

## SECOND COUNCIL OF LYONS - 1274

### Constitution II

1. On the supreme Trinity and the catholic faith
2. On election and the power of the elected person
15. On the circumstances of ordination and the quality of ordinands
16. On bigamists
17. On the office of ordinary judge
19. On pleading
21. On prebends and dignities
22. On not alienating the property of the church
23. On religious houses, that they are to be subject to the bishop
24. On taxes and procurations
25. On the immunity of churches

### 25. On the immunity of churches

{31} Holiness befits the house of the Lord; it is fitting that he whose abode has been established in peace should be worshipped in peace and with due reverence. Churches, then, should be entered humbly and devoutly; behaviour inside should be calm, pleasing to God, bringing peace to the beholders, a source not only of instruction but of mental refreshment. Those who assemble in church should extol with an act of special reverence that name which is above every name, than which no other under heaven has been given to people, in which believers must be saved, the name, that is, of Jesus Christ, who will save his people from their sins. Each should fulfil in himself that which is written for all that at the name of Jesus every knee should bow; whenever that glorious name is recalled, especially during the sacred mysteries of the mass, everyone should bow the knees of his heart, which he can do even by a bow of his head. In churches the sacred solemnities should possess the whole heart and mind; the whole attention should be given to prayer. Here where it is proper to offer heavenly desires with peace and calm, let nobody arouse rebellion, provoke clamour or be guilty of violence. The consultations of universities and of any associations whatever must cease to be held in churches, so also must public speeches and parliaments. Idle and, even more, foul and profane talk must stop; chatter in all its forms must cease. Everything, in short, that may disturb divine worship or offend the eyes of the divine majesty should be absolutely foreign to churches, lest where pardon should be asked for our sins, occasion is given for sin, or sin is found to be committed. No more business is to be conducted in churches or their cemeteries, especially they are not to have the bustle of markets and public squares. All noise of secular courts must be stilled. The laity are not to hold their trials in churches, more especially criminal cases. The church is not to be a place for lay judicial inquiries. Local ordinaries should see that all this is observed, persuade where persuasion is needed, suppress by their authority what is forbidden by this canon. They should also depute for this purpose persons in the churches who are most assiduous and suitable for the above aims. Moreover, the proceedings of secular judges, and in particular the sentences passed in these sacred places, are to lack all validity. Those indeed who impudently defy the above prohibitions, in addition to the sanctions imposed by ordinaries and their deputies, will have to fear the sternness of the divine retribution and our own until, having confessed their guilt, they have firmly resolved to avoid such conduct for the future.

### Church

Ecumenical Councils Before Trent

Council of Trent

Vatican Councils I, II

Pope Francis

Pope Benedict XVI

St. Pope John Paul II

St. Pope Paul VI

St. Pope John XXIII

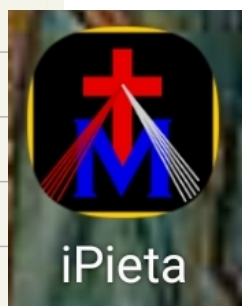
Pope Pius XII

Pope Pius XI

Pope Benedict XV

St. Pope Pius X

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Introduction

Const 1

Const 2.1

Const 2.2

Const 2.3-10

Const 2.11-20

Const 2.21-30