

Partial List of Popular and Lesser Known Scapulars

Scapular of Benediction & Protection

(<http://www.sacramentals.com/marie-julie.htm>)



In her extraordinary relations with Heaven, the pious stigmatic of La Frandais, Marie-Julie Jahenny, received during the ecstasy of the 23rd August 1878 a request for a new scapular.

This scapular is an honored privilege offered by Our Lord and Our Lady to lead us through the terrible times when the world will face the Holy Wrath of God. So much blasphemy and iniquity on the part of man

inexorably provokes Divine Justice, but at the same time, the infinite Goodness of Our Lord and of his holy Mother manifests itself to help, in the middle of the torment, those who, humbly, with good supernatural dispositions and without presumption put their trust in Them. Not only is the wearing of this scapular strongly recommended, but its exposition in our chapels and houses will give a very special protection.

Five Fold Scapular

(<http://www.inhisname.com/category.php?cat=Scapulars&page=2>)

This scapular was introduced by a document from Pius X on December 16, 1910. It consists of 5 different scapulars including: Brown of the Carmelites, Black for the Servants of Mary, Blue of the Theatine Nuns, White of the Most Holy Trinity, and Red of the Passionists. Many indulgences are attached to this scapular.



Brown Scapular

(May be purchased at any religious store)

The Brown Scapular of our Lady of Mount Carmel, associated with the Carmelite Order, is the most well known. By a papal decree there is a promise attached to this scapular known as the "Sabbatine Privilege." The Sabbatine Privilege is the promise that Our Lady will intercede and pray for those in Purgatory who, in earthly life fulfilled certain conditions.



Green Scapular

(May be purchased at any religious store)

The green Scapular is known as "the Scapular of Conversion," and its promises are the strengthening of faith, protection against Satan, a happy death for Catholics, and, most of all, for conversion for those outside the Church. *There is a daily prayer to be said by the wearer even for the unbeliever who receives this scapular from you.*



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Scapulars



***Our Lady giving the Brown Scapular
to Saint Simon Stock
in Cambridge, England
on July 16, 1251.***

SCAPULARS

*A scapular is a sacramental that looks like two small pieces of wool cloth connected by string that is worn over the neck, either under or over one's clothing (typically under the clothing), such that one piece of cloth hangs over the chest, and the second piece of cloth hangs over the back. They derive from the scapulars which make up part of monastics' religious habits -- that ankle-length (front and back), shoulder-wide, apron-like part of the habit that basically consists of a long rectangular piece of material with a hole for the head (some of them have hoods and some had ties under the arms). Monastic scapulars came, over time, to be called *jugum Christi* (the yoke of Christ), and receiving the scapular (becoming "invested") took on solemn meaning. Abbreviated forms of the full monastic scapulars were to be worn even at night.

In addition to regular monastics of the First Order (i.e., friars) and Second Order (cloistered nuns), laity attached themselves to various religious orders, too, in what are called "Third Orders." Some lay members of Third Orders-- "tertiaries" -- are "Third Order Religious" who live in a monastic community and generally take vows; most others are "Third Order Secular" who live in the world and generally make solemn promises. In the beginning, many of these lay people were invested with the full habit; later, they came to wear only the very small scapulars, under their clothing.

In addition to these Third Orders, Confraternities of lay-people (married or single-- just "regular Catholics") developed whose members were invested with Scapulars of Religious Orders to which they were attached. It is these scapulars for lay people belonging to a Confraternity or a Third Order that one generally thinks of when one hears the word "scapular."

Some scapulars have privileges and indulgences attached to wearing them, but like any sacramental (holy water, blessed candles, etc.), scapulars are not magic; their efficacy depends on the proper intentions and faith of the wearer. Only by following through on the promises one makes when becoming invested can the benefits associated with them be had. They are best thought of as signs of a commitment to do certain things and of one's being a part of a religious community. They act as reminders, too, of these things they signify and of the Saints who are parts of the religious community in question. *They are reminders to behave with holiness.*

How to Get and Use Scapulars

The first thing you need to do is to find out if enrollment in a particular Confraternity is necessary before wearing one with the rightful expectation of spiritual benefit. This varies with the type of scapular, but most scapulars do not require any sort of enrollment that your parish priest cannot handle for you.

You can buy scapulars from Catholic Gift Shops, Catholic mail order catalogues, etc. They are very inexpensive, and you can also often find free ones from various places, such as the religious Order with which the desired scapular is associated or from charitable organizations and souls who make them available. Know, though, that free scapulars are often poorly made, are not made of wool, and are not of the traditional design. It is best if you can find a traditional source for your scapulars, especially the Brown Scapular.

After you get your scapular, you must have it blessed by a priest. After it has been blessed, you then become "invested" when the priest recites certain prayers (different scapulars have different prayers for investment). Many scapulars do not require investment at all, but simply need to be blessed-- as do all scapulars -- and then used properly per the directions below.

You only need to have your first scapular blessed; if it wears out and you need to replace it, the blessing "transfers" to replacements. (The proper way to get rid of worn out scapulars -- or any sacramental -- is to either **burn it or bury it**).

Scapulars (excepting those which are proper to the Third Orders) can also later be replaced by a religious medal called the "Scapular Medal", but if this is done, the new medal must be blessed.

Some of the different types of scapulars along with the religious Orders they are associated with and the date of the scapular's origin and the Scapular's popular name are listed below:

1. Brown Scapular-- Order of Our Lady of Mount Carmel (Carmelites) A.D. 1251
2. Blue Scapular-- Clerks Regular (Theatines) A.D. 1605
3. Red Scapular-- Priests of the Mission (Lazarists) A.D. 1846
4. Black Scapular-- Order of Friar Servants of Mary (Servites) A.D. 1240
5. Black Scapular-- Discalced Clerks of the Most Holy Cross and Passion of Our Lord Jesus Christ Passionists ca. A.D. 1720
6. White Scapular-- Order of the Most Holy Trinity (Trinitarians) A.D. 1193/4
7. Green Scapular-- Daughters of Charity of St. Vincent de Paul (Paulists) A.D. 1840
8. Scapular of St. Joseph-- Capuchin A.D. 1880
9. Five-Fold Scapular-- A.D. 1910

*(excerpted from: www.fisheaters.com)