



Founded in 1928

**1985 - 2010**

## Saint Elizabeth of Hungary Roman Catholic Church

432 Sheppard Ave. East, Toronto, Ont. M2N 3B7 - Tel: 416-225-3300x21 Fax: 416-225-3814  
E-mail: : [szte.iroda@gmail.com](mailto:szte.iroda@gmail.com) - [szte.plebanos@gmail.com](mailto:szte.plebanos@gmail.com) - Web page: [szenterzsebet.org](http://szenterzsebet.org)

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. 47 – CHRIST THE KING - November 21, 2010**

# CHURCH BULLETIN

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

**Readings:** 2Sam 5,1-3. Col 1,12-20. Lk 23,35-43.

**Resp. Psalm:** "Let us go rejoicing to the house of the Lord."

### PRAYER INTENTIONS:

**9:00** ✠ a torontói magyarságért

✠ 46. házassági évfordulójukra, hálából - Magdolna és János

✠ for Maria, special intentions

✠ Hornyik szülőkért – lányuk és családja

✠ Horváth Józsefért – felesége és gyerekei

✠ Gazdik Erzsébetért – nővére és családja

✠ +nagyszülőkért - Kovács György és családja

✠ +Molnár Erzsébetért – férje és fia

✠ +Nagy Máriaért – fia és családja

**10:30** ✠ az egyházközségért

✠ Házások Klubjáért

✠ Kovács Mónika születésnapjára – édesanyja és keresztanyja

✠ Katona Leslie és Maggie 61-ik házassági évfordulójára – unokáik Camile és Gretel

✠ Teresa & Dan O'Hara-ért, egyéves házassági évfordulójukon

✠ Brandt Gábor felgyógyulásáért – Zydrón Margit

✠ szeretteiért – Farkas Julie, Terri és Frank

✠ házassági évfordulóra - Bonnay család

✠ egész családjáért – nagymama

✠ fia felgyógyulásáért – édesanyja

✠ nagyszülőkért és szülőkért – Palatkai család

✠ Hajas Gáborért – felesége

✠ +Szilárd Ilseért

✠ +Farkas Lászlóért – családja

✠ +Padányi Istvánért, +Ernöért, +Aykler Domokosért, és +szeretteiért – családjuk

✠ +Krajcsovics Annáért – Padányi Caroline

✠ +Nagy Erzsébetért és +Domokos Antalért – Forrai cs.

✠ +szociális nővérekért - Kristóf Jutka

✠ +Pál Erzsébetért – Wohlfart család

✠ +Smagin Katalinért – Radocsay család

✠ + Peterdy Máriaért – Házások Klubja

✠ + Peterdy Máriaért – Ágnes

✠ +Kovács Lászlóért - családja

✠ for +Mable Mak – Elizabeth Mak

✠ a tisztítótűzben szenvedő lelkekért – J.P.

✠ +Fazekas Zsuzsannáért – bérmaanya

✠ +Szele Lászlóért – özvegye és családja

✠ +szüleinkért – Vinczer Ferenc és családja

✠ +Szlímák Béláért – felesége és családja

✠ +Fazekas Zsuzsannáért – szülei

✠ +Varga Eszterért - Varga László, Balogh László és cs.

✠ +Frank atya emlékére

✠ +Irsai Ervinért és +Héring Jánosnéért – Héring cs.

✠ +Zydrón Lászlóért - családja

✠ +Bakk Bertalanért – szülei

✠ +Meszesán Mihályért – Sikler család

✠ +Bukovec Dávidért – édesanyja, Péter, Gabi és Ruthanna

✠ +Molnár Rose-ért - férje

### Monday (22) Saint Cecilia

7:30 for the recovery of Jo Panganiban  
for +Mable Mak – Elizabeth Mak

7 PM +Doroghy Edit gyázmiséje

### Tuesday (23) St. Clement I., Bl. Michael Augustine Pro

7:30 for Brother Feigl, on his birthday – Piri  
for +Mable Mak – Elizabeth Mak  
for the repose of the soul of Josefina Zarate

### Wednesday (24) Saint Andrew Dung-Lac

7:30 for +Mable Mak – Elizabeth Mak  
for the repose of the soul of Nene Guidote

12:00 Etelkáért és Pálért

7 PM a magyar politikai élet megtisztulásáért

### Thursday (25) Saint Catherine of Alexandria

7:30 for +Mable Mak – Elizabeth Mak  
for the repose of the soul of Bella and Bonding Cruz

### Friday (26) St. John Berchmans

7:30 for +Mable Mak – Elizabeth Mak  
for the repose of the soul of Harry Allen  
for the recovery of Susan Teves

7 PM +Egyed Imre gyázmiséje

### Saturday (27)

7:30 for +Szép István and Katalin, +Balogh Katalin, +dr Wilfried Kroath - family  
for +Mable Mak – Elizabeth Mak  
for the recovery of Rusty Sazon

**Funeral:** Illés Anna (89)

**Welcome His Grace, Archbishop Thomas Collins.** A short bio: born in Guelph (1947), ordained to the Priesthood in Hamilton (1973), to the Episcopate in

Hamilton (1997); installed as Bishop of Saint Paul, Alberta (1997), as Archbishop of Edmonton, Alberta (1999), as Archbishop of Toronto, Ontario, January 30, 2007. In 2008, he was elected President of the Ontario Conference of Catholic Bishops. - While studying in Rome, specializing in sacred scripture and the Book of Revelations, he received his Licentiate in Sacred Scripture from the Pontifical Bible Institute in 1978 and a Doctorate in Theology from the Gregorian University in 1986. Dissertation: ***Apocalypse 22:6-21 as the Focal Point of Moral Teaching and Exhortation in the Apocalypse***, Director: Rev. Ugo Vanni, SJ.

**EVENTS:** TODAY - Annual **Luncheon** in honour of our patron, Saint Elizabeth of Hungary AT 12:30

**St. Elizabeth of Hungary** (1207 – 1231) was born in the castle of Sárospatak, Hungary, in 1207. She was a daughter of King Andrew II of Hungary. Elizabeth's brother succeeded his father on the throne as Bela IV; the sister of her mother, Gertrude, was St. Hedwig, wife of Duke Heinrich I, the Bearded, of Silesia, while another saint, St. Elizabeth (Isabel) of Portugal (d. 1336), the wife of the tyrannical King Diniz of that country, was her great-niece.

According to more contemporary and very trustworthy sources, Elizabeth left Hungary at the age of four, to become betrothed to Ludwig IV of Thuringia. In 1221, at the age of fourteen, Elizabeth 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 Elizabeth 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--gained considerable power over Elizabeth, when he was appointed as her confessor.

In 1226 Ludwig represented Frederick II at the Imperial Diet in Cremona. Elizabeth 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 and visited the inmates daily to attend to them.

Elizabeth's life changed irrevocably in 1227 when Ludwig, en route to join the Sixth Crusade, died of the plague in Italy. On hearing the news of her husband's death, Elizabeth is reported to have said, *"He is dead. He is dead. It is to me as if the whole world died today."*

After bitter arguments over the disposal of her dowry, Elizabeth left Wartburg and moved to Marburg. Popular tradition has it that she was cast out by Heinrich, but this does not stand up to critical examination. She made solemn vows to God similar to those of a nun. These vows included celibacy, as well as complete obedience to Konrad as her confessor and spiritual adviser.

Konrad's treatment of Elizabeth was extremely harsh, and he held her to standards of behavior which were almost impossible to meet. He ordered her to send away her three children. Her pledge to celibacy proved a hindrance to her family's political ambitions. In fact, Elizabeth was more or less held hostage at Pottenstein, Bavaria, in an effort to force her to remarry. Elizabeth, however, held fast to her vow, even threatening to cut off her own nose so that no man would find her attractive enough to marry.

Elizabeth became affiliated with the Third Order of St. Francis, a lay Franciscan group and built a hospital at Marburg for the poor and the sick with the money from her dowry. Her *vita* describes how she ministered to the sick and continued to give money to the poor. In 1231, she died in Marburg at the age of twenty-four.

Very soon after the death of Elizabeth, 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. The results of those examinations, together with the testimony of Elizabeth's handmaidens proved sufficient reason for the quick canonization of Elizabeth on 27 May 1235 by Pope Gregory IX. Her body was laid in a magnificent golden shrine--still to be seen today--in the Elizabeth Church (Marburg). It is now a Protestant church, but has spaces set aside for Catholic worship. Marburg became a center of the Teutonic Order, which adopted St Elizabeth as its second patroness. The Order remained in Marburg until its official dissolution by Napoleon I of France in 1803.

Elizabeth 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; Elizabeth opened it and the bread turned into roses. The miracle, the earliest example of what came to be called the Miracle of the roses, is commemorated in many images of the saint--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. Elizabeth, 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."

Elizabeth's shrine became one of the main German centers of pilgrimage. The year 2007 was proclaimed "Elizabeth Year" in Marburg. All year, events commemorating Elizabeth's life and works were held, culminating in a town-wide festival to celebrate the 800th anniversary of her birth on July 7, 2007. Pilgrims came from all over the world for the occasion, which ended with a special service in the Elizabeth Church.