

## **RELIGIOUS ITEMS AND TERMS IN MILITARY MINISTRY**

Subcourse Number CH0819 Edition B

United States Army Chaplain Center and School Fort Jackson, SC 29207-7035

5 CREDIT HOURS

### **SUBCOURSE OVERVIEW**

This subcourse is designed to train enlisted soldiers, to perform or provide for the religious support tasks necessary to accomplish the Unit Ministry Team (UMT) mission in combat and in peacetime at battalion level and in garrison. Students will learn to identify, define and select religious items and/or terms for appropriate faith groups. For training requiring recall of definitions of terms and uses of religious items, the students will be required to demonstrate the ability to recall the definition of religious terms (Objective 1), identify religious items by name and distinct faith group (Objective 2) and identify vestments worn by the chaplains of each faith group during a service (Objective 3).

There are no prerequisites for this subcourse.

This subcourse reflects the doctrine which was current at the time it was prepared. In your own work situation, always refer to the latest publications.

The words "he", "him", "his", and "men", when used in this publication, represent both the masculine and feminine genders unless otherwise stated.

## **TERMINAL LEARNING OBJECTIVE**

- TASKS:** Define selected religious terms and identify use and faith group of religious items and terms.
- CONDITIONS:** Given instructions on religious terms and selected items with illustrations, the student will complete the examination at the end of this subcourse.
- STANDARDS:** The student will demonstrate comprehension and knowledge of Subcourse CH0819 by achieving a minimum of 70% on a multiple-choice based examination for Subcourse CH0819 requiring recall of terms and uses of religious items and their faith groups' association.

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## **LESSON ONE**

### **DEFINE SELECTED RELIGIOUS TERMS**

#### **TASK REFERENCES:**

STP 16-71M1-SM	Soldier's Manual.
TSP 161-71M-1110.17	Identify Religious Items and Terms.
AR 165-1	Chaplain Activities in the United States Army.

## **OVERVIEW**

**TASK DESCRIPTION:**

In this lesson you will learn the definitions of religious terms.

**LEARNING OBJECTIVE:**

<b><u>TASKS:</u></b>	Recall definitions of religious terms.
<b><u>CONDITIONS:</u></b>	Given instruction on religious terms the student will complete the practice exercise by recalling definitions of selected terms.
<b><u>STANDARDS:</u></b>	The student will demonstrate comprehension and knowledge of the task by defining the parts of a chapel and distinguishing between religious terms by recalling their proper definitions.
<b><u>REFERENCES:</u></b>	STP 16-71M1-SM. TSP 161-71M-1110.17. AR 165-1.

**INTRODUCTION**

The mission of the Unit Ministry Team (UMT) is to furnish comprehensive religious support to soldiers, their families, and other authorized personnel. In order for chaplain assistants, who are enlisted soldiers of the United States Army Chaplain Corps, to perform religious support mission tasks, they need to develop a knowledge and understanding of the terms and items used by all faith groups. It is essential to also develop the ability to distinguish between ecclesiastical items which are consecrated and non-consecrated, since consecrated items are handled only by the chaplain of the respective faith group. Since the chaplain assistants are responsible for providing religious support for religious services conducted by chaplains of different faith groups, it is essential that they be able to identify vestments worn by the Catholic, Jewish, Orthodox, and Protestant faith groups. This subcourse will train enlisted soldiers to perform or provide for the religious support tasks necessary to accomplish the UMT mission in combat and in peacetime at battalion level and in garrison.

**PART A - DEFINE THE PARTS OF THE CHAPEL**

## 1. General.

A chapel consists of any Government-owned or leased building on land, or a space within a larger facility, that has been designed or designated to be used for worship services.

In order for chaplain assistants to prepare the chapel for worship services for different faith groups, it is essential to be familiar with the names which are used to designate different parts of the chapel.

- **Narthex** - Use Figure 1-1.

The area immediately inside the front door of the chapel. The narthex is also called the entrance area of the chapel and is separate from the nave or main seating area of the chapel. (All faith groups use the term "narthex".)

- **Blessed Sacrament Chapel** (No illustration)

A devotional room, set aside for Catholics, where the tabernacle is kept and usually where confessions are heard.

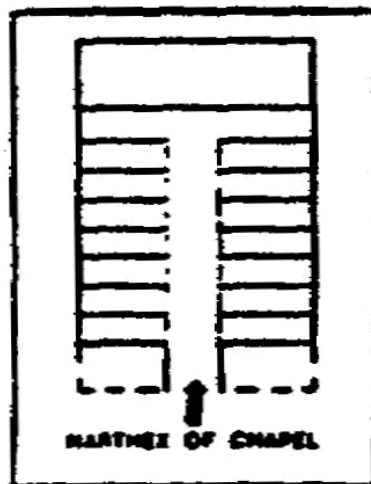


Figure 1-1. Narthex.

- **Nave** - Use Figure 1-2.

The main seating area inside the chapel sanctuary. The word "nave" in the

Latin language means "ship". The chapel building is often symbolized in art as a galley (ship) containing pew-like benches. (All faith groups use the term "nave".)

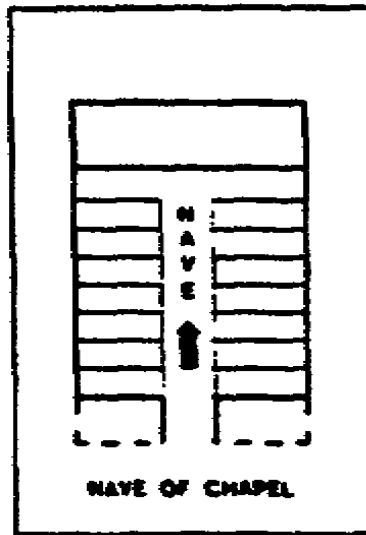


Figure 1-2. Nave.

- **Chancel** - (No illustration).

The area of the chapel around the altar. The chancel, also called the altar area, is usually separated from the rest of the chapel sanctuary by an altar rail. (All faith groups use the term "chancel".)

- **Sacristy** - (No illustration).

A room in the chapel where the sacred vessels, vestments, and altar appointments are kept and maintained. (The Catholic, Orthodox and Protestant faith groups use the term "sacristy".)

- **Sanctuary** - Use Figure 1-3.

A place set aside for worship. The sanctuary refers to the area inside the chapel made up of altar area (chancel) and the seating area (nave). "Sanctuary" in the Latin language means "holy place". (All faith groups use the term "sanctuary".)

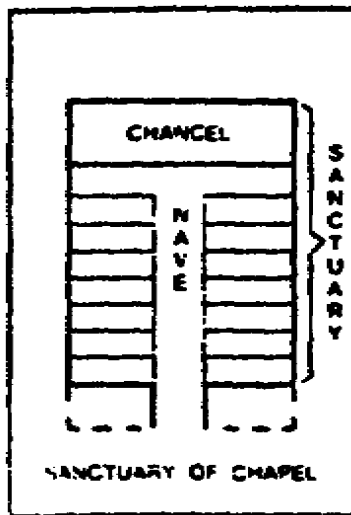


Figure 1-3. Sanctuary.

## 2. Summary.

This concludes the explanation of the parts of the chapel. We covered the narthex, nave, chancel, sacristy and sanctuary. We will continue now with an explanation of additional terms which you should be familiar with.

### PART B - DEFINITIONS OF TERMS

## 1. General.

The following terms are defined in order to provide the chaplain assistant with a fundamental knowledge of frequently used terms. Further information is available within the task references for this subcourse.

- **Accounting period.** One calendar month.
- **Accounting year.** The fiscal year, as determined by DA.
- **Activity room.** A multipurpose space in or near a chapel set aside for religious and fellowship activities related to the chapel program. A kitchen facility will be a part of or located near the activity room.
- **Administrative office.** A private office in a chapel or troop area set aside for the chaplain for administrative pastoral counseling activities. Separate and private administrative space adjacent to the chaplain's office will be provided for the reception of visitors and use by the chaplain assistant.
- **Air Land Battle Doctrine.** The Army's basic umbrella operational concept.
- **Alternate/Assistant Custodian.** When appointed by the commander, acts in the fund custodian's temporary absence (not to exceed 60 days).
- **Appropriated funds.** Monies made available to the military departments

by the Congress of the United States. The purposes for which funds are appropriated are specified by Congress in its appropriation acts.

- **Assembly room.** The same as an activity room except it is located in a religious education facility and supports the religious education programs.
- **Battle fatigue.** A stress reaction with fear as its biggest factor, brought about by extended exposure to a combat situation. A nonmedical term, it implies a "condition process." A breakdown of the soldier's inner resources.
- **Casualty insurance.** Insurance which covers a liability imposed on the organization through legal determination or through the acts of one's employees. Included are general or tort liability, automobile and aircraft liability, workers' compensation, and fidelity losses.
- **Chapel center facility.** A chapel with administrative offices, kitchen, and religious education facilities, and any areas in buildings officially designed for regularly scheduled religious programs. Construction categories (category codes) for chapel facilities are in AR 415-28.
- **Chapel family life center.** A full-time family ministry center that is staffed with specially trained personnel to provide a theologically based ministry to families, with an emphasis on relationship issues. These centers are supervised by the installation chaplains and supported by the local command Master Religious Program.
- **Chaplain candidate.** A seminarian or seminary graduate commissioned in the U.S. Army in the grade of second lieutenant, who is enrolled in an Army training program to prepare one for the U.S. Army chaplaincy.
- **Chaplain training manager.** A chaplain at installation or division level who plans, coordinates, supervises, and manages a comprehensive chaplain, chaplain assistant, and religious volunteer training program.
- **Collective Protestant worship.** Worship conducted in a form congruent with the traditions of various Protestant denominations, in which members of these faith groups collectively worship in a common bond of fellowship, compatible with their individual expressions of faith.
- **Command Master Religious Program (CMRP).** A comprehensive religious program designed to meet the religious needs of an installation for a fiscal year. The Master Religious Program supports Army goals, Total Chaplaincy Goals, and local command goals to meet the religious needs of all personnel of the installation.
- **Communications, utilities, and rents.** Items provided through appropriated fund support. Chaplain funds normally will not expend monies for these items except for rental of equipment.



- **Consolidated chaplains' fund.** A single accounting entity that administers several distinctive faith group, denominational, chapel, special purpose, or unit subsidiary accounts.
- **Current assets.** Cash, savings, and investments.
- **Current liabilities.** Financial obligations of the fund. (In a cash accounting system there are no true accrued liabilities).
- **Custodian (Fund Manager).** An individual appointed by written authority to a post of responsibility and trust to exercise administrative and executive control of a chaplains' fund and charged with accountability for the NAF resources thereof.
- **Denominational service leader.** A person approved by a denomination or association of churches to serve as a teacher and/or leader for that denomination or association of congregations. Before a person may serve as denomination service leader in the military community, certification must be completed according to the requirements of this regulation.
- **Designated offerings.** Special-purpose collections received for missionary, benevolent, and philanthropic purposes in a chapel service or other religious activity that have been approved by the fund council and announced to the congregation, parish, or community before collection. (Hard copy of the announcement should be included in the receipt voucher.)
- **Disbursements.** See expenditures.
- **Distinctive Faith Group.** Any religious body or group, voluntarily united in practice of their faith, by commonly held distinctive religious convictions and mutual adherence to doctrines requiring worship separate from other religious groups, either as a matter of regular practices or by preference.
- **DOD personnel.** Military personnel (including retired members and reservists on active duty for training) and DOD civilian employees paid from appropriated and nonappropriated funds.
- **Ecclesiastical endorsement.** An endorsement provided to a member of the clergy from a denominational headquarters that is recognized by the Armed Forces Chaplain Board. This endorsement allows for denominational ministrations within the military community.
- **End-of-tour questionnaire.** An assessment of the quality of a given training experience to be submitted by chaplain candidates.
- **Expendable supplies.** Supplies and materials that are either expended or consumed through use, are joined with other property and have no separate entity, or have a per unit value of less than \$50.

- **Expenditures.** Payments or disbursements made from the fund in cash or by check for authorized purposes, to include property, supplies, services, and contracts' honoraria, payroll, taxes and assessments; insurance premiums and fidelity bonds; and disbursements of authorized designated offerings and grants.
  
- **Expenses.** The cost to the fund of doing business to include all expenditures.
  
- **Family life ministry.** The portion of the chaplaincy's total ministry that provides pastoral care to soldiers and their families through the entire life cycle of the family. All chaplains provide this ministry.
  
- **Fiscal year (FY).** The calendar period, as determined by Dept. of the Army, used for appropriated fund budgeting. Currently the fiscal year begins 1 October and ends 30 September.
  
- **Fixed asset.** An item that keeps its original identity and has a purchase cost of \$500 or more.
  
- **Forward Thrust.** Army doctrine which emphasizes the provision of religious support to the smaller more exposed forward elements.
  
- **Fund Council.** A representative governing body of active Federal personnel (military members or DOD civilian employees) appointed to exercise general supervision for the commander and direct specific actions in the management of the Nonappropriated Chaplains' Fund.
  
- **Fund Manager.** See Custodian.
  
- **Grants.** Transfers of money from Department of the Army Nonappropriated Chaplain's Fund assets (involving receipt of goods or services) which were not received as designated offerings.
  
- **Income.** Cash, checks, or other negotiable instruments received by the fund.
  
- **Installation.** Used interchangeably with, and in place of command,

post, unit, community, and/or activity in this regulation.

- **Joint-use chapel facility.** A special building category which incorporates under one roof, or by proximate location, distinctive nonsimilar function activity areas. An example is a religious education/child care center.
- **Liturgical.** Religious worship procedures that tend to be in accordance with a prescribed form of worship. Examples of religious groups that are often referred to as liturgical are Catholic, Episcopalian, and Lutheran.
- **Liturgical Colors.** The four colors used by the Catholic, Orthodox, and liturgical Protestant religious groups in conjunction with the seasons and feasts of the church year. The altar frontal, antependia, chalice veil, and certain vestments worn by the chaplain will all match in the liturgical color of the season or feast during which the worship service is observed. The four liturgical colors are listed and defined as follows:
  - a. White - Suggests purity and joy and is the predominant color during Christmas and Easter.
  - b. Purple or Violet - Suggests penitence or expectation and is the predominant color during Advent and Lent.
  - c. Red - Suggests fire and zeal and is the predominant color for the feast of Pentecost.
  - d. Green - Suggests hope and peace and is the predominant color for the Trinity and for the period of the church year called "ordinary time".
- **Net worth.** The financial cash position (petty cash, cash in bank, and investments) of the fund at the close of each calendar month and fiscal year.
- **Nonappropriated Fund Instrumentality (NAFI).** An integral DOD organizational entity which performs an essential government function (in the case of a Nonappropriated Chaplain's Fund, to receive, account for, and disburse offerings received at religious activities on a military installation). As a fiscal entity, it maintains custody of and control over its nonappropriated funds. It is responsible for safeguarding its funds. It is not incorporated under the laws of any State or the District of Columbia and enjoys the legal status of an instrumentality of the United States.
- **Nonappropriated funds (NAF).** Cash and other assets received by NAFIs from sources other than monies appropriated by the Congress. NAFs are government funds used for the collective benefit of those who generate them: military personnel, their family members, and authorized civilians. These funds are separate and apart from funds are separate and apart form funds that are recorded in the books of the Treasurer of the United States.

- **Nonexpendable property.** Property that either retains its original identity and is not consumed in normal use, or has a per unit value of \$50 or more. It should be entered in the fund property record.
  
- **Non-Liturgical.** This term refers to religious worship procedures that tend not to rely on a prescribed form of worship. (P).
  
- **Nonpersonal service contract.** A contract for an end product or service. Under this type of contract, NAFI personnel have no authority to instruct or supervise the contractor or his/her employees. The contract itself establishes the qualifications and standards of performance.
  
- **Ordinance.** A term used by non-liturgical Protestant religious groups to refer to baptism and communion. (P).
  
- **Pastoral counseling.** Counseling provided by the clergy. It involves spiritual elements of a person's problem and ministering to persons though the spiritual dimension of the issue or problem.
  
- **Petty cash.** A fixed amount of cash set side for the cash payment of minor expenditure requirements.
  
- **Practical training experiences.** Specific designated training experiences conducted on active Army installations or designated specialized training agencies.
  
- **Private organization.** A self-sustaining non-Federal entity constituted or established and operated on a DA installation by individuals acting outside any official capacity as officers, employees, or agents of the Federal Government or its instrumentalities. It may be incorporated or unincorporated; it must have the written consent of the installation commander or higher command authority to operate on a DA installation.
  
- **Receipts.** Monies, checks, and other negotiable instruments received by the fund. See also Income.
  
- **Religious education.** The teaching and training of religious doctrine and principles.

- **Religious education facility.** Any separate building or space within a larger building designated for holding religious education -lasses and other activities related to the spiritual and moral welfare of the command. Normally, this facility includes classrooms, assembly space, a kitchen, administrative office space, and storage areas.
- **Religious ministry.** Ministry provided to members of the military community through pastoral care, worship, religious education, sacraments, rites, and other religious ministrations of the church. Religious ministry on a military installation is normally provided by a military chaplain.
- **Request for quotations.** Request for an oral or written quotation which stipulates the price and condition for a product or service.
- **Sacrament.** Christians use the term sacrament to describe a ceremonial procedure, established or enacted during the life of Jesus Christ, which represents a solemn oath, symbol of something sacred or visual sign of spiritual grace.

In the Roman Catholic church and Orthodox Eastern Church, seven sacraments are celebrated: Baptism, Confirmation, Eucharist, Penance, Extreme Unction (last rites), Holy Orders and Matrimony.

Protestants, in general, acknowledge two sacraments: Baptism and the Lord's Supper.

- **Spiritual.** A term not limited to any specific religious definition of spirituality, but rather includes qualities and values associated with the human spirit in general.
- **Statement of intention.** A statement signed by a chaplain candidate declaring his or her intention to accept a commission as a chaplain and serve a minimum of 3 years of active duty if needed.
- **Subsidiary account.** A detailed separation of receipts and expenditures by denomination, chapel, unit, special purpose, organization, or distinctive faith group. A consolidated fund will normally have several subaccounts.
- **Unit Ministry Team (UMT).** A task-organized, mission-based team, normally consisting of one chaplain and one chaplain assistant, designed to provide for and enhance the specified religious, spiritual, and ethical needs of soldiers in accordance with command responsibilities.
- **Unit of ministry.** A term to describe a discrete, quantifiable, end-product type of service performed, for which a rate of remuneration may be established. A unit of ministry may be defined in terms of completion of specific tasks or as a period of time for performance of a task or tasks.
- **Vestment.** One of the articles of ceremonial attire and insignia worn

by the clergy as appropriate to the rite being celebrated.

## **2.     Summary.**

This concludes lesson one. You should be able to recall the different parts of the chapel by name and understand the basic purpose of each section. You should also be able to recall the definitions of the terms included in Part B of this lesson. After reviewing all of the material in this lesson, you should complete the practice exercise for lesson one. Answers and feedback for the question in the practice exercise will be provided to show you where further study is required.

## LESSON ONE

### PRACTICE EXERCISE

The following items will test your grasp of the material covered in this lesson. There is only one correct answer for each item. When you have completed the exercise, check your answers with the answer key that follows. If you answer any item incorrectly, study again that part of the lesson which contains the portion involved.

Situation: You are a chaplain assistant assigned to the Post Chapel at Fort Opportunity. In order to perform religious support tasks necessary to accomplish the unit ministry team mission, you must be able to identify the different parts of the Chapel and understand the meaning of basic terms associated with different religions.

1. When you are placing religious items on the altar in preparation for worship service, you would be in the part of the chapel known as the:
  - a. nave.
  - b. chancel.
  - c. narthex.
  - d. sacristy.
2. White, purple, red and green are referred to as:
  - a. pastoral colors.
  - b. unit ministry team colors.
  - c. liturgical colors.
  - d. non-liturgical colors.
3. The unit ministry team consists of:
  - a. a chaplain assistant and volunteers.
  - b. a unit of ministry.
  - c. DOD personnel.
  - d. a chaplain and chaplain assistant.
4. A prescribed form of religious worship refers to rites that are:
  - a. ecclesiastical.
  - b. liturgical.

- c. non-liturgical.
- d. eucharistic.

5. Christian rites that are celebrated as a visual sign of spiritual grace are called:
- a. baptismal.
  - b. orthodox.
  - c. sacraments.
  - d. cruets.
6. The congregation worships in the part of the chapel referred to as the:
- a. sacristy.
  - b. narthex.
  - a. chancel.
  - d. nave.



## LESSON ONE

### PRACTICE EXERCISE

#### ANSWER KEY AND FEEDBACK

<u>Item</u>	<u>Correct Answer and Feedback.</u>
1.	<p>b. chancel.</p> <p>The area of the chapel around the altar is referred to as the chancel or altar area. An altar rail generally separates the chancel from the rest of the chapel - sanctuary. (P.3, 2nd bullet.)</p>
2.	<p>c. liturgical colors.</p> <p>The four colors used by the Catholic, Orthodox, and liturgical Protestant religious groups in conjunction with the seasons and feasts of the church year. The altar frontal, antependia, chalice veil, and certain vestments worn by the chaplain will all match in the liturgical color of the season or feast during which the worship service is observed. The four liturgical colors are listed and defined as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• White - Suggests purity and joy and is the predominant color during Christmas and Easter.</li><li>• Purple or Violet - Suggests penitence or expectation and is the predominant color during Advent and Lent.</li><li>• Red - Suggests fire and zeal and is the predominant color for the feast of Pentecost.</li><li>• Green - Suggests hope and peace and is the predominant color for the Trinity and for the period of the church year called "ordinary time". (P.8, last bullet.)</li></ul>

3. d. a chaplain and chaplain assistant.

The unit ministry team is a task-organized, mission-based team, normally consisting of one chaplain and one chaplain assistant, designed to provide for and enhance the specified religious, spiritual, and ethical needs of soldiers in accordance with command responsibilities. (P.11, 5th bullet.)

4. b. liturgical.

This term refers to religious worship procedures that tend to be in accordance with a prescribed form of worship. Examples of religious groups that are often referred to as liturgical are Catholic, Episcopalian, and Lutheran. (P.8, 12th bullet.)

5. c. sacraments.

Christians use the term sacrament to describe a ceremonial procedure, established or enacted during the life of Jesus Christ, which represents a solemn oath, symbol of something sacred or a visual sign of spiritual grace. (P.11, 2nd bullet.)

6. d. nave.

Nave is the main seating area inside the chapel sanctuary. The word "nave" in the Latin language means "ship". The chapel building is often symbolized in art as a galley (ship) containing pew-like benches. (P.3, 1st bullet.)

## LESSON TWO

### IDENTIFY RELIGIOUS ITEMS WITH APPLICABLE FAITH GROUP

#### TASK REFERENCES

STP 16-71M1-SM  
AR 165-1

Soldier's Manual.  
Chaplain Activities in the United States  
Army.

#### OVERVIEW

#### TASK DESCRIPTION:

In this lesson you will learn to identify religious items by name and associate each item with its applicable faith group.

#### LEARNING OBJECTIVE:

<b><u>TASKS:</u></b>	Name religious items and identify the faith group associated with each item.
<b><u>CONDITIONS:</u></b>	Given instruction on religious items the student will complete the practice exercise by identifying religious items appropriate to each faith group.
<b><u>STANDARDS:</u></b>	The student will demonstrate comprehension and knowledge of the task by naming religious items which are used by Catholic, Jewish, Orthodox, Protestant or, if applicable, by all faith groups.
<b><u>REFERENCES:</u></b>	STP 16-71M1-SM. AR 165-1.

## PART A - DESCRIPTION OF RELIGIOUS ITEMS

### 1. General.

The religious items discussed in this subcourse are used to perform specific functions or to symbolize ecclesiastical events. The description of religious items included in this subcourse will be followed by a "C", "J", "O", "P" or "ALL" in parenthesis at the end of each description to describe if the religious item is used by "Catholic", "Jewish," "Orthodox", "Protestant", or "ALL" faith groups.

- Aer. Use Figure 2-1.

The largest of the three veils used to cover the paten and chalice. (O).

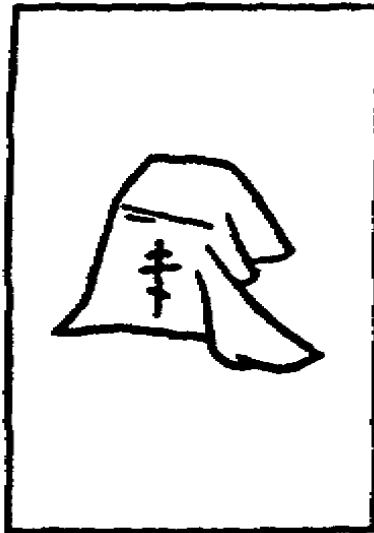


Figure 2-1. Aer.

- **Altar**. See Figure 2-2.

A flat surface (normally made of wood or stone) which can be used by all religious faith groups for various forms of religious worship or programs. (ALL).

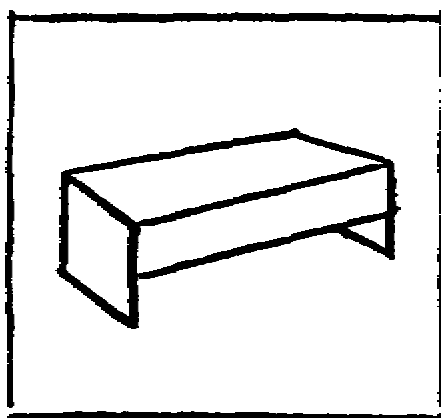


Figure 2-2. Altar.

- **Altar Frontal**. Use Figure 2-3.

A cloth used to cover the front (the side facing the congregation) of the altar. The altar frontal can be decorative and is colored according to the liturgical season or feast day for Christians. The altar frontal used to support a Jewish service is of no special color, except that the altar frontal is white when used during a service for a high holy day. (ALL).

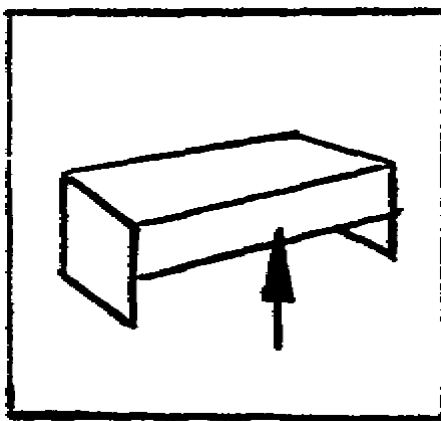
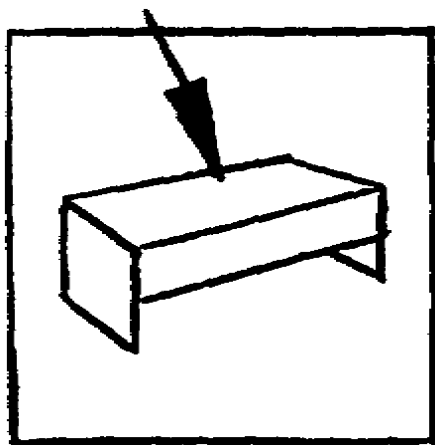


Figure 2-3. Altar Frontal.

- **Altar Linen.** Use Figure 2-4.

A white cloth, with no religious symbols, placed on the altar over the altar frontal. (ALL).



**Figure 2-4. Altar linen.**

- **Antependium.** Use Figure 2-5.

A cloth which hangs down over the front of the pulpit and lectern. The antependium can be decorative and is colored according to the liturgical season or feast day for Christians. The antependia used to support a Jewish service are of no special color, except that the antependia are white when used during a service for a high holy day. (ALL).

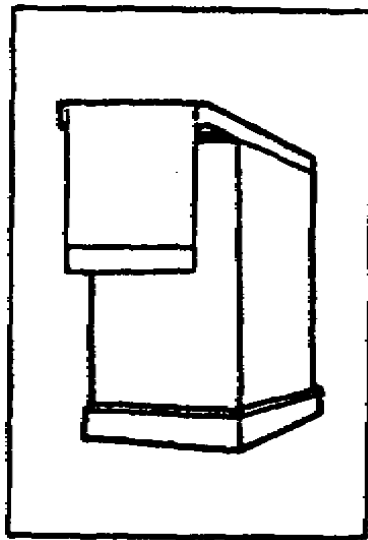


Figure 2-5. Antependium.

- Ark. Use Figure 2-6.

A cabinet-type closet which contains the Torah. (J).



Figure 2-6. Ark.

- Aspergillum. Use Figure 2-7.

A brush or small perforated container, with a handle, that is used for sprinkling holy water in a liturgical service. (C).

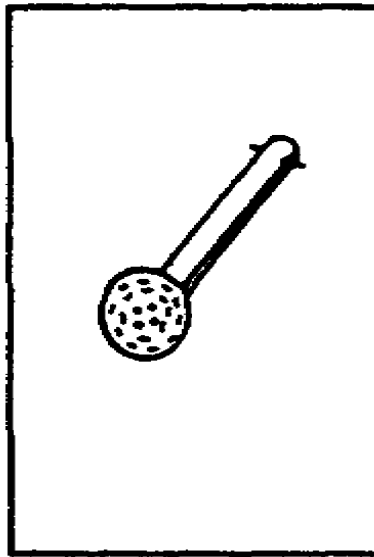


Figure 2-7. Aspergillum.

- **Aspersory.** Use Figure 2-8.

A bucket-type vessel used to hold holy water. (C).

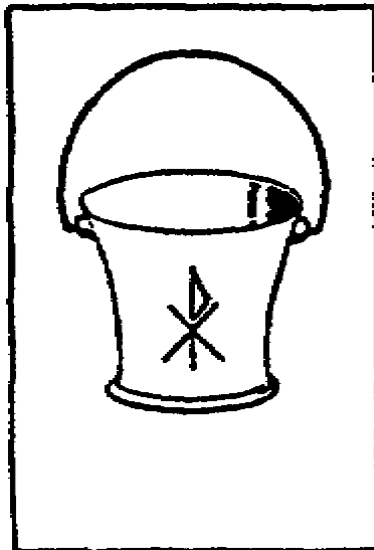


Figure 2-8. Aspersory.

- **Asterisk.** Use Figure 2-9.

Two arched bands in the shape of a cross placed over the paten to prevent



the veil from disturbing the bread. This item is also called a star or a star cover. (O).

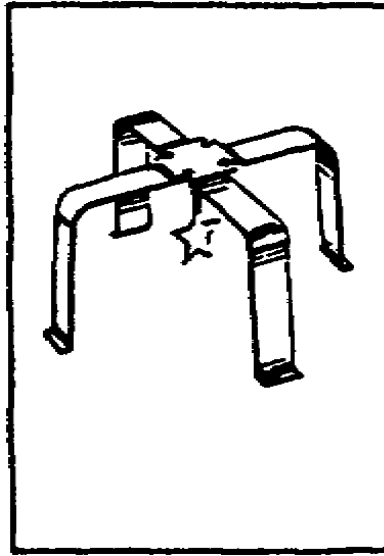


Figure 2-9. Asterisk.

- **Baptismal Bowl.** Use Figure 2-10.

A removable metal pan which rests inside the baptismal font. The baptismal bowl contains the water used in both the sprinkling and pouring methods of baptism. (C, P).

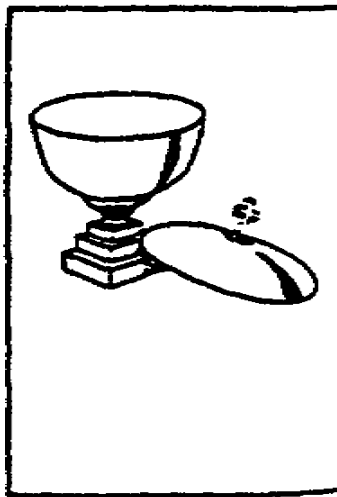


Figure 2-10. Baptismal Bowl.

- **Baptismal Font.** Use Figure 2-11.

A stand or pedestal made of wood, metal, or stone which contains the baptismal bowl. (C, P).

A large tube on a stand or a large tube on a table. A tank or pool can also be used. (O).

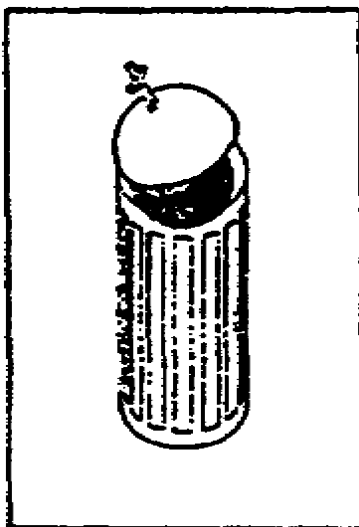


Figure 2-11. Baptismal Font.

- Baptismal Pool. Use Figure 2-12.

A large tank or pool (usually constructed behind the altar) used to immerse the person being baptized during a baptism. (P).

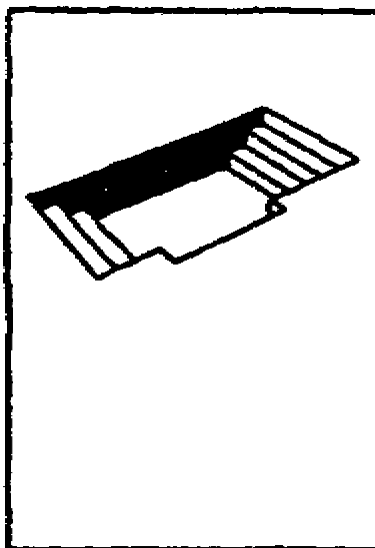
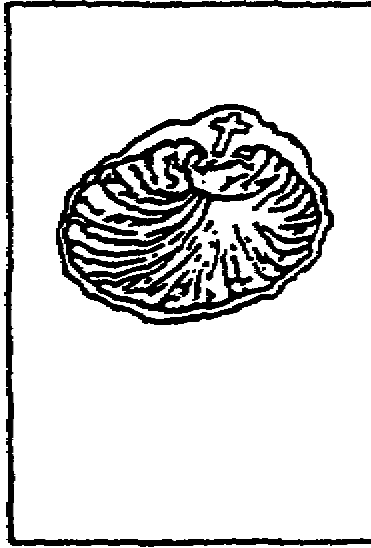


Figure 2-12. Baptismal Pool.

- Baptismal Shell. Use Figure 2-13.

A small receptacle which looks like a shell. It is used by the chaplain to pour water over the head of a baptismal candidate in the pouring method of baptism. (C, P).



**Figure 2-13. Baptismal Shell.**

- **Bible.** (No illustration).

The collection of sacred books of the Old and New Testaments. (ALL).

- **Bible Stand.** Use Figure 2-14.

A metal or wooden stand used to support a bible, sacramentary, or other book. (ALL).



**Figure 2-14. Bible Stand.**

- **Bread.** Use Figure 2-15.

The communion bread. Communion bread may be in the form of loaves or thin

wafers. It is also called altar bread or communion wafers. (O).

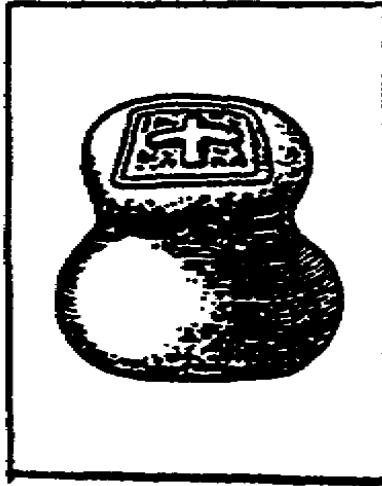


Figure 2-15. Bread.

- **Bread Plate.** Use Figure 2-16.

A plate or tray containing the pieces of broken altar bread or wafers. The broken altar bread is given to the worshippers at the end of the liturgy. (O).

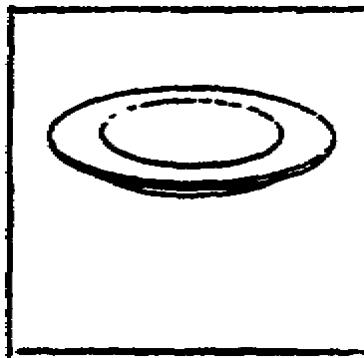


Figure 2-16. Bread Plate.

- **Candelabra.** Use Figure 2-17.

A large candlestick used on the altar to hold more than one candle. Usually each candelabra holds seven candles. The candelabras used in the chapel can be adjusted to form a straight line (either horizontal or diagonal) or an inverted "V". Although all faith groups use a candelabra, the Jewish faith group refers to this type of candelabra as a "Menorah". Refer to "Menorah"

for additional information as well as an illustration of the Menorah used during Hanukkah.

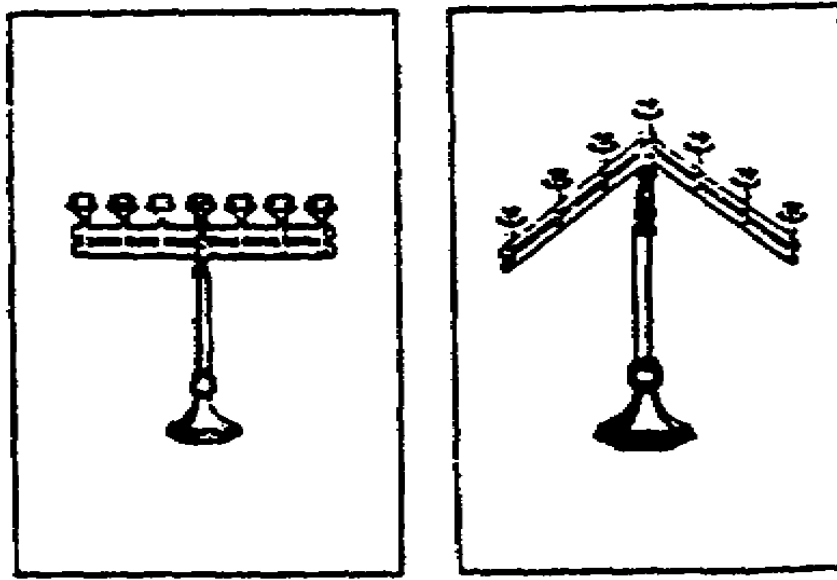


Figure 2-17. Candelabra.

- Candle Follower. Use Figure 2-18.

A small, hollow, conical piece of metal which fits over the top of a candle. The candle follower is designed to eliminate candle wax spillover or dripping while the candle burns. (ALL).

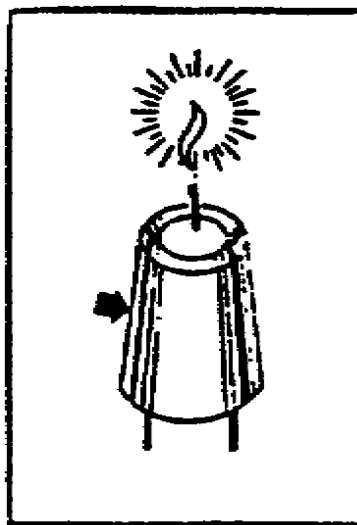


Figure 2-18. Candle Follower.

- Candlelighter. Use Figure 2-19.

Usually a brass, wooden-handled device containing a wax taper which is used to light the candles. The candlelighter has a candle snuffer attached which is used to extinguish the candle flames. (ALL).

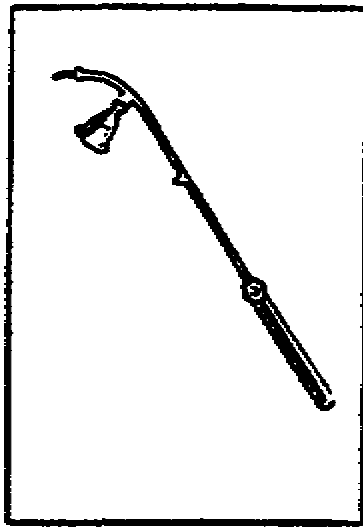


Figure 2-19. Candlelighter.

- Candlestick. Use Figure 2-20.

A holder with a socket for a candle. The candlestick is usually placed on the altar. (ALL).

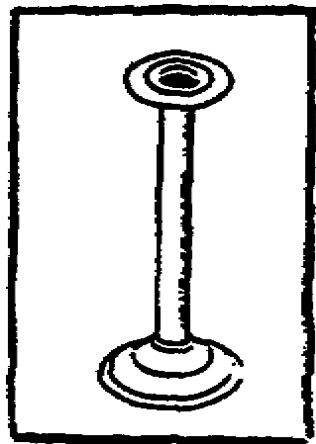


Figure 2-20. Candlestick.

- Censer and Boat. Use Figure 2-21.

The censer is an ornamented container used for burning incense. The censer has a cover and is suspended by a chain. The boat contains the incense which is burned in the censer. (C, O).

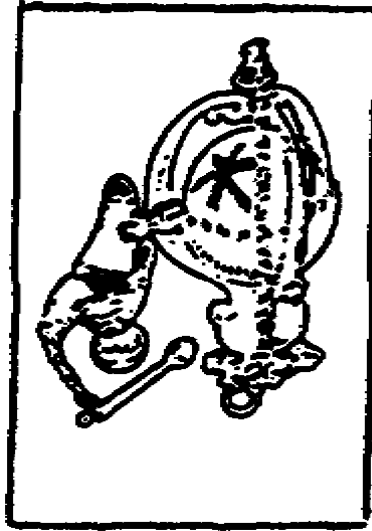


Figure 2-21. Censer and Boat.

- Chalice. Use Figure 2-22.

A cup or goblet, usually made of silver or brass, used during communion to hold the wine or grape juice. (C, O, P).

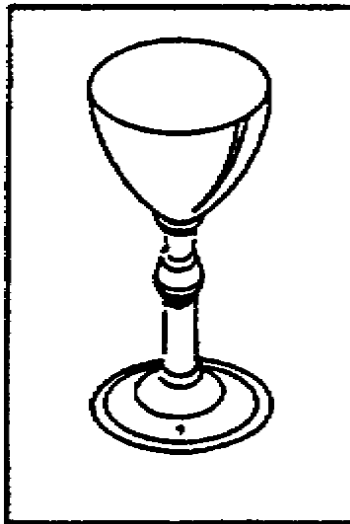


Figure 2-22. Chalice.

- Chalice Veil. Use Figure 2-23.

A piece of cloth that covers the chalice assembly. The color of the chalice veil corresponds with the color of the liturgical season or feast day. (C, P).



Figure 2-23. Chalice Veil.

- **Chapel Flag.** Use Figure 2-24a and 2-24b.

The large flag identifying the Christian or Jewish faith. The appropriate faith's flag is placed on the right side (congregation's right) of the chancel area during the worship service. These chapel flags are authorized for display in Army military chapels only. (ALL).

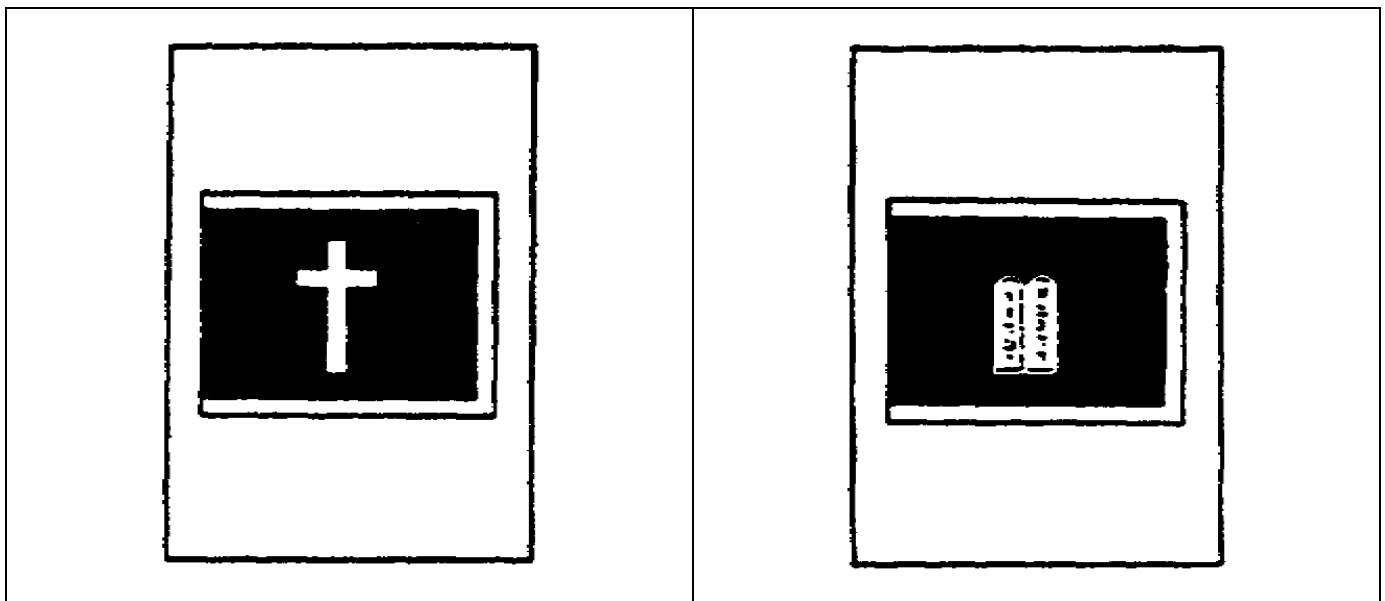
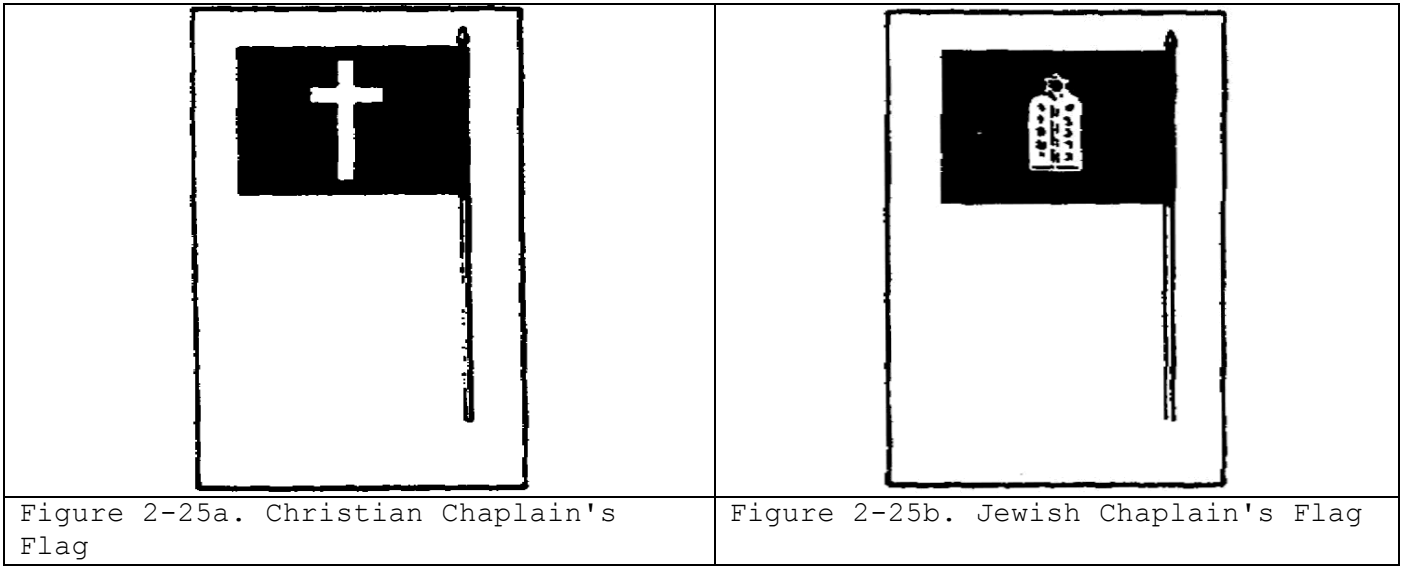




Figure 2-24a Christian Chapel Flag	Figure 2-24b Jewish Chapel Flag
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- **Chaplain's Flag.** Use Figure 2-25a and 2-25b.

The small (23 feet hoist by 3 feet fly) flag identifying the Christian or Jewish faith. These flags are authorized by commanders to designate the time and place of worship services and, in the field, to indicate the chaplain's quarters or office. (ALL).



- **Chupah**. Use Figure 2-26.

The canopy under which a Jewish wedding is performed. (J).

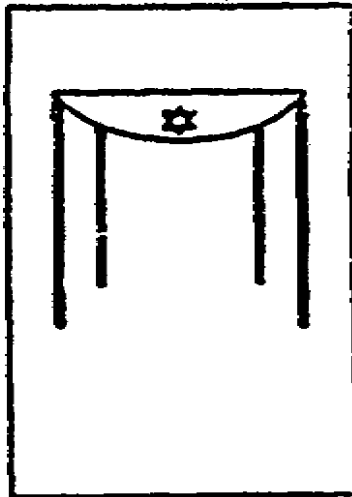


Figure 2-26. Chupah.

- **Ciborium**. Use Figure 2-27.

A covered container in which communion hosts are stored. (C, P).

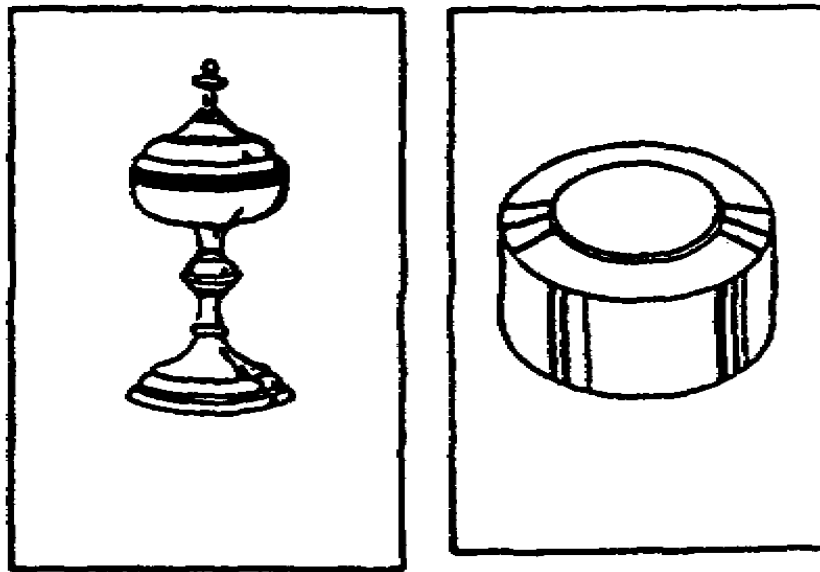


Figure 2-27. Ciborium.

- Collection Plate. Use Figure 2-28.

A container used to receive an offering in a worship service. (C, O, P).

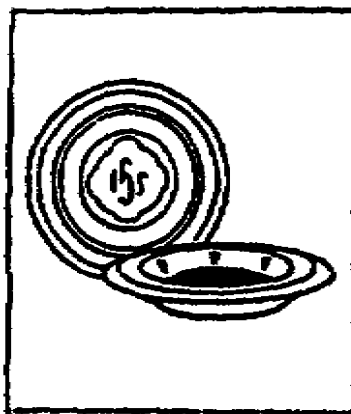


Figure 2-28. Collection Plate.

- Common Cup and Dish. Use Figure 2-29.

Vessels placed on the oblation table that will be used by the chaplain to prepare the wine for the worship service. (O).

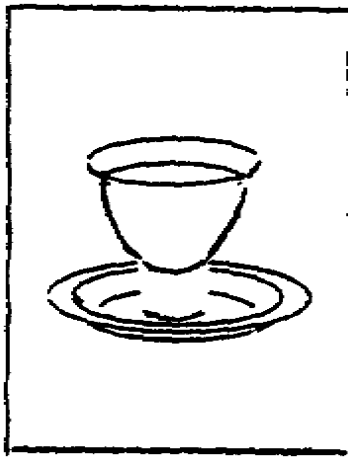


Figure 2-29. Common Cup and Dish.

- Communion Paten. Use Figure 2-30.

A round, flat, metal plate, with a wood handle, placed under the chin of a person receiving communion. (C).

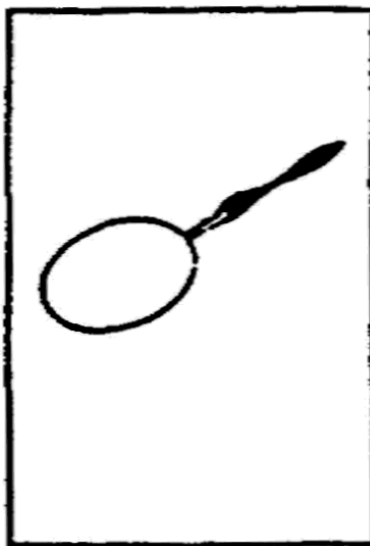


Figure 2-30. Communion Paten.

- Communion Set, Individual Cup. Use Figure 2-31.

Communionware consisting of a metal base, three metal cup trays (each tray can hold forty small cups), a metal cover (the cover usually has a small cross on the top), and two bread trays. (P).

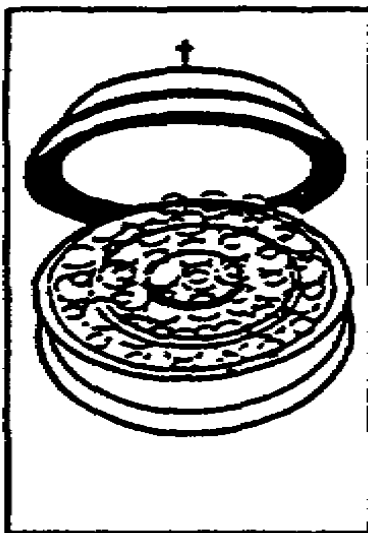


Figure 2-31. Communion Set, Individual Cup.

- Corporal. Use Figure 2-32.

A white, linen cloth approximately one square foot in size with a small cross centered near one edge. The corporal is placed under the chalice during communion. The corporal used in an Orthodox service is a silk cloth which contains relics. (C, O, P).

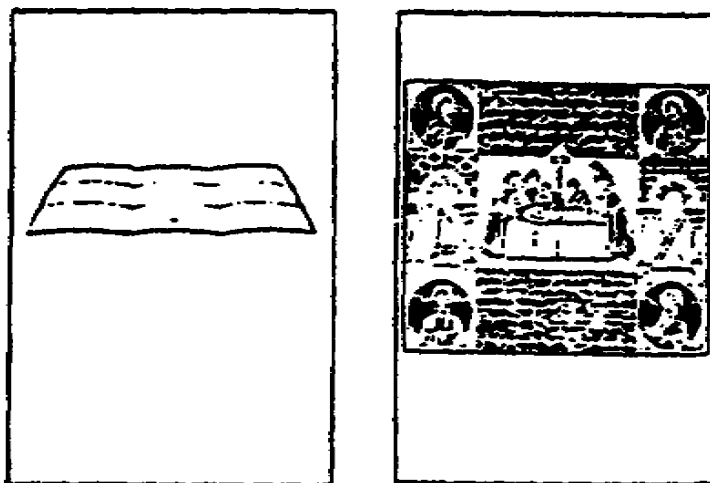


Figure 2-32. Corporal.

- **Credence Table.** Use Figure 2-33.

A small table placed beside the altar and used to hold the elements and vessels of Holy Communion in Christian worship services. This table is called an oblation table when used to support an Orthodox worship service. The credence table can also be used to hold the kiddush cup and bottle of kosher wine for a Jewish worship service. When used in this manner to support a Jewish worship service, the table is placed beside the pulpit. (ALL).

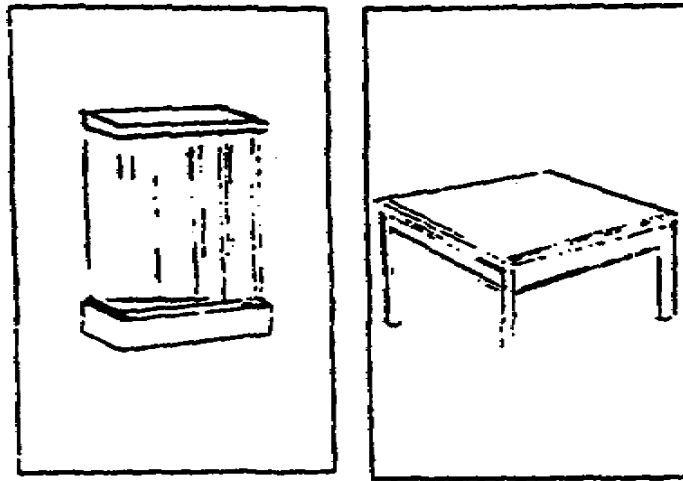


Figure 2-33. Credence Table.

- **Cross/Crucifix.** Use Figure 2-34.

A universal symbol of the Christian faith with an empty cross on one side (the cross) and a cross bearing the figure (corpus) of Christ on the other side (the crucifix). The cross/crucifix is designed so it can be used in any Christian worship service. (C, O, P).

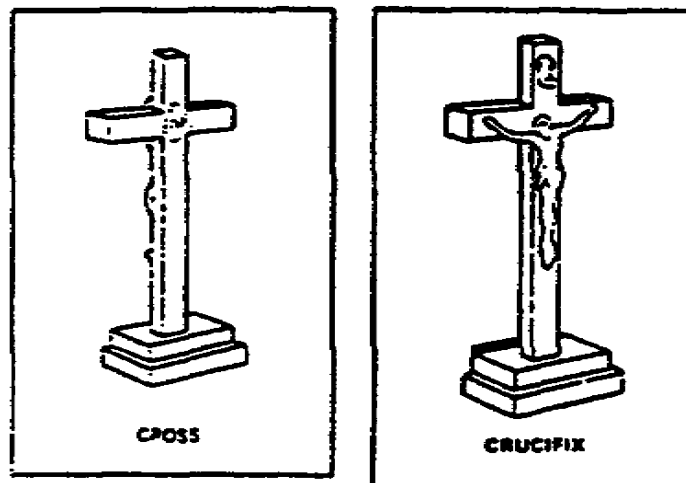


Figure 2-34. Cross/Crucifix.

- **Cruets.** Use Figure 2-35.

Small containers which are used to hold the water and wine for communion.  
(C, O, P).



Figure 2-35. Cruets.

- **Easter/Paschal Candle.** Use Figure 2-36.

A large, white candle used during the Easter season and during the sprinkling and pouring methods of water baptism. The Easter/Paschal candle is lit ceremonially on Easter Eve continues to burn throughout Eastertide (the 40 days following Easter Sunday) until Ascension Day. The Easter/Paschal candle symbolizes the risen Christ. (C).

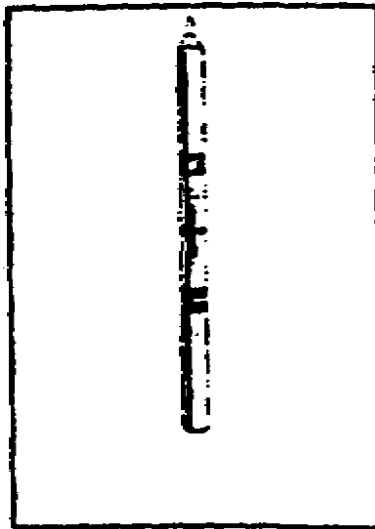


Figure 2-36. Easter/Paschal Candle.

- **Eternal Light.** Use Figure 2-37.

The light that burns constantly above the ark containing the Torah. The eternal light is a symbol of respect, of divine presence, and of the light of the ancient Temple of Jerusalem. (J).

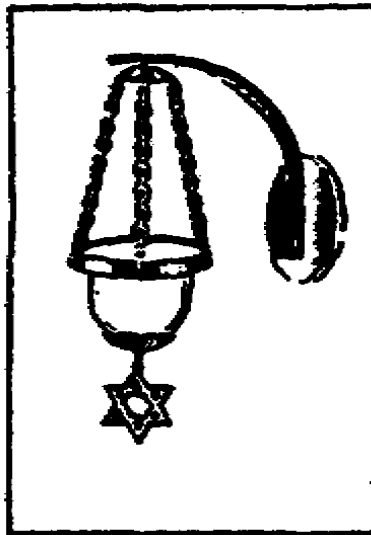


Figure 2-37. Eternal Light.

- **Finger Towel.** Use Figure 2-38.

A rectangular piece of white linen cloth (approximately 4 inches by 8 inches) usually decorated with a cross on the lower edge. The finger towel is used by the chaplain to dry off after washing the hands during the celebration of communion. (C, P).



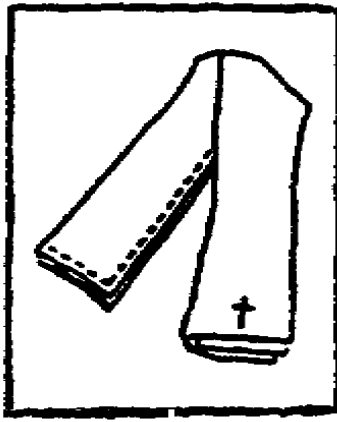


Figure 2-38. Finger Towel.

- **Hand Cross.** Use Figure 2-39.

A small cross, with a handle, which the chaplain uses to bless the worshippers during the service. At the end of the divine liturgy, the chaplain holds up the cross for the worshippers to venerate. (O).

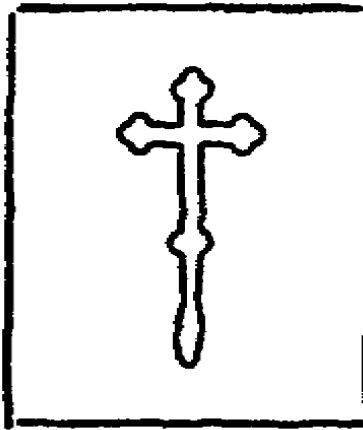


Figure 2-39. Hand Cross.

- **Holy Oils.** Use Figure 2-40.

Blessed oils, normally stored in small metal containers, used for baptism and anointing of the sick. (C).

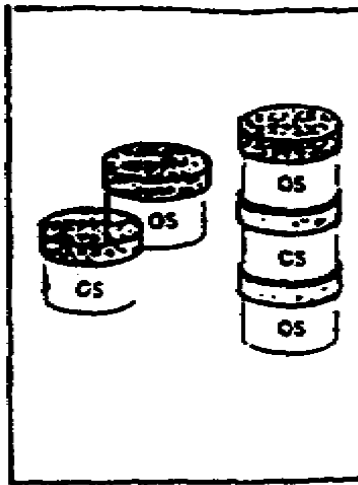


Figure 2-40. Holy Oils.

- **Holy Water Font.** Use Figure 2-41.

A receptacle, which contains water blessed by the chaplain (holy water), located at the entrance of the chapel. The worshippers dip their fingers into the water and bless themselves with the sign of the cross. (C).

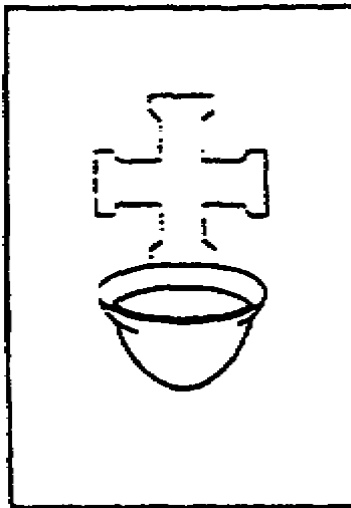


Figure 2-41. Holy Water Font.

- **Host.** Use Figure 2-42.

The bread or wafer used in communion. (C, P).

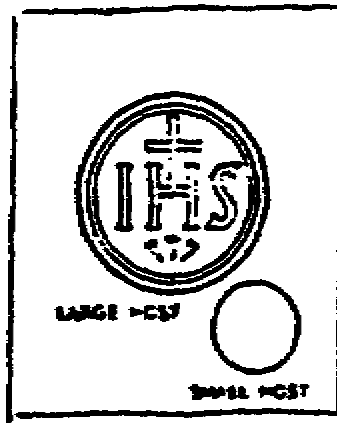


Figure 2-42. Host.

- **Host Plate and Tongs.** Use Figure 2-43.

A plate, containing small unconsecrated hosts, which is placed on a small table in the entrance area (narthex) of the chapel. As the worshippers enter the chapel and if they plan on partaking of communion, they pick up a host with the tongs and place that host into the ciborium next to the host plate. (C).

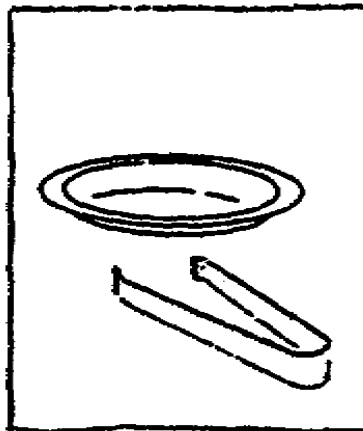


Figure 2-43. Host Plate and Tongs.

- **Icon.** Use Figure 2-44.

A painting, a mosaic, or other representation of Jesus Christ or of a saint.

An icon is displayed in Orthodox churches. (O).



Figure 2-44. Icon.

- **Intinction Cup.** Use Figure 2-45.

A small, metal container shaped to fit a portion of the inside rim of the chalice. The intinction cup is used to hold the communion hosts during an intinction cup communion service. (P).

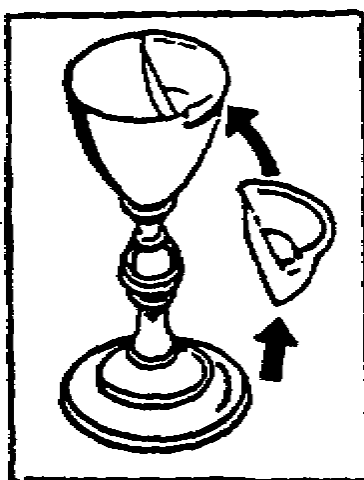
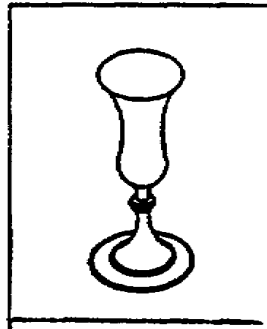


Figure 2-45. Intinction Cup.

- **Kiddush Cup.** Use Figure 2-46.

The cup used during a Jewish worship service to hold the wine. The word

"kiddush", in the Hebrew language means "blessing". Once the kiddush is said over the wine, the cup becomes the kiddush cup. (J).



**Figure 2-46. Kiddush Cup.**

The following information provides further background on the Kiddush Cup. Source: Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, in conjunction with the Israel Museum, Jerusalem.)

Use Figure 2-46A.

The original Kiddush Cup, which was constructed in Vienna in 1825, was made with a silver gilt metal and decorated with engraved motifs or patterns. Patterns were created by repoussé, the art of hammering metal from the underside. The inscription on the Kiddush Cup is from Deuteronomy 5:12: "Observe the Sabbath and keep it holy, as the Lord God commands you".



**Figure 2-46A. Kiddush Cup.**

Use Figure 2-46B.

Another model of the Kiddush Cup was designed in Morocco, also in the 19th

century, bearing the inscription: "A cup full of blessings of the Lord for the Holy Sabbath and Holy Days".

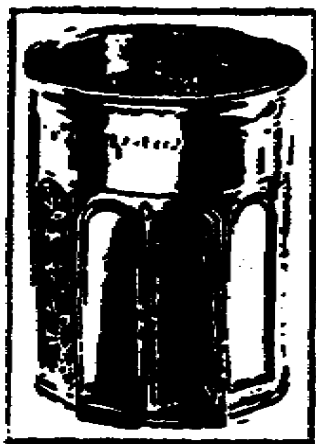


Figure 2-46B. Kiddush Cup.

- **Lavabo Bowl.** Use Figure 2-47.

A small dish used by the chaplain during the celebration of Holy Communion. The chaplain's hands are ceremonially washed before the Holy Communion elements are blessed, and the water used to wash the chaplain's hands is poured over the hands into the lavabo bowl. The term "lavabo", in the Latin language means "I shall wash." (C, O, P).

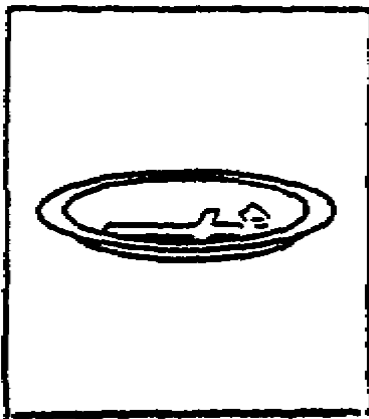


Figure 2-47. Lavabo Bowl.

- **Lectern.** Use Figure 2-48.

A reading stand (normally smaller in size than the pulpit) from which

scriptural passages are read during a worship service. Normally, anything read or spoken by the person assisting the chaplain in leading the worship service will be read or spoken from behind the lectern. (ALL).

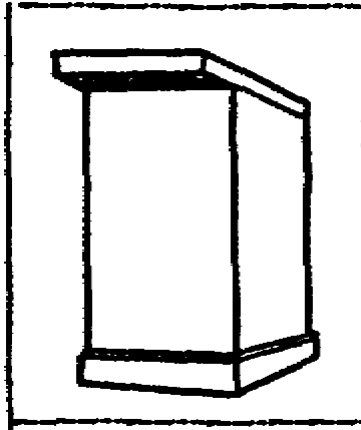


Figure 2-48. Lectern.

- Lectinary. (No illustration).

A book containing an authorized sequence or list of scriptural passages to be read in a worship service during the course of the church year. (C).

- Liturgy Book. (No illustration).

A book containing a rite or a body of rites prescribed for public worship. (O).

- Matzoh. See Figure 2-49.

The unleavened bread used during the Passover to commemorate the hasty flight of the Israelites from Egypt. (J).

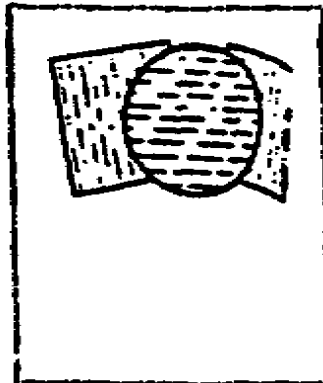


Figure 2-49. Matzoh.

- Menorah. See Figure 2-50.

A candelabra used during a Jewish worship service. The word "menorah", comes from the Hebrew language and means "candlestick". The menorah may hold from 6-9 candles displayed in a straight, horizontal line. A special 9-candle menorah is used during Hanukkah -- one candle for each of the eight days of Hanukkah and one candle as an "overseer". (J).

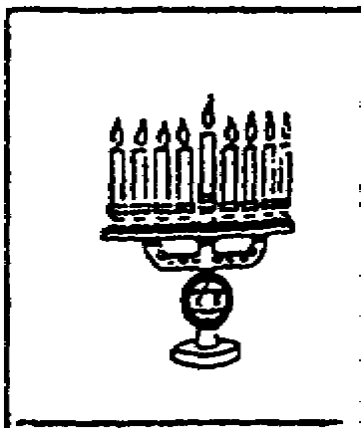


Figure 2-50. 9-Candle Menorah.

- **Missal**. (No illustration)

Book containing all the prayers, responses and other material for celebrating Mass throughout the year. (C).

- **Pall**. Use Figure 2-51.

A square piece of white, linen-covered cardboard or plastic used in the chalice assembly to cover the large host placed on the paten. The pall is covered by the chalice veil. (C, P).

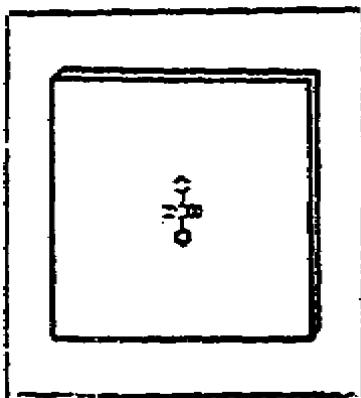


Figure 2-51. Pall.

- **Passover Plate**. Use Figure 2-52.



A ceremonial plate, which was made in Germany in 1767, with words and symbols drawn from the traditional Passover Seder.



Figure 2-52. Passover Plate.

- **Paten.** Use Figure 2-53A and 2-53B.

A round, flat plate (usually gold-plated) used in the chalice assembly to hold the large host. The first type of paten shown here is used in Catholic and Protestant worship services. The second type of paten shown here is used in Orthodox worship services. It is a raised, free-standing plate and is used to hold the communion bread. (C, O, P).

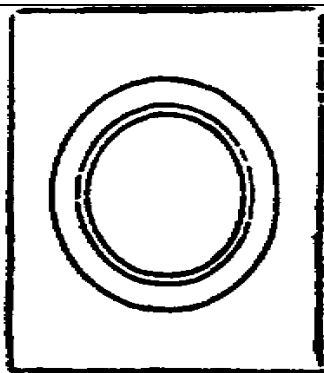


Figure 2-53A. Paten (Catholic, Protestant)

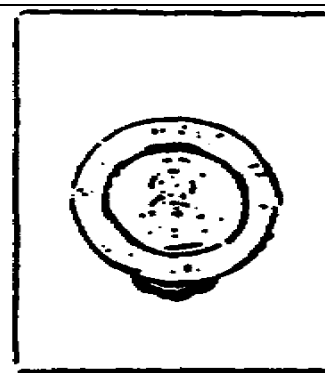
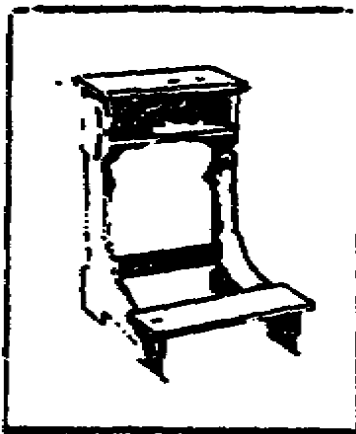


Figure 2-53B. Paten (Orthodox)

- **Prie Dieu.** Use Figure 2-54.

A portable piece of chapel furniture designed for use by a person for kneeling at prayer and fitted with a raised shelf on which the elbows or a book may be rested. The prie-dieu is often called a kneeler". The term "prie-dieu" in the French language means "pray God". (C, O, P).



**Figure 2-54. Prie Dieu.**

- **Pulpit.** Use Figure 2-55.

A reading stand (normally larger in size than the lectern) from which the chaplain will normally speak and deliver any sermon or message. During Christian worship services, the Gospel reading is normally read from behind the pulpit. (ALL).



**Figure 2-55. Pulpit.**

- **Purificator**. Use Figure 2-56.

A small, white, linen cloth used to wipe the inside of the chalice after the celebration of communion. The purificator is approximately 9 inches by 18 inches and normally has an embroidered cross in the center. (C, P).

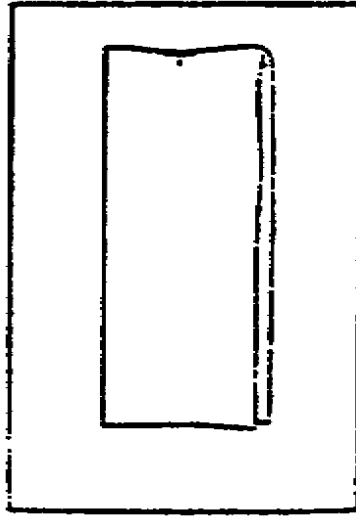


Figure 2-56. Purificator.

- **Ring Dish**. Use Figure 2-57.

A plate used to hold the rings during a wedding ceremony. (C).

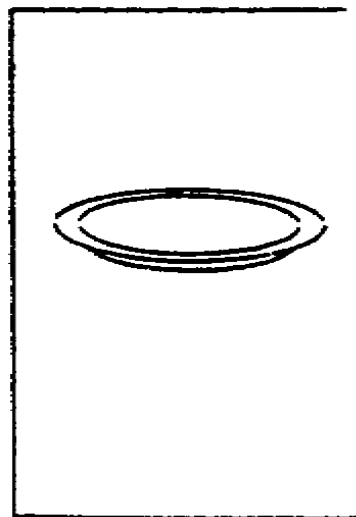


Figure 2-57. Ring Dish.

- **Sacramentary.** Use Figure 2-58.

A book containing the liturgy (a rite or body of rites prescribed for public worship) for all Catholic worship services celebrated throughout the church year. (C).

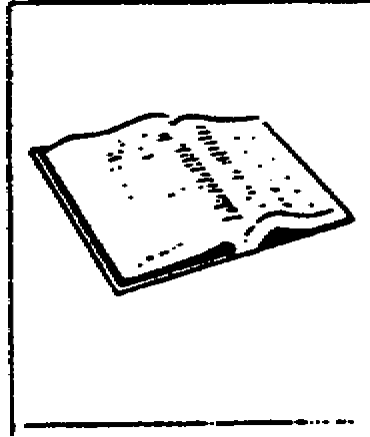


Figure 2-58. Sacramentary.

- **Sanctuary Lamp.** Use Figure 2-59.

An electric light or candle, near the tabernacle, which is kept burning when consecrated hosts are present within. This is also called a tabernacle lamp. (C).

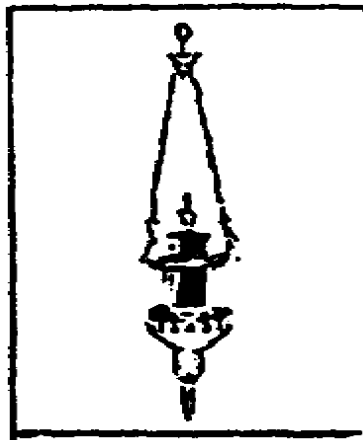


Figure 2-59. Sanctuary Lamp.

- **Sanctus Bell**. Use Figure 2-60.

A bell rung during the mass when the communion elements are being consecrated. (C).

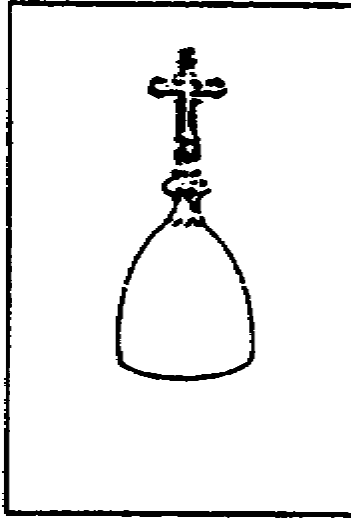


Figure 2-60. Sanctus Bell.

- **Shofar**. Use Figure 2-61.

A ram's horn blown during holiday services to signal high points in the worship service. (J).

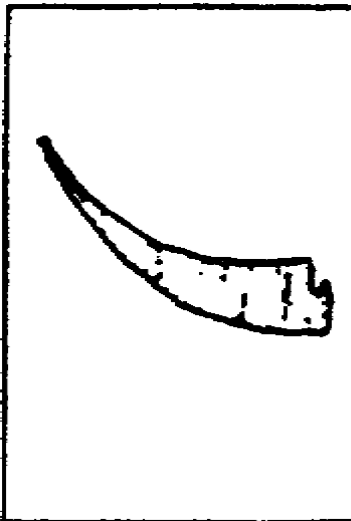


Figure 2-61. Shofar.

- **Spear**. Use Figure 2-62.

An instrument used to cut pieces off the communion bread. The spear represents the spear which pierced the side of Christ as he hung on the cross. (O).

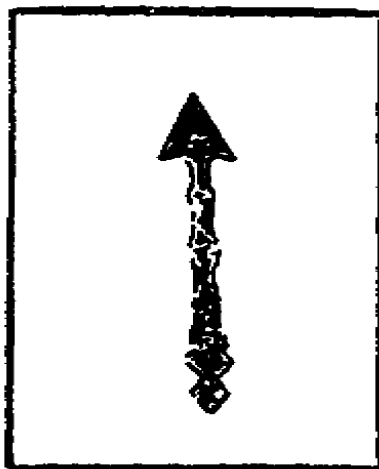


Figure 2-62. Spear.

- **Spoon**. Use Figure 2-63.

An instrument used to administer the communion bread or wine to the worshipper. (O).



Figure 2-63. Spoon.

- **Stations of the Cross**. (No illustration).

Fourteen representations of successive incidents from the Passion of Christ

(the sufferings of Christ from the night of the Last Supper to his death) visited in sequence for prayer and meditation. (C).

- **Tabernacle**. Use Figure 2-64.

A lockable, ornamented receptacle reserved for the consecrated communion hosts. The tabernacle is often portable. The word "tabernacle" in the Latin language means "tent". (C).

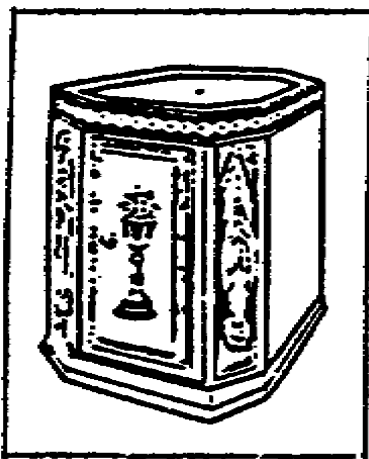


Figure 2-64. Tabernacle.

- **Tablets of the Law**. Use Figure 2-65.

A symbol of the Jewish religion based upon the tablets of stone which God gave Moses as a sign of - his covenant with Israel. The tablets of the law are a part of the Jewish chaplain's insignia. (J).



Figure 2-65. Tablets of the Law.

- **Tallit**. Use Figure 2-66.

The fringed prayer shawl worn by the Jewish male worshippers during worship services and regular morning prayers. The tallit is also spelled "tallis" or "tallith". (J).

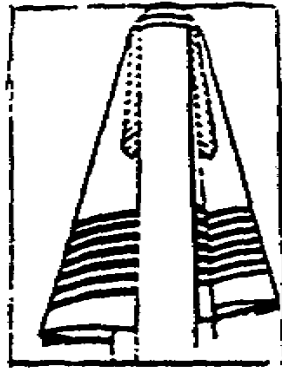


Figure 2-66. Tallit.

- Torah. Use Figure 2-67.

The first five books of the bible (the Pentateuch). The torah is placed in the ark and is usually handwritten on parchment in scroll form. The word "torah" in the Hebrew language means "teaching" or "law". (J).



Figure 2-67. Torah.

- Vase. Use Figure 2-68.

A vessel of greater depth than width used chiefly as an ornament for holding flowers. (ALL).



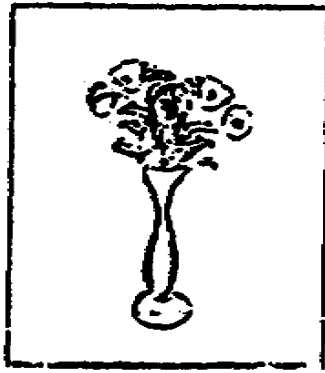


Figure 2-68. Vase.

- Veil. Use Figure 2-69.

A head covering worn by Jewish female worshippers during worship services and prayers. (J).

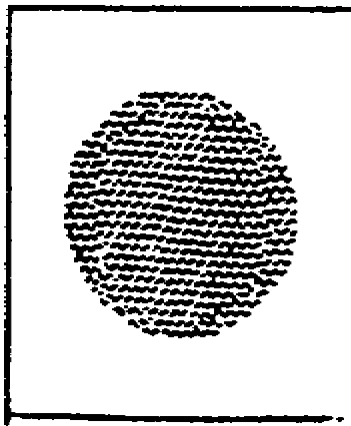


Figure 2-69. Veil.

- Veils. Use Figure 2-70.

Three veils used to cover the communion elements during the worship service. The larger veil is called the aer (see the word "aer" for its definition). The two smaller veils are of equal size. One of the two smaller veils covers the paten and the other covers the chalice. The aer covers the entire paten and chalice setup. (O).

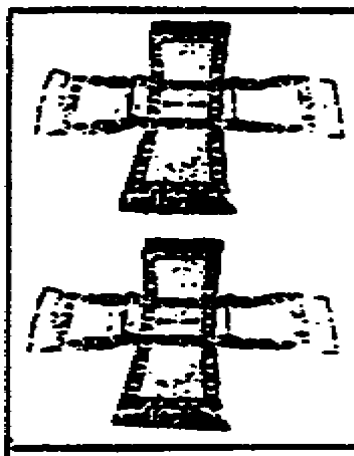


Figure 2-70. Veils.

- **Vestments.** (No illustration.)

Any of the garments worn by chaplains and their worship service attendants (acolytes, altar servers, etc.) during worship services, ceremonies, or rites. (ALL).

- **Yad.** Use Figure 2-71.

A pointer used by the reader as the Torah is read. (J).

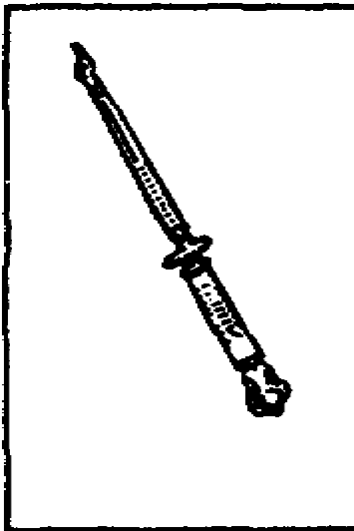
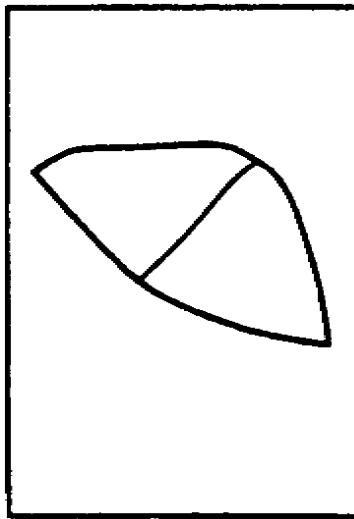


Figure 2-71. Yad.

- **Yarmulke.** Use Figure 2-72.

A skullcap worn by Jewish male worshippers during worship services and prayers. The Orthodox Jewish male wears a yarmulke at all times. (J).



**Figure 2-72. Yarmulke.**

## **2. Summary.**

This concludes lesson two. You should be able to identify religious items and associate their function or use with the Catholic, Jewish, Orthodox, Protestant or, if applicable, by all faith groups. After reviewing all the material in this lesson, you should complete the practice exercise for lesson one. Answers and feedback for the questions in the practice exercise will be provided to show you where further study is required.

## LESSON TWO

### PRACTICE EXERCISE

The following items will test your grasp of the material covered in this lesson. There is only one correct answer for each item. When you have completed the exercise, check your answers with the answer key that follows. If you answer any item incorrectly, study again that part of the lesson which contains the portion involved.

Situation: During the period you are assigned to the Post Chapel at Fort Opportunity, you will be working with Chaplains from the Catholic, Jewish, Orthodox and Protestant faith groups. As a Chaplain Assistant, you may be required to select or identify any of the following religious items in support of the chapel religious program. (The "C", "J", "O", "P" or "ALL" in parenthesis at the end of each description is used to describe if the religious item is used by "Catholic", "Jewish", "Orthodox", "Protestant" or "ALL" faith groups.

1. The Orthodox chaplain blesses the worshippers during the service with:
  - a. holy oils.
  - b. an aspergillum.
  - c. a holy water font.
  - d. a hand cross.
2. Use Figure 1. The small metal container that fits inside the chalice to hold communion hosts is known as:

- a. a kiddush cup (J).
- b. intinction cup (P).
- c. aspersion cup (C).
- d. a ciborium (C, P).

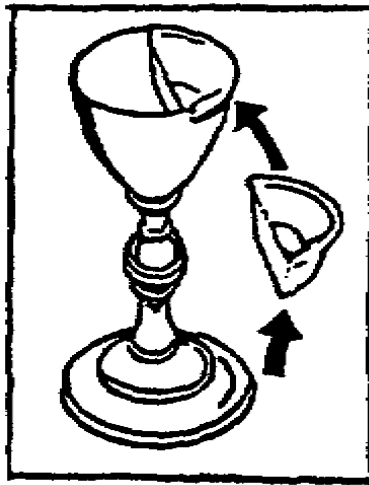


Figure 1.

3. Use Figure 2. A cup used during a Jewish worship service to hold the wine is called a:
- a. intinction cup (P).
  - b. kiddush cup (J).
  - c. menorah (J).
  - d. chupah (J).

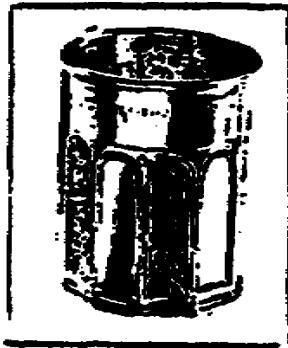


Figure 2.

4. Use Figure 3. A reading stand from which the chaplain normally delivers sermons is referred to as a:
- a. lectern (All).
  - b. pulpit (All).
  - c. lectionary (C).
  - d. credence table (All).

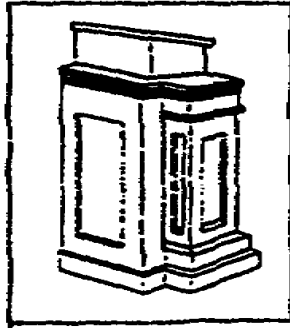


Figure 3.

5. Use Figure 4. A receptacle, which contains water blessed by the chaplain, is located at the entrance of the chapel for worshippers to bless themselves with. This receptacle is known as a:
- a. holy water font (C).
  - b. common cup and dish (O).
  - c. lavabo bowl (C, O, P).
  - d. aspersory (C).

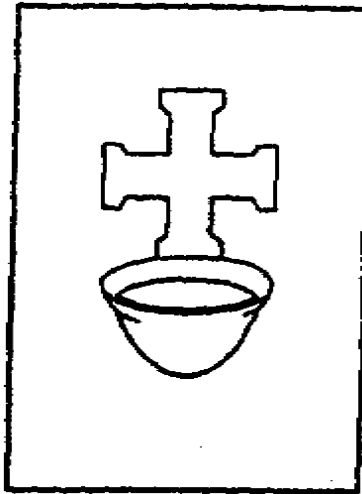


Figure 4.

6. Use Figure 5. The light that burns constantly over the ark containing the Torah is called:
- a. eternal light (J).
  - b. menorah (J).
  - c. sanctuary light (C).
  - d. paschal candle (C).

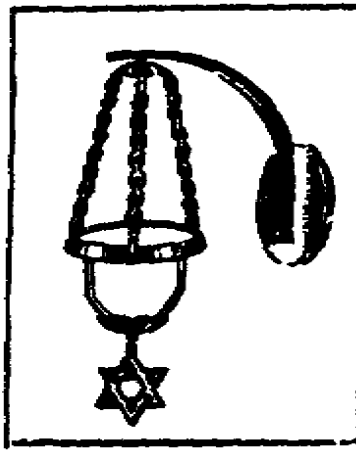


Figure 5.

## LESSON TWO

### PRACTICE EXERCISE

#### ANSWER KEY AND FEEDBACK

Item	Correct Answer and Feedback
1.	<p>d. a hand cross.</p> <p>The Orthodox chaplain uses a small cross with a handle to bless worshippers during a service. After the divine liturgy is finished, the chaplain holds up the cross to give the worshippers a moment for prayer or adoration. (P. 37, 2d bullet)</p>
2.	<p>b. an intinction cup.</p> <p>This cup is a small, metal container shaped to fit a portion of the inside rim of the chalice. A Protestant cup is used to hold the communion hosts during a Protestant intinction cup communion service. (P. 40, 2d bullet)</p>
3.	<p>b. kiddush cup.</p> <p>The kiddush cup is used during a Jewish worship service to hold the wine. The word "kiddush", in the Hebrew language means</p>

"blessing". Once the kiddush is said over the wine, the cup becomes the kiddush cup.

The original Kiddush Cup, which was constructed in Vienna in 1825, was made with a silver tilt metal and decorated with engraved motifs or patterns. Patterns were created by repoussé, the art of hammering metal from the underside. The inscription on the Kiddush Cup is from Deuteronomy 5:12: "Observe the Sabbath and keep it holy, as the Lord God commands you".

Another model of the kiddush cup was designed in Morocco, also in the 19th century, bearing the inscription: "A cup full of blessings of the Lord for the Holy Sabbath and Holy Days". (P. 41-42, 1st bullet)

4. b. pulpit.

During Christian worship service, the Gospel is normally read by the chaplain from behind the pulpit, which is a reading stand. In more traditional churches, the pulpit often has a raised platform for the chaplain to stand on, which enhances his visibility to the congregation. (P. 46, 2d bullet)

5. a. holy water font.

The holy water font is a receptacle, which contains water blessed by the chaplain (holy water), located at the entrance of the chapel. The worshippers dip their fingers into the water and bless themselves with the sign of the cross as they enter the chapel. (P. 38, 2d bullet)

6. a. eternal light.

The eternal light is a symbol of respect and divine presence dating back to the ancient temple of Jerusalem. The light burns constantly above the ark where the Torah is kept. (P. 36, 2d bullet)



### LESSON THREE

#### IDENTIFY VESTMENTS WORN BY THE CHAPLAINS OF EACH FAITH GROUP DURING A SERVICE

##### TASK REFERENCES:

STP 16-71M1-SM	Soldier's Manual.
TSP 161-71M-1110.18 (71M10-PO3)	Identify Chaplain Vestments and Liturgical Garments.
AR 165-1	Chaplain Activities in the United States Army.

##### OVERVIEW

##### TASK DESCRIPTION:

In this lesson you will learn to identify the vestments worn by Chaplains of the Catholic, Jewish, Orthodox and Protestant faith groups during a worship service.

## **LEARNING**

### **OBJECTIVE:**

#### **TASKS:**

Select vestments worn by the chaplains of each faith group during a service.

#### **CONDITIONS:**

Given instruction on vestments worn by chaplains of distinct faith groups, the student will complete the practice exercise at the end of this lesson.

#### **STANDARDS:**

The student will demonstrate comprehension and knowledge of the task by identifying the vestments worn by the Catholic, Jewish, Orthodox and Protestant chaplains during a worship service.

#### **REFERENCES:**

STP 16-71K1-SM.

TSP 161-71M-1110.18 (71M10-P03).AR 165-1.

## **PART A - IDENTIFY VESTMENTS WORN BY A CATHOLIC CHAPLAIN DURING A SERVICE**

### **1. General.**

The knowledge acquired from Part A, Lesson Three, of this subcourse, will enable the chaplain assistant to identify, maintain, select and prepare vestments or liturgical garments for the Catholic Chaplain to wear during Mass.

Refer to Figure 3-1 for illustrations of the Catholic chaplain's vestments described below:

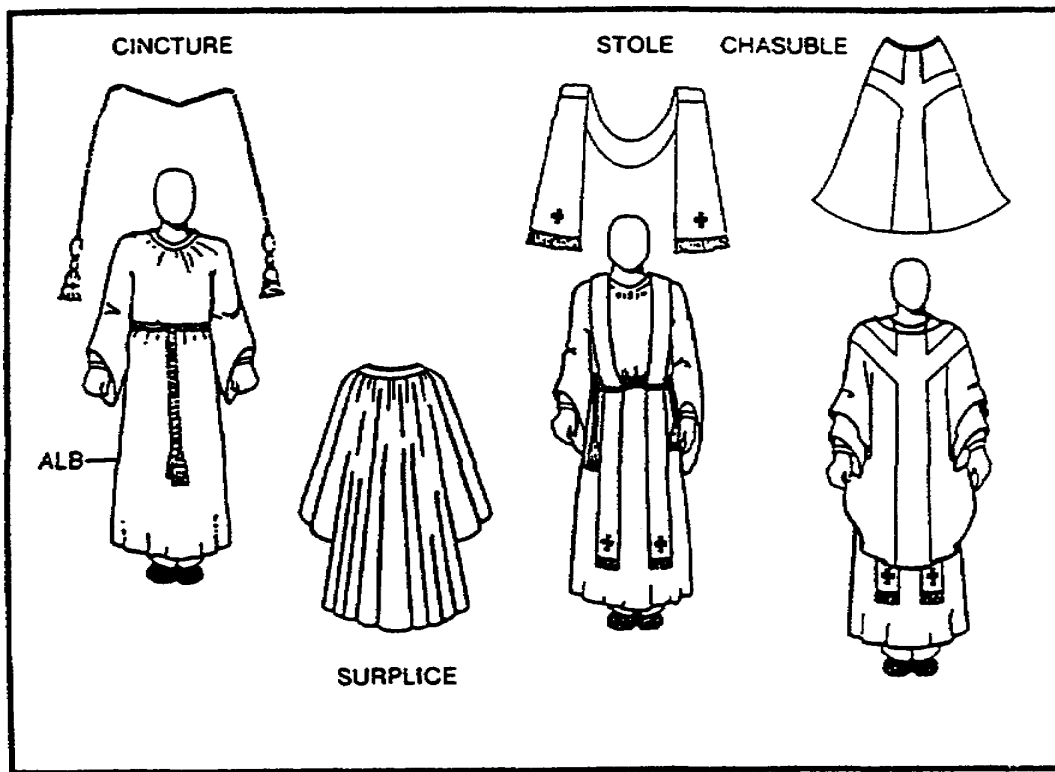


Figure 3-1. Vestments Worn By a Catholic Chaplain.

- The chasuble is the last article put on and the first to be laid out for vesting. The chasuble is a loose, flowing, liturgically colored garment that is worn on top of the other vestments. When the chasuble is laid out, it should be folded so that the upper piece of material on the vesting surface is doubled back permitting the chaplain to slip the chasuble on easily. In order to distinguish the front from the back of the chasuble, look for the manufacturer's label inside the back collar and, if there are snaps or zippers, they will be on the left shoulder. The chasuble is symbolic of the garments worn by Jesus before Pilate.
- The stole is worn over the chaplain's shoulders during the service.

It is the same color as the chasuble and is approximately seven to eight feet long. To lay it out correctly, arrange the stole in an "M" shape for the chaplain's convenience. The color for the season will appear in the "V" portion of the "M", and the cross will be facing up. The stole symbolizes the yoke of obedience to the Lord.

- The **cincture** is a rope-like cord used as a belt over the stole. It is rolled when not in use and untied when laid out, with the tassels facing the right.
- The **alb** is laid out last since it is the first vestment that the chaplain puts on. It is a loose, white, floor-length robe. When laid out, the alb must be gathered on the vesting surface to be put on easily. The alb is placed face down on the cincture. The alb is symbolic of the innocence and prophetic office of Christ because it reminds us of the robe which Herod put on Jesus.
- The **surplice** is a loose, white, knee-length robe with large, open sleeves, which may be worn at weddings and baptisms when no mass is said.

## **2. Summary.**

This completes the descriptions of the vestments which are worn by a Catholic chaplain during a Mass.

### **PART B - IDENTIFY VESTMENTS WORN BY A JEWISH CHAPLAIN DURING A SERVICE.**

#### **1. General.**

The knowledge acquired from Part B, Lesson Three of this subcourse, will enable the chaplain assistant to identify, maintain, select and prepare vestments or liturgical garments for the Jewish chaplain to wear during worship service.

Refer to Figure 3-2 for illustrations of the Jewish chaplain's vestments described below.

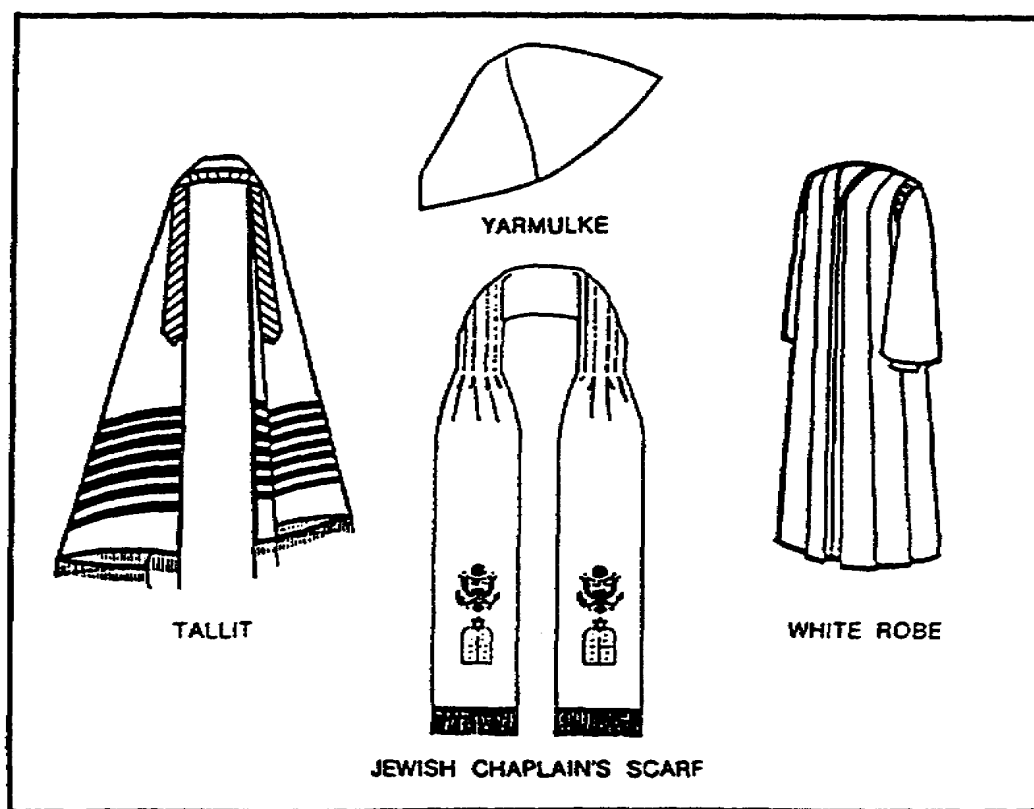


Figure 3-2. Vestments Worn By a Jewish Chaplain.

- **Yarmulke** (Skull Cap): A head covering worn by Jewish males at all services or activities. Orthodox Jewish males may wear the yarmulke at all times. It is symbolic of divine covering or protection.
- The **Tallit** (Prayer Shawl) is worn by men and boys in morning prayers on weekdays, Sabbaths, and festivals. It recalls the style of the upper garment worn in ancient Palestine. The tallit is fringed at each of the four corners in accordance with instructions in the Bible. Each fringe is a remembrance of the commandments under the Law.

Both the yarmulke and tallit are worn by Jewish chaplains when conducting a worship service. These two garments are normally worn regardless of the uniform or other attire worn.

- o The **Army Jewish Chaplains' Scarf** is worn with the Army uniform in place of the tallit. This scarf is white with embroidered gold eagles

and Tablets of the Law.

- The **White Robe** may be worn on high holy days. It is a loose and flowing garment with wide sleeves and is worn over civilian clothes or a military uniform.

## 2. Summary.

This completes the descriptions of the vestments which are worn by a Jewish chaplain during a worship service.

### **PART C - IDENTIFY VESTMENTS WORN BY AN ORTHODOX CHAPLAIN DURING A SERVICE**

#### 1. General.

The knowledge acquired from Part C, Lesson Three, of this subcourse, will enable the chaplain assistant to identify, maintain, select and prepare vestments or liturgical garments for the Orthodox chaplain to wear during worship service.

Refer to Figure 3-3 for illustrations of the Orthodox chaplain's vestments which are described on the next page.

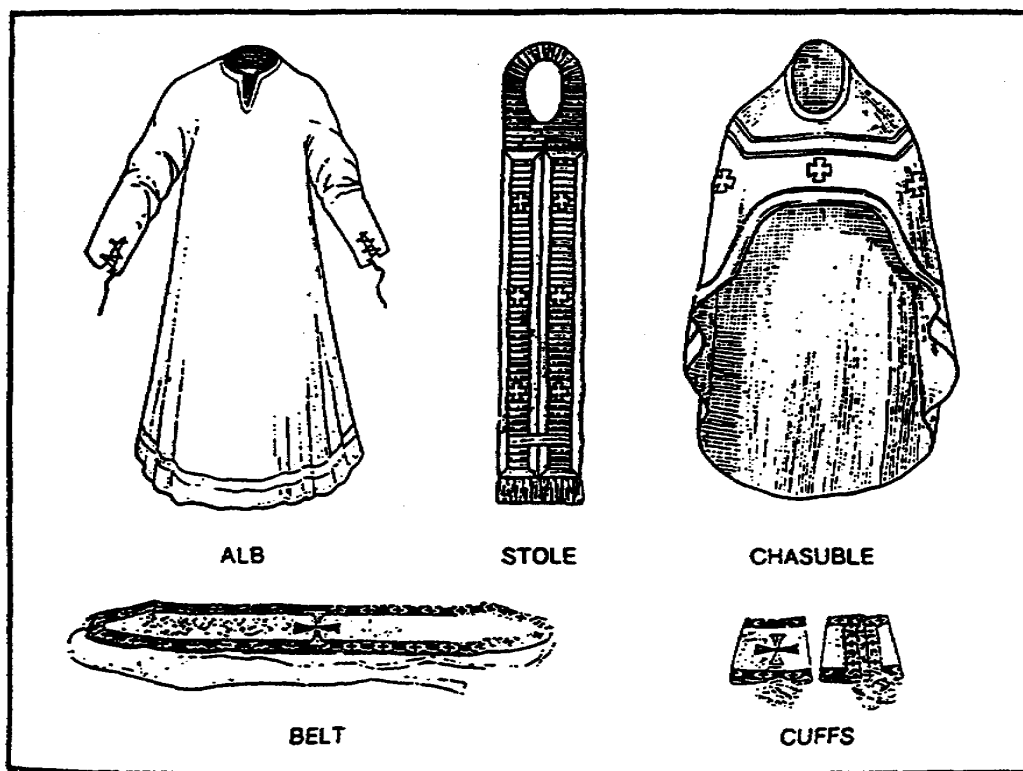


Figure 3-3. Vestments Worn By an Orthodox Chaplain.

- The **Alb** is similar to a Catholic alb except for the tight sleeves and laces on the cuffs. The symbolic meaning is the same as the Catholic alb.
- The **Stole** is worn over the alb and the belt and is worn during all celebrations. The stole has an opening for the head. The symbolic meaning is the same as the Catholic stole.
- The **Cuffs** are worn over the wrists and the alb. They symbolize the bands which held the wrists of Jesus when dragged through the city of Jerusalem.
- The **Chasuble** is a long, flowing, sleeveless garment, worn over the head when celebrating solemn ceremonies.
- The **Belt** worn around the chaplain's waist directly over the stole represents wisdom and strength.

## 2. Summary.

This completes the descriptions of the vestments which are worn by an Orthodox chaplain during worship service.

### **PART D - IDENTIFY VESTMENTS WORN BY A PROTESTANT CHAPLAIN DURING A SERVICE**

#### 1. General.

The knowledge acquired from Part D, Lesson Three, of this subcourse, will enable the chaplain assistant to identify, maintain, select and prepare vestments or liturgical garments for a Protestant chaplain to wear during worship service.

Refer to Figure 3-4 for illustrations of the Protestant chaplain's vestments described below:

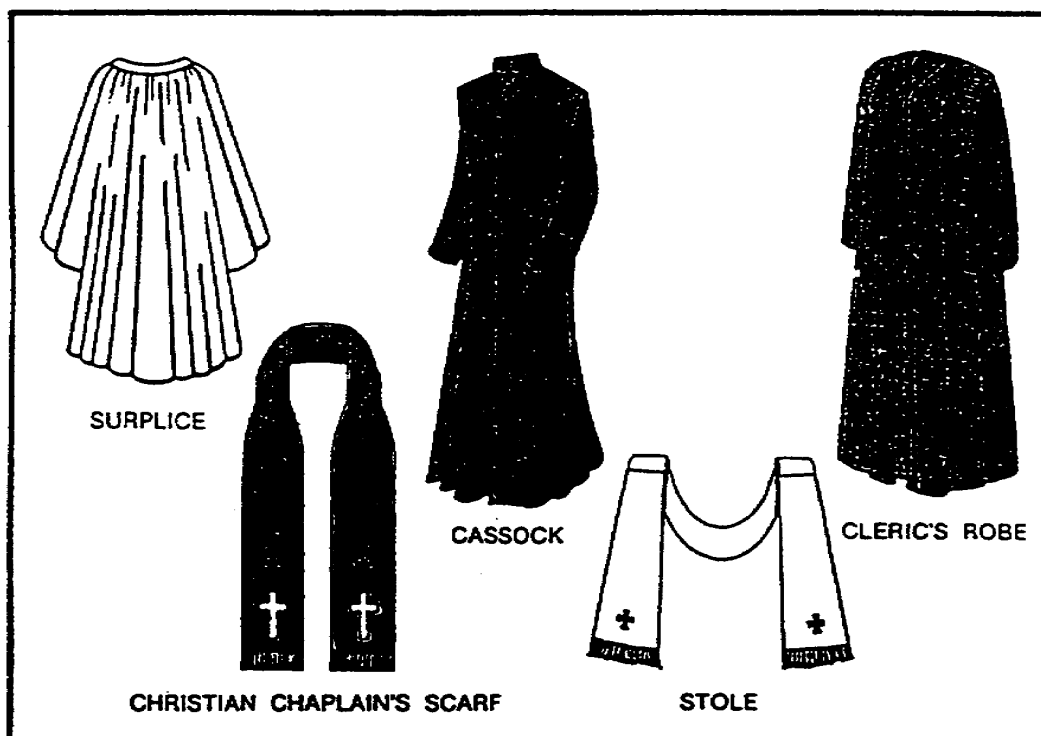


Figure 3-4. Vestments Worn By a Protestant Chaplain.



- **Cleric's Robe** (Pulpit Robe) is the most common Protestant vestment worn during services. It is a loose and flowing garment with wide sleeves and is worn over civilian clothes or a military uniform. It is usually black in color, or grey, blue, or white. Robes signify humility in leading an orderly and dignified worship service. The robe is worn primarily to draw the attention of the worshippers to the message being conveyed, rather than to the clothing the minister happens to wear.
- The **Stole** is liturgically colored, and usually bears some religious symbol. It may be worn with the cleric's robe. The stole gives visible evidence of theological training and ordination, and symbolizes the yoke of obedience to the Lord.
- The **Army Christian Chaplain's Scarf** is a type of stole, black in color bearing eagle and cross symbols. It may be worn over the military uniform or the cleric's robe.
- The **Cassock** is worn by clergy in some liturgical Protestant denominations. It is a fitted black garment, buttoning all the way to the bottom, with tight sleeves and a Roman type collar. There is no symbolic Biblical meaning. It is just an older style of a priestly garment.
- The **Surplice** is worn over the cassock. It is a mid-length, poncho-like, white linen vestment, which is pleated toward the neck. When the cassock and surplice are worn, a liturgically colored stole may also be worn. The surplice is symbolic of righteousness, innocence, and purity.
- The **Baptismal Robe** is worn by clergy who baptize by immersion. It is similar to the cleric's robe in style, generally white in color and light weight material with weights on the bottom of the garment so that it does not rise up in the water.
- The class "A" uniform or a "business suit" which is worn by some non-liturgical chaplains, are types of wearing apparel and are not considered vestments or liturgical garments, but are proper attire as established by church law or denominational practice.

## 2. Summary.

This concludes lesson three. You should be able to identify, select and prepare vestments of liturgical garments for the Catholic, Jewish, Orthodox or Protestant Chaplains to wear during worship services. After reviewing all the material in this lesson, you should complete the practice exercise for lesson three. Answers and feedback for the questions in the practice exercise will be provided to show you where further study is required.

**LESSON THREE  
PRACTICE EXERCISE**

The following items will test your grasp of the material covered in this lesson. There is only one correct answer for each item. When you have completed the exercise, check your answers with the answer key that follows. If you answer any item incorrectly, study again that part of the lesson which contains the portion involved.

Figure 1 and the following situation applies to question 1 and 2.

Situation: You are a chaplain assistant assigned to the Post Chapel at Fort Opportunity. One of your responsibilities will be to identify and select the proper vestments for Catholic chaplains to wear during Mass.

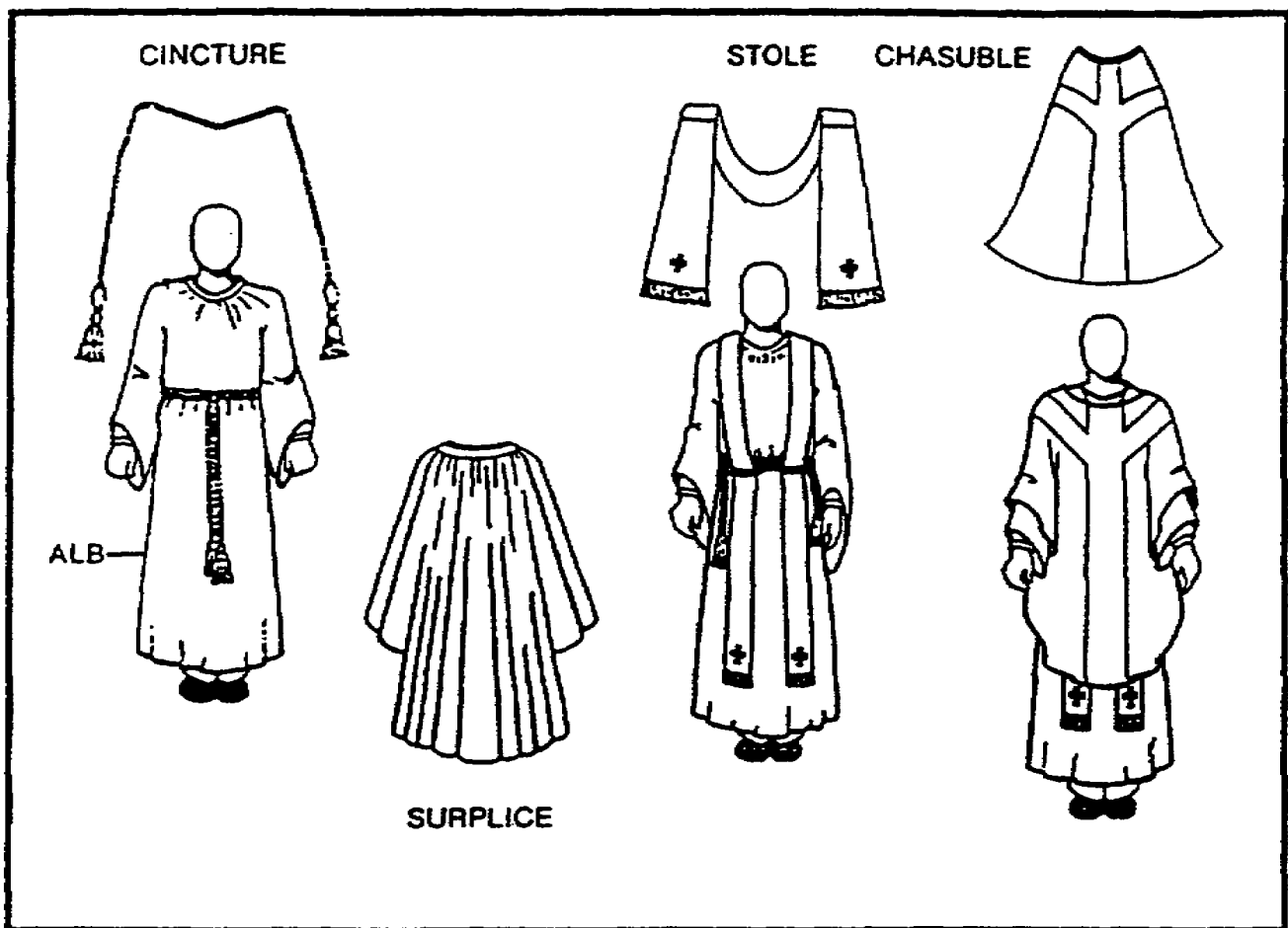


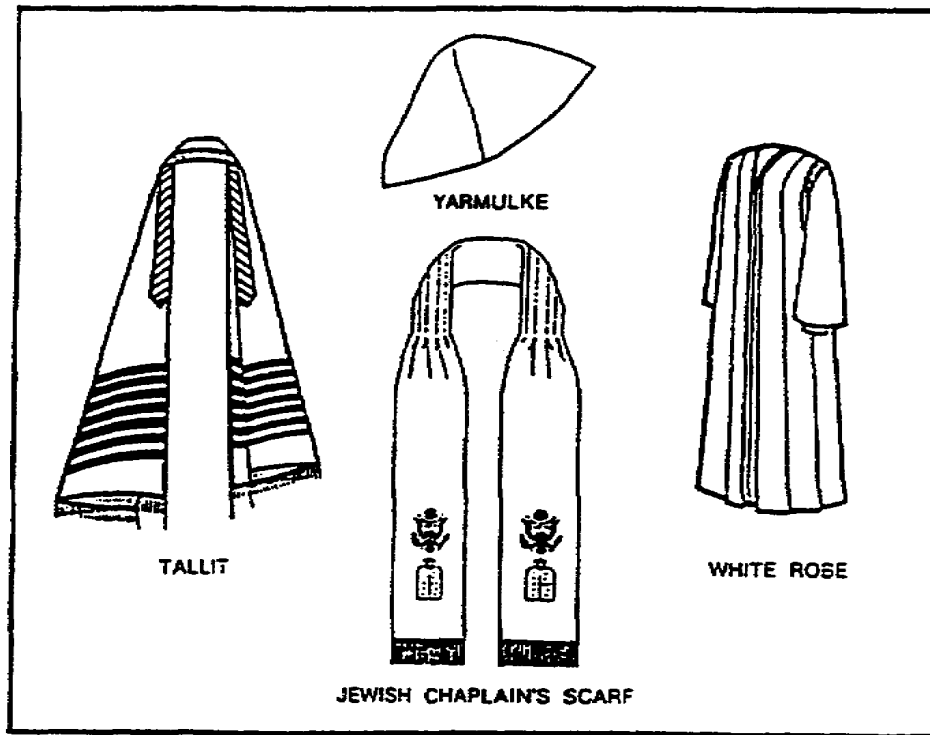
Figure 1. Catholic Chaplain's Vestments.

1. Use Figure 1. The first vestment which the Catholic chaplain puts on to celebrate Mass is the:
  - a. chasuble.
  - b. alb.
  - c. stole.
  - d. surplice.
2. Use Figure 1. The vestment worn by the Catholic chaplain that symbolize obedience to the Lord is the:
  - a. stole.
  - b. surplice.
  - c. chasuble.
  - d. belt.

Figure 2 and the following situation applies to questions 3 and 4.

Situation: You are a chaplain assistant assigned to the Post Chapel at Fort Opportunity. One of your responsibilities will be to identify and select the proper vestments for a Jewish chaplain to wear during the worship service.

3. Use Figure 2. The yarmulke and tallit are normally:
  - a. not worn at the same time.
  - b. worn regardless of uniform or other attire.
  - c. worn only on high holy days.
  - d. not worn for field worship service.

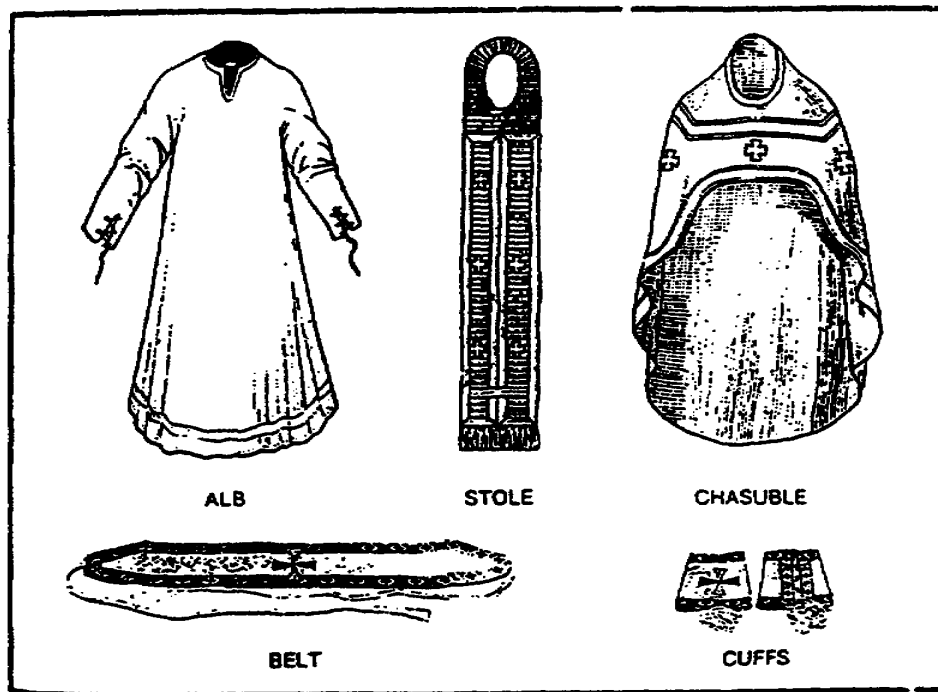


**Figure 2. Jewish Chaplain's Vestments.**

4. Use Figure 2. The Jewish Chaplain wears the white robe for
- a. garrison worship services.
  - b. field worship services.
  - c. high holy days.
  - d. all worship services.

Figure 3 and the following situation applies to questions 5.

Situation: You are a chaplain assistant assigned to the Post Chapel at Fort Opportunity. One of your responsibilities will be to identify and select the proper vestments for an Orthodox chaplain to wear during worship service.



**Figure 3. Orthodox Chaplain's Vestments.**

5. Certain vestments are worn to signify virtues or events surrounding the life of Christ. The Alb, which is symbolic of the innocence of Christ, reminds us of the robe which Herod put on Jesus. Name the other faith group which attaches this symbolism to the Alb.
- a. Jewish.
  - b. Protestant.
  - c. Catholic.
  - d. Lutheran.

Figure 4 and the following situation applies to question 6.

Situation: You are a Chaplain Assistant assigned to the Post Chapel at Fort Opportunity. One of your responsibilities will be to identify and select the proper vestments for a Protestant chaplain to wear during worship service.

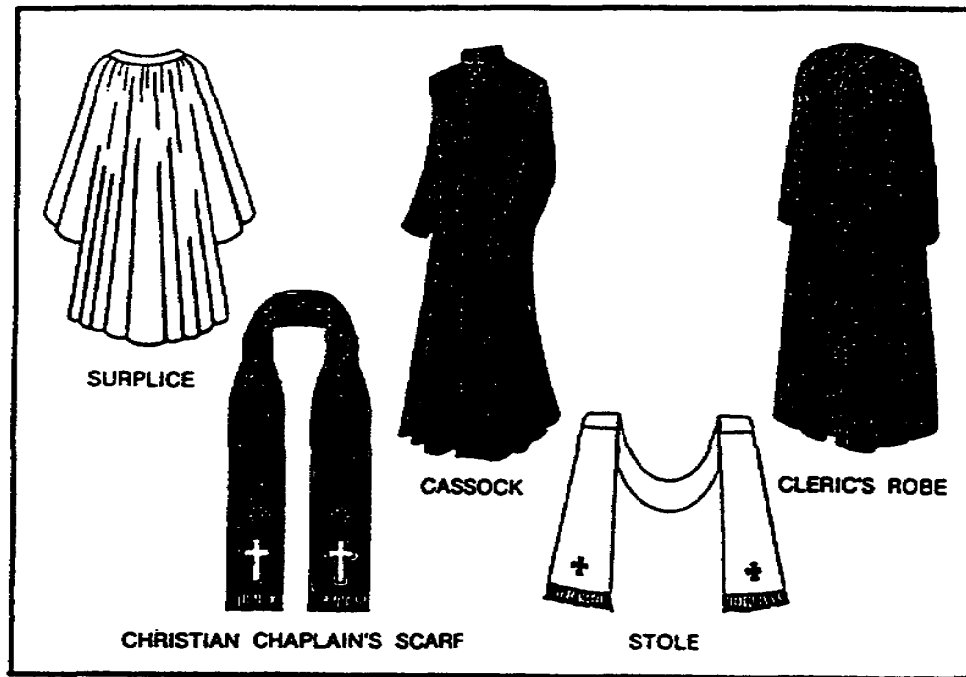


Figure 4. Protestant Chaplain's Vestments.

6. The most common Protestant vestment worn during worship services is called the:
- a. cassock.
  - b. cleric's robe.
  - c. stole.
  - d. Army Christian chaplain's scarf.

### LESSON THREE

#### PRACTICE EXERCISE

#### ANSWER KEY AND FEEDBACK

<u>Item</u>	<u>Correct Answer and Feedback</u>
1.	<p>b. alb.</p> <p>The alb is laid out last since it is the first vestment that the chaplain puts on. It is a loose, white, floor-length robe. When laid out, the alb must be gathered on the vesting surface to be put on easily. The alb is placed face down on the cincture. The alb is symbolic of the innocence and prophetic office of Christ because it reminds us of the robe which Herod put on Jesus. (P. 63, 4th bullet)</p>
2.	<p>a. stole.</p> <p>The stole is worn over the chaplain's shoulders during the service. It is the same color as the chasuble and is approximately seven to eight feet long. To lay it out correctly, arrange the stole in an "M" shape for the chaplain's convenience. The color for the season will appear "V" portion of the "M", and the cross will be facing up. The stole symbolizes the yoke of obedience to the Lord. (P. 63, 2d bullet)</p>
3.	<p>b. worn regardless of uniform or other attire.</p> <p>Both the yarmulke and tallit are worn by Jewish chaplains when conducting a worship service. These two garments are normally worn regardless of the uniform or other attire worn.</p> <p>The Yarmulke, or skull cap, is a head covering worn by Jewish males at all services or activities, which is symbolic of divine covering or protection. Orthodox Jewish males may wear the yarmulke at all times.</p>

The tallit, or prayer shawl, is worn by men and boys in morning prayers on weekdays, Sabbaths and festivals. It represents the style of the upper garment worn in ancient Palestine. (P. 64, 2d & 3d bullets)

4. c. high holy days.

The white robe may be worn on high holy days. It is a loose and flowing garment with wide sleeves and is worn over civilian clothes or a military uniform. (P. 65, 2d bullet)

5. c. Catholic.

The alb is similar to a Catholic alb except for the tight sleeves and laces on the cuffs. The symbolic meaning is the same as the Catholic alb. (P. 63, 4th bullet)

6. b. cleric's robe.

The cleric's robe is the most common Protestant vestment worn during services. It is a loose and flowing garment with wide sleeves and is worn over civilian clothes or a military uniform. It is usually black in color, or grey, blue or white. Robes signify humility in leading an orderly and dignified worship service. (P. 68, 1st bullet)



