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# HISTORY of the ORDER *Part 2*



From the Reform of St. Teresa to Present  
*A seven part course presented by Fr. Leopold Glueckert, O. Carm.*

*We encourage you  
to take advantage  
of this great  
opportunity to  
learn our History  
from this esteemed  
historian!*

The Carmelite Institute recorded the second half of the course, "History of the Order" taught by Fr. Leopold Glueckert. This was the history from the Reform of St. Teresa to present.

**The Need for Reform and  
Carmelites in the Reformation**

**Teresa's Reform  
Conflict and Separation**

**Missions, Congregations  
and 16th century troubles**

**Carmelites in the 17th century  
Touraine and the French School of  
Spirituality**

**18th Century Absolutism, the  
Enlightenment, and the French  
Revolution**

**19th Century Crises and Revival**

**20th Century: World Wars,  
Vatican II, and Beyond**



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### **The Mission of the Carmelite Institute of North America**

The Carmelite Institute of North America is a collaborative effort of the Carmelites of the United States and Canada. Its mission is to promote the following of Jesus Christ through studies in the Carmelite tradition and by making the tradition available to our Carmelite brothers and sisters, as well as to all those interested in a spiritual life.

Vision

### **The Carmelite Institute of North America will:**

- Pursue the needs related to the study and promotion of the Carmelite tradition not currently being met by other groups or organizations.
- Encourage research and scholarship in Carmelite studies by students of varied religious traditions and intellectual fields of interest.
- Support the publishing of books, articles, and artwork, and the production of CDs and DVDs, which would otherwise not be available.
- Provide curriculum and faculty for Carmelite Studies at Catholic University of America.
- Collaborate with the Carmelitana Collection at Whitefriars Hall.

## **CARMELITE TRADITIONS SERIES**

Carmelite History since 1500

WTU – Summer 2011

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### **Objectives:**

The purpose of this class is to trace the development of the Carmelite family from the 16th century, and the period of the Protestant and Catholic Reformations, into modern times. It is not a history of theology, or of spirituality, although spirituality will necessarily play an important part. It is a history of the Carmelite community itself, as it struggled to reform itself in a turbulent and highly charged political world. Issues of particular importance will highlight the lack of proper discipline about 1500, early reforms, the political and religious climate in Spain, Teresa's personal background, the growth and separation of the Discalced Reform, and the belated reform of the Ancient Observance. Other issues will include the rapid growth of Carmelite communities and missions, as well as the trauma of the French Revolution which nearly destroyed the Order, and the painful rebuilding during the 19th and 20th centuries.

### **Recommended Books and Sources:**

Peter Thomas Rohrbach, Journey to Carith. New York: Doubleday and Company, 1966.

Joachim Smet, The Mirror of Carmel. Darien, IL: Carmelite Media, 2011.

Leopold Glueckert, Desert Springs in the City. Darien, IL: Carmelite Media, 2012.

### **The Process:**

There will be a total of 7 units. Each of these will consist of an illustrated lecture, and reading suggestions. You will also receive a "key question" to promote further reflection.

### **The Weekly Units:**

- |            |   |
|------------|---|
| <b>M-1</b> | <b>Need for Reform, and Carmelites in the Reformation</b>           |
| <b>M-2</b> | <b>Teresa's reform, conflict and separation</b>                     |
| <b>M-3</b> | <b>Missions, Congregations, and 16th century troubles</b>           |
| <b>M-4</b> | <b>Carmel in the 17th century: Touraine &amp; the French School</b> |
| <b>M-5</b> | <b>18th century Absolutism, Enlightenment and French Revolution</b> |
| <b>M-6</b> | <b>19th century troubles &amp; revival</b>                          |
| <b>M-7</b> | <b>20th century: World Wars and Vatican II</b>                      |



XXXV.

Nicolaus Audeeth  
Cyprius

ab ADRIANO VI. institutus Vicarius Genlis; in Comitibus Venetiarum  
die 8. Maij 1524 electus Genlis. Praefuit annis 40. Decessit Romae  
in Coena Transpontina 6 Decbris 1562. Aetatis suae annorum 82.

Adrianus Pius

**READ:**

**Smet I: Ch. 9 - 12, pp. 35-69**

**Rohrbach: Ch.3 - 4, pp. 97-135**

**Glueckert: Ch 5, pp.67-81 and the Carmelite Rule, pp. 177-181**

- I. Nicholas Audet (1524-62)
  - A. Background and formation
  - B. Reform principles - variations on John Soreth's plan
  - C. Damage control and positive building during a crisis
  
- II. The Protestant Reformation
  - A. German Provinces
  - B. Denmark, Bohemia, Poland, Hungary
  - C. England, Ireland, Scotland
  
- III. Troubles in Other Provinces
  - A. France
  - B. Provinces and congregations in Italy
  - C. Spain and Portugal
  
- IV. Carmelites at the Council of Trent
  - A. Audet and the theologians
  - B. Carmelite contributions: Scripture, Justification & Sacraments
  - C. What difference did Trent make for religious orders?
  
- V. Giovanni Battista Rossi (1562-78)

**Key Question:**

**Reflect on the Carmelite Rule, as practiced just before Teresa's time, and in our own time. List all major elements of the Rule, and assess the dangers of falling away from one's original enthusiasm.**



Incarnation at Avila



**READ:****Smet II: Ch. 1 - 4, pp. 73-125****Rohrbach: Ch. 5, pp. 137-169****Glueckert: Ch 6, pp. 83-99**

- I. Carmel after Trent
  - A. Giovanni Battista Rossi (1562-78)
  - B. Background and roots of Teresa's Reform
  - C. Life at St. Joseph Convent
  
- II. Complications for Teresa's good plan
  - A. King Phillip II
  - B. Church-State relations in Spain
  - C. Prejudice and "pure blood"
  
- III. Rossi's visit and his friendship with Teresa
  - A. Trouble in Andalucía
  - B. The Nieto family's criminal activity
  - C. Blank check to Teresa
  - D. First Discalced Friars
  
- IV. Complications from Rome - Pius V
  - A. Bishops and Dominicans
  - B. Gracian and his miscalculations
  - C. Gregory XIII's attempts to help
  - D. The Piacenza Chapter 1575
  
- V. The final acts
  - A. Separation into a distinct province 1580
  - B. Doria's severe measures after Teresa's death
  - C. Separate Congregation (1587) and Order (1593)
  - D. Legacy of Teresa, John, and Doria

**Key Question:**

**Recall how Teresa restored Carmelite life in her own time, using both the Rule and her own insights and experience. Then, in your own imagination, design a valid and helpful formula of life for a lay person or religious person living in the 21st century based on the Rule and 800 years of wisdom.**



Tiepolo Scapular Vision



**READ:**  
**Smet II, Ch 5 - 8, pp. 126-186**  
**Glueckert, Ch. 7, pp.101-109**

- I. Status of other Carmelites after the Reformation
  - A. France: the Huguenot Wars of Religion
    - 1. Vast damage to the Order at large
    - 2. Discalced beginnings in France - Barbe Acarie
  - B. Belgium and Holland
  - C. Germany: the Thirty Years War (1618-1648)
  - D. Italy and elsewhere
    - 1. The OCD Congregation of Italy
    - 2. The birth of Propaganda Fide
    - 3. St. Mary Magdalene de'Pazzi (1566-1607)
  
- II. Wider Reforms and Issues
  - A. Clement VIII and Carmel - Caffardi and Chizzola
  - B. Missions in Latin America and the Middle East
  - C. Carmelite Lay devotion
    - 1. Third Order success
    - 2. Scapular Confraternity and the Sabbatine Bull
  
- III. Carmel in the Baroque Age
  - A. Art and Architecture - Bernini's genius
  - B. Preaching and writing fuel the revival of good prayer

**Key Question:**

**Comment on the phrase “No Reform Lasts Forever.” Trace and assess the continuing process of reform among the Carmelites. Begin with efforts before Teresa's time, then examine her own accomplishments. Then trace subsequent developments. (Assume a period of roughly 1450-1650.) Be sure to consider events in their historical context. Conclude with any personal observations from your own experience which you consider appropriate.**



*“Cour des Carmes” is described as a curious wooden spiral staircase.  
It is the only remnant of the large Carmelite house in Rennes (Brittany)  
where the Reform of Touraine began in the early 17th century.*

**READ:****Smet III: Ch. 2 & 8, pp. 230-241 & 315-333****Rohrbach, Ch. 7, pp. 229-286****Glueckert pp. 109-119****I. The Reform of Touraine**

- A. Sponsorship by Enrico Sylvio (1593-1612)
- B. Pierre Behourt and Philippe Thibault, the pioneers
- C. The observant community of Rennes, and its expansion
  - 1. John of St. Samson (1571-1636)
  - 2. Dominic of St. Albert (1595-1634)
  - 3. Leo of St. John and the Paris foundations
- D. The Touraine Missions in the Indies

**II. Spread of the Touraine reforms to the entire Ancient Observance**

- A. Aquitaine, Gascony, Belgium, Germany, Poland, the Austrian lands
- B. Touraine system becomes the standard

**III. Discalced flourishing outside of Spain**

- A. Infant of Prague devotion
- B. Brother Lawrence of the Resurrection in Paris

**IV. Newer reform congregations**

- A. Monte Santo
- B. Santa Maria della Vita
- C. Piedmont and S.M. della Scala del Paradiso

**V. Further troubles for the Church**

- A. Jansenism
- B. Quietism
- C. Gallicanism

**Key Question:**

**Trace the development of Carmelite prayer from about 1450 thru 1600 and after. Be sure to include liturgical prayer as well as personal prayer and meditation. Comment on the contributions of Teresa's practice as well as the Touraine Reform and the prayer forms of lay/secular Carmelites.**





**READ:****Smet, Part V, Ch. 1 - 4, pp. 529-571 & Ch. 7, pp. 587-600****Rohrbach: Ch. 8 - 9. pp. 287-326****Glueckert, Ch 8, pp. 121-137**

- I. Enlightenment legislation against religious orders
  - A. Principles of the Age of Reason and its Philosophes
    - 1. Deism
    - 2. Unaided reason and science over scripture and grace
  - B. State sponsored assaults on the Religious Orders
    - 1. the War against the Jesuits
    - 2. Gallicanism: the French Commission on Regulars (1768)
    - 3. Josephism in the Austrian Empire
  
- II. Carmelites in the French Revolution
  - A. Legislation of the National Assembly
    - 1. Fall, 1789: all Church property seized
    - 2. February 13, 1790: Religious Orders disbanded
    - 3. July 1790: Civil Constitution of the Clergy
  - B. Conditions during the Reign of Terror (September 1792-July 1794)
    - 1. Dead prisoners and Deportations
      - a. Massacre on the Rue de Vaugirard
      - b. The Nuns of Compiègne
      - c. Other Carmelite victims
    - 2. Attempts to survive: Friars, Nuns, and Laity
  
- III. Napoleon's regime in Europe
  - A. The Reichsdeputationshauptschluss of 1803
  - B. Carmelite situation on the Continent by 1815
  - C. Attempts to rebuild and more losses
  - D. Camille de Soyecourt, an angel after the crisis

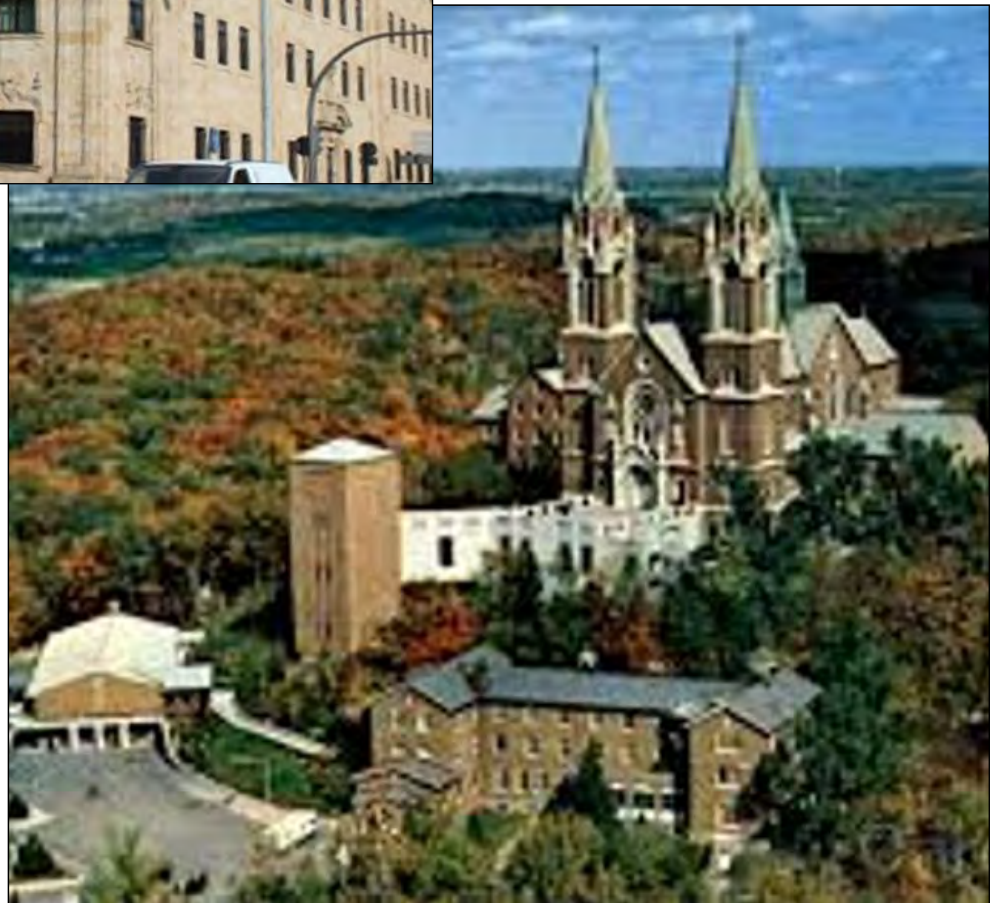
**Key Question:**

**Illustrate possible shifts in the Carmelite charism as a result of the Enlightenment. How did influences of philosophy and society set off changes in the way Carmelites lived, thought, prayed and ministered? Be sure to consider specific historical examples.**





Left:  
Salamanca



Right:  
Holy Hill

**READ:****Smet V: Ch. 6 - 8, pp. 580-614****Rohrbach: Ch.10, pp. 327-338****Glueckert, Ch 9, pp. 139-156****I. The Restoration - Attempts to rebuild**

- A. A bleak mid-century: suppressions in Portugal, Spain, & Italy
- B. Ancient Observance Chapters in only 1838 & 1856
- C. Discalced rebuilding
  - 1. Sr. Camille saves the nuns in France
  - 2. Dominic of St. Joseph, Hermann Cohen & Raphael Kalinowski

**II. Expansion after Mid-Century**

- A. Dutch-German Rebound
- B. Irish Growth
- C. Italian & Spanish Revival

**III. Beginnings of Carmel in America**

- A. Port Tobacco & the Baltimore Carmel (1790)
- B. Germans in Kansas (1864)
- C. OCD Friars from New Jersey to Holy Hill (1906)

**IV. Symbolic Recovery**

- A. 1875 Reunion of the Italian & Spanish OCD Congregations
- B. Ancient Observance Chapter of 1889
- C. Congregations of working sisters join the family

**V. Late century saints**

- A. Therese of Lisieux
- B. Elizabeth of the Trinity
- C. Teresa of the Andes

**Key Question:**

**Comment on the theme of “Death and Resurrection.” How might this reality apply to a religious order? Do you feel that the 19th century “resurrection” changed the Carmelites in any substantial way, or was it essentially the same entity after rebounding?**

**Use historical examples to defend your conclusions.**



Some of the Carmelites at Vatican II

**READ:****Smet V: Ch. 12 - 15, pp. 649-704****Rohrbach: Ch. 11, pp. 339-366****Glueckert, Ch. 10, pp. 157-174**

- I. World War I marks an end and a beginning
  - A. International efforts to spread Carmel
  - B. Mission successes
  - C. Affiliated congregations of sisters
  
- II. Troubles before the next War
  - A. Spanish Civil War and its martyrs
  - B. Clashes between Carmelites and Nazi propagandists: Titus & Edith
  
- III. Wartime sufferings
  - A. Bombing casualties & conscripted Carmelites
  - B. Concentration camp victims – Hilary Januszewski & Père Jacques Bunel
  - C. Louis of the Trinity (Admiral Thierry d'Argenlieu)
  
- IV. Recovery after the war
  - A. Vatican II calls for a return to the “roots” of the Founders
    - 1. Carmelite participants
    - 2. OCD's return to the Wadi – Anastasio of the Holy Rosary
    - 3. The Mount Carmel Project (1987-92)
  - B. New Initiatives for Renewal
    - 1. The “Donum Dei” family
    - 2. O.Carm's return to France (1989)
    - 3. A new style of missions – India and Vietnam
    - 4. 1989 Chapter – opening to the developing world
  - C. Disintegration of the Soviet Bloc – openings for the Carmelites
  - D. Greater co-operation: John Malley & Camillo Maccise

**Key Question:**

**Evaluate Carmel and its spirituality as preparation for persecution or discrimination. Identify elements of Carmelite life which might help an individual get ready for a time of hardship or suffering, even martyrdom. Select one or two historical examples, and trace their journey, keeping a keen eye on spiritual factors.**





### **Carmelite Bibliography for Further Study**

Boaga, Emmanuele, and Luigi Borriello, eds. Dizionario Carmelitano. Rome: Città Nuova, 2008.

Egan, Keith, ed. Carmelite Prayer: A Tradition for the 21st Century. New York: Paulist Press, 2003.

Glueckert, Leopold. Desert Springs in the City: A Concise History of the Carmelite Family. Darien, IL: Carmelite Media, 2012.

McGreal, Wilfrid. At the Fountain of Elijah: The Carmelite Tradition. Maryknoll, NY: Orbis Books, 1999.

Mulhall, Michael, ed.. Albert's Way: The First North American Congress on the Carmelite Rule. Rome: Carmelite Institute, 1989.

Payne, Steven. The Carmelite Tradition. Collegeville, MN: Liturgical Press, 2011.

Rohrbach, Peter Thomas. Journey to Carith: The Sources and Story of the Discalced Carmelites. 1966. Reprinted, Washington, DC: ICS Publications, 2005.

Saggi, Ludovico, and Valentino Macca, eds. Saints of Carmel. Translated by Gabriel Pausback. Rome: Carmelite Institute, 1972.

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Welch, John. The Carmelite Way: An Ancient Path for Today's Pilgrim. New York: Paulist Press, 1996.

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Carmelite Province of the Most Pure Heart of Mary