



ETERNAL LIFE FELLOWSHIP MINISTRIES & GLOBAL NETWORK

VESTMENT PROTOCOL & PULPIT ETIQUETTE

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Servant Leader**



**Chapter Six
MIN-006**





Apostolic Oversight

VISION

Building People and Transforming Lives!

MISSION

**'Deliverance' by Evangelism, 'Discipleship' by Education,
'Development' by Empowerment & 'Deployment' by Enterprising.**

ETHOS

**"Whole Life of the Whole Person"
(Mind - Body - Soul)**

ASSIGNMENT

**"Worshipping God and Serving People"
Consistent – Practical – Realistic (CPR)**

FIVE FOLD MINISTRY FOCUS (Ephesians Chapter 4)

Saints, Work, Edification, Unity, Knowledge, & Faith



Course Objectives

- **LEARN** – The terminology and protocols for the proper wearing of vestments.
- **DISCOVER** – The importance & proper function and display of ministry vestments.
- **EXPLORE** – The impact of wearing ministry vestments during services.
- **PLAN** – To wear proper vestments at all times.
- **EXECUTE** – Vestment protocols throughout the fellowship to enhance worship & being glory to the Kingdom of God.



Background

- The distinctive clothing worn by police officers, judges, and nurses communicates their role; vestments function in a similar way.
- Vestments are the distinctive clothing worn by ministers.
- Vestments are related to uniforms; as they communicate the role of the ministry leader.
- They indicate the individual's role to a community of believers and connected to a recognizable, historic pattern of leadership.
- Using vestments in idiosyncratic ways confuses and undermines identification with a role in the ministry.
- Vestments, like uniforms, ought to communicate clearly and honestly the role of the minister wearing them.



Purpose

- The use of vestments in various denominations today is not dictated by law and will vary according to local customs, practice and doctrine.
- What is most important is that local church congregations take the time to understand that what ministers wear carry meaning.
- When used clearly and with understanding, vestments (with other visual arts and symbols) engages the worship experience in celebration of the word of God.



Use of Vestments

The use of vestments varies ecumenically.

The exact design of vesture in the local church varies over time according to artistic development.

Congregations are using rediscovered traditional and exciting contemporary design as they explore ways to use vesture in worship.

Be open to different interpositions and implementations of vestments protocols.



The Origin

Elders & Pastors

The wearing of uniforms or special regalia is a tradition that can be traced to biblical times.

Signifies the distinction of being set apart from the rest of society.

Individuals wearing uniforms or special regalia are chosen or have accepted the call to perform specific duties to serve God and humanity.

Exodus chapter 28 describes the vestments specifically designed for Aaron and his sons to minister unto the Lord.

The vestments reflect the specific guidelines of God which in turn held special meaning for the children of Israel.



The Origin

Exodus Chapter 28: 1 – 5

The Priestly Vestments. ¹ Have your brother Aaron, and with him his sons, brought to you, from among the Israelites, that they may be my priests: Nadab and Abihu, Eleazar and Ithamar, Aaron's sons. ² For the glorious adornment of your brother Aaron you shall have sacred vestments made. ³ Therefore, tell the various artisans whom I have endowed with skill to make vestments for Aaron to consecrate him as my priest. ⁴ These are the vestments they shall make: a breast-piece, an ephod, a robe, a brocade tunic, a turban, and a sash. In making these sacred vestments which your brother Aaron and his sons are to wear in serving as my priests, ⁵ they shall use gold, violet, purple, and scarlet yarn and fine linen...

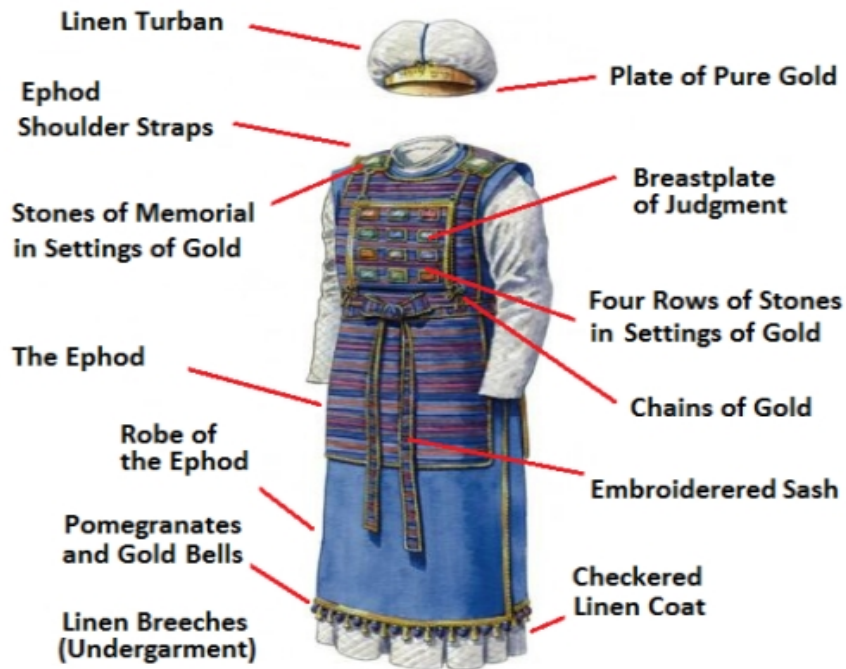


Exodus Chapter 28

High Priest's Clothes	Scripture
Ephod	Exodus 28:6-14
Breastplate	Exodus 28:15-30
Robe	Exodus 28:31-35
Turban	Exodus 28:36-38
Linen Tunic	Exodus 28:39

The High Priest's Golden Garments

Shemot/Exodus 28



- The Ephod
- The Girdle
- The Breastplate
- The Robe of the Ephod
- The Turban/Miter
- The Sash
- The Linen Breeches



The Origin

Leviticus 8 Consecration of Priestly Service

- Moses now to carry out instructions of Exodus 28 & 29
- 1-4: Ritual Performed before the People (Ecclesia)
- 5-6: Washing with Water; Matthew 3: 13 - 16
- 7-9: Adorning with Priestly Garments
- 10-13: Anoint with Oil; 1 Samuel 16: 13
- 14-17: Sin Offering for Purification
- 18-21: Burnt Offering
- 22-29: Fellowship or Ordination Offering
- 30: More Anointing with Oil
- 31-36: Seven Days of Preparation; BBQ at Tent of Meeting!



The Origin

Leviticus 9 Ordination of the Priests

- The Eighth day following the Seven in Leviticus Chapter 8
- Bull calf Sin Offering for Purification
- Ram Burnt Offering for Propitiation
- V 22 – 24: How cool is the conclusion to Leviticus 9?
 - Glorious demonstration of the presence and power of the Angel of the Lord among His people...
 - Offerings & Priests accepted!
 - Glory of the Lord seen by everyone!
 - Everything seems perfect; nothing could go wrong!



The Breastplate of Judgment

Jewel	Tribe	Characteristics
Sardus: predominantly Red	Judah (Praise)	Jesus' lineage; Lion of Judah representing blood sacrifice of Christ
Topaz: brilliant yellow; means to seek	Issachar (Reward)	A Cheerful People: represents cheerfulness, having received a reward for diligent seeking
Carbuncle: glittering jewel of unknown color	Zebulun (Dwelling)	Served as a haven for ships Gen 49:13;
Emerald: sea green	Ruben (See a Son)	Like troubled seas – unstable, very sinful
Sapphire: 2 nd hardest stone	Simeon (Hearing)	Hard; ruthless
Diamond: hardest of stones	Gad (A Troop)	Great Warriors (1 Chron 5:18)



The Breastplate of Judgment

Jewel	Tribe	Characteristics
Ligure: characteristics are obscure	Ephraim (Very Fruitful)	Youngest son of Joseph
Agate: Reflects beauty only when split; semi-translucent	Manasseh (Forgetting)	Tribe of Manasseh was divided; oldest son of Joseph
Amethyst: Purple	Benjamin (Son of my Right Hand)	Smallest tribe; a warring tribe. Christ is Son of the Father's right hand
Beryl: to break of subdue	Dan (Judge)	Led Israel to Idolatry (Judges 17: 30-31)
Onyx: Fire-like, very brilliant and precious	Asher (Blessed)	(Gen 49: 20)
Jasper: Clear; sometimes bright yellow	Naphtali (My Wrestling)	Freedom Loving (Gen 49: 21)



Pulpit Etiquette

6.1 Clergy Titles and Meanings

- The Five Fold Ministry is **NOT** a ranking system.
- The Five Fold Ministry is a gifted office.
- God designed each of us for a purpose.
- You cannot be a leader if you cannot follow.
- Clergy of Five Fold Ministries are set apart through consecration & by the Laying of hands.
- Ministers may carry different titles.



Pulpit Etiquette

6.2 Clergy Attire & Colors

- Teachers: Black/White (Tab Collars)
- Pastors: Black/White/White (Full Collars)
- Apostles: Fuchsia/Black/White (Full Collars)
- Bishop Purple/Black/White (Full Collars)
- Evangelist: Green/Black/White (Full Collars)
- Prophet/Overseer: Blue /Black/White (Full Collars)
- Apostle: *Scarlet Red /Black/White/ (Full Collars)
- Ministers In Training : Black/White (Tab Collars)
- Deacons: Black/White (Deacon Collar Jacket & Vest)

*ELFGN Scarlet Red is reserved for Servant Leader & Presiding Prelates Only



Pulpit Etiquette

6.3 Pulpit Gestures/Facial Expressions

- Members of congregations are very perceptive.
- Be mindful of your facial expressions & gestures.
- Facial expression and gestures leave impressions good and bad.
- When visiting and invited to the pulpit, assume you are being recorded.
- Have a pleasant demeanor and disposition when sitting behind the speaker. (Remember you are being recorded)



Pulpit Etiquette

6.4 Clergy Jewelry and Accessories

- Do not be distracting to the congregation.
- Do not wear large jewelry, rings, or watches. (One ring per hand!)
- Short manicured finger nails. (Men no long nails!)
- One watch and one bracelet only!
- Modest earrings. (Men no earrings!)
- Minimize other distractions.
- Modest dress. (Loud colors are distracting!)



Protocol Etiquette

6.5 Visiting a Church

- When visiting a church for the first time...
 - ✧ Have an understanding of their protocol.
 - ✧ Do they wear robes during service?
 - ✧ Do they all wear the same color?
 - ✧ What is their order of service?
 - ✧ What is the attire for the day?
 - ✧ If you have to leave service early decline to sit in the pulpit.
 - ✧ If you are tired do not sit in the pulpit!
 - ✧ Ask permission from the Pastor before altering the service or to pray over the congregation.



Protocol Etiquette

6.6 Conducting a Wedding or Funeral

- Keep in mind that these services are for the family.
- Funerals provides closure for the family.
- Marriage is a sacred ceremony brings two families together.
 - You are in charge of the service.
 - Not to condemn or convict.
 - Allow the Holy Spirit to move.
- Present God's Love, Grace and Mercy.
- Most important aspect is counseling. (Do your follow up!)



Protocol Etiquette

6.7 Colors of the Gospel

- **GREEN** Green is the color of vegetation, therefore it is the color of life.
- **PURPLE** In antiquity, purple dye was very difficult to make and therefore very expensive, so purple came to signify wealth, power, and royalty. Therefore purple is the color for the seasons of Advent and Lent, which celebrate the coming of the King.
- **WHITE:** Angels announced Jesus' birth (Luke 2:8-15) and His Resurrection (Luke 24:1-8). The New Testament consistently uses white to describe angels and the risen Lord (Matthew 17:2 and 28:3, Mark 9:3 and 16:5, John 20:12, Acts 1:10, and throughout Revelation.)



Protocol Etiquette

6.7 Colors of the Gospel

- **RED** Red is the color of blood, and therefore also of martyrdom. Red is the color for any service that commemorates the death of a martyr.
- **GOLD** Gold or Ivory are alternatives to white.
- **BLUE** Used in the Five Fold Ministry as indication of the position of Overseer/Prophet.



Protocol Etiquette

6.7 Colors of the Gospel

- **BLACK** [Standard only for clericals] Black is the color of clericals. (Cassocks are clericals, not vestments.) Before the advent of modern dyes, all dress clothes were black—just look at any photograph taken in the 19th century.
- **ROSE/VIOLET** [Optional] Rose (that is, a shade of PURPLE OR PINK)



Protocol Etiquette

6.7 Colors of the Gospel

The colors of the Stoles, as well as Chasubles and Dalmatics, change based on the seasons of the church year as follows:

Purple or **Blue** – Advent

Purple – Lent

White – Christmas and Easter, Major Feast Days, Weddings and Funerals

Green – Seasons after the Epiphany and after Pentecost

Red – Day of Pentecost, Holy Days, Commissionings, Consecrations, and Ordinations.



Protocol Etiquette

6.8 Five Fold Minister Colors (ELFGN)

Cassocks:

- Servant Leader/Council – **Scarlet Red**
- Apostles – **Violet**
- Bishops – **Purple**
- Prophets/Overseers – **Royal Blue**
- Evangelist – **Green**
- Pastors/Teachers – Black & White
- Deacons/Lay Ministers – Black & White
- Mothers – White

Ring Stones:

- Apostles - Amethyst/Diamonds
- Bishops – Amethyst/Ruby
- Prophet – Blue Topaz
- Evangelist – Topaz (Green)
- Pastor/Elder – Onyx (Black)
- Deacon/Teacher – Onyx (Black)
- Mothers- Aquamarine



The Apostolic Investiture

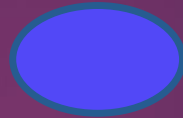
6.9 Chimere Colors & Designations



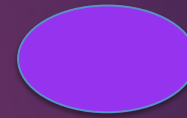
(Black)
Fellowship
Members/Ecclesia



(Purple)
Regional
Leader
Bishop



(Blue)
Prophetic
Leader
Overseer



(Violet)
General
Fellowship
Board
Member



(Scarlet Red)
Servant Leader
Presiding Prelate
Apostolic Council



The Apostolic Investiture

6.10 Background

Eternal Life Fellowship Ministries & Global Network normally holds its Investiture weekend around the end of October. At that time, new candidates are invested into the fellowship during our annual Koinonia alongside members who have been elevated in their local church.

In preparation for their acceptance, candidates are asked to attend an Apostolic Conclave on the day prior to the Investiture ceremony. The Conclave is considered a “liturgical waiting for an act of the spirit of God.”

Today the ecclesiastical ceremony is known as the Commissioning & Investiture Service combines a profession of faith with this ancient ritual in churches throughout the fellowship.

Candidates promise to live an upright Christian life in accordance with the Commandments of God and the precepts of the Roman Catholic Church.



The Apostolic Investiture

6.10.1 The Apostolic Investiture

Vestments: The term for special clothing worn by ministers who conduct a worship service/ceremony.

Vestments have their origin from ordinary street clothes of the first century, but have more or less remained the same as clothing fashions have changed.

Most Bible translations are not consistent with the names of articles of clothing, and in some translations, people go around wearing 'garments.' The original text is consistent and more specific.



The Apostolic Investiture

6.10.2 COLLAR: (NECKBAND STYLE) - This is the symbol of the Christian ambassador. Reminds the wearer of the sacrifice the Apostles who came before who were beheaded.

6.10.3 CASSOCK: A close fitting garment, full length and may be worn by all ordained clergy as a symbol of servant. Jesus instructed that those who would be chief among us must be a servant.

6.10.4 CINTURE: Is worn about the waist of the Cassock. It is a girdle and symbol of that with which our Lord "girded" Himself... with a towel to wash His disciple's feet as an act of humility. It speaks of the Apostle's willingness to "wash his brethren's feet" and to always remain a servant first.



The Apostolic Investiture

6.10.5 ROCHET: Symbolic to the Priesthood. Full length garment with the wide sleeves tightly cuffed at the wrists. It is a symbol of a servant. It is symbolic of Aaron's white linen Ephod found in the book of Leviticus

6.10.6 CHIMERE: A sleeveless gown usually black material. It is the upper robe of an Apostle. This garment serves as a symbol of the mantle of a Prophet.

6.10.7 TIPPET: A skillfully cut material placed over the Chimere. It is symbolic of one called to a gifted office, denoting one who is yoked with God. It is the tippet that binds the Apostle to the Church & can only go where God directs.

6.10.8 PECTORAL CROSS: Primarily the instrument of suffering on which Christ died and redeemed the world. The cross pressed to one's chest, reminds the Apostle that in their heart one must hold dear the sacrifice of Christ and must preach Christ and Him Crucified.



The Apostolic Investiture

6.10.9 GOLD CHAIN: This precious metallic element known as gold is very heavy, malleable and refined. Symbolic of endurance which emphasizes that the bearer is not a novice. Gold represents deity and wealth.

6.10.10 COPE: Worn as an outdoor garment by clergy without liturgical significance. The Cope symbolizes the Shepherd covering of the sheep from nakedness and exposure.

6.10.11 MITER: Head dress for the Apostle/Bishop.

- Its unusual shape symbolizes the tongues of fire that came upon the disciples on the Day of Pentecost.
- The tassels that flow down the shoulders symbolizes the anointing coming from the head of the church flowing down to the body, its members.



The Apostolic Investiture

6.10.12 ZUCCHETTO: The small, round skullcap of the ecclesiastic, worn under the biretta, or miter.

6.10.13 BIRETTA: A squared cap with three ridges or peaks. Dating back to the 16th Century, when it was a soft hat worn by scholars, this is a hard square cap worn by the clergy in the western church. Apostles generally wear it, with its colors signifying the wearer's office. The Biretta should never be worn without cassock.

6.10.14 THE CROSIER: The Crosier is the Apostle's Rod and Staff. It reminds the holder that one is the shepherd of the sheep. It is of reasonable duty to comfort and correct the sheep.

The tip of the Crosier is sharp and pointed to prod the negligent and slothful, the staff is straight to indicate righteous rule, the crook is designed to draw the sheep in, so the crosier is always carried with the crook, curved outward.



The Apostolic Investiture

6.10.15 THE RING: The ring is the symbol of authority. It is worn on the right hand (the hand that represents God given authority), just as Christ sits on the right hand of God. It represents the marriage between Christ and the church and is the sign of induction into the Apostolic Council of the fellowship.

6.10.16 THE SWORD: One of the most important symbols used in the ceremony of the Investiture is the sword, sometimes called the Sword of Godfrey. Originally it recalled the origins of the Order linked with the Crusader conquest of the Holy Land and the protection of Christians and pilgrims. In today's society, which appreciates less and less symbols connected with weapons and which increasingly is concerned for justice and peace, especially in the Holy Land, it is important to stress the spiritual symbolism of the sword.



The Apostolic Investiture

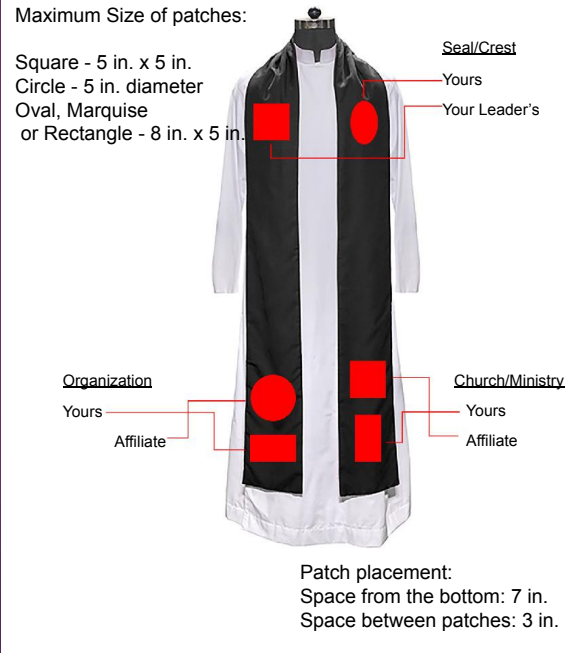
SEAL & TIPPET PROTOCOL

The following patches are to be placed on the tippet:

Crests or Logos for Church/Ministry

Seals and Crests of Apostles and Bishops

Crests or Logos for Church Organizations/Fellowship



Right Side: Organizations that you Churches/Ministries are a part of.

Crests/Seals of Apostles & and Bishops

Left Side: Churches/Ministries on your heart.

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General Clerical Garments

6.10.16 Neckband Shirt

- A neckband shirt is a clerical, not a vestment. It is a type of shirt that has no collar, just has a thin band of cloth around the neck; hence the name.
- The shirt has a fly front; that is, a flap of cloth that covers the buttons that go down the front. Where you would expect to find a top button
- The one you'd fasten before putting on a necktie the neckband has two buttonholes that line up. There is also another button hole in the neckband in the center of the back.





General Clerical Garments

6.10.17 Tab-Collar Shirt

- A tab-collar shirt is a clerical, not a vestment. It is a type of shirt that has a folded-down collar with an opening over the top button over the throat. The shirt has a fly front; that is, a flap of cloth that covers the buttons that go down the front.
- The shirt comes with a white tab that looks something like a tongue depressor. After putting on the shirt, the wearer slips the tab into place. The effect is a black collar with a white rectangle over the throat. If the white rectangle is wide, it is called an Anglican collar; if it is narrow, it is called a Roman collar.
- The terms “Roman collar” or “Roman shirt” refer to style, not origin. Clergy shirts are Protestant in origin. The Roman Catholic Church did not adopt them as street wear for clergy until the 19th century.



General Clerical Garments

6.11 Elements of Episcopal Vestments

- Please note that you may not need all of these elements.
- This section is to familiarize you with what the elements are called and what they look like.
- The following will also outline who wears which type of vestment and for what occasion.



General Clerical Garments

6.11.1 Robe

- Many people use the term robe as a synonym for vestment, but in actual fact, a robe is not a vestment at all. It is an ankle-length gown with long sleeves, designed to be worn without a cincture.
- The four types are choir robes, clergy robes, academic gowns, and judicial robes. Only the first three types are worn in church. All types of robes are designed to be worn over street clothing. The only vestment that can be worn over a robe is a stole.





General Clerical Garments

6.11.2 Cassock: A long, close-fitting clerical robe. Worn as the robe of a servant. Modeled after the garment that Jesus wore. The 33 buttons represent the years Jesus lived on Earth. This is the garment that they gambled over as he hung on the cross.





General Clerical Garments

6.11.3 Alb: Is a plain, lightweight, ankle-length tunic with long sleeves. It is generally worn with a rope cincture around the waist. The word Alb is short for the Latin phrase tunica alba, which means white tunic; accordingly, Albs are usually made of white or undyed fabric. Usually worn underneath other Vestments/Clericals.



General Clerical Garments

6.11.4 Chasuble: Is worn by the Apostle/Bishop during celebrant services and other sacred actions directly connected with worship, unless otherwise indicated, the chasuble, worn over the Alb and Stole.





General Clerical Garments

6.11.5 Cincture: Vestment worn above or around the waist, outside of the cassock *Worn around his waist, is symbolic of the towel, with which Jesus girded himself and began to wash the Disciples' feet.*





General Clerical Garments

6.11.6 Surplice: White tunic worn over cassock; can be $\frac{3}{4}$ length or full length and can be different colors.





General Clerical Garments

6.11.8 Chimere: Sleeveless outer-garment; full-length, with open front, resembling a coat. *Symbolic of the Prophet. In Elijah's day they called it the Prophet's mantle.*





General Clerical Garments

6.11.9 Tippet: Black stole worn over shoulders; and may contain ELFGN seal on the left side and your ministry's seal may be on right.



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General Clerical Garments

6.11.10 Stole: Maybe worn by Deacons/Elders, worn over one shoulder and tied at the waist, or as a sash.



General Clerical Garments

6.11.11 Pectoral Cross: Cross cord worn by Elders, Pastors, Overseers, Bishops and Apostles. Color of cord denotes the gift of ministry. Should be worn in the front left breast pocket. Should never be worn as a display or jewelry.





General Clerical Garments

6.11.12 Zucchetto: Head covering worn by Apostles, Bishops and Overseers. The small, round skullcap of the ecclesiastic, worn under the biretta, or miter.





General Clerical Garments

6.11.13 Biretta: Optional head covering that may be worn by Apostles. A square cap with three ridges or peaks. Worn by clerics of all grades from cardinals downwards. Worn during processions and when seated as also when the Priest is performing any act of jurisdiction.





General Clerical Garments

6.11.14 Miter: Head dress for the Bishop. Peaks are cloven tongues of fire. Streamers are streams of everlasting living water that Christ offers to the believers.





General Clerical Garments

6.11.15 Apostle's/Bishop's Ring: *A token of covenant between the candidates and God. It is based upon the scripture concerning the prodigal Son and demonstrates favor upon the person who is wearing it. It is worn on the right hand and is a primary symbol of the Office of the Episcopacy.*





General Clerical Garments

6.11.16 Crozier (Staff): *Symbolic for the Shepherd's staff given to Moses as he was exiled from Egypt. Symbol of authority and Strength. " ...thy rod and thy staff they comfort me" Psalms 23:5*





General Clerical Garments

6.11.17 Cope: Worn as an outdoor garment symbolizing the Shepherds covering of the sheep from its nakedness and exposure.



General Clerical Garments

6.11.18 Dalmatic: In the first century, a dalmatic was an garment that the upper classes wore over their tunics. It is very much like a surplice in shape, except that it is plain and not necessarily white.



Ceremonial Dress Classifications

6.11.19 Ceremonial Dress Vestments

The Apostle's Class A
Ceremonial Dress Vestments

1) Cassock

2) Anglican Rochet

3) Traditional Chimere

4) Tippet

5) Satin Brass Crozier

6) Pleated Cuffs





Ceremonial Dress Classifications

Classifications

CLASS A Full Choir Dress (ALL OUT)

CLASS B Civic Attire (BASIC BLACK)

CLASS C Ceremonial Dress (CLASSIC DRESS)

CLASS D Sunday Best (DRESS UP DAY)



Ceremonial Dress Classifications

6.12 Fully Vested for Ordination & Assemblies

The following garments are to be worn every-time we gather for formal services. As we perpetually adhere to express the beauty and dignity of holiness, you are encouraged to maintain your garments in an effort to reflect His utmost blessings bestowed upon our lives.

6.12.1 Vestment Protocol for commissioning (elect) participants will include: Cassock, Cincture, Cross, and Bible.





Ceremonial Dress Classifications

6.12.2 Class A Vestment Protocol for Commissioning Services

- Cassock – **Scarlet Red**
- Cincture – **Scarlet Red**
- Rochet – **Scarlet Red Bands**
- Chimere – **Scarlet Red**
- Zucchetto – **Scarlet Red**
- Clergy shirt
- Collar – 3 inches
- Tippet – **Scarlet Red**
- Pectoral Cross w/36” – 42”
- Gold Chain
- Ring – Gold w/Scarlet **Red** Stone
- Crozier



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Ceremonial Dress Classifications

6.12.2 Class A Vestment Protocol for Commissioning Services

Apostles (General)

Color: **Violet**

Cassock – **Violet**

Cincture – **Violet**

Rochet – **Violet Band**

Chimere – **Violet**

Zucchetto – **Violet**

Clergy shirt

Collar – 3 inches

Tippet – **Violet**

Pectoral Cross w/36" – 42" Gold Chain

Ring – Gold w/Red Stone





Ceremonial Dress Classifications

6.12.2 Class A Vestment Protocol for Commissioning Services

Bishops

- Color: **Roman Purple**
- Cassock – **Roman Purple**
- Cincture – **Roman Purple**
- Rochet – **Roman Purple Band**
- Chimere – **Roman Purple**
- Zucchetto – **Roman Purple**
- Clergy shirt
- Collar – 3 inches
- Tippet – **Roman Purple**
- Pectoral Cross w/36” – 42” Gold Chain
- Ring – Gold w/Amethyst Stone





Ceremonial Dress Classifications

6.12.2 Class A Vestment Protocol for Commissioning Services

Prophets/Overseers

- Color: **Blue**
- Cassock – **Blue**
- Cincture – **Blue**
- Rochet/Surplice – **Blue Band**
- Clergy shirt
- Solid Collar
- Tippet – **Blue/Black**
- Pectoral Cross w/36" – 42" Gold Chain
- Ring





Ceremonial Dress Classifications

6.12.3 Adjutants Attire

Vestment Protocol for Adjutants Class A

Adjutant Corps

- Color: **Black**
- Cassock: **Black**
- Shirt: **Black**
- Full Collar
- Surplice: White
- Pectoral Cross
- Tippet: **Black**





Ceremonial Dress Classifications

Vestment Protocol for Evangelists Class A

Evangelists

- Full Colored Shirt (Black)
- Solid Green/Black Cassock
- Black 36 Inch Cord/Silver
- 2 x 3 Pectoral Cross
- White Surplice
- Tippet - Green/Black





Ceremonial Dress Classifications

Elders & Pastors

Vestment Protocol Class A

Elders & Pastors

- Color: **Black**
- Cassock: **Black**
- Shirt: **Black**
- Full Collar
- Surplice: White
- Pectoral Cross
- Tippet: **Black**





Ceremonial Dress Classifications

Vestment Protocol Class B (Civic Attire)

Men: Basic Black Suit – No embellishments
Black Clergy Shirt/Designated Color
Your appropriate Collar

Women: Basic Black Skirt and neutral, black or brown stockings
Black shoes

Women's shoes – flats to 3-inch heels
No embellishments

Jewelry:

Pectoral and Pastoral crosses are worn and placed in shirt pocket
Wedding rings, Ecumenical rings and Cutting Covenant rings only

Men: No earrings.

Women: Modest earrings – studs or any earring that lays on the earlobe

Our Civic Attire is designed to communicate modesty and unity!
Bring glory to God collectively!



Ceremonial Dress Classifications

Vestment Protocol Class B (Civic Attire)

Presiding Prelate/Servant Leader

Civic Attire Dress: (CLASS B)

Basic Black Suit

Clergy Shirt: Red (long or short)

Collar: Full (Roman) white collar

w/Pectoral Cross: In left breast pocket, Gold Chain

Fellowship Pin on upper left jacket lapel

Ring





Ceremonial Dress Classifications

Vestment Protocol Class C (Ceremonial)

Elders & Pastors

- Color: **Black**
- Cassock: **Black**
- Shirt: **Black**
- Full Collar
- Surplice: White
- Pectoral Cross
- Tippet: **Black**





Ceremonial Dress Classifications

Vestment Protocol for Evangelists Class C (Ceremonial)

Evangelists

- Full Colored Shirt (Black)
- Solid Green/Black Cassock
- Black 36 Inch Cord/Silver
- 2 x 3 Pectoral Cross
- White Surplice
- Tippet - Green/Black





Ceremonial Dress Classifications

Vestment Protocol for Prophets Class C (Ceremonial)

Prophets

- Color: **Blue**
- Full Colored Shirt
- Cassock **Blue**
- Blue** 36 Inch Cord/Silver
- 2 x 3 Pectoral Cross
- White Surplice
- Tippet - **Blue**





Ceremonial Dress Classifications

Vestment Protocol for Bishops & Apostles Class C (Ceremonial)

Bishops/Apostles

- Anglican Cassock – **Purple/Violet**
- Cincture - **Purple/Violet**
- White Surplice with Traditional Clerical Lace
- Tippet - **Purple/Violet**
- Purple** - 36 Inch Cord with Pectoral Cross
- Ministry Seal





Ceremonial Dress Classifications

Vestment Protocol for Prelates Class C (Ceremonial)

Servant Leader

Anglican Cassock - **Red**

Cincture - **Red**

White Surplice with Traditional Clerical Lace

Tippet – **Red**

Zucchetto - **Red**

Gold & Red- 36 Inch Cord with Pectoral Cross

Ministry Seal





Ceremonial Dress Classifications

Classifications

CLASS A Full Choir Dress (ALL OUT)

CLASS B Civic Attire (BASIC BLACK)

CLASS C Ceremonial Dress (CLASSIC DRESS)

CLASS D Sunday Best (DRESS UP DAY)



6.13.2 Prophets Fully Vested Dress: (CLASS A)

Cassock: Blue
Rochet: White
Chimere: Blue
Tippet: Blue
w/Pectoral Cross

Civic Dress: (CLASS B)

Basic Black Suit/Skirt
Clergy Shirt: Blue (long or short)
Collar: Full (Roman) white collar
w/Pectoral Cross in left breast pocket & Fellowship Pin on upper left lapel

Choir Dress: (CLASS C)

Cassock: Black or White
*As designated by the Servant Leader
Long Surplice: White
Tippet: Royal Blue
w/Pectoral Cross



6.13.3 Pastors/Evangelists - Fully Vested: (CLASS A)

Cassock: Black or White with matching shirt.

*As designated by the Servant Leader

Collar: Full (roman) white collar

Stole: Blue and Gold

w/Pectoral Cross

Civic Dress: (CLASS B)

Basic Black Suit/Skirt

Clergy Shirt: Black or White with matching shirt.

*As designated by the Servant Leader

**Senior Pastors/Overseers may wear Blue

Collar: Full (roman) white collar

w/Pectoral Cross in left breast pocket & Fellowship Pin on upper left lapel

Choir Dress (Class C)

Cassock: Black or White with matching shirt.

*As designated by the Servant Leader

Collar: Full (roman) white collar

w/Pectoral Cross in Left Brest Pocket



6.13.4 Assistant Presiding Prelate

Fully Vested Dress: (CLASS A)

Cassock: Red

Rochet: White with Red Bands

Chimere: Red

Tippet: Red

w/Pectoral Cross & Ring

Civic Dress: (CLASS B)

Basic Black Suit/Skirt

Clergy Shirt: Red (long or short)

Collar: Full (roman) white

Black Suit: With Fellowship Pin on upper left lapel

w/Pectoral Cross in Left Brest Pocket & Ring

Choir Dress: (CLASS C)

Cassock: Black or White

*As designated by the Servant Leader

Long Surplice: White

Tippet: Red-Purple

w/Pectoral Cross & Ring



6.13.5 Affiliate Presiding Prelates (Apostles)

Servant Leaders Fully Vested (CLASS A)

Cassock: Dark Purple
Rochet: White with Dark Purple Bands
Chimere: Dark Purple
Tippet: Dark Purple
w/Pectoral Cross & Ring

Civic Attire Dress: (CLASS B)

Clergy Shirt: Dark Purple (long or short)
Collar: Full (roman) white collar
Black suit with Fellowship Pin on upper left lapel w/Pectoral Cross in left breast pocket & Ring

Choir Dress: (CLASS C)

Cassock: Black or White
*As designated by the Servant Leader
Long Surplice: White
Tippet: Dark Purple
w/Pectoral Cross & Ring



6.13.6 Fellowship Pastors

Fully Vested: (CLASS A) N/A

Civic Dress: (CLASS B)

Clergy Shirt: Black or White (long or short)

*As designated by the Servant Leader

Collar: Full (roman) white collar

Black Suit: Fellowship Pin on upper left lapel w/Pectoral Cross in left breast pocket

Choir Dress: (CLASS C)

Cassock: Black or White

*As designated by the Servant Leader

6.13.7 Ordained Deacons

Clergy Shirt: White (long or short)

Black Suit & Tie with Fellowship Pin on upper left lapel

w/Pectoral Cross: In Left Brest Pocket



Ceremonial Dress Classifications

6.13.8 Non-Ordained Ministers and (MIT) Ministers in Training

Fully Vested Dress: *None (CLASS A)

Civic Dress: (CLASS B)

Clergy Shirt: Black (long or short)

Collar: Tab white collar

Black Suit: Fellowship Pin on upper left lapel w/Pectoral Cross in left breast pocket

Choir Dress: *None (CLASS C)



6.14 Special Notes

Members of clergy should not wear any neck jewelry when dressed in official clergy attire.

- Female's earrings should be conservative bob style.
- Males members should never wear ear rings in clergy attire.
- Female members of the clergy should always wear closed toe shoes when wearing civic/ceremonial attire.
- Male members of the clergy should never wear tight fitting slacks or flip flops when wearing civic/ceremonial attire.
- Wives and First Ladies that are not members of the clergy should not wear slacks when accompanying their spouses dressed in ceremonial attire.
- Members of clergy should never remove their official uniform in public or wear their clergy shirt/blouses without their collars.



6.14 Special Notes

Our Episcopal Vestments, though they may be too radical or intense for some, bear a connection to the consecrated garments of the Aaronic priesthood. These garments also speak to the character, nature and attributes of Jesus Christ, Who is our High Priest and the Chief Shepherd of our souls and our ministries.

Please follow this guide in order to ensure that you are wearing your garments properly. When you put them on, put them on in this order. Skip a garment if you don't wear it for your office.

Clergy shirt and collar
Cassock and Cincture
Surplice or Rochet
Chimere
Tippet
Cross and ring
Zucchetto or Mitre
Tallit/Prayer Shawl



Vestment Vendors

6.15 Links to Various Vendors

6.15.1 Below are websites to some vendors that sell liturgical vestments. Please expeditiously research them in order to secure your vestments for Koinonia. It is strongly suggested that you also research vendors in your local areas, as they may be more time and cost effective.

***Note:** These websites/vendors are not endorsed by the ELFGN. These are simply resources for you to find the most appropriate vendor for you. The ELFGN is not responsible for any issues that may arise from these vendors*

- <http://vesselsofglory.biz>
- <https://www.psgvestments.com>
- <http://www.suitavenue.com>
- <http://www.clergyapparel.com>
- <http://store.gaspardinc.com>
- <http://www.churchsupplywarehouse.com>
- <http://www.robeshop.com>
- <http://www.autom.com>
- <http://www.pennysuits.com>
- <http://www.merceyrobes.com>



QUESTIONS



**ETERNAL LIFE FELLOWSHIP MINISTRIES &
GLOBAL NETWORK**

**Apostle Dr. Michael L. Hargett, Sr. PhD
Servant Leader**

www.lovingarmsworldmin.org

**CLERGY ATTIRE & VESTMENTS
PROTOCOL & ETIQUETTE
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CHAPTER 6**





ETERNAL LIFE FELLOWSHIP MINISTRIES & GLOBAL NETWORK

VESTMENT PROTOCOL & PULPIT ETIQUETTE

**Apostle Dr. Michael L. Hargett, Sr. PhD
Servant Leader**



**Chapter Six
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