

Chant is employed during a sung Mass. Entrance and Recessional Hymns are not part of Holy Mass and can be sung by the people in the local language. Sunday Masses are expected to be sung (Missa Cantata); daily Masses (Low Mass) when celebrated do not require music/hymns/chant.

THE SACRAMENTS: All seven sacraments are celebrated in the Traditional Form, or where mandated, by a revised post-1962 Liturgy. The Sacrament of Confession is available 20mins before Holy Mass in the revised form.

NOSTALGIC LITURGY?

"In the Orthodox Churches they have kept that pristine liturgy, so beautiful. We have lost a bit the sense of adoration. They keep, they praise God, they adore God, they sing, time doesn't count. God is the centre, and this is a richness ..." — Pope Francis (8/2/2013)

Over the centuries small revisions to the Latin liturgy occurred, however nothing compares to the changes following VaticanII. In the heady days following VaticanII, so much of Sacred Liturgy at the local level was thrown out in the name of modern worship, not unlike 'the baby and the bath water' analogy.

Traditional liturgy keeps unchanged the sacredness of the ages, the same liturgy that resulted in many of our Martyrs and Holy Saints, a liturgy that keeps us focused on the Sacrifice of Christ on the Cross.

Nostalgia comes when we encounter across the world so many differences in the current Novus Ordo (Roman) Liturgy, often having nothing to do with respectful local culture. In the past the language and actions of Holy Mass were undeniably the same, regardless of the local language and custom; travellers knew they could always go to the same Holy Mass wherever they were.

The Traditional Liturgy is encouraged by the Church and is being taken up by the younger generation in schools, choirs and Seminaries, answering the call to us by Emeritus Pope Benedict XVI in his letter *Moto Proprio* revitalising the use of the Traditional Liturgy.

CONCLUSION: At first you may be uncomfortable with the changes, particularly the quietness during the celebration of Holy Mass, but don't give up all together, try to come again whenever possible, perhaps as little as once a month.

Thank you for coming, may God Bless you and your loved ones. Feb 2018

Kelmscott Traditional Mass Community

www.goodshepherdlatinmass.com

First Timer?

Just Visiting?

Welcome to the Chapel of the Good Shepherd, the Traditional Mass Centre for the South Eastern Metro Region. We are members of the Good Shepherd Parish Kelmscott

In this leaflet an attempt will be made to answer some questions that you may have as a first timer, about Parish worship from a Traditional Catholic point of view.

If you are a visitor renewing your acquaintance with the Traditional Mass of the Saints you are very welcome.

The Community would like you to feel that this encounter with the Traditional Mass, although different from the modern Mass, is familiar to you and yet different at the same time.

THE LANGUAGE: Holy Mass in the Traditional liturgy is prayed by the Priest in Latin, the official language of the Roman [Catholic] Church, a

language that is classified as a dead language, a language that never changes in spelling, diction or meaning.

Vernacular languages used to celebrate the modern Holy Mass regularly change their meaning, their context and spelling; it is not uncommon to encounter differences between Cities, Towns and nearby States; Latin on the other hand is constant, the same, and unchanged over the centuries.

HOW TO PRAY THE MASS: There are many ways to pray the Mass, Father prays the complete Mass in Latin, prayed on behalf of the whole attending Community. His prayers are all embracing, he does not pray on behalf of himself but on our behalf. So how do we pray?

As you enter the Chapel you will find Blue and Gold covered Mass books or Missalettes on the table, written in Latin on one side and English on the opposite page. The Missalettes use the direct interpretation of the Latin prayer and so the English may be a little old style like thee's and thou's but you will soon become comfortable with the style. Using any other form or style is therefore open to differing interpretations or meanings.

The modern or Novus Ordo Mass is likewise designed to be said in Latin or the Vernacular. This Mass (English or Latin version) is often referred to as the OF or Ordinary Form. The Traditional Mass can therefore be referred to as the Extraordinary Form or EF. *"This Novus Ordo [still in Latin!] is the current standard mass for the Roman Catholic Church [excepting the affiliated eastern churches]. Celebration of mass in the vernacular was also allowed as an option by Pope Paul VI, and in effect, this has become usual practice throughout the Catholic world. Reactions to this development have varied intensely!"*

CAN I PRAY THE ROSARY DURING MASS? Yes you can, or any other prayer that helps to keep focus on the Eternal Godhead, the Blessed Virgin, His Angels or His Saints. The Priest is praying the Mass on our behalf and although we should try to pray the same prayers in a language we are comfortable with, it is not compulsory to say the same prayers as the Priest. In sections of the Mass the Priest prays for Special Intentions which often include the sick, people in distress, our family needs, he also prays for the Holy Souls seeking their freedom from Purgatory. So we too can take time to pray for these or similar intentions as Holy Mass progresses.

RECEIVING HOLY COMMUNION: In the **Novus Ordo or Ordinary Form**, the practice of receiving in the hand has become standard practice, however we now see more communicants kneeling to receive the Sacred

Host on the tongue and in some cases, kneelers being used as Communion rails. **The Traditional Mass** only provides for communicants to receive on the tongue, kneeling at the rails.

The cloth on the rails and the Communion plate are used to stop, in accidental cases, the Sacred Host falling to the ground. Only the Priest may handle the Sacred Species or Host.

NB. *In special dietary cases, 'gluten free' Hosts can be made available and in exceptional circumstances Communion from the Chalice is permitted.*

WHY DOES THE PRIEST FACE AWAY FROM THE PEOPLE?

When an Altar is properly oriented or facing East (ad orientum) the Priest and people all face the same direction or all together, Priest and faithful, toward the East where the cross is symbolically enthroned. East where the Risen Lord will come; when East is not possible, the orientation is retained and all are facing the Crucifix above the Tabernacle of the Lord

"Since apostolic times, Christians have been familiar with this way of praying. It is not a matter of celebrating with one's back to the people or facing them, but toward the East (ad Dominum) toward the Lord"

Source- Robert Cardinal Sarah Prefect of the Vatican's Congregation for Divine Worship (Oct 2016)

THE VESTMENTS ARE DIFFERENT: The Priest wears Traditional vestments known as 'fiddleback' vestments, traditional Roman vestments similar to the flowing vestments worn by Novus Ordo celebrants may also be worn during an EF Holy Mass

TRADITIONAL ROMAN CALENDAR: The Traditional Mass retains the pre-1962 calendar instead of the modernised Ordinary Form calendar. The two Calendar of Feasts differ over a lot of the Church's year. However Advent, Christmas, Lent, Holy Week, Pentecost and Holy Days of Obligation to name a few are celebrated on the same days. Terminology creates the main differences. Example, OF uses 'Ordinary Time', the EF uses 'After Pentecost'.

OLD FASHIONED MUSIC:

"I desire, in accordance with the request advanced by the Synod Fathers, that Gregorian chant be suitably esteemed and employed as the chant proper to the Roman liturgy." — Pope Benedict XVI (2/22/2007)