

October 21, 2022

Good Morning All,

Parish Picture Directory - There is still time to be part of the Parish Pictorial Directory! Selfies can be taken this weekend after Mass. There are some beautiful backdrops to use around our campus. Please submit your selfies to [kate.edwards@sjccs.net](mailto:kate.edwards@sjccs.net) along with your Name, Address, Telephone number to be included in the directory. There is a \$10 fee to obtain a copy of the directory.

1. Today's Readings: [Friday of the Twenty-ninth Week in Ordinary Time | USCCB](#)
2. The RE Corner with Jan Heithaus: Moving along with our history of popes, we come to Pope St. Pius I. We know that several other popes also took the name Pius, including 2 other saints—Pius V and Pius X. But what do we know about Pius I?
3. Quote of the Day:

"Do you wish to know which is the true church of Christ? Count those priests who, in a regular succession have succeeded St. Peter, who is the Rock, against which the gates of hell will not prevail." St. Augustine

***Pope St. Pius I, Pray for Us!***  
***St. Joseph, Pray for Us!***

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Linda McCormick  
St. Joseph Catholic Church & School  
1200 Cornelia Road  
Anderson, SC 29621

Phone: (864) 225-5341, ext. 102

Fax: (864) 225-6432

# St. Pius I



## Early life

Pius is believed to have been born at Aquileia, in Northern Italy, during the late 1st century. His father was an Italian called "Rufinus", who was also a native of Aquileia according to the *Liber Pontificalis*. According to the 2nd-century Muratorian Canon and the *Liberian Catalogue*, that he was the brother of Hermas, author of the text known as *The Shepherd of Hermas*. The writer of the later text identifies himself as a former slave. This has led to speculation that both Hermas and Pius were freed men. However, Hermas' statement that he was a slave may just mean that he belonged to a low-ranking plebeian family.

## Pontificate

According to Catholic tradition, Pius I governed the Church in the middle of the 2nd century during the reigns of the Emperors Antoninus Pius and Marcus Aurelius. He is held to be the ninth successor of Saint Peter, who decreed that Easter should only be kept on a Sunday. Although credited with ordering the publication of the *Liber Pontificalis*, compilation of that document was not started before the beginning of the 6th century. He is also said to have built one of the oldest churches in Rome, Santa Pudenziana.

Saint Justin taught Christian doctrine in Rome during the pontificate of St Pius I but the account of his martyrdom does not name him, an unsurprising occurrence, considering the brevity of the account. The heretics Valentinus, Cerdon, and Marcion visited Rome during that period. Catholic apologists see this as an argument for the primacy of the Roman See during the 2nd century Pope Pius I is believed to have opposed the Valentinians and Gnostics under Marcion, whom he excommunicated.

There is some conjecture that Pius was a martyr in Rome, a conjecture that entered earlier editions of the *Roman Breviary*. The study that had produced the 1969 revision of the General Roman Calendar stated that there were no grounds for his consideration as a martyr, and he is not presented as such in the *Roman Martyrology*.

In 1862, Mariano Rodríguez de Olmedo, bishop of San Juan, Puerto Rico, attempted to bring the remains of Pius to the Cathedral of San Juan Bautista after these were gifted to him by Pope Pius IX during Rodríguez Olmedo's visit to the Vatican City. They were finally exported to the cathedral from Madrid, Spain in 1933. The remains are coated in wax skin and are kept in a glass structure in the church, which is the second oldest in the Americas, and Pius persists as the only pope whose remains are kept outside of Europe.

### **Feast day**

Pius I's feast day is 11 July. Though no longer mentioned in the General Roman Calendar, Saint Pius I may now, according to the rules in the present-day Roman Missal, be celebrated everywhere on his feast day as a Memorial, unless in some locality an obligatory celebration is assigned to that day.

*Source: catholic.org*