

St. Philomena Chapel

Roman Catholic Latin Mass

314 Vincent Rd., Morse, LA 70559

Contact:

Church: 337-785-0303 info@societyoftheholymass.org

Clergy:

St. Philomena Chapel, Morse, LA:

Rev. Fr. Matías Chimentón | Rev. Fr. Sergio Casas Silva

St. Peter Claver Chapel, Hanhville, LA:

Rev. Fr. Christopher Spray



Confessions will be heard 40 minutes before Sunday and Holy Days of Obligation Masses and finish 10 minutes prior to Mass.

October 11th, 2026 – 20th Sunday after Pentecost

<u>Sunday, October 11</u> Mass: 9:00 AM	20th Sunday after Pentecost (Comm. Maternity of BVM) <i>† Bernard Aguiard</i>
<u>Monday, October 12</u> Mass: 8:00 AM	Feria II after XX Sun. after Pent. (Comm. St. Placid and Comps., Mm.) <i>† Michael Aguiard</i>
<u>Tuesday, October 13</u> Mass: 8:00 AM	St. Edward Regis C. <i>† Dora Vincent</i>
<u>Wednesday, October 14</u> Mass: 8:00 AM	St. Callistus I Pp. M. <i>Emily Christian Smith</i>
<u>Thursday, October 15</u> Mass: 8:00 AM	St. Teresa Virg. <i>† Robert Smith</i>
<u>Friday, October 16</u> Mass: 6:00 PM	St. Edwig Vig. <i>Kate Smith</i>
<u>Saturday, October 17</u> Mass: 8:00 AM	St. Margaret Mary Alacoque Virg. <i>Lilly Smith</i>
<u>Sunday, October 18</u> Mass: 9:00 AM	21th Sunday after Pentecost (Comm. St. Luke, Ev.) <i>Robby Smith</i>

Announcements:

- **Past Sunday's collection:** \$858
- **Please pray for the sick and housebound faithful:** Mrs. Kathy Steen and Mr. David Solis.
- If you have a Mass intention with a specific date please ask for it two weeks in advance.
- Flower Collection will be used for the feast of Christ the King.
- After Mass, on the feast of Christ the King (Oct. 25th), we'll share a potluck. Save the date.
- During the month of October we'll have exposition and benediction with the Blessed Sacrament along with the recitation of the Holy Rosary, litany of Loreto and prayer to St. Joseph said daily (starting half an hour before Mass).
- If you're in need of Confirmation please talk to Fr. Chimentón.

The Way to Assist at Mass

15 Q. What is required in order to assist at Holy Mass well and profitably?

A. To assist at Holy Mass well and profitably two things are necessary: (1) Modesty of person and (2) Devotion of heart.

16 Q. In what does modesty of person consist?

A. Modesty of person consists especially in being modestly dressed, in observing silence and recollection and, as far as possible, in remaining kneeling, except during the time of the two Gospels which are heard standing.

17 Q. In hearing Holy Mass which is the best way to practice true devotion?

A. In hearing Holy Mass the best way to practice true devotion is the following: (1) From the very beginning to unite our intention with that of the priest, offering the Holy Sacrifice to God for the ends for which it was instituted. (2) To accompany the priest in each prayer and action of the Sacrifice. (3) To meditate on the passion and death of Jesus Christ and to heartily detest our sins, which have been the cause of them. (4) To go to Communion, or at least to make a spiritual Communion while the priest communicates.

18 Q. What is spiritual Communion?

A. Spiritual Communion is a great desire to be united sacramentally with Jesus Christ. saying, for example: "My Lord Jesus Christ, I desire with my whole heart to be united with Thee now and forever;" and then make the same acts that are to be made before and after sacramental Communion.

19 Q. Does the recitation of the Rosary or other prayers during Mass prevent us from hearing it with profit?

A. The recitation of the Rosary and other prayers during Mass does not prevent us from hearing it with profit, provided we try As far as possible to follow the parts of the Holy Sacrifice.

20 Q. Is it advisable to pray for others while assisting at Mass?

A. Yes it is advisable to pray for others while assisting at Mass; nay more, the time of Holy Mass is the most suitable of all times to pray for the living and the dead.

21 Q. What should we do after Mass?

A. After Mass we should give God thanks for having allowed us to assist at this great Sacrifice, and we should ask pardon for all the faults we may have committed while assisting at it.

The Sacrament of Penance

Penance in General

1 Q. What is the sacrament of Penance?

A. The sacrament of Penance, also called Confession, is a sacrament instituted by Jesus Christ to remit the sins committed after Baptism.

2 Q. Why is the name of Penance given to this sacrament?

A. The name of Penance is given to this sacrament, because to obtain pardon for sins it is necessary to detest them penitently; and because he who has committed a fault must submit to the penance which the priest imposes.

3 Q. Why is this sacrament also called Confession?

A. This sacrament is also called Confession, because to obtain pardon for sins it is not enough to detest them, but it is necessary also to accuse oneself of them to the priest, that is, to make a confession of them.

4 Q. When did Jesus Christ institute the sacrament of Penance?

A. Jesus Christ instituted the sacrament of Penance on the day of His resurrection when, entering the Supper Room, He solemnly gave His Apostles the power of remitting sin.

5 Q. How did Jesus Christ give His Apostles the power of remitting sin?

A. Jesus Christ gave His Apostles the power of remitting sin thus: Breathing upon them He said: "Receive ye the Holy Ghost; whose sins you shall forgive they are forgiven; and whose sins you shall retain they are retained."

6 Q. What is the matter of the sacrament of Penance?

A. The matter of the sacrament of Penance is divided into remote and proximate. The remote matter consists of the sins committed by the penitent after Baptism; and the proximate matter are the acts of the penitent himself, that is, contrition, confession and satisfaction.

7 Q. What is the form of the sacrament of Penance?

A. The form of the sacrament of Penance is this: "I absolve thee from thy sins."

8 Q. Who is the minister of the sacrament of Penance?

A. The minister of the sacrament of Penance is a priest authorized by the Bishop to hear confessions.

9 Q. Why do you say that a priest must be authorized by the Bishop?

A. A priest must be authorized by the Bishop to hear confessions because to administer this sacrament validly the power of Orders is not enough, but there is also necessary the power of jurisdiction, that is, the power to judge, which must be given by the Bishop.

10 Q. Which are the parts of the sacrament of Penance?

A. The parts of the sacrament of Penance are contrition, confession, and satisfaction on the part of the penitent, and absolution on the part of the priest.

11 Q. What is contrition or sorrow for sins?

A. Contrition or sorrow for sin is a grief of the soul leading us to detest sins committed and to resolve not to commit them any more.

12 Q. What does the word contrition mean?

A. Contrition means a crushing or breaking up into pieces as when a stone is hammered and reduced to dust.

13 Q. Why is the name of contrition given to sorrow for sin?

A. The name of contrition is given to sorrow for sin to signify that the hard heart of the sinner is in a certain way crushed by sorrow for having offended God.

14 Q. In what does confession of sins consist?

A. Confession of sins consists in a distinct accusation of our sins made to the confessor in order to obtain absolution and receive penance for them.

15 Q. Why is confession called an accusation?

A. Confession is called an accusation, because it must not be a careless recital, but a true and sorrowful manifestation of our sins.

16 Q. What is satisfaction or penance?

A. Satisfaction or penance is that prayer or other good work which the confessor enjoins on the penitent in expiation of his sins.

17 Q. What is absolution?

A. Absolution is the sentence which the priest pronounces in the name of Jesus Christ when remitting the penitent's sins.

18 Q. Of all the parts of the sacrament of Penance which is the most necessary?

A. Of all the parts of the sacrament of Penance the most necessary is contrition, because without it no pardon for sins is obtainable, while with it alone, perfect pardon can be obtained, provided that along with it there is the desire, at least implicit, of going to confession.