some Hungarian nobles.

When Duke William of Normandy invaded England, many members of the English nobility sought refuge in the court of King Malcolm III of Scotland. Among the English refugees were Margaret and Edgar. While King Malcolm was hospitable to all his new guests, he was rather more hospitable to Margaret, marrying her in 1070 to make her Queen of Scotland.

Margaret impressed not only Malcolm but many other members of the Scottish Court both for her knowledge of continental customs gained in the court of Hungary, and also for her piety. She became highly influential, both indirectly by her influence on Malcolm as well as through direct activities on her part. Prominent among these activities was religious reform - the most important were the regulation of the Lenten fast, observance of the Easter communion, and the removal of certain abuses concerning marriage within the prohibited degrees. Margaret instigated reforms to avoid a schism between the Celtic Church and Rome. Further, Margaret was a patroness both of the célidé, Scottish Christian hermits, and also the Benedictine Order. Although Benedictine monks were prominent throughout western continental Europe, there were previously no Benedictine monasteries known to exist in Scotland. Margaret therefore invited English Benedictine monks to establish monasteries in her kingdom.

On the more secular side, Margaret introduced continental fashions, manners, and ceremony to the Scottish court. The popularization of continental fashions had the side-effect of introducing foreign merchants to Scotland, increasing economic ties and communication between Scotland and the continent. Margaret was also a patroness of the arts and education. Further, Malcolm sought Margaret's advice on matters of state, and together with other English exiles Margaret was influential in introducing English-style feudalism and parliament to Scotland.

Margaret was also active in works of charity. Margaret frequently visited and cared for the sick, and on a larger scale had hostels constructed for the poor. She was also in the habit, particularly during Advent and Lent, of holding feasts for as many as 300 commoners in the royal castle. Her private life was given up to constant prayer and practices of piety. She founded several churches, including the Abbey of Dunfermline.

Her husband, Malcolm III, and their eldest son, Edward, were killed in a fight against the English at Alnwick Castle on 13 November 1093. Margaret had already been ill when Malcolm and Edward went off to battle. Her surviving children tried to hide the fact of their deaths, for fear of worsening her condition. But Margaret learnt the truth, and whether due to her illness or a broken heart, Margaret died four days after her husband and son, on November 16, 1093.

Saint Margaret was canonized in the year 1250 by Pope Innocent IV in recognition of her personal holiness, fidelity to the Church, work for religious reform, and charity. She attended to charitable works, and personally served orphans and the poor every day before she ate. She rose at midnight to attend church services every night. She was known for her work for religious reform. She was considered to be an exemplar of the "just ruler", and also influenced her husband and children to be just and holy rulers.