

Personal Ordinariate of Our Lady of Walsingham

NOTIFICATION

PLENARY INDULGENCE GRANTED TO MARK THE TENTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE PERSONAL ORDINARIATE OF OUR LADY OF WALSINGHAM

Friday 15 January 2021 marks the tenth anniversary of the establishment of the Personal Ordinariate of Our Lady of Walsingham by the Congregation for the Doctrine of the Faith (*Decree*, 15 January 2011: *AAS* 103 [2011] 129-133).

To mark the forthcoming anniversary year, the Ordinary, the Reverend Monsignor Keith Newton, P.A., requested that a Plenary Indulgence be granted by the Major Penitentiary, H. E. Mauro Cardinal Piacenza. This has been graciously conceded by the Apostolic See, and communicated to the Ordinary by the Apostolic Penitentiary.

Therefore, from Friday 15 January 2021 until Saturday 1 January 2022, any member of the Christian faithful who attends Mass celebrated according to *Divine Worship: The Missal*, or who participates in the public celebration of the Divine Office according to the forthcoming edition of *Divine Worship: Daily Office*, may attain the aforementioned Plenary Indulgence under the usual conditions, namely:

1. Sacramental Confession;
2. Reception of Holy Communion;
3. Prayer for the intention of the Holy Father,
by the recitation of at least the Lord's Prayer and one Hail Mary.

In addition the sick, and all those who are physically unable to participate, may equally benefit from the gift of the Plenary Indulgence, offering their suffering to the Lord or devoutly carrying out acts of piety.

Details of the public celebration of the Mass and Divine Office according to *Divine Worship* may be found on the website of the Personal Ordinariate of Our Lady of Walsingham: <http://ordinariate.org.uk>.

12 November 2020
Memorial of Saint Josaphat

Rev. James Bradley, J.C.D.
Vice-Chancellor

Some Notes on Plenary Indulgences **from the *Enchiridion Indulgentiarum***

1. An indulgence is a remission before God of the temporal punishment for sins, whose guilt is forgiven, which a properly disposed member of the Christian faithful obtains under certain and clearly defined conditions through the intervention of the Church, which, as the minister of Redemption, dispenses and applies authoritatively the treasury of expiatory works of Christ and the saints.
2. The faithful can obtain [...] plenary indulgences for themselves, or they can apply them to the dead by way of suffrage.
3. In order to be capable of gaining indulgences one must be baptized, not excommunicated, and in the state of grace at least at the completion of the prescribed works. To gain an indulgence, one must have at least the general intention of doing so and must carry out the enjoined works at the stated time and in due fashion, according to the sense of the grant.
4. A plenary indulgence can be acquired only once in the course of a day. The faithful however can obtain the plenary indulgence *at the hour of death*, even if they have already gained one on the same day.
5. To gain a plenary indulgence, in addition to excluding all attachment to sin, even venial sin, it is necessary to perform the indulgenced work and fulfil the following three conditions: sacramental confession, Eucharistic Communion, and prayer for the intention of the Sovereign Pontiff.
6. A single sacramental confession suffices for gaining several plenary indulgences; but Holy Communion must be received and prayer for the intention of the Holy Father must be recited for the gaining of each plenary indulgence.
7. The three conditions may be fulfilled several days before or after the performance of the prescribed work; it is, however, fitting that Communion be received and the prayer for the intention of the Holy Father be said on the same day the work is performed.
8. If the full disposition is lacking, or if the work and the three prescribed conditions are not fulfilled [...] the indulgence will only be partial.
9. The condition of praying for the intention of the Holy Father is fully satisfied by reciting one Our Father and one Hail Mary; nevertheless, one has the option of reciting any other prayer according to individual piety and devotion, if recited for this intention.
10. Unless otherwise stated, an indulgence cannot be gained by a work already imposed by law or precept.
11. One [...] who performs a work which has been imposed as a sacramental penance and which happens to be one enriched with an indulgence, can at the same time both satisfy the penance and gain the indulgence.
12. Similarly, members of institutes of consecrated life and societies of the apostolic life can obtain the indulgences attached to prayers and pious works already obligatory by reason of their rules and constitutions or by precept.
13. Confessors can commute either the prescribed work or the conditions in favour of those for whom these are impossible because of a legitimate impediment.
14. Both the deaf and the mute can gain indulgences attached to public prayers if, together with the other faithful praying in the same place, they devoutly raise their mind and affections to God; regarding private prayers it is sufficient for them to recite the prayers mentally or express them with signs, or simply to read them without pronouncing the words.