

# Tridentine Community News

November 27, 2022 – First Sunday of Advent

## Tridentine Trivia #4: From the Ordo

In this fourth edition of our occasional featuring of Tridentine Trivia, we'll focus on some more esoteric aspects of the Ordo, or Church Calendar.

On Advent Ferias (weekdays), though the previous Sunday's Mass Propers are repeated as usual for a Feria, the Alleluia is omitted.

*Ite, Missa est* is the normal dismissal at the end of Mass. When sung, it usually follows the melody of the Kyrie used at that Mass, if one of the 18 Gregorian Chant Mass settings had been sung. Prior to 1960, *Benedicamus Dómino* was sung in place of the *Ite* during Advent and Lent. In 1960 the rule was changed in two respects:

A) *Benedicamus Dómino* is now only sung if there is a liturgical procession after Mass, for example on Holy Thursday or on Corpus Christi. It is not used if there is a merely devotional procession afterwards, for example a procession with a statue of our Lady before a May Crowning. The *Benedicamus Dómino* may be sung to the melody of the Kyrie or to one of a number of its own special melodies.

B) During Advent and Lent, a special, short melody version of the *Ite* is now to be sung, not matching the Kyrie. That melody is also often used by priests at other times of the year because it is simple to sing.

On Feasts of St. Peter, there is always a Commemoration [second Collect, Secret, and Postcommunion] of St. Paul, and conversely, on Feasts of St. Paul, there is a Commemoration of St. Peter. The Ordo specifies that these are to be done "under one conclusion," meaning the usual ending [e.g. *Per Dóminum nostrum Jesum Christum...*] is omitted on the first oration, presumably as a sign that these two Saints are so conceptually linked.

This "under one conclusion" rule is occasionally seen on other days in the Ordo, for example on Mission Sunday, on which there is a Commemoration of the Votive Mass of the Propagation of the Faith following the usual Sunday orations, and on the Anniversary of the Installation of the Pope. It's not clear if there is a thematic reason for this requirement on those particular days, however.

In the 1962 rubrics, there is a limit of three collects, thus two Commemorations are the maximum allowed. Sometimes we

experience this limitation, for example on December 4, the Feast of St. Peter Chrysologus. The secondary Saint on that day is St. Barbara, normally acknowledged via her own Commemoration. That is also an Advent weekday, which means there must be a Commemoration of the Feria, i.e. the collects of the previous Sunday. If December 4 happens to fall on a First Thursday, Friday, or Saturday, the celebrant may elect to celebrate the Votive Mass of Jesus Christ the High Priest, Sacred Heart, or Immaculate Heart of Mary instead, respectively. If that option were chosen, the first Commemoration would be of the Advent Feria, and the second Commemoration would be of the primary Saint of the day, St. Peter Chrysologus. St. Barbara, unfortunately, would get bumped, because her collects would be the fourth ones of the day, exceeding the maximum of three.

As long as they don't exceed three collects total, priests are allowed to add their own Commemorations to the Mass, taken from a collection of collects for various occasions in the back of the Altar Missal. Commonly chosen options are For the Pope, For the Bishop, For Peace, and For the Priest Himself [usually used on the anniversary of his ordination to the priesthood].

In the Novus Ordo, certain Feasts can be transferred to the nearest Sunday. For example, Epiphany and Ascension are moved to Sunday in many dioceses. In the Traditional Mass, certain Feast Days may be repeated on, not moved to, the nearest Sunday. This is called an External Solemnity. Only one External Solemnity is mandatory in the United

States: Corpus Christi must be repeated on the Second Sunday After Pentecost. Optional External Solemnities include Sacred Heart, Ss. Peter & Paul, Our Lady of the Rosary, and the Feast Day of the Patron Saint of the parish. In each case the Feast is celebrated on its usual day in the calendar, as well as on the nearest Sunday.

Because every Sunday is dedicated to our Lord, if the repeated Feast is not one of our Lord (e.g.: Our Lady of the Rosary), then there is a Commemoration of the skipped Sunday. If the External Solemnity is a Feast of our Lord (e.g.: Corpus Christi), then there is no Commemoration of the Sunday.

## Tridentine Masses This Coming Week

Fri. 12/02 7:00 PM: High Mass at *Old St. Mary's* (St. Bibiana, Virgin & Martyr) – Celebrant: Fr. Cy Whitaker, SJ. Confessions and Devotions to the Sacred Heart before Mass. Reception after Mass.

Paschaltide III / Season after Pentecost June 4 – 30						
1. The Easter Season ends after None of Ember Saturday, and the Time after Pentecost begins with First Vespers of Trinity Sunday. There is no commemoration of the First Sunday after Pentecost on Trinity Sunday. However, during the following week, it is the Sunday (and not the festal) Mass which is used for ferial days.						
2. June 8, 2023: Corpus Christi. If there is a procession of the Blessed Sacrament immediately after Mass, the Blessed Sacrament is exposed in the monstrance on the altar immediately after Communion. The <i>Benedicamus Domino</i> is said. There is no blessing or Last Gospel. The <i>Pange Lingua</i> is sung during the procession. The feast of Corpus Christi is a holy day of obligation in the universal Church but not in the U.S. <sup>1</sup>						
3. The External Solemnity of Corpus Christi can only be celebrated in places where permission has been granted by the Holy See. Where this permission has been granted, the Mass must be followed by a Eucharistic Procession (rubric #358.c). Only two Masses of the External Solemnity are permitted—two Low, or one Low and one Sung (rubric #360). Permission for the External Solemnity of Corpus Christi has been granted to the Dioceses of the United States the observance of which is obligatory. <sup>1</sup> Mass is that of the feast.						
4. The Votive Mass of the Most Holy Eucharist (2nd class) may be celebrated on any day during the seven days following the feast of Corpus Christi. A procession of the Blessed Sacrament must follow the Mass. Two such occasions per day are allowed.						
5. Friday, June 16: A plenary indulgence may be gained by saying the <i>Act of Reparation to the Sacred Heart of Jesus</i> (see text, p. 102) publicly in front of the Blessed Sacrament today. For the conditions for gaining a plenary indulgence, see pp. 105–107.						
In addition, "the external solemnity of the feast must be transferred in the United States and celebrated on the following Sunday, when this feast falls on a week day (Indult of Nov. 25, 1885). Hence, where on Sundays the principal Mass is usually a sung Mass, on the Sundays following this feast this sung Mass in churches and public oratories must, and in semi-public oratories may, be of the transferred external solemnity (S.R.C. 2974, IV; 4269, IX)."						
Date	Feast	Class	Color	Gloria & Credo	Preface	Vespers
Sun, Jun 4	Trinity Sunday	1	W	Gl&Cr	Htri	2nd Vespers of Trinity Sunday
Mon, Jun 5	St. Boniface, Bishop & Martyr	3	R	Gl	Com	
Tue, Jun 6	St. Norbert, Bishop & Confessor	3	W	Gl	Com	
Wed, Jun 7	Feria	4	G		Com	1st Vespers of Corpus Christi
Thu, Jun 8	Corpus Christi	1	W	Gl&Cr	Com + Euch	2nd Vespers of Corpus Christi
Fri, Jun 9	Feria Ss. Primum & Felicianus, Martyrs	4	G	R Gl	Com Com	St. Primum & Felicianus
Sat, Jun 10	St. Margaret, Queen of Scotland	3	W	Gl	Com	1st Vespers of 2nd Sunday after Pentecost