



## REQUISITES FOR THE CELEBRATION OF MASS OUTSIDE OF A SACRED SPACE

(Based on the *General Instruction of the Roman Missal*, 2008)

### THINGS TO BE PREPARED

A movable altar or a suitable table should be provided for the celebration of the Mass. The altar is to be covered with a white cloth. In addition, on or next to the altar are to be placed two candlesticks with lighted candles. Likewise, on the altar or close to it, there is to be a cross adorned with a figure of Christ crucified. The candles and the cross with corpus may also be carried in the procession at the Entrance. A *Book of Gospels* may be placed on the altar, unless it is carried in procession at the beginning of Mass; this book is distinct from the book of other readings.

In addition, the following should also be prepared:

- a) next to the celebrant's chair: the Roman Missal and, if appropriate, a hymnal;
- b) at the ambo: the Lectionary;
- c) on the credence table:
  - the chalice, corporal, purificator and paten with sufficient hosts for the priest celebrant and any concelebrants and deacons present;
  - ciboria with hosts for lay ministers and the congregation, as well as cruets containing wine and water, unless all of these are presented by the faithful in the procession at the Offertory;
- d) sufficient chairs for the priest celebrant and any concelebrants and deacons present.

There should also be prepared sacred vestments for the priest, the deacon, and other ministers:

- a) for the priest and concelebrants: alb, cincture, stole, and chasuble; although concelebrants may wear only a stole and not a chasuble;
- b) for the deacon: alb, cincture, diaconal stole, and dalmatic; although the dalmatic may be omitted;
- c) for the non-ordained ministers: albs or other lawfully approved attire.

When the Entrance takes place with a procession, the following are to be prepared:

- a) a thurible and incense boat, if incense is being used;
- b) the cross to be carried in procession and candlesticks with lighted candles;
- c) the *Book of Gospels* (if applicable).

## BREAD AND WINE FOR CELEBRATING THE EUCHARIST

The hosts for celebrating the Eucharist must be from wheat and unleavened. For a just cause individuals may request to receive 'gluten free' hosts; these hosts must be provided from an approved supplier.

The wine for the celebration of the Eucharist must be from the fruit of the vine, natural, and without admixture of extraneous substances.

Diligent care should be taken to ensure that the wine does not turn to vinegar nor the bread spoil.

## SACRED VESSELS

Sacred vessels should be made from precious metal. If they are made from a material less precious than gold, they should generally be gilded on the inside.

For the Consecration of hosts, besides ciboria, a large paten may fittingly be used on which is placed the bread both for the priest and the deacon and also for the other ministers and for the faithful.

## SACRED VESTMENTS

The vestment proper to the priest celebrant at Mass is the chasuble, worn over the alb and stole. Concelebrants may be dispensed from wearing a chasuble, but must wear a stole.

The vestment proper to the deacon is the dalmatic, worn over the alb and stole; however, the dalmatic may be omitted out of necessity or on account of a lesser degree of solemnity.

In the dioceses of Canada, acolytes, altar servers, readers, and other lay ministers may wear an alb or other suitable attire.

A cope is worn by the priest instead of a chasuble for liturgical actions involving the Eucharist outside the context of Mass, such as a Eucharistic procession or exposition.

As regards the colour of sacred vestments, traditional usage should be observed, namely:

- a) The colour white is used during Easter Time and Christmas Time; on the Solemnity of the Most Holy Trinity, on celebrations of the Lord other than of his Passion, celebrations of the Blessed Virgin Mary, of the Holy Angels, and of Saints who were not Martyrs; on the Solemnities of All Saints and of the Nativity of St. John the Baptist; and on the Feasts of St. John the Evangelist, of the Chair of St. Peter, and of the Conversion of St. Paul. The colour white may also be worn in Masses for the Dead in the dioceses of Canada.

- b) The colour red is used on Palm Sunday of the Lord's Passion and on Friday of Holy Week, on Pentecost Sunday, on celebrations of the Lord's Passion, on the feastdays of the Apostles and Evangelists, and on celebrations of Martyr Saints.
- c) The colour green is used in Ordinary Time.
- d) The colour violet or purple is used in Advent and Lent.
- e) The colour black may be used, where it is the practice, in Masses for the Dead.
- f) The colour rose may be used, where it is the practice, on *Gaudete* Sunday (Third Sunday of Advent) and on *Laetare* Sunday (Fourth Sunday of Lent).

Ritual Masses are celebrated in their proper colour, or in white; Masses for Various Needs are celebrated in the colour proper to the day or the time of year or in violet if they have a penitential character, for example, nos. 31, 33 or 38; Votive Masses are celebrated in the colour suited to the Mass itself or even in the colour proper to the day or the time of the year.

## READINGS

The readings of the day should be used for the celebration of Holy Mass in the Archdiocese of Toronto.

Within Ordinary Time, the priest responsible for the Mass may for a serious pastoral reason choose readings more appropriate for the occasion.

## MUSIC

Musical instruments, if used, should be placed in a suitable place so that they can sustain the singing of both the choir and the people and be heard with ease by everybody if they are played alone.

In Advent the use of musical instruments should be marked by a moderation suited to the character of this time of year, without expressing in anticipation the full joy of the Nativity of the Lord.

In Lent the playing of musical instruments is allowed only in order to support singing. Exceptions, however, are *Laetare* Sunday (Fourth Sunday of Lent), Solemnities, and Feasts.