



Guidelines for Funerals and Burials in the Catholic Church

A. Foreword

These Guidelines for Funerals and Burials in the Catholic Church provide Catholics with the Church's teaching on matters related to Christian burial.

B. Death in the Christian Context

The events which surround death call for a community response. While the immediate family bears the burden of sorrow, relatives, friends and parishioners provide prayerful support.

C. Church Law

“The funeral of any deceased member of the faithful should normally be celebrated in the church of that person's proper parish” (canon 1177, §1).

“However, any member of the faithful, or those in charge of the deceased person's funeral, may choose another church; this requires the consent of whoever is in charge of that church and a notification to the proper parish priest of the deceased” (canon 1177, §2).

“When death has occurred outside the person's proper parish, and the body is not returned there, and another church has not been chosen, the funeral rites are to be celebrated in the church of the parish where the death occurred, unless another church has been designated by particular law” (canon 1177, §3).

D. Vigil Service

In her funeral rites, the Church commends the dead to God and offers Christian hope to those who mourn. For this reason, it is customary to have a gathering of the family and friends of the deceased before the Funeral Mass.

The wake or prayer service may take the form of one of the vigil services contained in the funeral ritual or a similar service, such as the prayer of the Rosary. It usually happens on the day preceding the funeral. Preferably, it is held in the church but may take place in the funeral home or the home of the deceased.

E. Funeral Mass

The Mass, the memorial of Christ's death and resurrection, is the principal celebration of the Christian funeral. While following the directives of the Church's ritual in planning the liturgical celebration, the choice of music, colour of vestments, biblical readings and homily

should reflect the family's wishes, acknowledging as well the community aspect of faith which remains unbroken in death.

The Funeral Mass is customarily celebrated on the day of burial. However, for pastoral reasons the Mass may be celebrated at some other time before the burial, such as the previous evening. In any event, there should be only one Funeral Mass.

Since the proper setting for Mass is a sacred place, Mass is not to be celebrated in a funeral home or similar facility.

The body of the deceased should be present in church for the Funeral Mass or "Mass of Christian Burial." The term "Mass of the Resurrection" is incorrect for the Funeral Mass.

Keeping in mind that liturgical roles are ordinarily to be fulfilled only by Catholics, members of the family who are Catholic are encouraged to assume the role of readers and assist in the offertory procession. They may receive Holy Communion under both species. Non-Catholics may serve as pallbearers.

The casket remains closed during the funeral and should be covered with a white pall in remembrance of the baptismal garment. In addition to its liturgical significance, the pall serves a very practical purpose: it avoids ostentation, prevents possible embarrassment of the poor and emphasizes Christians' equality before God.

Apart from distinctions based on sacred orders and the respect due to civic dignitaries, no special honours are paid to any private person or classes of persons, whether in the ceremony or by external display.

F. Eulogy

The *Order of Christian Funerals* states that "a brief homily based on the readings is always given after the Gospel reading ... but there is never to be a eulogy." The homily relates Christian death to the Paschal Mystery of our Lord's death and resurrection. Attentive to the grief of those present, the homily properly includes an expression of praise and gratitude to God for the gift of a Christian life and such virtues or strengths apparent in the deceased's life.

A brief eulogy may take place, but in this order of preference: at the conclusion of the vigil service; before the Funeral Mass begins; following the prayers of committal at the cemetery; or at the Funeral luncheon.

The speaker should have the written text approved beforehand by the officiating priest. There should be only one eulogist and that person must be of upright reputation.

G. Funeral Liturgy Outside of Mass

Generally speaking, Mass may not be offered as part of the funeral rites for those not entitled to a Catholic funeral according to Church law. Following careful consideration of the deceased's relationship with the Church, the needs and wishes of the bereaved family, and the attitude of the community, the pastor may offer a funeral liturgy outside Mass. This rite may also be appropriate for a deceased Catholic when no members of the family practice the faith. The

body of the deceased should be present for the service.

The funeral liturgy outside Mass is ordinarily celebrated in the parish church, but may be celebrated in the home of the deceased, a funeral home or in a cemetery chapel.

Even though Mass may not be celebrated as part of the funeral rite in these situations, it may be offered at another time for the repose of the soul of the deceased and for the spiritual wellbeing of the relatives and friends.

H. Ecumenical Considerations

When requested by the Catholic relatives of a deceased baptized non-Catholic, a priest may conduct a prayer service for the non-Catholic in a funeral home.

In particular circumstances where the deceased non-Catholic was well disposed to the Church, and the family requests Mass, it may be celebrated with the body present in church.

I. Place of Burial

Whenever possible, those who were part of the Catholic community are buried in a Catholic cemetery. As well as being a sacred place, it recalls the community of all the faithful, living and deceased. When a Catholic is to be interred in other than a Catholic cemetery, the priest will bless the individual space and then follow the usual ritual.

J. Rite of Committal

This service at the cemetery is the last farewell, in which the Christian community honours one of its members before the body is buried or entombed. With priest and mourners accompanying the body to the cemetery, the rite is celebrated at the grave or tomb or in a cemetery committal chapel.

When a non-Catholic is to be buried in a Catholic cemetery, the minister of the deceased's faith community may conduct the burial service according to the minister's own ritual. If the family of the non-Catholic deceased person requests a Catholic priest to conduct the burial service, the priest will celebrate a rite which is appropriate.

For those involved in civic organizations and those with additional affiliations, patriotic or fraternal services may also be conducted following the burial rite.

K. Cremation

Through the centuries, the Church has followed the practice of burial or entombment after the manner of Christ's own burial. This expresses respect for the human body as a member of Christ and faith in the resurrection of the body. "The Church earnestly recommends that the pious custom of burial be retained; but it does not forbid cremation, unless this is chosen for reasons which are contrary to Christian teaching" (canon 1176, §3).

It is the priest's responsibility to verify the proper motivation and to determine that those arranging for the funeral have made satisfactory provision for the cremated remains, preferably

in a Catholic cemetery. When these required conditions are met, the various elements of the Catholic funeral rite are conducted in the usual way.

In most cases, it is recommended that cremation take place following the celebration of the Funeral Liturgy; however, it is permissible for cremation to take place before the Funeral Liturgy.

In this case, the ashes are to be placed on a small table covered with a white cloth. The table is placed in front of the altar, not in the place that the casket usually occupies, but a little to the side. The paschal candle, holy water and incense may be used; the alternative form of the dismissal is used.

Cremated remains should never be scattered. They should be placed in their entirety in a secure vessel and buried in a grave or inurned in a columbarium niche, preferably in a Catholic cemetery.

L. Funeral Offerings

An offering to the parish for funeral services is customary and may be suggested according to the approved diocesan schedule for such offerings. However, a funeral service, including Mass in the church with the body present and a committal service, is given to the poor free of charge.

M. Pastoral Elements

Arrangements for funeral, burial or cremation should be discussed with the priest before being finalized. This contact with the bereaved family affords the priest an opportunity to offer his condolences and encouragement. At the same time, the priest can conveniently counsel the family about the liturgical rites.

P rearranged plans for funeral and cemetery needs are recommended.

Mass and prayers offered for the deceased are important practices of Catholic life. The Paschal Sacrifice offered for the dead assures that the deceased obtains spiritual help and the living receives the consolation of hope. Also commendable are gifts offered to worthwhile charities, especially those which carry out the mission of the Church, in memory of the deceased.

N. Related Questions

Unbaptized Children

The Church's funeral rites may be celebrated for a child who died before baptism and whose parents intended to have the child baptized.

Burial of Stillborns and Fetuses

The Church urges that stillborns and fetuses of Catholic parents be interred whenever possible. The decision and procedure for the interment is left to the parents and their pastor.

Disposal of Amputated Limbs

Amputated limbs should be buried in a blessed place, if possible. However, hospital personnel may dispose of portions of bodies in a manner they deem most suitable. Hygienic cremation is not excluded, but the preference of the individual or the family should be considered.

Organ Transplants & Donations of Bodies for Medical Science

“Organ donation after death is a noble and meritorious act and is to be encouraged as an expression of generous solidarity” (*Catechism of the Catholic Church*, n. 2296). Likewise, the donation of bodies is legitimate. However, in keeping with Christian respect for the body, there should be reasonable assurance that the remains will be disposed of in a reverent manner upon completion of the research.

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