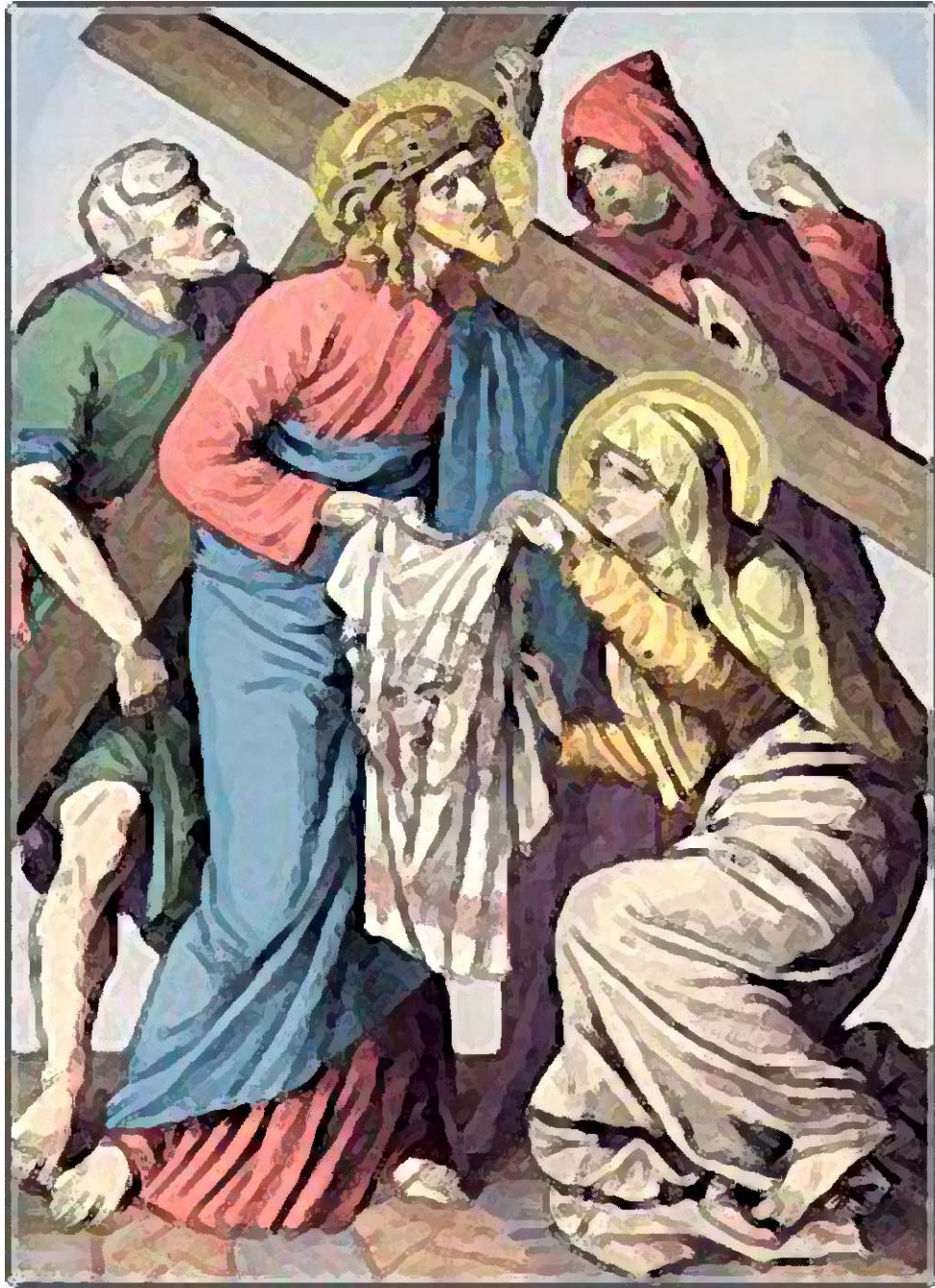


RELIC HUNTERS COMPANION



ROMAN SHRINES, PATRONS, AND INDULGENCES

Shrines that are reputed to house relics

SAINT

CHURCHES IN ROME Reputed to contain relics

Abdon & Sennen	<i>San Marco</i>
Abundantius (Abundius)	<i>Il Gesu, St. Cosmos & Damian, Santa Maria in Aracoeli</i>
Achilleus	<i>Santi Nereo & Achilleo (Via Appia)</i>
Adalbert	<i>San Bartolomew all' Isola</i>
Adria (Greek)	<i>Sant' Agata dei Goti</i>
Adrian	<i>Formerly in Sant' Adriano</i>
Agapitus I (P)	<i>Santa Maria in Via Lata</i>
Agatha	<i>Sant' Agata dei Goti</i>
Agnes	<i>Sant' Agnese fuori le Mura. Head reputed to be in Scala Sancta</i>
Alexander I (P)	<i>Santa Maria in Trastevere, San Lorenzo in Lucina, Santa Sabina</i>
Alexius	<i>Sant' Alessio</i>
Alexis Falconieri	<i>Santa Cecilia</i>
Aloysius Gonzago	<i>Sant' Ignazio</i>
Anatasia of Rome	<i>Santa Maria della Pace</i>
Anatasia	<i>Sant' Anatasia</i>
Anatasius the Persian	<i>Santi Vincenzo ed Anatasio</i>
Andrew	<i>Sant' Andrea al Quirinal Head in St. Peter's returned to Greece in 1964</i>
Anterus (P)	<i>San Sisto Vecchio</i>
Aurelia of Rome	<i>Santa Maria degli Angeli</i>
Auxentius	<i>Sant' Apollinare</i>
Balbina	<i>Santa Balbina, Santa Maria in Domnica</i>
Barbara	<i>Santa Maria in Campitelli</i>
Bartholomew	<i>San Bartolomeo all' Isola</i>
Basilissa	<i>Santa Maria della Pace, San Paolo fuori le Mura</i>
Beatrice	<i>San Nicola Carcere</i>
Benedict Joseph Labre	<i>Santa Maria dei Monte</i>
Bibiana	<i>Santa Bibiana</i>
Boniface of Tarsus	<i>Sant' Alessio</i>
Bridget of Sweden	<i>San Lorenzo in Panisperna</i>
Caesarius	<i>San Cesareo, The Lateran (arm)</i>
Caesarius & Julian	<i>Santa Croce in Gerusalemme</i>
Caius (P)	<i>Santa Susanna</i>
Cajetan	<i>Sant' Andrea della Valle</i>
Calepodius	<i>Santa Maria in Trastevere</i>
Calixtus I (P)	<i>Santa Maria in Trastevere, Santa Maria in Cosmedin, San Sebastiano</i>
Camillo de Lellis	<i>Santa Maria Maddalena</i>
Carlo de Sezzo	<i>San Francesco a Ripa</i>
Carpophorus	<i>Santi Quattro Incoronati</i>
Castus	<i>Santa Maria in Trastevere</i>
Catherine of Siena	<i>Santa Maria Sopra Minerva, Santi Domenico e Sisto</i>

Cecilia	<i>St. Cecilia</i>
Celsus & Julian	<i>Santi Celso & Giuliano, San Paolo fuori le Mura</i>
Charles Borromeo	<i>San Carlo al Corso</i>
Christopher	<i>San Pietro, San Pietro in Vincoli, Santa Maria del Popolo</i>
Chrysanthus & Daria	<i>Sant' Apostoli</i>
Chrysogonus	<i>San Crisogono</i>
Clement of Rome	<i>San Clemente</i>
Concordius	<i>Santi Luca e Martino</i>
Cornelius	<i>Santa Maria in Trastevere</i>
Corona	<i>Santa Maria in Trastevere</i>
Coronatus	<i>Santa Maria in Cosmedin</i>
Cosmas & Damian	<i>Santi Cosma & Damiano</i>
Crispin & Crispinian	<i>San Lorenzo in Panisperna</i>
Cyprian & Justina	<i>The Lateran, San Pietro</i>
Cyr & Julitta	<i>Santa Maria in Campitelli</i>
Cyriaca	<i>Santa Maria in Domnica</i>
Cyriacus & Company	<i>Santa Maria in Via Lata</i>
Cyril & Methodius	<i>San Clemente</i>
Cyrilla	<i>Santa Maria in Cosmedin, San Martino dei Monte</i>
D almatius	<i>Santa Maria in Trastevere</i>
Damasus I (P)	<i>San Lorenzo in Damaso</i>
Daria & Chrysanthus	<i>Sant' Apostoli</i>
Demetria & Defrosa	<i>Santa Bibiana</i>
Dionysius	<i>San Silvestro in Capite</i>
Dominic	<i>Santa Maria Maggiore</i>
Domione	<i>Baptistery of the Lateran</i>
Dominanda & Paulina	<i>Sant' Agata dei Goti</i>
Domitilla	<i>San Cesareo</i>
Dorothea	<i>Santa Dorothea, Santa Maria in Trastevere</i>
E merentiana	<i>Sant' Agnese fuori le Mura</i>
Epiphanius	<i>Santa Luca e Martino</i>
Eugenius III (P)	<i>Sant' Apollinare</i>
Eulalia	<i>Santa Maria degli Angeli</i>
Eusebius of Rome	<i>San Lorenzo in Lucina, San Sebastiano</i>
Eusebius of Vencelli	<i>Sant' Eusebio</i>
Eustace & Theophista	<i>Sant' Eustachio</i>
Eustrasius	<i>Sant' Apollinare</i>
Eutychius	<i>San Lorenzo in Damaso, San Sebastiano</i>
Eventius	<i>Santa Sabina</i>
Exuberantius	<i>San Bartolomeo all' Isola</i>
F abian	<i>San Martino ai Monti, Santa Prassede, San Sebastion</i>
Faustinus & Jovita	<i>San Nicola in Carcere, Santa Maria del Popolo</i>
Felician & Primus	<i>San Stefano Rotunda</i>
Felicitas & Sons	<i>Santa Susanna</i>
Felicissimus	<i>Santa Maria in Trastevere</i>

Felicola (Felicula)	<i>San Lorenzo in Lucina, Santa Prassede</i>
Felix I (P)	<i>San Sisto Vecchio</i>
Felix II (P)	<i>Santi Cosma e Damiano</i>
Felix III (P)	<i>San Paolo fuori le Mura</i>
Felix of Cantalice	<i>Santa Maria della Concezione</i>
Flavius Clement (Cousul)	<i>San Clemente</i>
Flavia Domitilla	<i>Santi Nereo e Achilleo</i>
Florentius	<i>Santa Maria in Trastevere</i>
Francesca Romana	<i>Santa Francesca Romana</i>
Francis Borgia	<i>Il Gesu</i>
Francis Caracciolo	<i>San Lorenzo in Lucina</i>
Francis Xavier	<i>Il Gesu</i>
G abinus	<i>Santa Susanna</i>
Galla	<i>Santa Maria in Campitelli</i>
Gaspare del Bufalo	<i>Santa Maria in Trivio</i>
Gaudentius	<i>Santi Luca e Martino</i>
Genesisius	<i>Santa Susanna</i>
George	<i>San Giorgio in Velabro</i>
Getulus	<i>Sant'Angelo in Percheria</i>
Gregory the Great, P.	<i>San Gregorio Magno, San Pietro</i>
Gregory of Nazianzus	<i>Santa Maria in Campitelli</i>
H elena	<i>Santa Maria in Aracoeli(questionable)</i>
Hilary, P.	<i>San Lorenzo fuori le Muri</i>
Hippolytus of Rome	<i>Sant'Agata dei Goti, San Lorenzo in Damaso</i>
Hyacinth of Rome	<i>San Giovanni dei Fiorentini</i>
I gnatius of Antioch	<i>San Clemente</i>
Ignatius Loyola	<i>Il Gesu</i>
Imperia	<i>Santa Francesca Romana</i>
J ames the Lesser	<i>Sant'Apostoli, San Crisogono</i>
Jerome	<i>somewhere in Santa Maria Maggiore</i>
John the Baptist	<i>San Silvestro in Capite</i>
John Baptist de Rossi	<i>Santa Trinita dei Pellegrini</i>
John Berchmans	<i>Sant' Ignazio</i>
John the Calybite	<i>San Giovanni Calybite, San Lorenzo in Damaso</i>
John & Paul	<i>Santi Giovana e Paulo</i>
Joseph Calasanctus	<i>San Pantleo</i>
Jude	<i>San Pietro</i>
Julius I, P.	<i>Santa Maria in Trastvere (unsubstantiated)</i>
L awrence of Rome	<i>San Lorenzo fuori le Muri</i>
Leo II, P.	<i>San Pietro</i>
Leo III, P.	<i>San Pietro</i>
Leonard of Port Maurice	<i>San Buonaventura</i>
Lucilla	<i>Santa Francesca Romano</i>
Lucius, P.	<i>San Sisto Vecchio</i>
M arcellian & Mark	<i>Santi Cosma & Damiano, San Nicolo, Santa Prassede</i>

Marcellinus & Peter	<i>Santi Marcellino e Pietro, San Nicola in Carcere</i>
Marcellus, P.	<i>San Bartolomeo, San Marcello</i>
Marius	<i>Santa Maria in Vallicella</i>
Mark, P.	<i>San Marco</i>
Martin I, P.	<i>San Martino ai Monti</i>
Martina	<i>Santi Luca e Martino</i>
Mary of Egypt	<i>San Pietro, San Pietro in Vinclua, San Paulo, San Giorgio, Santa Cecilia, Santa Sabina</i>
Matthias	<i>Santa Maria Maggiore</i>
Maurus	<i>Santa Maria in Vallicella</i>
Maximus	<i>Santa Cecilia</i>
Methodius	<i>San Clemente</i>
Monica	<i>Sant' Agostino</i>
Nemesius	<i>Santa Francesca Romano</i>
Neone	<i>Sant' Agata dei Goti</i>
Nereus	<i>Santi Nereo e Achilleo (Via Appia)</i>
Nicola	<i>Sant' Onofrio</i>
Novatus	<i>Santa Pudenziana</i>
Nymphas	<i>Sant' Agostino</i>
O lympias	<i>Santa Francesca Romano</i>
Orestes	<i>Sant' Apollinare</i>
Oroceus, Orocius	<i>Sant' Eusabio</i>
Onofrius, Onuphrius	<i>Sant' Onofrio</i>
P ammachius	<i>Santi Giovanni e Paulo</i>
Pancras	<i>San Pancrazio, The Lateran</i>
Papias	<i>Santa Maria in Vallicella</i>
Patrick	<i>San Marco (reputed)</i>
Paul (Ap)	<i>San Paolo fuori le Mura, The Lateran, San Bartolomeo</i>
Paul of the Cross	<i>Santi Giovanni e Paulo</i>
Paulinus of Nola	<i>San Bartolomeo all' Isola</i>
Paulinus	<i>Sant' Eusebio</i>
Pelligrinus of Falerono	<i>San Lorenzo in Lucina</i>
Peter (Ap)	<i>San Pietro, The Lateran, Sant' Andrea al Quirinale</i>
Peter Faber	<i>Il Gesu</i>
Philip (Ap)	<i>Sant' Apostoli</i>
Philip Neri	<i>Santa Maria in Vallicella</i>
Philomena	<i>Santa Prassede</i>
Pius V (P)	<i>Santa Maria Maggiore</i>
Pius X (P)	<i>San Pietro</i>
Pontian (P)	<i>San Lorenzo in Lucina</i>
Praxedes	<i>Santa Prassede</i>
Primus & Felician	<i>San Stefano Rotunda</i>
Prisca	<i>Santa Prisca</i>
Pricus	<i>Santa Maria del Popolo</i>
Prosper	<i>Santa Maria degli Angeli</i>
Protus & Hyacinth	<i>San Giovanni dei Fiorentini</i>
Pudens	<i>Santa Pudentiana</i>

Pudentiana	<i>Santa Prassede</i>
Quattro Incoronati (Four Crowned Martyrs)	<i>Santi Quattro Incoronati</i>
Quirinus, the Tribune	<i>Santa Balbina, Santa Maria in Trastevere</i>
R espicius	<i>Sant' Agostini</i>
Robert Bellarmine	<i>Sant' Ignazio</i>
Rufina & Secunda	<i>Sante Rufina e Secunda</i>
S abina	<i>Santa Sabina</i>
Saturninus	<i>Santi Giovanni e Paolo</i>
Schloastica	<i>Monte Cassino</i>
Sebastian	<i>San Sebastian, Santi Quattro Incoronati</i>
Sennen	<i>San Marco</i>
Seraphia	<i>Santa Sabina</i>
Sergius I (P)	<i>San Martino ai Monti</i>
Severianus	<i>Santi Quattro Incoronati</i>
Severus	<i>Santi Quattro Incoronati</i>
Servulus	<i>San Clemente</i>
Simplicius (P)	<i>San Nicola in Carcere, San Pietro</i>
Siricius (P)	<i>Santa Pudentiana, Santa Prassede</i>
Smargdus	<i>Santa Maria in Via Lata</i>
Soter (P)	<i>San Silvestro in Capite</i>
Soteris, Soteris	<i>San Martino ai Monti</i>
Stanislas Kosta	<i>Sant' Andrea al Quirinale</i>
Stephen (Deacon)	<i>San Sebastiano</i>
Susanna	<i>Santa Susanna</i>
Sylvester I (P)	<i>San Martino ai Monti, San Silvestro in Capite</i>
Sylvia	<i>San Gregorio Magno</i>
Symphorosa	<i>Sant' Angelo in Pescheria</i>
T arcissus	<i>San Silvestro in Capite</i>
Telesphorus	<i>San Pietro</i>
Teresa of Avila	<i>Santa Maria della Scala</i>
Theodolus	<i>Santa Francesca Romano, Santa Sabina</i>
Theophista	<i>Sant'Eustachio</i>
Thomas, Ap.	<i>Santa Croce in Gerusalemme</i>
Thomas of Canterbury	<i>Sant' Alessio, Santa Maria Maggiore, San Tommaso degli Inglesi</i>
Tiburtius	<i>Sant' Apollinare, Santa Cecilia</i>
Timothy	<i>San Paolo fuori le Mura</i>
Tranquillianus	<i>Santi Cosma e Damiano</i>
Tryphon	<i>Sant' Agostino</i>
U rban I (P)	<i>Santa Maria in Trastevere, San Pancrazio</i>
V alentine (P)	<i>Santa Prassede, San Sebastiano</i>
Valerian	<i>Santa Cecilia</i>
Venantius	<i>Baptistry of the Lateran</i>
Victor I (P)	<i>Santa Maria in Trastevere, San Pancrazio</i>
Victoria	<i>Santa Maria in Campitelli</i>
Victorinus	<i>Santi Quattro Incoronati</i>

Vincentius

San Lorenzo in Lucina

Zachary (P)

San Lorenzo in Damaso, San Pietro

Zeno

Santa Prassede, Sant' Andrea al Quirinale, Santa Maria Coeli, Santa Maria degli Angeli

Zephyrinus

San Silvestro in Capite, San Sisto Vecchio

Patron Saints for Special Sufferings

Saints Symbols in Art, Alphabetical Patron List & Patrons of Countries

Abusive or Unfaithful Husbands

Physical Abuse

St. Rita of Cascia

Verbal Abuse

Bl. Anna Maria Taigi

St. Godelieve

St. Monica

Infidelity

St. Elizabeth of Portugal

Bl. Margaret d'Youville

Bl. Paola Gambera-Costa

Battered by Relatives or Others (Martyrs Listed Separately)

St. Adelaide

Bl. Agostina Pietrantoni

Eve Lavalliere

St. Germaine de Pibrac

St. Godelieve

St. Jeanne de Lestonnac

St. Jeanne Marie de Maille

St. Joaquina

Venerable Laura Vicuna

Bl. Maria Bagnesi

Bl. Mariam Baouardy

Demonic Temptations

St. Angela of Foligno
St. Catherine of Bologna
St. Catherine of Genoa
St. Catherine of Siena
St. Elizabeth of Schonau
St. Eustochium of Padua
St. Gemma Galgani
Bl. Helen dei Cavalcanti
St. Margaret of Cortona
Bl. Maria Fortunata Viti
St. Syncletia

Disabled

St. Angela Merici
St. Germaine de Pibrac
St. Lutgardis
Bl. Margaret of Castello

Disappointing Children

St. Clotilda
St. Louise de Marillac
St. Matilda
St. Monica

Divorced

Mother Alphonsa Hawthorne
St. Fabiola

Early Death of Children

Mother Alphonsa Hawthorne
Bl. Angela of Foligno
St. Clotilda
Concepcion Cabrera de Annida, (Conchita)
Bl. Dorothy of Mantua

St. Elizabeth Seton
St. Frances of Rome
St. Joaquina
Bl. Marguerite d'Youville
St. Matilda
St. Melania the Younger
Bl. Michelina

Extreme Poverty

Bl. Agostina Pietrantoni
St. Bernadette of Lourdes
St. Germaine de Pibrac
St. Margaret Bourgeoys
St. Margaret of Castello
Bl. Maria Gabriella
St. Maria Goretti
Bl. Maria Fortunata Viti
Bl. Marie of the Incarnation (Acarie)
Venerable Pauline-Marie Jaricot
St. Soledad

Forced into Exile

St. Adelaide
Bl. Angela Truszkowska
St. Arthelais
St. Clotilda
St. Elizabeth of Hungary
Bl. Jeanne Marie de Maille
St. Joaquina
Bl. Kateri Tekakwitha
Sister Marina
St. Melania the Younger
St. Puicheria
St. Rose of Viterbo
St. Susanna

Gravely ill

St. Alpais
Sister Alphonsa of India
Sister Amparo Carbonell
St. Angela Merici
Mother Angela Truszkowska
St. Arthelais
St. Bathildis
St. Bernadette of Lourdes
St. Catherine dei Ricci
St. Catherine of Siena
Ven. Edel Quinn
Bl. Elizabeth of the Trinity
St. Elizabeth of Schonau
St. Gorgonia
Bl. Isabella of France
Ven. Jacinta Marto
St. Julia Falconieri
St. Julie Billiart
St. Louise de Marillac
St. Lydwine
Mother Margaret Hallahan
Margaret Sinclair
Bl. Maria Bagnesi
Bl. Maria Gabriella
St. Maria Mazzarello
Ven. Maria Teresa Quevedo
St. Mariana of Quito
Bl. Marie Rose Durocher
St. Mary Magdalen of Pazzi
Bl. Paula Frassinetti
Bl. Rafka Al-Rayes
St. Raphaela
St. Romula
St. Syncletia
Bl. Teresa of the Andes
St. Teresa of Avila
Teresa Valse Pantellini
St. Therese of Lisieux

Imprisoned

Bl. Beatrice da Silva
Ven. Jacinta Marto
St. Joan of Arc
Bl. Mariam Baouardy

In-Law Problems

St. Adelaide
St. Elizabeth of Hungary
St. Elizabeth Seton
St. Godelieve
St. Helen of Skovde
St. Jeanne de Chantal
Bl. Jeanne Marie de Maille
St. Ludmila
Bl. Marguerite d'Youville
Bl. Michelina
St. Pulcheria

Loss of Father or Mother

Mother Alphonsa Hawthorne
Sister Alphonsa of India
St. Angela Merici
St. Colette
St. Dymphna
Bl. Elizabeth of the Trinity
St. Elizabeth Seton
Bl. Frances Scherviers
St. Cemina Galgani
St. Germaine de Pibrac
St. Humbeline
St. Jeanne Marie de Maille
St. Jeanne de Chantal
Bl. Kateri Tekakwitha
Venerable Laura Vicuna
St. Louise de Marillac
St. Margaret of Cortona

St. Margaret Mary Alacoque
Mother Margaret Hallahan
Venerable Marguerite Bourgeoys
Bl. Marguerite d'Youville
Bl. Maria Bagnesi
Bl. Maria Fortunata Viti
Bl. Maria Gabriella
St. Maria Goretti
Bl. Mariam Baouardy
St. Mariara of Quito
Bl. Marie Rose Durocher
Bl. Marie of the Incarnation (Acarie)
Sister Miriam Teresa Demjanovich
St. Pulcheria
St. Radegunde
Bl. Rafka Al-Rayes
St. Raphaela
Bl. Sibyllina Biscossi
St. Susanna
St. Syncletia
St. Teresa of Avila
Bl. Sister Teresia Benedicta (Edith Stein)
St. Therese of Lisieux

Married Unhappily

Mother Alphonsa Hawthorne
Bl. Castora Gabrieffi
St. Catherine of Genoa
St. Fabiola
St. Godelieve
Bl. Marguerite d'Youville
St. Monica
St. Radegunde
St. Rita of Cascia
Bl. Zedislava Berka

Mental Illness or Judged so by Enemies

Bl. Eustochium of Padua
St. Margaret of Cortona
Bl. Michelina
Bl. Maria Fortunata Viti
St. Raphaela

Murdered (as Confessors of the Faith or for Moral Integrity)

St. Afra
St. Agatha
Bl. Agatha Kim
Bl. Agostina Pietrantonio
Sister Amparo Carbonell
St. Anastasia
Bl. Antoria Messina
St. Barbara
Sister Carmen Moreno
St. Catherine of Alexandria
St. Cecilia
St. Dymphna
Sts. Flora and Mary
St. Helen of Skovde
St. Joan of Arc
Venerable Laura Vicuna
St. Lucy
Bl. Lucy de Freitas
St. Margaret Clitherow
Bl. Margaret of Louvain
Bl. Margaret Ward
St. Maria Goretti
Bl. Mariam Baouardy
Sister Marina
Bl. Mary Hermina Grivot
Sts. Maura and Brigid
St. Natalia
Sts. Nunilo and Alodia
Sts. Perpetua and Felicity
St. Susanna and Companions

Bl. Sister Teresia Benedicta (Edith Stein)
St. Theodota
St. Winifred of Wales

Opposition of Church Authorities to Their Hopes and Dreams

St. Elizabeth Seton
St. Joan of Arc
Mother Margaret Hallahan
Bl. Marguerite d'Youville
Sister Mary MacKiliop
St. Mary Magdalena Bentivoglio
St. Philippine Duchesne
St. Raphaela
St. Teresa of Avila

Parents not Married

St. Bridget of Theland
Bl. Eustochium of Padua
Bl. Sibyllina Biscossi

Rejected by Religious Orders

St. Clare
Bl. Eugenie Smet
St. Jeanne de Lestonnac
St. Louise de Marillac
Bl. Margaret of Castello
Venerable Marguerite Bourgeoys
St. Mariana of Quito
St. Rose of Viterbo
Bl. Teresa de Gesu, Jornet y Ibars
Mother Thecla Merlo

Ridiculed for Their Piety (Other than Martyrs)

Bl. Agostina Pietrantoni
Bl. Angela of Foligno
St. Bernadette of Lourdes

St. Catherine of Genoa
St. Catherine of Siena
St. Clelia Barbieri
St. Elizabeth of Hungary
St. Elizabeth Seton
St. Frances of Rome
Venerable Jacinta Marto
Bl. Jeanne Marie de Maille
St. Joan of Arc
Bl. Kateri Tekakwitha
St. Margaret of Cortona
Bl. Marguerite d'Youville
St. Mary Magdalene
St. Matilda
Sts. Nurilo and Alodia
St. Rose of Lima
St. Susanna
St. Teresa of Avila
Bl. Teresa Maria of the Cross (Bettina)
Bl. Zedislava Berka
St. Zita

Separated from Children

St. Jeanne de Chantal
Bl. Marie of the Incarnation (Acarie)

Subject to Extreme Sexual Temptation

Bl. Angela of Foligno
St. Catherine of Siena
St. Margaret of Cortona
St. Mary of Edessa
St. Mary of Egypt
St. Mary Magdalene
St. Mary Magdalen of Pazzi
St. Pelagia of Antioch

Threatened by Incest

St Dymphna
Venerable Laura Vicuna
Sister Susanna
St. Winifred of Wales

Threatened with or Victim of Rape

St. Agnes
Bl. Antonia Mesina
St Joan of Arc
St. Maria Goretti
Bl. Pierina Morosini
St. Zita

Widowed

St. Adelaide
St. Anastasia
Bl. Angela of Foligno
St. Bathildis
St. Birgitta of Sweden
Bl. Castora Gabrielli
St. Clotilda
Concepcion Cabrera de Armida (Conchita)
Bl. Dorothy of Montau
St. Elizabeth of Hungary
St. Elizabeth Seton
St. Etheidreda or Audrey
St. Eulalia
St. Frances of Rome
Bl. Helen dei Cavalcanti
Bl. Ida of Boulogne
St. Jeanne de Chantal
St. Jeanne de Lestonnac
Bl. Jeanne Marie de Maille
St. Joaquina
St. Jufta
St. Louise de Marillac

Bl. Lucy de Freitas
St. Ludmila
Bl. Marguerite d'Youville
Bl. Marie of the Incarnation (Acarie)
St. Matilda
Bl. Michelina
St. Monica
St. Olga
St. Paula
St. Rita of Cascia

THEIR SYMBOLS IN ART

Agatha: tongs, veil
Agnes: lamb
Ambrose: bees, dove, ox, pen
Andrew: transverse cross
Angela Merici: ladder, cloak
Anne: door
Anthony of Padua: Christ Child, book, bread, lily
Antony: bell, hog
Augustine: child, dove, pen, shell
Barbara: cannon, chalice, palm, tower
Barnabas: ax, lance, stones
Bartholomew: flayed skin, knife
Benedict: bell, broken cup, bush, crozier, raven
Bernard: bees, pen
Bernardine of Siena: chrism, sun inscribed with IHS tablet
Blaise: iron comb, wax candle
Bonaventure: cardinal's hat, ciborium
Boniface: ax, book, fox, fountain, oak, raven, scourge, sword
Bridget of Sweden: book, pilgrim's staff
Brigid: candle, cross, flame over her head
Bruno: chalice
Catherine of Alexandria: lamb, sword, wheel
Catherine di Ricci: crown, crucifix, ring
Catherine of Siena: cross, lily, ring, stigmata
Cecilia: organ
Charles Borromeo: Eucharist
Christopher: Christ Child, giant, torrent, tree

Clare: monstrance
Colette: birds, lamb
Cosmas and Damian: box of ointment, vial
Cyril of Alexandria: pen
Cyril of Jerusalem: hook, purse
Dominic: rosary, star
Dorothy: flowers, fruit
Edmund: arrow, sword
Elizabeth of Hungary: bread, flowers, pitcher
Francis of Assisi: birds, deer, fish, skull, stigmata, wolf
Francis Xavier: bell, crucifix, ship
Genevieve: bread, candle, herd, keys
George: dragon
Gertrude: crown, lily, taper
Gervaise and Protase: club, scourge, sword
Giles: crozier, hermitage, hind
Gregory the Great: crozier, dove, tiara
Helena: cross
Hilary: child, pen, stick
Ignatius Loyola: book, chasuble, Eucharist
Isidore: bees, pen
James the Greater: key, pilgrim's staff, shell, sword
James the Less: club, halberd, square rule
Jerome: lion
John the Baptist: head on platter, lamb, skin of animal
John Berchmans: cross, rosary
John Chrysostom: bees, dove, pen
John Climacus: ladder
John the Evangelist: armor, chalice, eagle, kettle
John of God: alms, crown of thorns, heart
Josaphat: chalice, crown, winged deacon
Joseph: carpenter's square, infant Jesus, lily, plane, rod
Jude: club, square rule
Justin Martyr: ax, sword
Lawrence: book of gospels, cross, grid iron
Leander: pen
Liborius: pebbles, peacock
Longinus: lance
Louis: crown of thorns, nails
Lucy: cord, eyes

Luke: book, bush, ox, palette
Margaret: dragon
Mark: book, lion
Martha: dragon, holy water sprinkler
Mary Magdalen: alabaster box of ointment
Matilda: alms, purse
Matthew: lance, purse, winged man
Matthias: lance
Maurus: crutch, scales, spade
Meinrad: two ravens
Michael: banner, dragon, scales, sword
Monica: girdle, tears
Nicholas: anchor, boat, boy in boat, three purses
Patrick: baptismal font, cross, harp, serpent, shamrock
Paul: book, scroll, sword
Peter: boat, cock, keys
Philip: column
Philip Neri: altar, chasuble, vial Rita: crucifix, rose, thorn
Roch: angel, bread, dog
Rose of Lima: anchor, city, crown of thorns
Sebastian: arrows, crown
Sergius and Bacchus: military uniform, palm
Simon: cross, saw
Simon Stock: scapular
Teresa of Avila: arrow, book, heart
Therese of Lisieux: roses entwining a crucifix
Thomas: ax, lance
Thomas Aquinas: chalice, dove, monstrance, ox
Ursula: arrow, clock, ship
Vincent: boat, gridiron
Vincent de Paul: children
Vincent Ferrer: captives, cardinal's hat, pulpit, trumpet

THE SAINTS AS PATRONS AND INTERCESSORS

Abandoned Children: Jerome Emiliani
Academics: Thomas Aquinas
Accountants: Matthew
Actors: Genesius; Vitus
Advertising: Bernardine of Siena
Advocates: Ivo
Agricultural workers: Watstan
AIDS Sufferers: Therese of Lisieux
Air travelers: Joseph of Cupertino
Altar boys: John Berchmans
Altar servers: Tarsicius
Anesthetists: Rene Goupil
Angina sufferers: Swithbert
Animals & birds: Francis of Assisi
Animals (sick): Beuno
Apologists: Justin
Apothecaries: Nicholas
Appendicitis: Elmo
Archaeologists: Jerome
Archers: Sebastian
Architects: Barbara; Thomas the Apostle
Armorers: George; Laurence
Art: Catherine of Bologna
Artists: Luke
Astronauts: Joseph of Cupertino
Astronomers: Dominic
Athletes: Sebastian
Authors: Francis de Sales
Aviators: Joseph of Cupertino; Therese of Lisieux
Babies: Zeno of Verona

Bad weather: Medard
Bakers: Elizabeth of Hungary; Honoratus; Nicholas
Baptism: John the Baptist
Bankers: Matthew
Barbers: Cosmas and Damian; Louis
Barren women: Anthony of Padua; Felicity
Basket makers: Antony of Egypt
Battle: Michael the Archangel

Bee keepers: Ambrose; Bernard
Bellfounders: Agatha
Betrothed couples: Agnes
Beggars: Alexius; Giles
Birds: Gall
Birth: Margaret of Antioch
Blackbird: Kevin
Bishops: Charles Borromeo
Blacksmiths: Dunstan
Blind: Odilia; Raphael
Blindness: Lucy
Blood banks: Januarius
Boatmen: Julian the Hospitaler
Bodily purity: Agnes
Bookbinders: Peter Celestine
Bookkeepers: Matthew
Booksellers: John of God
Boys: Nicholas
Boy Scouts: George
Breast disorders: Agatha
Breast feeding: Giles
Brewers: Augustine; Luke; Nicholas of Myra
Bricklayers: Stephen
Brides: Nicholas of Myra
Bridges: John of Nepomuk
Broken bones: Stanislaus Kostka
Builders: Vincent Ferrer
Brushmakers: Anthony
Builders: Barbara; Vincent Ferrer
Business people: Homobonus
Butchers: Antony; Hadrian; Luke Cab drivers: Fiacre

Cabinetmakers: Anne
Cancer victims: Peregrine Laziosi
Candlemakers: Ambroise; Bernard of Clairvaux
Canonists: Raymond of Penafort
Carpenters: Joseph
Catechists: Charles Borromeo; Robert Bellarmine; Viator
Catholic Action: Francis of Assisi
Catholic press: Francis de Sales

Charitable societies: Vincent de Paul
Chasity: Agnes; Thomas Aquinas
Childbirth: Gerard Majella
Childhood diseases: Aldegonda
Children: Nicholas of Myra
Choirboys: Dominic Savio
Church, the: Joseph
Clerics: Gabriel
Clothworkers: Homobonus
Coachmen: Richard of Chichester
Cobblers: Crispin
Cold weathder: Sebald
Colleges: Thomas Aquinas
Comedians: Vitus
Communications personnel: Bernardine
Confessors: Alphonsus Liguori; John Nepomucene
Contemplative life: Mary Magdalene
Convulsive children: Scholastica
Cooks: Lawrence; Martha
Coppersmiths: Maura
Cramps: Pancras
Cripples: Giles
Cures from pain: Madron
Customs officers: Matthew Dairymaids: Brigid

Dancers: Vitus
Danger from fire: Florian
Deacons: Laurence; Stephen
Deaf: Francis de Sales
Dentists: Apollonia
Despairing prostitutes: Margaret of Cortona
Desperate situations: Gregory of Neo Caesarea; Jude; Rita of Cascia
Difficult situations: Eustace
Dietitians (hospital): Martha
Diplomats: Gabriel
Doctors: Cosmas & Damian
Dogbites: Vitus
Dogs (healthy): Hubert
Dogs (mad): Sithney
Domestic animals: Antony

Doubters: Joseph
Dove: David
Drought: Catald
Druggists: Cosmas and Damian; James the Less
Dyers: Maurice and Lydia
Dying: Barbara; Joseph
Dysentery sufferers: Matrona Earache: Polycarp

Earthquakes: Emygdius
Ecologists: Francis of Assisi
Ecumenists: Cyril & Methodius Editors: John Bosco
Embroiders: Clare of Assisi
Emigrants: Frances Xavier Cabrini
Engineers: Ferdinand III
Epidemics: Roch
Epileptics: Dymphna; Vitus
Escape from devils: Margaret of Antioch
Eucharistic Congresses and Societies: Paschal Baylon
Expectant mothers: Gerard Majella
Eye trouble: Herve'; Lucy

Falsely accused: Raymond Nonnatus
False witness: Pancras
Famine: Walburga
Farmers: George; Isidore the Farmer
Fathers of families: Joseph
Fear of insects: Gratus of Aosta
Fear of rats/mice: Gertrude of Nivelles
Fear of snakes: Patrick
Fear of wasps: Friard
Fever:Antoninus of Florence
Firefighters: Agatha; Laurence
Firemen: Florian
Fire prevention: Barbara; Catherine of Siena
First communicants: Tarcisus
Fish: Neot
Fishermen: Andrew
Floods: Florian
Florists: Rose of Lima
Flower growers: Theresa of Lisieux

Foresters: John Gualbert
Founders: Barbara
Foundlings: Holy Innocents
Funeral directors: Joseph of Arimathea; Dismas

Gall-stones: Benedict
Gardeners: Adelard; Dorothy; Fiacre; Gertrude of Nivelles; Phocas; Tryplon
Geese: Martin of Tours
Girls: Agnes
Glassworkers: Luke
Goldsmiths: Dunstan; Anastasius
Good weather: Agricola of Avignon
Gout: Andrew
Governors: Ferdinand III of Castile
Gravediggers: Antony
Greetings: Valentine
Grocers: Michael
Gunners: Barbara Haemorrhoids: Fiacre

Hairdressers (ladies): Mary Magdalen
Hairdressers (men): Martin de Porres
Hangovers: Bibiana
Hatters: James the Less; Severus of Ravenna
Haymakers: Gervase and Protase
Headache sufferers: Teresa of Avila
Healers: Bridget of Sweden
Heart patients: John of God
Hemorrhage: Lucy
Hermits: Antony; Giles
Hernia: Catald; Cosmas & Damian
Holy death: Joseph
Homeless: Benedict Joseph Labre
Hopeless cases: Jude
Horses: Giles; Hippolytus
Hospital administrators: Basil the Great; Frances Xavier Cabrini
Hospitals: Camillus de Lellis; John of God; Jude Thaddeus
Hotelkeepers: Amand; Julian the Hospitaler
House hunters: Joseph
Housewives: Anne; Martha

Hunters: Eustachius; Hubert
Husbandmen: George

Impoverishment: Martin of Tours
Imprisonment: Leonard of Noblac
Infantrymen: Maurice
Infants: Nicholas of Tolentino
Innkeepers: Martha
Innocent people (falsely accused): Raymond Nonnatus
Insanity: Giles
Infertility: Rita
Interracial justice: Martin de Porres
Intestinal disease: Erasmus
Invalids: Roch

Jewelers: Eligius
Journalists: Francis de Sales
Jurists: John Capistrano

Kings: Edward; Lewis; Henry
Knights: George; James the Great

Laborers: Isidore; James; John Bosco
Lambs: John the Baptist
Lawyers: Genesius; Ivo; Thomas More
Lay-brothers: Gerard Majella
Lay-sisters: Martha
Learning: Ambrose
Leatherworkers: Crispin and Crispinian
Lepers: Giles
Librarians: Jerome
Lighthousekeepers: Venerius
Lightning: Barbara
Lions: Mark
Longevity: Peter
Losing keys: Zita
Lost causes: Jude
Locksmiths: Dunstan
Lost articles: Anthony of Padua
Lovers: Raphael; Valentine

Madness: Osmund
Magistrates: Ferdinand III of Castile
Maidens: Catherine of Alexandria
Maidservants: Zita
Manual workers: Joseph
Mariners: Michael; Nicholas of Tolentine
Market-gardeners: Phocas
Married women: Monica
Matrimonial problems: Rita
Medical technicians: Albert the Great
Mentally ill: Dymphna
Merchants: Francis of Assisi; Nicholas of Myra
Messengers: Gabriel
Metalworkers: Eligius
Midwives: Raymond Nonnatus
Migraine: Gereon
Millers: Arnulph; Victor
Miners: Barbara
Misfortune: Agricola of Avignon
Missionary Bishops: Paul
Missions: Francis Xavier; Therese of Lisieux; Leonard of Port Maurice
Monks: Antony; Benedict
Motherhood: Blessed Virgin Mary
Mothers: Monica
Motorists: Christopher; Frances of Rome
Mountaineers: Bernard of Montjoux
Musicians: Cecilia; Dunstan; Gregory the Great
Mystics (mystical theology): John of the Cross

Native rights: Turibius
Native traditions: Martyrs of Paraquay
Navigators: Elmo
Negroes: Peter Claver
Notaries: Luke; Mark
Nuns: Blessed Virgin Mary; Scholastica
Nurses: Agatha; Camillus de Lellis; John of God; Raphael
Nursing service: Catherine of Siena; Elizabeth of Hungary

Orators: John Chrysostom
Orphans: Jerome Emiliani

Painters: Luke
Paralysed: Osmund
Paratroopers: Michael
Parenthood: Rita
Parish priests: John Baptist Vianney
Pawnbrokers: Nicholas of Myra
Penitents: Mary Magdalene
People of mixed race: Martin de Porres
Perfumiers: Nicholas
Perjury: Pancras
Pestilence: Cosmas & Damian
Pharmacists: Cosmas and Damian; James the Greater
Pharmacists(hospital) Gemma Galgani
Philosophers: Catherine of Alexandria; Justin
Physically disabled: Giles
Physicians: Cosmas and Damian; Luke; Pantaleon; Raphael
Pilgrims: James
Pilots: Joseph of Cupertino
Plague: Roch
Plasterers: Bartholomew
Poets: Cecilia; David
Poisoning: Benedict
Policemen: Michael
Political prisoners: Maximilian Kolbe
Poor: Anthony of Padua; Lawrence
Popes: Peter; Gregory the Great
Porters: Christopher
Possession (devil): Dymphna
Postal workers: Gabriel
Preachers: Catherine of Alexandria; John Chrysostom
Pregnancy: Anne
Pregnant women: Gerard Majella; Margaret; Raymond Nonnatus
Printers: Augustine; Genesius; John of God
Prisoners: Barbara; Dismas
Prisoners of war: Leonard
Prisons: Joseph Cafasso
Public relations: Bernardine of Siena
Public relations (for hospitals): Paul
Protection from fire: Catherine of Siena
Protection (sudden death): Barbara

Public education: Martin de Porres
Publishers: John the Apostle

Race relations: Martin de Porres; Peter Claver
Radiologists: Michael
Radio workers: Gabriel
Rain: Agricola of Avignon
Recently dead (on behalf): Gertrude of Nivelles
Reconciling unhappy marriage: Theodore of Sykeon
Repentant prostitutes: Mary Magdalene; Mary of Egypt; Margaret of Cortona
Retreats: Ignatius Loyola
Rheumatism: James the Greater
Riders: Martin of Tours
Robbers, against: Leonard of Noblac
Roman Catholic Schools: Thomas Aquinas
Rulers: Ferdinand III of Castile
Running water: John of Nepomuk
Rupture, against: Osmund

Saddlers: Crispin and Crispinian
Safe childbirth: Margaret of Antioch
Safe motoring: Francis of Rome
Safe seafaring: Francis of Paola
Safe travel: Christopher
Sailors: Brendan; Christopher; Cuthbert; Elmo; Erasmus; Eulalia; Peter Gonzales; Nicholas
Salmon: Kentigern
Scholars: Brigid
Schoolboys: John Bosco; Nicholas
Schoolgirls: Catherine; Ursula
Schoolteachers: John Baptist de la Salle
Scientists: Albert the Great
Sculptors: Claude
Security forces: Michael
Security guards: Matthew
Secretaries: Genesius
Seminarians: Charles Borromeo
Servants: Martha; Zita
Shepherds: Drogo

Shipwreck: Antony of Padua
Shoemakers: Crispin and Crispinian
Sick: John of God; Camillus de Lellis; Michael
Sick children: Beuno
Silence: John of Nepomuk
Silversmiths: Andronicus; Dunstan
Singers: Cecilia; Gregory
Skaters: Lidwina
Skiers: Bernard
Skin diseases: Marculf
Slander: John of Nepomuk
Slavery: Peter Claver
Sleepwalkers: Dymphna
Snakebite: Paul
Social justice: Joseph
Social workers: Louise de Marillac
Soldiers: George; Hadrian; Ignatius Loyola; Joan of Arc; Martin of Tours; Sebastian
Sore eyes: Augustine of Hippo
Sore throats: Ignatius of Antioch
Souls in purgatory: Nicholas of Tolentino
Speleologists: Benedict
Spinners: Catherine of Alexandria
Stammering children: Notkar Balbulus
Stamp collectors: Gabriel the Archangel
Starving: Antony of Padua
Stenographers: Cassian; Genesius
Sterility: Francis of Paola
Sterility in women: Giles
Stomach troubles: Wolfgang
Stonecutters: Clement
Stonemasons: Barbara; Reinhold; Stephen
Storms(against):Catald
Students: Catherine of Alexandria; Thomas Aquinas
Sudden death: Aldegonda; Barbara
Surgeons: Cosmas and Damian; Luke
Swordsmiths: Maurice
Syphilis sufferers: Fiacre; George

Tailors: Homobonus
Tanners: Crispin and Crispinian; Simon
Tax collectors: Matthew
Taxi drivers: Fiacre
Teachers: Gregory the Great; John Baptist de la Salle
Teenagers: Aloysius Gonzaga
Telecommunications workers: Gabriel
Television: Clare of Assisi
Television workers: Gabriel
Tempest: Christopher
Terrors of night: Giles
Tertiaries: Elizabeth of Hungary; Louis
Theologians: Alphonsus Liguori; Augustine
Thieves: Dismas
Throat: Blaise
Throat infections: Lucy
Toothache sufferers: Apollonia
Tramps: Benedict Joseph Labre
Trappers: Hubert of Liege
Travelers: Anthony of Padua; Christopher; Nicholas of Myra; Raphael;
Three Magi (Gaspar, Melchior and Balthasar)

Undertakers: Dismas
Unhappy marriages: Wilgefortis
Universities: Bl. Contardo Ferrini
Unmarried girls: Nicholas of Myra

Venereal disease: Fiarce
Virgins: Blessed Virgin Mary
Vocations: Alphonsus
Volcanic eruptions: Januarius; Agatha

War: Elizabeth of Portugal
Watchmen: Peter of Alcantara
Water (against): Christopher
Weavers: Anastasia; Anastasius; Paul the Hermit
Whales: Brendan the Navigator
Widows: Paula
Wild animals: Blaise
Winegrowers: Morand; Vincent

Wine merchants: Amand
Witchcraft (against): Benedict
Wives: Monica
Women in labor: Anne
Women (unhappy marriage): Rita of Cascia
Women wanting sons: Felicity
Woods: Giles
Workingmen: Joseph
Wounds: Aldegonda
Writers: Francis de Sales; Lucy

Yachtsmen: Adjutor
Young girls: Agnes
Youth: Aloysius Gonzaga; Gabriel Possenti; John Berchmans

AS PATRONS OF COUNTRIES AND PLACES

Alsace: Odila
Americas: Rose of Lima
Aragon: George
Argentina: Our Lady of Lujan
Armenia: Gregory the Illuminator; Bartholomew
Asia Minor: John the Evangelist
Australia: Our Lady Help of Christians
Austria: Severino
Bavaria: Kilian
Belgium: Joseph
Bohemia: Ludmilla; Wenceslaus
Brazil: Immaculate Conception; Peter of Alcantara
Canada: Anne, Joseph
Chile: Our Lady of Mount Cannel; James
China: Joseph
Colombia: Louis Bertrand; Peter Claver
Corsica: Immaculate Conception; Alexander Sauli; Julia of Corsica
Crete: Titus
Cyprus: Barnabas
Czechoslovakia: John Nepomucene; Procopius; Wenceslaus
Denmark: Ansgar; Canute
Dominican Republic: Our Lady of High Grace; Dominic
East Indies: Francis Xavier; Thomas

Ecuador: Sacred Heart
England: Augustine of Canterbury; George; Gregory the Great
Ethiopia: Frumentius
Europe: Benedict III
Finland: Henry of Uppsala
France: Our Lady of the Assumption; Denis; Joan of Arc; Martin of Tours;
Remigius; Therese of Lisieux
Genoa: George
Georgia (Russia) Nino
Germany: Boniface; Michael; Peter Canisius; Suitbert
Greece: Andrew; Nicholas of Myra
Holland: Plechelm; Willibrord
Hungary: Bl. Astricus; Gerard; Stephen
India: Our Lady of the Assumption
Ireland: Brigid; Columba; Patrick
Italy: Bernardine of Siena; Catherine of Siena; Francis of Assisi
Japan: Francis Xavier; Peter Baptist
Lithuania: Casimir; Bl. Cunegunda; John Cantius
Madrid: Isidore the Farmer
Mexico: Our Lady of Guadalupe
Monaco: Devota
Moravia: Cyril and Methodius
New Zealand: Our Lady Help of Christians
North America: Isaac Jogues and companions
Norway: Olaf
Paraguay: Our Lady of the Assumption
Paris: Genevieve
Persia: Maruthas
Peru: Joseph
Philippines: Sacred Heart of Mary
Poland: Casimir; Cunegunda; Hyacinth; John Cantius; Our Lady of
Czestochowa; Stanislaus
Portugal: Francis Borgia; George; Immaculate Conception; Vincent
Prussia: Adalbert; Bruno of Querfurt
Romania: Nicetas
Rome: Philip Neri
Russia: Andrew; Nicholas of Myra; Therese of Lisieux; Vladimir I of Kiev
Ruthenia: Bruno
Saxony: Willihad
Scandinavia: Ansgar

Scotland: Andrew; Columba; Margaret of Scotland; Palladius
Silesia: Hedwig
Slovakia: Our Lady of the Assumption
South Africa: Our Lady of the Assumption
South America: Rose of Lima
Spain: Euphrasius; Felix; James; John of Avila; Teresa of Avila
Sri Lanka (Ceylon); Lawrence
Sweden: Ansgar; Bridget; Eric; Gall; Sigfrid
Switzerland: Gall
United States: Immaculate Conception
Uruguay: Our Lady of Lujan
Wales: David
West Indies: Gertrude

Indulgences granted in relation to the Saints and their remains.

Visit a Church / Oratory of Religious on the Feast of the Holy Founder.
(Visitatio ecclesiae vel oratorii Religiosorum die festo Sancti Fundatoris)

A *plenary indulgence* is granted to the faithful, who devoutly visit a church or oratory of Religious on the Feast of the canonized Founder, and there recite one Our Father and the Creed.

Visit to the Patriarchal Basilicas in Rome.
(Basilicarum Patriarchalium in Urbe visitatio)

A *plenary indulgence* is granted to the faithful, who devoutly visit one of the four Patriarchal Basilicas in Rome, and there recite one Our Father and the Creed:

1. on the titular feast;
2. on any holy-day of obligation;
3. once a year, on any other day of one's choice.

A Visit to the Stational Churches of Rome.
(Stationalium Ecclesiarum Urbis visitatio)

A *partial indulgence* is granted to the faithful, who on the day indicated in the Roman Missal devoutly visit the Stational Church of Rome named for that day; but if they also assist at the sacred functions celebrated in the morning or evening, a *plenary indulgence* is granted.

Visit to a Church or an Altar on the day of its consecration.
(Visitatio ecclesiae vel altaris die consecrationis)

A *plenary indulgence* is granted to the faithful, who visit a church or an altar on the day itself of its consecration, and there recite one Our Father and the Creed.

Visit to a Church or Oratory on All Souls Day.
(Visitatio ecclesiae vel oratorii in Commemoratione omnium fidelium defunctorum)

A *plenary indulgence*, applicable only to the Souls in Purgatory, is granted to the faithful, who on the day dedicated to the Commemoration of all the faithful departed, piously visit a church, a public oratory or -- for those entitled to use it -- a semipublic oratory.

The above indulgence can be acquired either on the day designated above or, with the consent of the Ordinary, on the preceding or following Sunday or the feast of All Saints.

The above indulgence is contained in the Apostolic Constitution The Doctrine of Indulgences, Norm 15, with account being taken of proposals made to the Sacred Penitentiary in the meantime.

In visiting the church or oratory, it is required, according to Norm 16 of the same Apostolic Constitution, that "one Our Father and the Creed be recited." [ed. note : see Norm25 of the Enchiridion].

Use of Articles of Devotion. (Obiectorum pietatis usus)

The faithful, who devoutly use an article of devotion (crucifix or cross, rosary, scapular or medal) properly blessed by any priest, obtain a *partial indulgence*.

But if the article of devotion has been blessed by the Sovereign Pontiff or by any Bishop, the faithful, using it, can also gain a *plenary indulgence* on the feast of the Holy Apostles, Peter and Paul, provided they also make a profession of faith according to any legitimate formula.

The above grant is taken from Norm 17 of the [1967] Apostolic Constitution The Doctrine of Indulgences. Also Norm 19 of the Enchiridion [1968]

Footnote : In order to bless an article or devotion properly the priest uses the prescribed formula, if there is any; otherwise, he makes a simple sign of the cross toward the article of devotion, laudably adding the words: "In the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Spirit". In practice, a formula is to be used in the public blessing of scapulars, while a sign of the cross suffices for other cases.

Exercise of the Way of the Cross. (Viae Crucis exercitium)

A *plenary indulgence* is granted to the faithful, who make the pious exercise of the Way of the Cross.

In the pious exercise of the Way of the Cross we recall anew the sufferings, which the divine Redeemer endured, while going from the praetorium of Pilate, where he was condemned to death, to the mount of Calvary, where he died on the cross for our salvation.

The gaining of the plenary indulgence is regulated by the following norms:

1. The pious exercise must be made before stations of the Way of the Cross legitimately erected.
2. For the erection of the Way of the Cross fourteen crosses are required, to which it is customary to add fourteen pictures or images, which represent the stations of Jerusalem.

3. According to the more common practice, the pious exercise consists of fourteen pious readings, to which some vocal prayers are added. However, nothing more is required than a pious meditation on the Passion and Death of the Lord, which need not be a particular consideration of the individual mysteries of the stations.
4. A movement from one station to the next is required.

But if the pious exercise is made publicly and if it is not possible for all taking part to go in an orderly way from station to station, it suffices if at least the one conducting the exercise goes from station to station, the others remaining in their place.

Those who are "impeded" can gain the same indulgence, if they spend at least one half an hour in pious reading and meditation on the Passion and Death of our Lord Jesus Christ.

For those belonging to Oriental rites, amongst whom this pious exercise is not practiced, the respective Patriarchs can determine some other pious exercise in memory of the Passion and Death of our Lord Jesus Christ for the gaining of this indulgence.

The Stations of the Cross

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| 1. Jesus is condemned to death | 8. Jesus speaks to the women |
| 2. Jesus bears his cross | 9. Jesus falls a third time |
| 3. Jesus falls the first time | 10. Jesus is stripped of his garments |
| 4. Jesus meets his mother | 11. Jesus is nailed to the Cross |
| 5. Jesus is helped by Simon | 12. Jesus dies on the Cross |
| 6. Veronica wipes the face of Jesus | 13. Jesus is taken down from the Cross |
| 7. Jesus falls a second time | 14. Jesus is placed in the tomb |

The Compostela and the plenary indulgence

The idea of the Jubilee or Holy Year, the plenary indulgence, and the *compostela*, are historically linked. The Jubilee goes back to the Old Testament ("And ye shall hallow the fiftieth year ... it shall be a jubilee unto you; and ye shall return every man unto his possession ... " - Leviticus 25,10). Taken into Christian theology, it is defined by Isidore of Seville (*Etymologies* V, 37, iii) as "a year of remission of sins". Indulgences, or remission of all or part of the time to be spent in purgatory, were at first general and partial, but by the 11th the Church was offering particularly generous indulgences to those participating in the reconquest of Spain, or making especially long and arduous journeys to the shrines of the saints. Plenary indulgences were first offered in 1095 to pilgrims to the Holy Land who died on the journey.

The Jubilee Indulgence can be obtained by pilgrims by:

- a) attending a religious service in the Cathedral privately
- b) attending as part of a group (and if we are advised ahead of time we usually mention the group during the Eucharist;
- c) reading a prayer to the Apostle on behalf of the group; the prayer consists of the reading, after the Gospel, of a text submitted previously and which is no more than a page in length, to which the celebrant of the Eucharist replies.

Adoration of the Cross.

(Crucis adoratio)

A *plenary indulgence* is granted to the faithful, who in the solemn liturgical action of Good Friday devoutly assist at the adoration of the Cross and kiss it.

Use of Articles of Devotion

(Obiectorum pietatis usus)

The faithful, who devoutly use an article of devotion (crucifix or cross, rosary, scapular or medal) properly blessed by any priest, obtain a *partial indulgence*.

But if the article of devotion has been blessed by the Sovereign Pontiff or by any Bishop, the faithful, using it, can also gain a *plenary indulgence* on the feast of the

Holy Apostles, Peter and Paul, provided they also make a profession of faith according to any legitimate formula.

The above grant is taken from Norm 17 of the [1967] Apostolic Constitution The Doctrine of Indulgences. Also Norm 19 of the Enchiridion [1968]

Footnote : In order to bless an article or devotion properly the priest uses the prescribed formula, if there is any; otherwise, he makes a simple sign of the cross toward the article of devotion, laudably adding the words: "In the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Spirit". In practice, a formula is to be used in the public blessing of scapulars, while a sign of the cross suffices for other cases.

To you, O blessed Joseph.
(Ad te, beate Ioseph)

To you, O blessed Joseph, do we come in our tribulation, and having implored the help of your most holy spouse, we confidently invoke your patronage also. Through that charity which bound you to the immaculate Virgin Mother of God and through the paternal love with which you embraced the Child Jesus, we humbly beg you graciously to regard the inheritance which Jesus Christ has purchased by his Blood, and with your power and strength to aid us in our necessities.

O most watchful Guardian of the Holy Family, defend the chosen children of Jesus Christ; O most loving father, ward off from us every contagion of error and corrupting influence; O our most mighty protector, be propitious to us and from heaven assist us in our struggle with the power of darkness; and, as once you rescued the Child Jesus from deadly peril, so now protect God's Holy Church from the snares of the enemy and from all adversity; shield, too, each one of us by your constant protection, so that, supported by your example and your aid, we may be able to live piously, to die holily, and to obtain eternal happiness in heaven. Amen.

partial indulgence.

Visit to an early Christian Cemetery or 'catacomb'.
(Coemeterii veterum christianorum seu 'catacumbae' visitatio)

A *partial indulgence* is granted to the faithful, who devoutly visit one of the early Christian cemeteries or 'catacombs'.

Mary, Mother of Grace.
(Maria, Mater gratiae)

Mary, Mother of grace, Mother of mercy, Shield me from the enemy And receive me at the hour of my death. (*Roman Ritual*)

partial indulgence.

Remember, O most gracious Virgin Mary.
(Memorare, o piissima Virgo Maria)

Remember, O most gracious Virgin Mary, that never was it known that anyone who fled to your protection, implored your help or sought your intercession, was left unaided. Inspired with this confidence, I fly to you, O Virgin of virgins, my Mother; to you do I come, before you I stand, sinful and sorrowful. O Mother of the Word Incarnate, despise not my petitions, but in your mercy hear and answer me. Amen.

partial indulgence.

Holy Apostles Peter and Paul.
(Sancti Apostoli Petre et Paule)

Holy Apostles Peter and Paul, intercede for us. Guard your people, who rely on the patronage of your apostles Peter and Paul, O Lord, and keep them under your continual protection. Through Christ our Lord. Amen. (*Roman Missal*)

partial indulgence.

Veneration of the Saints.
(Sanctorum cultus)

A *partial indulgence* is granted to the faithful, who on the feast of any Saint recite in his honor the oration of the Missal or any other approved by legitimate Authority.

An indulgence of *seven years and seven quarantines* to him who shall perform the several pious works specified in No. I. on the lesser feasts of our Lord and of our Lady; for example, the Circumcision, the Holy Name of Jesus, the Transfiguration, &c.; the Visitation of the most Blessed Virgin, her Presentation, her Seven Dolours, the Holy Rosary, &c. The same indulgence, on the same conditions, for the feast of St. Joseph, spouse of the most holy Virgin, of St. Maurus, St. Placid, St. Scholastica, and St. Gertrude.

An indulgence of *one hundred days* to him who, on Fridays, shall devoutly meditate on the Passion and Death of our Lord, and say three times the Lord's Prayer and the Angelical Salutation.

An indulgence of *one hundred days* to him who, out of devotion to St. Joseph, St. Benedict, St. Maurus, St. Scholastica, or St. Gertrude, shall say the psalm Miserere, or five Paters and five Aves, begging of God that He will, by the intercession of these His Saints, preserve the Holy Catholic Church, and grant him a happy death.

Granted by POPES

CLEMENT XI, POPE, 1649-1721.

Indulgence granted to Nevers (Church of St. Silvester), 1702 May 2.

Indulgence granted to Nevers (Church of St. Silvester). Valid for seven years, the indulgence to the followers of Christ in the district of St. Silvester in the city of Nevers, France, was granted by Pope Clement XI on May 2, 1702. It was confirmed by Edward Vallot, Bishop of Nevers, on December 29, 1702. The indulgence is written in Latin on a single vellum sheet. The manuscript is accompanied by typed and handwritten transcriptions and a typed translation in English.

Indulgence granted by **Pope Eugene IV** to penitents who visited Croagh Patrick 1432 A.D.

Murrisk Abbey founded nearby 1457 A.D. Ruins of the Abbey still to be seen today.

Pope Paul V granted an indulgence to visitors to the church on the Reek 1610 A.D.

First Ordnance Survey map recording pilgrimage practices 1838 A.D.

Father Stephens builds a temporary church 1883 A.D.

The present church is built on the summit 1905 A.D. It was extended in 1961.

On November 29, 1998, with the papal bull *Incarnationis Mysterium*, **Pope John Paul II** officially declared the Great Jubilee of the year 2000. According to Catholic doctrine, believers who perform certain acts of devotion during a jubilee (or Holy Year) receive plenary indulgence: they are spared temporal punishment for the sins for which they have already been absolved through confession. In modern times, jubilees have normally been observed every 25 years, but this time the impending end of the millennium makes the occasion momentous, and Rome is expected to be the destination of millions of pilgrims.

In proclaiming 2000 a Holy Year, John Paul II is following a tradition that dates back to 1300, when Boniface VIII instituted what is widely considered the first jubilee. Yet, unbeknownst to many people, even to most Catholics, Boniface's predecessor had already taken a very similar step: he granted indulgence not to people who visited Rome, but to those who traveled to a little town 70 miles away - L'Aquila.

The Assisi Pardon:

The Pardon commemorates the indulgence granted to St. Francis during the official confirmation of his Rule by Pope Honorius III. This indulgence would be given anyone who went to the Porziuncola for the remissions of his sins.

This feast is celebrated from July 31 through August 2 and attracts crowds of pilgrims from all parts of the world.

Buried amidst account books for the Paradiso Brigittine monastery which are now housed in the Florentine State Archives is a simple but important document, testifying to the internationalism of the Brigittine movement and the importance of St Birgitta of Sweden throughout Europe/Archivio di Stato di Firenze, Monastero di Santa Brigida detto del Paradiso 79./.

The document in question was written at Vadstena in 1397; it gives the canonization bull concerning Saint Birgitta and the Saint Peter in Chains indulgence granted to Vadstena; its scribe is Johannes Johannis of Kalmar in Sweden who became a monk deacon in 1404, who was to travel to Reval in Estonia in 1407 to aid in establishing the monastery there of Mariendal, and to London in England in 1415-1416 to aid in establishing Syon Abbey, and then to Låland in Denmark in 1417 to assist in establishing Maribo.

It was likely acquired by that monastery in order to validate St Birgitta's canonization and the indulgences granted to her Order of Saint Saviour and to St Birgitta's monasteries /A good discussion of these indulgences occurs in British Library, Harleian 2321, giving a sermon on the Pardon of Syon, noting that it is that of Saint Peter in Chains and of St Francis' Portiuncula, continuing by discussing St Birgitta's pilgrimages to the Stations of Rome and Jerusalem, and noting the Pardon of Jerusalem likewise earned by it, fols. 17v-63./.

On the basis of testimony by many, including Queen Margaret of Sweden, the Pope declares Birgitta to be a saint and establishes her feast day on the day of her death, July 23. Two grants of indulgence by Pope Urban VI follow, the first giving the St Peter in Chains indulgence to the monastery at Vadstena, established by Birgitta's daughter, Catherine, the second to all monasteries founded by this Order of Saint Saviour and St Birgitta, whose official Rule is that of St Augustine. Finally, Johannes Johannis (Jön Jönsson), priest of the Diocese of Linköping, Imperial notary, confirms with his autograph colophon the authenticity of this transcription, Vadstena, 10 June 1397.

The first papal document convoking a Jubilee was in 1300, when a holy year was celebrated. In the bull 'Antiquorum habet digna fide relatio,' Boniface VIII established that a holy year be celebrated every one hundred years and granted indulgences for those visiting any of the four basilicas in Rome. This was the Pope's response to a popular movement for moral renewal at all levels, including inside the Church. "We decree -- the Pope wrote -- that whoever would benefit from this indulgence granted by us, must visit the said basilicas during thirty consecutive or alternating days, and at least once a day if they are Roman; or fifteen in the same way, if they are foreign pilgrims."

THE PORTIUNCULA INDULGENCE:

THE PORTIUNCULA INDULGENCE: The first written document we have regarding this indulgence is dated October 31, 1277, some sixty years after the indulgence is said to have been granted. Typical of the saint's impetuosity and generosity of soul, he marched off to see the Pope and beg from him the coveted indulgence. The reigning **Holy Father, Honorius III**, was literally dumbfounded at the request to grant such a generous indulgence. At that time, the summer of 1216, plenary indulgences were rarely granted by the Church. Francis, however, was not to be refused. The Lord Himself had promised him, and the Roman Curia was bound to relent! The Pope finally yielded and left it to the astonished cardinals to limit the application of the new indulgence. The date set was from vespers of the first of August until sundown on the second. It is said that Francis chose this date because the feast of the Chains of St. Peter (his release from prison) is celebrated on the first of August, and Francis felt that sinners should also be freed from the chains of their sins on the day following this great feast. Furthermore, this date was the anniversary of the consecration of the Portiuncula chapel.

As Francis took his leave of the Holy Father, after obtaining the unprecedented privilege, the Pope is said to have asked if he did not wish some document to prove that his request had been officially granted. With characteristic Franciscan lightheartedness came the saint's reply: "I need nothing more than your word. Our Lady is the parchment, Christ the notary, and the angels our witnesses!"

ICHRusa
P.O. Box 21301
Los Angeles, CA. 90021
www.ICHRusa.com
©2004 Thomas J. Serafin