





PLAIN DRESS

In 1215, a church council made it mandatory for all the Christian clergy to wear a distinctive dress. Its purpose was not necessarily to elevate the status of the Christian clerics; it was intended that they would catch the public eye if any member of the clergy is seen on the street.

<p>Clerical Shirts & Collars</p>	<p>Collarino ...</p>  <p>probably the most common type, it resembles a standard dress shirt, but has a standing black collar that is sewn to accommodate a white cloth or soft plastic insert, leaving a small white square at the base of the throat.</p>	<p>Neckband ...</p>  <p>a collarless shirt tailored to accommodate a strip of linen or plastic that, when worn over the shirt, creates a standing white collar that rings the neck. These shirts and detachable collars were intended to be worn underneath a waistcoat, rabat, or cassock.</p>	<p>Clerical rabat ...</p>  <p>Clerical rabats are the most traditional and formal item of clerical wear. They are worn over a neckband shirt and a detachable collar to create a cassock-like appearance about the neck.</p>
<p>Cassock</p> 	<p>The cassock is a long-sleeved, hoodless garment. Some religious congregations wear their own style of cassock; monks and friars wear a habit which can differ considerably from the cassock. Cassocks are generally ankle-length. The color is black for priests, black with purple piping for canons, black with fuchsia piping for monsignors, black with red piping for bishops; and black with scarlet for cardinals. The Roman Pontiff wears a white cassock.</p>		