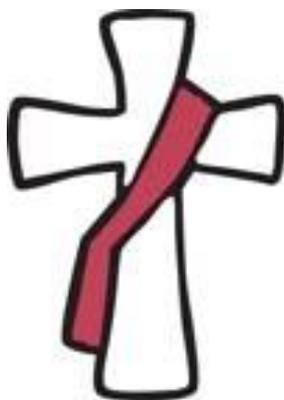


Diocese of Prince Albert

Ceremonial For Deacons



January 2016



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Serving with a Priest

Opening Rites

Entrance Chant and Procession

If the deacon is carrying the *Book of Gospels* he carries it slightly elevated, and precedes the priest. (GIRM 172)

If the deacon is carrying the *Book of the Gospels*, when he reaches the altar, he omits the sign of reverence and goes directly to the altar, and places the book on the altar, afterwards he venerates the altar with a kiss. If incense is being used, he assists the priest in putting some incense into the thurible. (GIRM 173)

If a deacon is not carrying the Book of the Gospels, when they have arrived at the sanctuary, the deacon and the priest, reverence the altar with a profound bow. The deacon and priest then kiss the altar. ” (#49 GIRM)

Sign of the Cross & Greeting

The Penitential Act

The priest normally leads the Penitential Rite, but it can be lead by the deacon (RM p. 492)

Glory to God

Always said or sung on great feasts and all Sundays outside of Lent and Advent.

The Collect (Opening Prayer)

Liturgy of the Word

1st Reading

Responsorial Psalm

2nd Reading

Gospel Acclamation

Gospel

At the appropriate time the thurifer brings the thurible and boat to the priest to place incense in the thurible. Only after the priest has placed incense in the boat does the Deacon of the Word approach the priest, bow, and to ask for a blessing, saying in a low voice, *Your blessing Father*. After the priest blesses him, the deacon signs himself with the Sign of the Cross and replies, *Amen*. Having bowed to the altar, he then takes up the *Book of Gospels* and proceeds to the ambo, carrying the book slightly elevated. He is preceded by the thurifer and by candle bearers.

NOTE: The music ministry begins singing the Gospel Acclamation only after the deacon has received the blessing, at which point all the people stand.

At the ambo the deacon greets the people, with hands joined, saying, *The Lord be with you*. After the words *A reading from the holy Gospel of ...*, he signs with his thumb the book and then himself on his forehead, mouth, and breast. He incenses the book and proclaims the Gospel reading. When he finishes proclaiming the gospel he acclaims, *The Gospel of the Lord*, and all reply, *Praise to you, Lord Jesus Christ*. The deacon then kisses the Book.

The deacon may carry the *Book of Gospels* to a suitable and dignified place. (GIRM 175)

Homily

“The Homily should ordinarily be given by the priest but may be given by the Deacon. (#66 GIRM)

The Creed

Universal Prayer or Prayer of the Faithful

The deacon may be the one who offers these prayers (GIRM 71, 171, 197)

Liturgy of the Eucharist

The Presentation & Preparation of the Gifts

When the Offertory Song begins, the Deacon of the Altar, with the help of the altar servers, set the altar. NOTE: See page 12 to see how the altar should be set. When finished the deacon of the Altar turns to the priest and together they receive the gifts from the people. NOTE: Gift bearers should be instructed not to come too early. The priest will give the wine to the deacon, who in turns passes it to an altar server. The priest receives the bread and gives it to the deacon. The deacon, with the bread, and the server with the wine, meets the priest at the altar. The deacon passes the bread to the priest, and while the priest offers up the bread, he himself prepares the wine. NOTE: Water need only be mixed into the main chalice. If a great number of chalices are to be used in the celebration, to avoid cluttering the Altar, the wine is poured into these individual chalices by the Deacon of the Altar, during the Lamb of God.

Eucharistic Prayer

NOTE: “The deacon does not say “The mystery of faith,” because these words, as part of the Eucharistic Prayer, belong to the priest.”

“At the concluding doxology of the Eucharistic Prayer, the deacon stands next to the priest. The priest hands the chalice to the deacon and at the same time the priest and deacon elevate the chalice and ciborium, Together they hold the vessels up until the people have acclaimed, *Amen.*” (#180)

Communion Rite

“It is the deacon who invites the people to offer a sign of peace, with the words, *Let us offer each other the sign of peace.* Then he himself receives the Sign of Peace from the priest and may offer it to those other ministers who are nearest to him.” (#181 GIRM)

“During the *Agnus Dei (Lamb of God)*, the deacon or some of the concelebrants may help the principal celebrant to break the large host for Communion of both the concelebrants and the people.
(#240 GIRM)

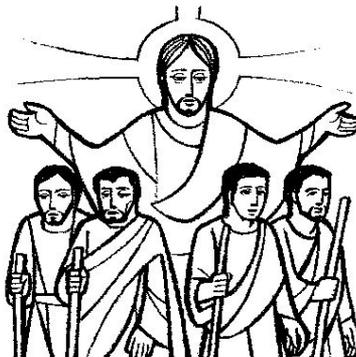
Communion

“When the distribution of Communion is over, the deacon returns to the altar with the priest, collects the fragments, should any remain, and places them in the tabernacle, and then carries the chalice and other sacred vessels to the credence table, while the priest returns to the chair. Note: It is permitted to leave vessels suitably covered, on the credence table, to be purified immediately after Mass (#183 GIRM)

Prayer after Communion

Concluding Rites

- 1) Brief announcements, should they be necessary;
- 2) The priest’s Greeting and Blessing
- 3) The Dismissal of the people by the deacon (one of the following)
Go Forth, the Mass is ended.
Go and announce the Gospel of the Lord.
Go in peace, glorifying the Lord by your life.
Go in peace.
- 4) The kissing of the altar by the priest and the deacon, followed by a profound bow to the altar by the priest, the deacon, and the other ministers.” (#90 GIRM)



Serving with a Bishop

Opening Rites

The deacon should be ready to assist the bishop with his crosier and mitre during the entrance. Whenever the deacon takes or gives the crosier, he should keep the crook (curved part) turned toward him. When he gives the mitre or puts it on the bishop, he should turn it upside down and make sure that the lappets (the two strips which hang down) are turned toward himself. (“The Liturgical Ministry of deacons”)

Entrance Chant and Procession

The order for the procession is as follows: Incense, Cross, Candle Bearers, Altar Servers, Deacon of the Word (with Book of Gospels), then the other deacons. NOTE: If the deacon is carrying the *Book of Gospels* he carries it slightly elevated. (GIRM 172). The Deacon of the Word, when he reaches the altar, places the book on the altar, and venerates the altar with a kiss. (GIRM 173). The procession continues with Priests, Deans, Deacon of the celebration, and finally the Bishop. When you are in the procession, and approach the altar, you immediately make a profound bow, kiss the altar and go to your seat. Only the Deacon of the Altar waits at the foot of the Altar and together with the bishop reverence and kiss the altar. The bishop will then incense the altar and cross. (GIRM #49)

Sign of the Cross & Greeting

The Penitential Act

The bishop normally leads the Penitential Rite, but it can be led by the deacon (RM p. 492)

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At the appropriate time the thurifer brings the thurible and boat to the bishop to place incense in the thurible. Only after the bishop has placed incense in the boat does the Deacon of the Word approach the bishop, bow, and ask for a blessing, saying in a low voice, *Your blessing bishop*. After the bishop blesses the deacon, the deacon signs himself with the Sign of the Cross and replies, *Amen*. Having bowed to the altar, he then takes up the *Book of Gospels* and proceeds to the ambo, carrying the book slightly elevated. He is preceded by the thurifer and by candle bearers.

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The Deacon of the Word brings the Book of Gospels to the bishop for the bishop to reverence with kiss. In more solemn celebrations, if appropriate, the bishop may impart a blessing to the people with the *Book of Gospels*. The deacon then returns the *Book of Gospels* to the ambo. (GIRM 175)

Homily

The Homily should ordinarily be given by the bishop

The Creed

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“During the *Agnus Dei (Lamb of God)*, the deacons (and perhaps some of the concelebrants may help bishop prepare the vessels for Communion. (#240 GIRM)

Communion

“When the distribution of Communion is over, the deacon returns to the altar with the bishop, collects the fragments, should any remain, and places them in the tabernacle, then carries the chalice and other sacred vessels to the credence table, while the bishop returns to the chair. Note: It is permitted to leave vessels suitably covered, on the credence table, to be purified immediately after Mass (#183 GIRM)

Prayer after Communion

Concluding Rites

- 1) Brief announcements, should they be necessary;
- 2) The bishop’s greeting and blessing
- 3) The dismissal of the people by the Deacon of the Altar with one of the one of the following

Go Forth, the Mass is ended.

Go and announce the Gospel of the Lord.

Go in peace, glorifying the Lord by your life.

Go in peace.

- 4) The kissing of the altar by the bishop and the deacon, followed by a profound bow to the altar by the bishop, the deacon, and the other ministers.” (#90 GIRM)

Guidelines for Incense

- 1) Used in: Entrance Procession (including incensing Altar and Cross), Gospel Acclamation, Offertory (Just before washing of hands).
- 2) When handing the thurible to the bishop, be sure to hand it to him in such a way that he receives the top of the chain with his left hand, and the bottom of the chain with his right hand.
- 3) Three single swings to Divinity: Cross, People (3 directions), Lectionary/Book of Gospels, priest/bishop. Two single swings to relics and images of saints. One single swing to incense the altar (GIRM 277)
- 4) Do not process out with incense
- 5) NOTE: At a funeral the casket or urn is incensed

Guidelines for Miter

- On for procession
- Off when the bishop sits for the readings
- On for the blessing of the deacon proclaiming the gospel.
- Off after homily
- On when the deacon is preparing the altar and reception of gifts
- Off once bishop approaches the altar to prepare gifts
- On for final blessing and procession

Guidelines for Crosier

Used in entrance procession, reading of the gospel, procession out.
Administration of Confirmation

Guidelines for Zucchetto

The bishop removes it after the prayer over the offerings. The altar server places it on the bishop's chair.

Final Note

The deacon should always be aware, and anticipate the needs of the priest/bishop. A good rule of thumb is that good liturgy flows smoothly. A deacon who serves well can make this happen.

Glossary of Terms

Alb: From the Latin *albus* (white), a long white linen gown-like garment worn under other vestments, and common to all liturgical ministers (priests, deacons, instituted ministers of any rank, and lay ministers) and fastened at the waist by a cincture. The alb is white because it is a reminder of the white garment that clothes the newly baptized. Its use goes back to the sixth century.

Ambry: A niche or cupboard in a church which houses the sacramental oils: Oil of Catechumens, Oil of the Sick, Sacred Chrism. In many churches, this is located in the baptistery.

Baptistery: The part of a church where the baptismal font is located.

Boat: The small container, often in the approximate shape of a boat, used to hold incense to place in the thurible.

Cathedra: Bishop's chair, which is a sign of his teaching authority in the Church.

Chalice: The cup, made of precious metals, that holds the consecrated wine at Mass.

Ciborium: A sacred vessel with cover generally used to hold consecrated hosts for the distribution of Holy Communion and to be reserved in the tabernacle.

Dalmatic: The outer liturgical garment proper to the deacon, worn over the alb and stole at Mass and in processions. It often has ample cut sleeves, is usually at knee length, and follows the liturgical color of the day/season.

Flagon/Decanter/Cruet: A large container resembling a carafe used to hold wine brought up by the assembly at the Preparation of the Gifts during Mass.

Humeral Veil: A long, rectangular silk shawl worn over the shoulders by priests and deacons to cover the hands when holding sacred vessels containing the Body of Christ.

Miter: A pointed head cover or hat with two strips of material (called fanons or lappets) worn by Bishops (and abbots) during liturgical celebrations.

Narthex: The entrance hall between a church's front doors and its main interior; sometimes called the vestibule or gathering space.

Nave: The main body of a church, given because of its imagined resemblance to a ship.

Ordo: A book that gives detailed information about each day of the liturgical year, including vestment colors, Lectionary readings, options for prayers, etc.

Pastoral Staff (or Crosier): A staff resembling a shepherd's crook carried by the Bishop during liturgical celebrations.

Sacrarium: A special sink within the sacristy for the cleaning of sacred vessels after purification by clerics or instituted ministers. It drains directly into the earth, and not into the sewer system.

Stole: A narrow strip of cloth worn over both shoulders by priests, and over the left shoulder, diagonally across the chest, and fastened near the hip, by deacons. Most often, it is worn under a chasuble or dalmatic. The stole marks the authority of Bishops, priests, and deacons. There are two types of stoles: sacerdotal or diaconal.

Thurible: A vessel made of metal and hanging from chains that carries hot coals and incense in procession. The minister who tends this vessel is called a thurifer.

Using the Roman Missal

The priest may or may not want you to handle the book for him. The following guidelines should be followed for normal Sundays. Familiarize yourself with the book as the Altar Servers are notorious for misplacing the ribbons.

Opening Rites (First red tab)	p. 486
Penitential Rite	p. 488-494
Sprinkling Rite	p. 1443
Gloria	p. 495-496
Opening Collect (Set ribbon)	p. 437-470
Liturgy of the Word	p. 497
Blessing for Deacons	p. 498
Creed	p. 500-503
Liturgy of the Eucharist (Second red tab)	p. 504-505
Preface (Set ribbon)	p. 510-606
Eucharist Prayer ¹	p. 611-639
Communion Rite	p. 640-646
Lord's Prayer (Third red tab)	p. 640
Concluding Rite (Fourth red tab)	p. 647
Solemn Blessings	p. 651

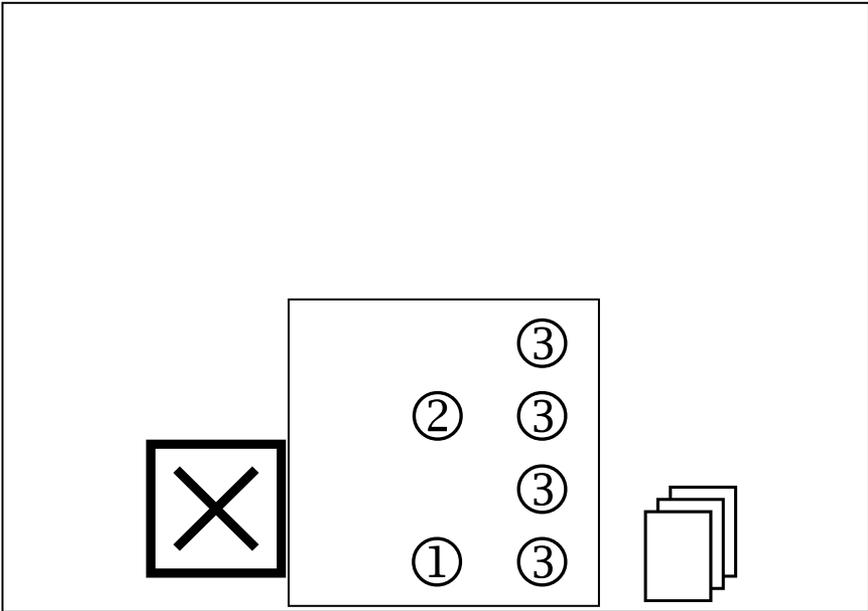
1 Eucharistic Prayer #1-4 have their own tab
 Eucharist Prayer for Reconciliation their own tab
 Eucharist Prayer for Various Needs its own tab

NOTE:

1) For any Major celebrations surrounding Christmas and Easter please consult with the priest/bishop how and when he would like to use the Roman Missal.

2) Whenever serving with the Bishop be sure to ask him when and how he would like you to handle the Roman Missal.

Proper way to set the altar



- ① Ciborium with hosts
- ② Celebrants Chalice (Also for concelebrants)
- ③ Extra Chalices
- ☒ Roman Missal (On an angle)

 Purificators

 Corporal



***They must first be tested,
and then if there is nothing against them,
Let them serve as deacons. 1 Timothy 3:10***

Prayer before Ministering at the Eucharist

The following prayer, based on an opening prayer from the Roman Missal's Mass "For the Priest Himself," (RM p. 1242) is fitting for a deacon to use before ministering at the Eucharist:

God of mercy,
Hear my prayers,
And fill my heart with the light
of your Holy Spirit.
May I worthily minister your mysteries,
Faithfully serve your Church,
And come to love you with a never-ending love.

Grant this through our Lord Jesus Christ, your Son,
Who lives and reigns with you and the Holy Spirit,
One God, for ever and ever. Amen.

"Guide for Deacons: The Liturgical Ministry Series"
by Bob Puhala and Paul Turner

