

Investiture Dress Guidelines for the North Central Lieutenancy

(Based on the 7/6/2014 revision of the Lieutenancy Dress Protocol)

General

Smart casual attire is appropriate for all sessions and meals except for the liturgies and the Saturday and Sunday night dinners. Attire for these events should be as set out below.

Liturgies:

Promotion & Memorial Mass

Promotees and Knights and Ladies Grand Cross should wear Liturgical Attire, as described below. Other Knights should wear dark business suits, and other Ladies should wear dark dresses. Only promotees, Grand Cross Knights and Ladies, and Council Members who are officiating at the ceremony wear Liturgical Attire for this Mass.

Vespers & Vigil Service (immediately following Saturday night dinner)

All Members should wear Business Attire, as described below. **Investees should bring their capes with them**, since these will be blessed during the liturgy.

Investiture Mass

Knight investees should wear black tie, carrying their capes folded over their left arms and their berets in their left hands. Lady Investees should wear black dresses with long sleeves and modest necklines, mantillas, and black shoes, carrying their capes folded over their left arms – any purse, if essential, should be small and black, and carried under the folded cape.

All other Members should wear Liturgical Attire over dark Business Attire.

Dinners:

Saturday Night Reception & Dinner

Men should wear Business Attire. Ladies should wear cocktail dresses. Neither insignia nor decorations should be worn

Sunday Night Reception & Formal Dinner

All Members should wear Formal Attire, as defined below, with insignia and decorations. Non-Member guests should wear corresponding attire (white tie or black tie, as appropriate).

Business Attire

Business attire for a Knight or Lady has the same meaning as in the business world. For men, business suit or sport coat and slacks with collared shirt and necktie are the main elements of this form of attire. The equivalent for ladies is a suit or business pantsuit, a dress, or a blazer with a blouse and skirt or tailored slacks. The equivalent for active duty military personnel is Class A dress or uniform of the day.

Business attire for priests and bishops is clerical attire.

Formal Attire, Insignia, & Decorations

Formal attire for a Knight means white-tie and tails for Knights Grand Cross and members of the Council and black tuxedo or dinner jacket for knights of other ranks ([Figs 1-3](#)).

Formal attire for Ladies is an appropriate evening dress ([Fig 4](#)). If an evening dress is worn with Liturgical Attire and/or Decorations, it should be black.

The neck cross is only worn with formal or liturgical attire. Even if a person belongs to more than one church-approved order, only one neck cross may be worn at a time. Generally, that will be the cross of the order sponsoring the event. The neck cross worn by a Knight or Lady Grand Officer (Commander with Star) is identical to that worn (respectively) by a Knight or Lady Commander. **Since the regalia presented to an individual promoted to Grand Officer or Grand Cross does not include a new neck cross, individuals promoted or to be promoted beyond the rank of Knight or Lady Commander should retain their Commander neck crosses for wearing with formal (and/or liturgical) attire.**

A miniature cross is only worn when the neck cross of another church-approved order is being worn, and it serves to indicate one's additional membership in the other order. For example: if a Knight were also a member of the Sovereign Military Order of Malta, he would normally wear the EOHSJ neck cross and place the miniature cross of the SMOM on his breast pocket. If he belonged to several orders, he would place the miniatures on a decoration bar in the same location.

Grand Officers (Knight Commanders with Star) and Knights Grand Cross also wear a star with formal attire. This is worn on the left side of the jacket below the breast ([Fig 3](#)).

In strict diplomatic functions, Ladies would pin the same decorations (the miniature cross of a second Order and/or a star, where relevant) directly to their evening gowns. In the North Central Lieutenancy, the custom allows for Ladies to wear the star suspended from a ribbon. It is acceptable in such a case for the Lady not to wear the neck cross ([Fig 4](#)).

Knights and Ladies Grand Cross wear a large cross and military trophy (the military trophy is replaced by a gold bow in the Ladies' insignia) suspended from a wide black sash that is placed over the right shoulder, crossing the breast and back diagonally and ending at the left hip. This **replaces** the neck cross worn with formal dress by lower ranks. The Knights' sash is worn under the waistcoat, except in the presence of the Grand Master or a head of state, when it is worn over the waistcoat ([Figs 3 & 4](#)).

Except for the Pilgrim Shell, which is also worn on the cape with Liturgical Attire, decorations are worn only on formal attire. On formal attire, the Pilgrim Shell is worn above other decorations on the left breast of the jacket ([Fig 3](#)). The Palm of Jerusalem is worn on or below the pocket on the left breast ([Fig 4](#)). If a Knight holds additional papal medals, they would be worn side by side at the same location.

N.B. Only insignia or decorations of orders recognized by the Holy See may be worn as part of the EOHSJ uniform. Military honors may be worn (with formal civilian attire) if this is permitted by the rules **of the branch of the military which awarded them or in which the recipient was serving when they were awarded.**

Liturgical Attire

For Knights, liturgical attire normally consists of the white cape and beret with insignia of rank, over a dark suit, and white gloves. The neck cross is worn around the collar of the cape ([Fig 5](#)). The neck crosses worn by Grand Officers (Knights Commander with Star) and Knights Grand Cross are identical to those worn by Knights Commander. **Since the regalia presented to an individual promoted to Grand Officer or Knight Grand Cross does not include a new neck cross, individuals promoted or to be promoted beyond the rank of Knight Commander should retain their Commander neck crosses for wearing with liturgical attire.**

For Ladies, liturgical attire consists of the black cape and mantilla, over a black dress, and black gloves of appropriate length – usually regular length gloves with a dress with arms reaching below the elbows and elbow-length gloves if the arms of the dress do not reach the elbows. The neck cross is worn around the collar of the cape ([Fig 6](#)). **Since the regalia presented to an individual promoted to Grand Officer or Lady Grand Cross does not include a new neck cross, individuals promoted or to be promoted beyond the rank of Lady Commander should retain their Commander neck crosses for wearing with liturgical attire.**

In liturgical services, the bishop or priest should wear the prescribed vestments. Bishops and priests have the privilege of wearing the mozzetta when attending in choir. It is the custom of most of the dioceses of the Lieutenancy that deacons do not usually attend in choir. If, however, the occasion calls for them to process with the other clergy, the custom is for them to wear alb and stole. In this case, the stole with the emblem of the EOHSJ is appropriate.

Fig 1 – Formal Dress (KHS)



Fig 2 – Formal Dress (KCHS)



Fig 3 – Formal Dress (KGCHS)



Fig 4 – Formal Dress (LGCHS)



Fig 5 – Liturgical Dress (Knight)

Fig 6 – Liturgical Dress (Lady)

