

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



Founded in 1928

No. 22 - 6th SUNDAY OF EASTER - May 29, 2011

CHURCH BULLETIN

2011 - YEAR OF THE FAMILY

Readings: Acts 8.5-8,14-17 1Pet 3.15-18
 Jn 14.12-21

Resp. Psalm: „Make a joyful noise to God, all the earth!”
(Psalm 66)

WE OFFER THE HOLY MASS FOR:

9:00 férje 90. születésnapja, műtét sikere – felesége és családja

Bartunek és Juhász családok élő és elhunyt tagjai

+ifj. Málics István – édesanyja és testvérei

+Frank Juhász – Shirley és családja

+Vastag Etel – Ledényi Józsefné

+férje – özvegye és családja

+Posen Katalin (Buffalo) – Sütő család

+Rethy Béla és Erzsébet – Barbolyás Erzsébet

+Balázsovits Etelka – Kristóf Jutka

10:30 az egyházközség

Szűzanya tisztelete, hálaból – Mária László

Hári Piroska felgyógyulására – Kistóth Béla és cs.

elhunyt testvérek – Farkas Sándor

+Pirositz Erzsébet és György – Zydrón család

Melko család elhunyt tagjai - Mária

+Tari György és felesége – keresztlányuk

+Pál András és Anna – leánya, Horváth

Ilona és családja

+John Baranyai – Baranyai család

+Marton Júlia – Anna

+Balázsovits Etelka – családja

+Gajárszky Károly – felesége és a gyerekei

+Colosimo John – Carolyne és family

12:00 +Speitl Erzsébet és +Bukovec Dávid – Mónika

+Fejes Ferenc – családja és cserkészbarátai

Monday (30)

7:30 +Kovács Kálmán – Kati and auntie Kati

Tuesday (31) Visitation of Mary

7:30 parents and Éva – Judit

Wednesday (1) Saint Justin

7:30 Etelka and Pál

7 PM +Batta Margaret – leánya

+Batta Irén - keresztlánya

Thursday (2) Saints Marcellinus and Peter

7:30 parents and Horváth István – family

Friday (3) Saint Charles Lwanga and companions

7:30 for our Jesuit provincial's intention

7 p.m. +Lajos - Ica

Saturday (4)

7:30 Nagy and Erdős family members –

Nagy Zoltán and wife

Healing of injustice of Trianon

Funeral: Balázsovits Etelka (75), Alt Márta (84)

UPCOMING EVENTS

Today: „The Colors of Heaven.” The exhibition of David Beeri's paintings, a Hungarian artist **June 4** „Sacred Music from Austria. Masses by Schubert and Haydn.” Scola Cantorum concert at 7 p.m. **5** Lángos sale **12** Altar boys and Youth Club Mass at 12 noon followed by lunch

❖ **WIDOWS & WIDOWERS** – Day of Retreat at Queen of Apostles Renewal Centre in Mississauga on Saturday, June 11, 9-3. Theme: The mystery of Jesus in our Loss. Lunch included, day concludes with Mass. For information call 905-278-5229.

❖ **Seeing with Heart.** Catholic Parents of lesbian daughters and gay sons. Day of Reflection on June 18, 9am - 5pm. For information call 416-523-6449.

❖ **WORKING WONDERS FOR THE YOUTH...** Mitch was 15 when he was kicked out of home by his mentally unstable mother. He lived on the streets, stole food, dropped out of school. To ward off the cold, “finding grates was the big thing”. Mitch was saved from the dangers of the streets by Covenant House, a ShareLife agency. Today, he lives in the agency's shelter and attends its on-site high school. **In 2009, ShareLife agencies provided residential programs for 1,500 young people. An additional 40,000 were also given food, shelter, guidance, care and education. Please support ShareLife.** Next Sunday, June 5, 2011 is ShareLife Sunday. Please give generously. You can work WONDERS!

❖ Today, there will be a **special collection**, a request for funds which are passed on to the Holy Father to allocate to charities, including aid to victims of war, famine and natural disasters. In the name of Catholics everywhere, he displays Christ's love and compassion for those who suffer.

Csíksomlyó, Transylvania (Erdély)

Csíksomlyó lies in eastern Transylvania, 3 km north-east from the center of Miercurea-Ciuc, Harghita County, Romania. It is the site of an annual Roman Catholic pilgrimage, when Catholics from all over Hungary and Romania gather there.

It's Franciscan monastery was founded in 1442 by János Hunyadi, future governor of Hungary (1446–1452), mighty defender of Hungary against the Ottoman invasion, father of the finest Hungarian king: Matthias (1458-1490), to commemorate his victory over the Turkish troops at Marosszentimre.

The local two-tower church has a 12-meter-high aisle which hosts magnificent paintings by Italian and Hungarian painters, and the wooden-sculpture figure of the Virgin Mary, known as the Weeping Mary, in the main altar both count for a masterpiece.

Historic documents attest that in 1510 Catholics were venerating the statue of the Virgin holding the Child Jesus, with the moon under her feet, crowned with a sceptre in her hand, encircled by a garland of 12 stars. This statue is traditionally known as the Weeping Mary. It was made in 1510-1515 and is the most valuable object of the church. It is 2.27 meters high and it is one of the greatest statues all around the world.

There is some dispute concerning the carved wood statue itself. Some claim that it is a work of the Székely folk people; others assert that it is an original carving by Veit Stoss, the great German sculptor of the sixteenth century who traveled in Transylvania; still others say that the Franciscans, driven out by the Turks from the Romanian plains, brought it along and that it is thus distinctly Romanian. The fact is that the Székelys consider it their own, and though venerated by people from all nations, it has become part of the cult of the Catholics of the Latin rite.

The statue of Our Lady of Csíksomlyó is clearly a peasant Madonna. Her round face shows the characteristics of the Southeast European racial mixture. Like the Madonna and her shrines in this and other territories of Eastern Europe, she was primarily the refuge of Christians in their tremendous adversities. The Székely folk, who have the most colorful folklore in every respect - literature, dress and forms of religiosity - in order to show their gratitude for the miracles and help, built her a sumptuous Gothic cathedral, which was later rebuilt in Baroque style. But church and shrine have distinct Byzantine characteristics as well. From their establishment in the

fifteenth century, the shrine and church were open to all nations.

In the course of time, many miracles were reported. The statue often shone brightly, lighting the whole church. Before great catastrophes she looked sad. In 1661 the church was set on fire, but the statue was uninjured. The invading Tartars once were driven back by a small force of women dressed in soldier uniforms. On one occasion of the Tatar attack, one of the leaders wanted to carry the statue, but it became so heavy, that not even eight pairs of oxen could carry it away. The leader hurt the statue's face and neck and these wounds can be seen even today. The people, harassed by civil and foreign wars, despoiled by the invaders and by their own lords, very often felt themselves entirely helpless and ran for aid to the shrines of Mary, and if at all possible, first to the sanctuary of Csíksomlyó-Sumuleu. Many "thank you tablets" testify to the faith and fervour of the believers toward Mary.

Csíksomlyó became a pilgrimage place in 1567, when Hungarian king Sigismund János (1559-1571) wanted to convert the Székely population to Protestant. The Székelys refused to abandon the Catholic faith and resisted. A battle took place on a nearby field, on the day of Pentecost Saturday 1567, from which the Székelys came out victorious. The monks saw this as a sign of the care of Virgin Mary, and since then, this event has been commemorated by a pilgrimage when the believers gather on Pentecost every year.

When the communists took over Hungary after World War II, they tried to end all practice of religion. Immediately in Transylvania they closed the Shrine of the Madonna of Csíksomlyó, the celebration was forbidden and Mary's beloved miraculous statue was sealed away, and the Hungarian Franciscans, its guardians, were expelled from the country. But their suppression in Hungary spread their unique devotion to Western shores. In 1964, the Franciscan Friars of Transylvania inaugurated the Shrine of Our Lady Comforter of the Afflicted in Youngstown, Ohio. An Italian artist sculpted this replica of the Madonna of Csíksomlyó based on descriptions given by the friars. The church and the Franciscan monastery of Csíksomlyó stand as a landmark in the Székely-land. This complex, and the pilgrimage here each year, have become a symbol of the brotherhood of the Székelys, their cultural and ethnic awareness of survival at any rate and, therefore, its importance for the Székely and Hungarian people in Transylvania would be difficult to over-estimate. Each year on the Saturday before Pentecost the "Csíksomlyó Pilgrimage" (Hungarian: Csíksomlyói Búcsú) attracts half-million pilgrims, for whom a mass is celebrated on a meadow outside, near the church. This important religious event has come to symbolize support for all Hungarians, near and far around the world.