

# Ceremonial Vestments UA Fellowship

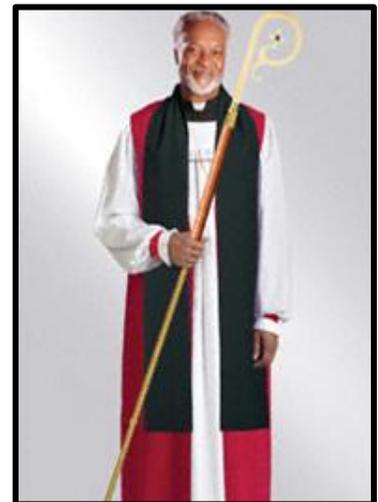
## 1. Affirmed Apostles Attire

- a. Red Cassock
- b. White Rochet/Surplices with Red wristbands  
Square neck, box pleats at yoke, ruffled cuffs
- c. Red Chemire
- d. Black Tippet/Stole with UA Seal
- e. Red Cincture
- f. Zucchetto
- g. 3' Ban Collar
- h. Pectoral Cross & Chain
- i. Apostle Ring



## 2. Apostle Un-affirmed Attire

- a. Black Cassock
- b. White Rochet/Surplices with lace, no wristbands  
\* Open sleeves with lace trim on cuffs and hem
- c. Red Chemire
- d. Black Tippet/Stole with UA Seal
- e. Black Cincture
- f. Black Zucchetto
- g. 2 ½' Ban Collar
- h. Pectoral Cross & Chain



\* please use the Bishop-Elect Attire as an example of White Rochet/Surplices with lace

## 3. Prophet/Prophetess Attire

- a. Black Cassock
- b. White Rochet/Surplices with Black wristbands  
Square neck, box pleats at yoke, ruffled cuffs
- c. Black Chemire
- d. Black Tippet/Stole with UA Seal
- e. Black Cincture
- f. Black Zucchetto
- g. 2 ½' Ban Collar
- h. Pectoral Cross & Chain
- i. Prophet Ring



#### 4. Bishop Attire

- a. Purple Cassock
- b. White Rochet with Black wristbands  
Square neck, box pleats at yoke, ruffled cuffs
- c. Purple Chemire
- d. Black Tippet with UA Seal
- e. Black Cincture
- f. Purple Zucchetto
- g. 2' Ban Collar
- h. Pectoral Cross & Chain
- i. Bishop Ring



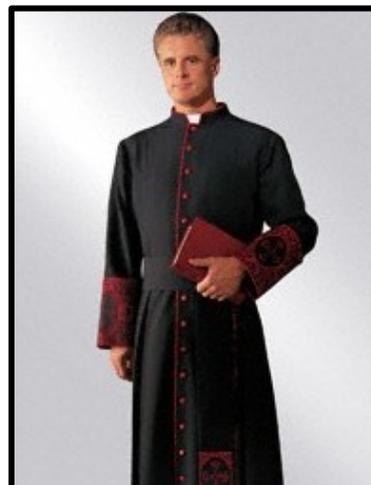
#### 5. Bishop-Elect Attire

- a. Black Cassock
- b. White Rochet/Surplices with lace, no wristbands  
Open sleeves with lace trim on cuffs and hem
- c. Purple Chemire
- d. Black Tippet with UA Seal
- e. Black Cincture
- f. Purple Zucchetto
- g. 2' Ban Collar
- h. Pectoral Cross & Chain



#### 6. Ordained Pastor Attire

- a. Brocade Sleeve Cassock
- b. Black Tippet with UA Seal
- c. Brocade Cincture
- d. 1 1/2' Ban Collar
- e. Violet Cord & Silver Cross



## 7. Ordained Elder, License Pastor

- a. Plain Black Cassock
- b. Black Tippet with UA Seal
- c. Black Cincture
- d. Tab Collar

Cord & Silver Cross



d. Green



d. Red

## 7b. Evangelist Attire

- a. Plain Black Cassock
- b. Black Tippet with UA Seal
- c. Black Cincture
- d. Tab Collar

Cord & Silver Cross

## 8. License Minister / (MIT) Minister In Training

### Men Civic Attire

- a. Black Suit (no pin stripes)
- b. Long Sleeve Black Clergy Shirts
- c. Tab Collar (with no tab)
- d. Black Tippet with UA Seal
- e. Black Shoes
- f. Blue/Orange Cord & Cross

### Woman Civic Attire

- a. Black Suit (no pants & pin stripes)
- b. Long Sleeve Black Clergy Shirts
- c. Tab Collar (with no tab)
- d. Black Tippet with UA Seal
- e. Black Cover Shoes
- f. Blue/Orange Cord & Silver Cross



### 9. Chief Admiral/Chief Adjutant

- a. Plane Black Cassock
- b. Black Tippetts with UA Seal
- c. Long Sleeve Black Clergy Shirts (no tab)
- d. SURPLICE (short)  
Square neck, box pleats at yoke with open sleeves no lace
- e. Black Cord & Silver Cross (Admiral/ Gold/Chief Adjutant [silver])



### 9b. Armor bearer

- a. Black Suit
- b. Long Sleeve Black Clergy Shirts/Blouses (no tab)
- c. Black shoes
- d. Black Tippetts with UA Seal
- e. Indigo Cord & Cross

### 10. Deacons & Deaconess

- a. Black Suit
- b. Long Sleeve Black Shirts/Blouses (no tab)
- c. Black shoes

### 11. Cord Color:

- a. Black
- b. White
- c. Red
- d. Royal Blue
- e. Gold
- f. Purple



### *Colors Summary*

COLOR	MEANING (Good/Bad)	SCRIPTURE	DERIVED MEANINGS
ORANG E	Human Good Separation Evil	Isa. 48:4 (iron neck); Ezek. 24:6 (rust); Psa. 2:9; Rev. 19:15	Dead Works

YELLOW	Glory, Divine Good	Gen. 1:4, 31; Heb. 1:3	Life (man) Strength (Capacity) for Life Jaundice, gall of bitterness
GREEN	Garden of Eden, Plants	Gen. 1:11-13, 2:8, 15	Environment, Happiness Blessing Lawlessness
BLUE	Heaven Righteousness of God Legalism	Jn 6:33, 38; Ex. 27:16	Heavenly Son of God Hardness of Heart Cold, bruised
NDIGO	Covering	Gen. 7:19; Lev. 17:13; Psa. 32:1, 147:8	Hidden, Private Propitiation, Atonement
VIOLET	Royalty Jealous Ambition	Ex. 27:16; Esth. 8:15; Matt. 21:5-11 Isa. 14:14; Ezek. 28:2, 6, 9	Justice Jealousy
WHITE	Pure	Isa. 1:18, 61:10; 1 Cor 6:11; Eph 5:26 Eph. 5:25; 1 Cor. 13	Sanctification Love
BLACK	Death World	2 Pet. 2:17; Jude 13 Jn. 1:5; Rev. 6:5	Diseased Burned

### Red

Red refers to the blood of Christ in the curtain over the Gate of the Tabernacle. The blood represented Redemption, the payment for the sins of the world. Red signifies sin (Isa. 1:18). Adam was made from clay, which was red. The name, Adam, is derived from that meaning. Adam was the source of sin in the human race.

The red dye that was used in the Tabernacle, called "scarlet" (Exodus 25:4), Hebrew *tola'ath*, was crimson. The real color was crimson even though it is translated, scarlet, in the NASB.

The root meaning of the Hebrew word is worm. It was used in various forms in Hebrew with meanings such as shining worm, glow worm<sup>1</sup>, worm of brightness. It referred to the insect, *Coccus ilicis*, *qirmiz* in Arabic, from which the English word crimson is derived. The female insect, which feeds on the holm oak, laid eggs which contained a red substance from

whence the dye was made. The Greek name for the insect was *kokkos*, meaning berry because it was pea like and resembled a berry.<sup>2</sup>

Robes of crimson were worn by the wealthy (2 Samuel 1:24; Proverbs 31:21; Jeremiah 4:30; Lamentations 4:5; Revelation 17:4). The Greeks and Romans used this color for military cloaks. The cloak that the soldiers put on Jesus was crimson according to Matthew 27:28 and probably was one of the military cloaks. Although Mark and John call it purple, this is not a contradiction since in the language of the people purple dye also produced the crimson color.

The crimson robe on Christ before His crucifixion calls attention to another meaning of the color. Red means suffering. The purple-red of crimson refers also to judgment - i.e. the justice of God. The Lord Jesus Christ suffered the justice of God on our behalf.

Red in the human body is not only the color of blood but also indicative of a health problem where it means suffering, inflamed, anger, or a raw wound ([Exodus 21:25](#); [Isaiah 1:6](#); [30:27](#)).

### ***Pink***

Pink is a mixture of white and red. It is the color of healthy flesh. Flesh in the Bible symbolizes the Old Sin Nature because the 23 chromosomes inherited from Adam reside there. Thus, pink also represents lust.

### ***Orange***

Orange as the second color of the rainbow represents separation per the meaning of the number 2, for divine division, or separation. The word for the color, orange, does not appear in scripture per se; but it is obviously there in the rainbow and in materials that are mentioned. For example, iron ore and rust as well as iron, which was undoubtedly rusty, are all mentioned. Pottery is often orange in color. Smashing pottery with a rod of iron represents judgment upon human good (rejection of divine good) and evil (Psa. 2:9; Rev. 2:27, 12:5, 19:15). The feet of pottery mixed with iron on the image in Nebuchadnezzar's dream (Dan. 2:42-43) represent the weakness of man (human good) in the face of divine judgment. All these things are associated with negative volition and the resulting dead works. Orange refers to God's separation and to man's human good and evil, both of which were rejected on the cross.

### ***Brown***

Brown means dying, decaying, atrophy ([Job 13:28](#); [Habakkuk 3:16](#); [2 Corinthians 4:16](#)). It is one of the colors for dead works as represented by wood, hay, and straw.

### ***Yellow***

Yellow is the color of glory, which is the glow or shining of something that is releasing energy. There was a glow associated with the Shekinah Glory in the Tabernacle and the Golden Lampstand. The production of good works requires the release of energy. The radiance of light production is represented by yellow. Since human life radiates a glory, then yellow is also a color for life. The strength, or capacity, of life is also represented by yellow.

However, yellow in the human body is not a sign of strength. Yellow teeth may represent the first stage of decay. Yellow in the body may also represent jaundice and bitterness ([Job 16:13](#); [Acts 8:23](#))

### ***Green***

The color, green, refers to man's perfect environment of the Garden of Eden. Green is the color of plant life, which covers the earth in abundant luxury. It is associated with healthy plant life, and, therefore, with happiness. However, plants may be good plants or weeds. The spreading everywhere as uncultivated weeds is the basis for applying green to lawlessness.

### ***Blue***

Blue is the color of the sky. It reminds us of heaven and refers to Jesus Christ as the Son of God who came down from Heaven as portrayed by the Gospel of John. It represents the

Righteousness of God. So long as divine righteousness is associated with Heaven, that is proper; but when the created being (mankind) represents himself as divine righteousness that is a sin. When a human presents himself as God, then that is the sin of self-righteousness (making oneself God), which is also represented by the color, blue. Rejection of God is called hardening the heart, which is another derived meaning that goes along with making oneself God.

Blue in the human body, such as a bluish color of the flesh, may mean cold or bruised ([Exodus 21:25](#); [Job 9:17](#); [Isaiah 30:26](#))



Violet - Purple - Blue Spectrum

The color, blue, used in the Tabernacle was called in Hebrew, *tekeleth* (Exodus 25:4). The color is deep, dark blue. It is described as "purple of a dark blue shade, approaching black."<sup>1</sup> According to Josephus (*Ant.* 3.7.7) and Philo this color blue symbolized the sky. This is the color that is translated violet in Esther 1:6 because of its violet tint. The color was worn by princes and nobles (Ezekiel 23:6). The idols of Babylon were clothed in "violet (*tekeleth*) and purple" (Jeremiah 10:9). Also the tassels on the corners of the Hebrew garments were to be this blue color to remind them of the importance of obeying the commandments of the Law (Numbers 15:39-40) whereby they were sanctified, set apart, from the world. The blue tassels were reminders of the promises of Bible Doctrine and symbolized the heavenly calling (from identification with the blue sky).

### **Indigo**

Indigo is one of the colors of the rainbow, which appeared after the flood had covered the earth. It refers to being covered. It is a dark, background color. The Hebrew *kipper* means to cover as well as to propitiate or make atonement. Indigo is the color of pin feathers, which are covered. It is the color the veins which are covered by the skin and carry blood back to the heart that is full of impurities. The veins cover the impure blood. The color, indigo, does not appear per se in scripture.

### **Violet**

Violet is a color of the Visible Light Spectrum, but the only colors in scripture are Artificial Colors, which are made from dyes. The color purple in scripture was made from dye. The purple dye may have tints that run toward blue or red. The red purple is sometimes translated, violet. The color purple in scripture is the symbol for royalty. Kings dressed in robes of purple. The Lord Jesus Christ, future king of Israel, is portrayed as the Royal Messiah in the curtain over the Gate of the Tabernacle as well as the Gospel of Matthew (Matt. 21:5-11).

From the association of purple with royalty, there are derived meanings for the color. Royalty has ruling power and is the source of justice. Jesus Christ as the ruler of Israel in the Millennium will rule with a rod of iron (Psalm 2:9; Revelation 2:27; 12:5; 19:11-16). He will bring swift judgment upon the nations of the earth like smashing a clay pot with a rod of iron. Thus, purple refers to justice.

For those who would seek to ascend the throne of royalty by their own ambition, the color purple also signifies jealousy. Jealous ambition was the original sin of Satan, who said, "I will be like the Most High" (Isa. 14:14). Jealous ambition seeks ruling power, which is the prerogative of God. Thus, purple also is the color for jealousy.

The color purple used in the Tabernacle (Exodus 25:4) was made from purple dye. The word in Hebrew is *'argaman*. The color was true purple of a dark red color.<sup>1</sup> The dye was made from the tiny mollusk, *Murex trunculus*, by the Phoenicians (Ezekiel 27:7, 16). The dye was so expensive that only royalty and the wealthy could afford garments colored with it (Esther 8:15; Daniel 5:7; Luke 16:19; Revelation 17:4).<sup>2</sup>

The purple in the Gate of the Tabernacle (Ex. 27:16) represented Jesus Christ, the Royal Messiah. But this Royal Messiah would first have to suffer the justice of God on behalf of mankind. Thus, inherent in the color purple was the justice of God. Jesus Christ satisfied the justice of God and thereby became the mediator between God and mankind. After He had satisfied the justice of God, He arose victorious and is now seated at the right hand of the throne of God. He will return at the Second Advent to conquer the nations who are the enemies of Israel, and He will rule in the Millennium with an iron rod (which symbolizes his swift justice).