

Holy Redeemer Chapel

✠ ROMAN CATHOLIC ✠

PRE-VATICAN II - TRADITIONAL LATIN MASS

11824 Tenth Avenue SW
Seattle, WA 98146-2776
☎ 206-299-1522
www.holyredeemerchapel.org

Fifth Sunday after Easter

May 5th, 2024

Rev. Carlos A. Ercoli - Rev. Héctor L. Romero

The holy Pope was accustomed to kiss the feet of the crucifix on leaving or entering his room. One day the feet moved away from his lips. Sorrow filled his heart, and he made acts of con-



trition, fearing that he must have committed some secret offense, yet he still could not kiss the feet.

It was afterwards discovered that they had been poisoned by an enemy.

SAINT PIUS V

“The Pope and God are the same, so he has all power in Heaven and earth.” (May 5th)

* **MASS TIMES THIS WEEK** *

Sunday, May 5 th	FIFTH SUNDAY AFTER EASTER Conversion of my children (<i>Mrs. Joan Pang</i>) 8:00 A.M. Jeffrey & Rachel Fortner -return to faith (<i>Mrs. K. Fortner</i>) 10:30 A.M.
Monday, May 6 th	St. John before the Latin Gate, (Rogation Day) 11:15 A.M. Conversion of my children (<i>Mrs. Joan Pang</i>)
Tuesday, May 7 th	St. Stanislaus, BpM (Rogation Day) 11:15 A.M. ✠John Rauch (<i>Mrs. Ann Garrison</i>)
Wednesday, May 8 th	Apparition of St. Michael Archangel (Rogation Day) 11:15 A.M. Special Intention (<i>Mr. Richard Hevron</i>)
Thursday, May 9 th	ASCENSION THURSDAY 10:30 A.M. & 6:30 P.M. Mr. Gary Brumbaugh -birthday (<i>The Brumbaugh family</i>)
Friday, May 10 th	St. Antoninus, BpC 11:15 A.M. ✠Eternal repose of Thomas & Joanne Kelly (<i>Sr. Elizabeth</i>)
Saturday, May 11 th	Within Octave of Ascension 9:00 A.M. Jeffrey & Rachel Fortner -return to faith (<i>Mrs. K. Fortner</i>)
Sunday, May 12 th	SUNDAY WITHIN THE OCTAVE OF ASCENSION Mrs. Darlene Coppo -birthday (<i>Mrs. Elaine Andreski</i>) 8:00 A.M. Mother's Day Remembrance 10:30 A.M.

* **ANNOUNCEMENTS** *

- **THURSDAY IS ASCENSION THURSDAY**, a *holy Day of Obligation*. Masses at **10:30 A.M. & 6:30 P.M.**
 - **THIS FRIDAY BEGINS THE NOVENA TO THE HOLY GHOST IN PREPARATION FOR THE FEAST OF PENTECOST.** Novena Prayers are available in the vestibule. Please remember to pray the novena daily to receive abundant graces on Pentecost Sunday.
 - **MOTHER'S DAY REMEMBRANCE ENVELOPES:** are available in the vestibule to remember your mothers & grandmothers during Mass. Please turn them in by Mother's Day Sunday before 10:30 A.M. Mass.
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* **WISDOM OF THE SAINTS** *

• *"Following the example of our predecessors, seeing that the Church militant, which God has placed in our hands, in these our times is tossed this way and that by so many heresies, and is grievously troubled and afflicted by so many wars, and by the depraved morals of men, we also raise our eyes, weeping but full of hope, unto that same mountain, whence every aid comes forth, and we encourage and admonish each member of Christ's faithful to do likewise in the Lord."* —St. Pius V

UPCOMING EVENTS

- ☐ **MAY 11th** – Spring Day cleaning ☐ **MAY 12th** – May Crowning
- ☐ **JUNE 9th** First Communions & Confirmations ☐ **JUNE 10th ⇒ JUNE 14th** Retreat for Priests
- ☐ **JUNE 26th ⇒ JULY 2nd** Girl's Camp ☐ **JULY 5th ⇒ JULY 10th** Boys' Camp

SAINT PIUS V (1504 – 1572)

SAINST PIUS V was Pope during one of the most turbulent and unstable times in the history of Christendom. Europe had been torn apart by the reformation and by the time of Pius's election in 1566, Protestantism was strongly established in many regions of Europe. Pius V was the right man to lead and accelerate the Catholic reformation.

He joined the Order of Preachers in 1518, a year after Martin Luther had published the 95 Theses. His Dominican life, from the beginning, was very much concerned with defending the Church against the heresies of the time. After teaching in Pavia, where he had published many apologetic works, he was sent on an inquisitorial mission in Como.

His virtuous defence of the Church was also complemented by a zeal for reform within the Church. Many of the criticisms of the Church stemmed from the moral laxity of certain clerics, especially the Popes. As a Prior, Pius insisted on discipline and simplicity within his houses. His example and reforming nature led to his elevation to the episcopate. He was held in such high regard that he was made a Cardinal and given the honour of the Supreme Inquisitorship.

He was elected Pope in 1566 at the age of 62. He immediately began to create an atmosphere of discipline in the Church of Rome. He reduced the cost and excesses of the Papal court and compelled residence amongst the clergy. Within the city of Rome he expelled prostitutes and regulated the inns. His most important work however was the enforcement of the canons and decrees of the Council of Trent. In 1570 he promulgated a new edition of the Roman Missal. He also excommunicated Elizabeth I of England in an attempt to win England back to the Church.

The intrepidity of this Vicar of Christ found enemies. The holy Pope was accustomed to kiss the feet of the crucifix on leaving or entering his room. One day the feet moved away from his lips. Sorrow filled his heart, and he made acts of contrition, fearing that he must have committed some secret offense, yet he still could not kiss the feet. It was afterwards discovered that they had been poisoned by an enemy.

St. Pius V recognized attacks on papal supremacy in the Catholic Church and was desirous of limiting their advancement. In France, where his influence was stronger, he took several measures to oppose the Protestant Huguenots. He directed the dismissal of Cardinal Odet de Coligny and seven bishops, nullified the royal edict tolerating the extramural services of the Reformers, introduced the Roman catechism, restored papal discipline, and strenuously opposed all compromise with the Huguenot nobility.

He was pivotal in forming a Holy League to defend Europe from the Turks, culminating in the victorious Battle of Lepanto. Pius was made aware of the triumph in a vision, attributed the victory to Our Lady's intercession and instituted the feast of Our Lady of Victory, now celebrated as Our Lady of the Rosary.

Pius V was the right Pope for the right time. His leadership consolidated and strengthened the Church in the most turbulent of times. He united the Catholic Princes of Europe when they were under threat from foes both spiritual and military. His reforms and reinforcement of discipline were a shot-in-the-arm for the Catholic reformation and provided a base for renewal and resurgence in the Church.

* A NOTE TO NEWCOMERS *



Welcome to the traditional Latin Mass, and to the unchanged Catholic Faith. The priests and parishioners of Holy Redeemer Chapel reject the changes of Vatican II. They want to preserve the Roman Catholic Faith by maintaining everything that was taught and done by the Church prior to Vatican II. In order to receive the sacraments here, it is therefore necessary that you attend exclusively the traditional Latin Mass, and avoid the new Mass and reformed sacraments. We also invite you to take our booklet entitled *The Traditional Latin Mass*, which is very informative. We encourage you to visit our bookstore for some additional reading & information about the present crisis in the Church.

* PLEASE, OBSERVE OUR DRESS CODE *

For Men: A shirt and tie, with either suit coat, jacket or sweater, and dress shoes on Sundays and holy days of obligation. No earrings. **For Ladies:** A dress or skirt is required; no pants. The skirt must at least cover the knee, and should not be tight or otherwise revealing in any way. Immodest slits are forbidden. Clothing should be loose and not form-fitting. A head covering is also required. See-through blouses are forbidden, as well as clothing which is low-cut. **For Everyone:** No tennis shoes, sandals, denim, even on weekdays. The standards of Catholic modesty must be observed.

* APPOINTMENTS & OTHER INFORMATION *



If you wish to make an appointment with the priest, please call the rectory at **(206) 299-1522**. **Baptisms** are by appointment. At least one of the **Parents & Godparents** must be practicing Catholics in good standing who reject the changes of Vatican II.

Pope St. Pius V

about homosexual clergy (bull Horrendum Illud scelus, Aug. 30, 1568)

That horrible crime, by which corrupt and obscene cities were destroyed by fire through divine condemnation, causes us most bitter sorrow and shocks our mind, impelling us to repress such a crime with the greatest possible zeal.

§ 1. Quite opportunely the Fifth Lateran Council [1512-1517] issued this decree: “Let any member of the clergy caught in that vice against nature, given that the wrath of God falls over the sons of perfidy, be removed from the clerical order or forced to do penance in a monastery” (chap. 4, X, V, 31).

§ 2. So that the contagion of such a grave offense may not advance with greater audacity by taking advantage of impunity, which is the greatest incitement to sin, and so as to more severely punish the clerics who are guilty of this nefarious crime and who are not frightened by the death of their souls, we determine that they should be handed over to the severity of the secular authority, which enforces civil law.

§ 3. Therefore, wishing to pursue with greater rigor than we have exerted since the beginning of our pontificate, **we establish that any priest or member of the clergy, either secular or regular, who commits such an execrable crime, by force of the present law be deprived of every clerical privilege, of every post, dignity and ecclesiastical benefice, and having been degraded by an ecclesiastical judge, let him be immediately delivered to the secular authority to be put to death**, as mandated by law as the fitting punishment for laymen who have sunk into this abyss.