

Adult Faith Formation: Lent 2023

Week 3: Unification of Liturgy and Rubricism

Handout – 3

1570: Missale Romanum (Pope Pius V)

- Examination and purging of liturgical calendar
- Feasts had sometimes 2 per day scheduled
- Earlier saints days given priority: 85% retained from first 4 centuries
- Produced a uniform liturgy strongly influenced by practice in Rome at time of Gregory VII
- Large reduction of votive masses, sequences, hymns, and prefaces
- Gallican Rite retained
- 1596: Pontifical Romanum published (Clement VIII) Format for sacraments reserved for a bishop

Congregation of Rites 22 January, 1588 by Pope Sixtus V

- Established Roman authority for liturgical matters
- Created position of Rubricist

17th-18th-centuries

- People disinterested in Mass and did private devotionals rather than participate
- Importance of bells
- Spiritual communion was preferred
- Proposal by 3 different groups for liturgical reform and more engagement of people

Jansenism: attempt to reconcile free will with divine grace

- Bordered on Calvinism
- Opposed by Jesuits
- Contrition versus attrition
- Condemned by Pope Innocent X in *Cum Occasione* 1653

Gallicanism: French civil authority over the Church

- Played down authority of the pope “first among equals”

Enlightenment: liberalism

- Drastic reforms in keeping with concept of reason over faith

The Cecilian Movement

- To combat the operatic style popular in the 19th century
- To combat mediocre vernacular hymns written for congregations
- Started at Regensburg; sanctioned by Pius IX in 1870
- Promotion of chant and Roman polyphony (Palestrina)
- Movement took a back seat to the reforms of Pius X

Pope Pius X (1835-1914) (r. 1903-1914)

- Greatest of the modern age reformers
- Demand for more research into the history of liturgy

- Demand for people to be instructed in liturgical matters
- Frequent, even daily communion
- Communion for younger children. “...age at which a child knows the difference between Eucharistic bread and ordinary bread, and can approach the altar with reverence” Age 7
- Adoration loses dominance and reception of communion encouraged
- Translation of the Roman Missal into a side-by-side Missal
- Shift from *missa lecta* (prior low Mass) to dialogue mass in *clara voce*
- Revision of The Vulgate assigned to the Benedictines
- Revision of canon law (unfinished at Pope’s death)
- 1909: Pontifical Institute for Biblical Studies: assigned to Jesuits
- Complete revision of sacred music

Motu Proprio: *Tra le Sollecitudini* Nov. 22, 1903

- New authoritative books of chant published at Solesmes
- Monastery at Solesmes given all authority in editing and singing of chant
- Affirms the dignity of chant and its supreme position
- Affirms the beauty of chant when sung by the entire congregation
- Banned: piano, percussion instruments, female singers, theatrical/operatic style of music, and any form of profane music. Only the organ was allowed.
- 1911: established Institute of Sacred Music in Rome
- 1916: establishd Pius X School of Liturgical Music in US. Located at Manhattanville College of The Sacred Heart NYC
- 1954: affiliated with Pontifical Institute of Sacred Music and provided summer courses in liturgical music. Disbanded in 1969

Dec. 9, 1925: decree by Curia to abolish the use of Gothic vestments in favor of Baroque style.

- Gothic: full chasuble as used today
- Baroque: fiddle-back chasuble with gold applique
- Rome used only Baroque, but many other dioceses throughout Europe favored the Gothic style
- Decree did not carry