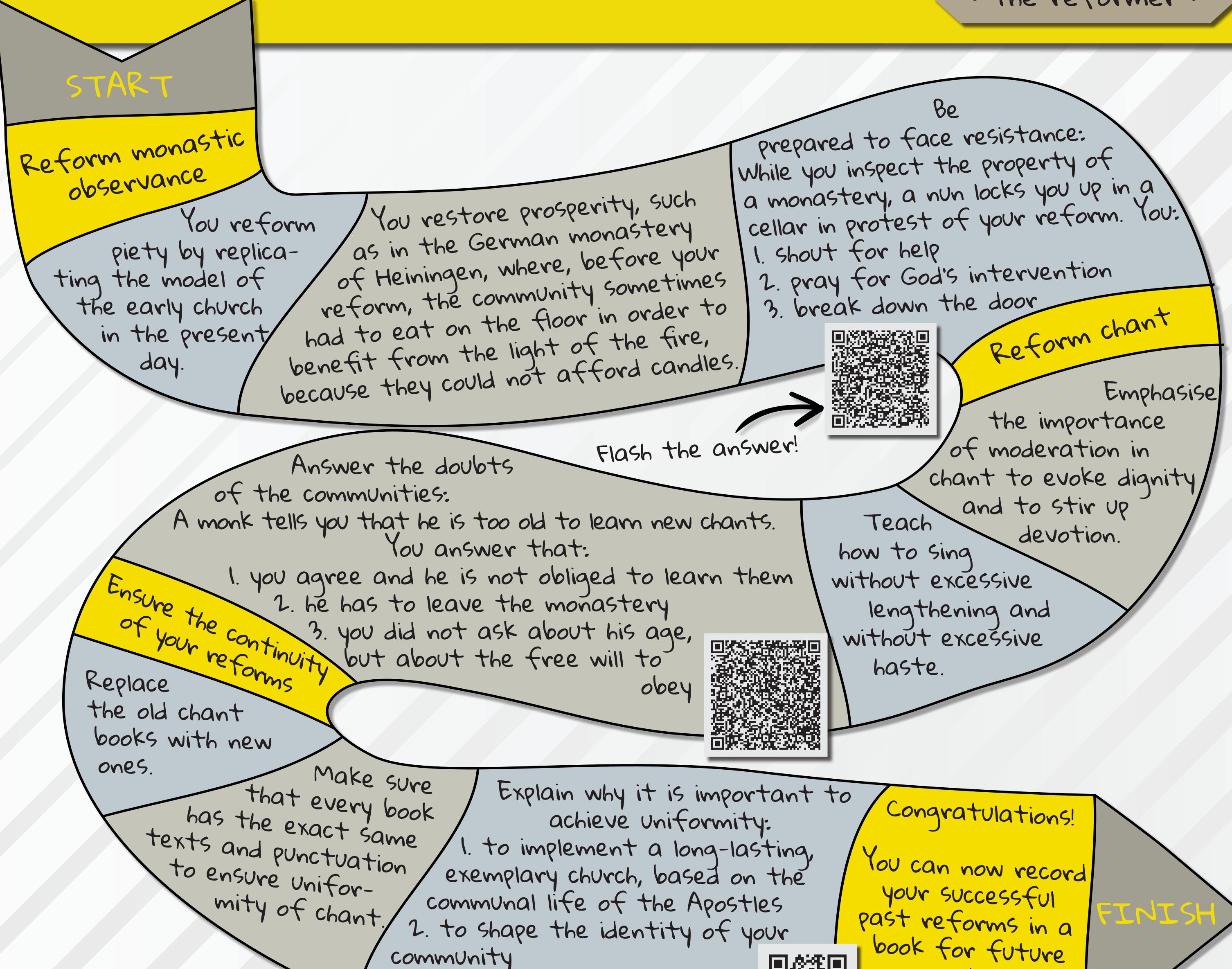
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Be a reformer of the 15th century!





Abstract

3. to live in one heart and soul

in God

The Congregation of Windesheim, a religious assembly of Augustinian canons founded in the late fourteenth century, promoted a renewed, more genuine monastic life. Driven by the will **to restore the purity of the early church**, the Congregation conducted several reforms in order to implement their understanding of faith. Johannes Busch (whose footsteps you can follow above) was a major reformer who justified his actions in several ways, such as by placing them in the continuity of the Apostles. The **unity of spirit and heart the Apostles experienced** was re-created by the implementation of uniform liturgical practices. Chant was an essential component of these practices and the Windesheim reform particularly insisted on uniformity of chant, because it shaped

a specific Windesheim aural identity. While reforming monastic life was a means to replicate the model of the early church in the present day, this model does not seem to have been used as a model of the "past". It was rather used to restore the earlier – and superior – state of the church in a perspective focused on the present day and on the implementation of a lasting, exemplary church, that is, turned firmly towards the future.

generations to

follow.

Bibliography

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