



OUR HOLY REDEEMER SCHOOL OF RELIGIOUS EDUCATION

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30 DECEMBER 2018

IMPORTANT UPCOMING DATES

BAPTISM/ CONFIRMATION PREPARATION CLASSES

THURSDAY, 3 JANUARY
THURSDAY, 10 JANUARY
THURSDAY, 17 JANUARY
THURSDAY, 25 JANUARY



BAPTISM & CONFIRMATION

SATURDAY, 26
JANUARY
3:00 P.M.
IN THE CHURCH

QUOTE OF THE WEEK

...The sole ambition of both of us was virtue and a life so led in view of future hopes, as to sever our attachment to this life before we had to depart it.

With this in view we directed our life and actions following the guidance of the divine precept, and at the same time spurring each other to virtue...

Different men have different names, derived from their ancestors or their own pursuits and deeds. Our great concern, our great name, was to be Christians and be called Christians.

St. Gregory Nazianzen
(on his friendship
with St. Basil the Great)
Feast Day: 2 January



CHILDREN, OBEY YOUR PARENTS, in the Lord, for this is right. "Honour your father and mother." This the first Commandment with a promise, "that it may go well with you, and that you may have a long life on earth."

Ephesians, VI:1-3

MISSIONARY DISCIPLE OF THE WEEK

SAINT ELIZABETH ANN SETON, RELIGIOUS FEAST DAY: 4 JANUARY

Saint Elizabeth was born on 28 August 1774 to a well-do-do Episcopalian family in New York City. Her father was a doctor and her mother was the daughter of the Episcopalian Rector of a church on Staten Island. In 1794, at age 20, Saint Elizabeth happily married a wealthy and successful young man named William Seton and they went on to have five children. Unfortunately, William lost his fortune and became very sick shortly after. The Seton family went to Italy to seek a cure for him, but he died there in December of 1803. Saint Elizabeth stayed in Italy and began to be attracted to the Catholic Church. Despite the opposition from her family, she was received into the Catholic Church on 14 March 1805. Doing this separated her even further from her family; as they strongly objected to her conversion.



Sometime later, because of her difficulties with family relations, she turned her efforts and fervor for God towards forming a school for girls in Baltimore at the request of a priest there. She had a natural disposition for both children and the



poor so it was not difficult to see why she was drawn to choose this path. She also gathered other like-minded women to help in this work. In 1809 she formed a community, called the Sisters of Saint Joseph. And from that time on, she became known as Mother (Superior) Seton. In June of that same year, she moved her community to a suburb of Baltimore and took over the Daughters of Charity of St. Vincent de Paul. And, from 1812 onward, it was renamed the Daughters of Charity of St. Joseph. This community spread rapidly and the sisters formed orphanages and hospitals as well, but most of their recognized work was in the Catholic school system. Saint Elizabeth was so versatile in her talents and gifts, she even found time to compose music and write spiritual discourses which were later published.

Saint Elizabeth died on 4 January 1821. There were twenty Saint Joseph communities across the United States thanks to her. In 1975, she was canonized making her the first American to be made a saint.