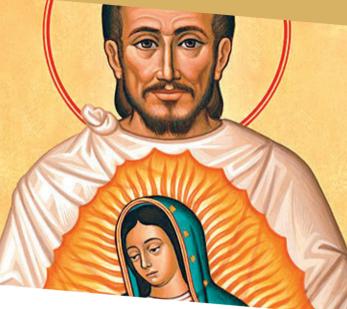
The Story... of Saint Juan Diego



1531 was an important year in Catholic History.

Thousands of people gathered in the Basilica of Our Lady of Guadalupe July 31, 2002, for the canonization of Juan Diego, to whom the Blessed Mother appeared in the 16th century. Pope John Paul II celebrated the ceremony at which the poor Indian peasant became the Church's first saint indigenous to the Americas.

The Holy Father called the new saint "a simple, humble Indian" who accepted Christianity without giving up his identity as an Indian. "In praising the Indian Juan Diego, I want to express to all of you the closeness of the Church and the pope, embracing you with love and encouraging you to overcome with hope the difficult times you are going through," John Paul said. Among the thousands present for the event were members of Mexico's 64 indigenous groups.

First called Cuauhtlatohuac ("The eagle who speaks"), Juan Diego's name is forever linked with Our Lady of Guadalupe because it was to him that she first appeared at Tepeyac hill on December 9, 1531. The most famous part of his story is told in connection with the Feast of Our Lady of Guadalupe on December 12. After the roses gathered in his tilma were transformed into the miraculous image of Our Lady, however, little more is said about Juan Diego.

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The Story... of Saint Juan Diego

Continued...

In time he lived near the shrine constructed at Tepeyac, revered as a holy, unselfish, and compassionate catechist, who taught by word and especially by example.

During his 1990 pastoral visit to Mexico, Pope John Paul II confirmed the long-standing liturgical cult in honor of Juan Diego, beatifying him. Twelve years later the same pope proclaimed him a saint.

Reflection

God counted on Juan Diego to play a humble, yet huge role in bringing the Good News to the peoples of Mexico. Overcoming his own fear and the doubts of Bishop Juan de Zumarraga, Juan Diego cooperated with God's grace in showing his people that the Good News of Jesus is for everyone.

Pope John Paul II used the occasion of Juan Diego's beatification to urge Mexican lay people to assume their responsibilities for passing on the Good News and witnessing to it.

(From "Saint of the Day: Saint Juan Diego, December 9 © 2022 Franciscan Media)



About Us:

Sacred Heart Catholic Church is a Franciscan Parish located in the heart of Downtown Tampa.

Erected in 1905, Sacred Heart is the first Catholic Church in Tampa and on Florida's west coast, with our parish history stretching back to Tampa's early pioneer days.

🌐 shfla.org

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Sacred Heart Church Welcomes You to The Feast of Our Lady of Guadalupe

Monday, December 12, 2022 | 12:10 p.m.



Inside You'll Find...

- The songs for today's celebration
- The story of Saint Juan Diego

En el interior encontrarás...

- Las canciones para la celebración de hoy
- La historia de San Juan Diego



Orden de la Misa: Order of the Mass

Canción de apertura/Opening Song:

Mañanitas a la Virgen de Guadalupe
Página <u>G 980</u> en el himnario

Salmo responsorial/Responsorial Psalm:

• Canticle of Judith/Cancion de Judit

Canción de Preparación de los Regalos/ Song at the Preparation of the Gifts:

The Cry of the Poor (Salmo 34)
Página <u>G 52</u> en el himnario

Canción de Comunión/Communion Song:

Christ Be Our Light/Cristo, La Luz
Página <u>G 652</u> en el himnario

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The Story of Our Lady... La historia de Nuestra Señora de Guadalupe

The Virgin of Guadalupe, like the shroud of Turin, appears on a piece of fabric. Both are sacred objects, hundreds of years old, and both depict an image said to be miraculous. The Virgin of Guadalupe was declared Queen of Mexico and is Patron of the Americas.

First apparition:

Our Lady of Guadalupe first introduced herself as the Mother of God and the mother of all humanity when she appeared on the hill of Tepeyac in Mexico in 1531. An indigenous peasant, Juan Diego, saw a glowing figure on the hill. After she had identified herself to him, Our Lady asked that Juan build her a shrine in that same spot, in order for her to show and share her love and compassion with all those who believe.

Afterwards, Juan Diego visited Juan de Zumárraga, who was Archbishop of what is now Mexico City. Zumárraga dismissed him in disbelief and asked that the future Saint provide proof of his story and proof of the Lady's identity.Juan Diego returned to the hill and encountered Our Lady again. The Virgin told him to climb to the top of the hill and pick some flowers to present to the Archbishop.

Winter bloom:

Although it was winter and nothing should have been in bloom, Juan Diego found an abundance of flowers of a type he had never seen before. The Virgin bundled the flowers into Juan's cloak, known as a tilma. When Juan Diego presented the tilma of exotic flowers to Zumárraga, the flowers fell out and he recognised them as Castilian roses, which are not found in Mexico. What was even more significant, however, was that the tilma had been miraculously imprinted with a colorful image of the Virgin herself.

Tilma:

This actual tilma, preserved since that date and showing the familiar image of the Virgin Mary with her head bowed and hands together in prayer, represents the Virgin of Guadalupe. It remains perhaps the most sacred object in all of Mexico.

The story is best known from a manuscript written in the Aztec's native language Nahuatl by the scholar Antonio Valeriano. It was written sometime after 1556. Over 20 million people visit the Basilica of Our Lady of Guadalupe each year, now situated on the very same hill on which she appeared.



Orden de la Misa:

Order of the Mass

Continued/Continúa <u>Canción de cierre/Closing Song:</u>

• La Guadalupana

Desde el Cielo una Hermosa manana Desde El Cielo una Hermosa manana LA GUADALUPANA LA GUADALUPANA. LA GUADALUPANA, BAJO AL TEPEYAC Suplicante juntaba sus manos Y eran mexicanos Su porte y su faz. Su llegada lleno de alegria De luz y armonia De luz y armonia Todo el Anahuac. Junto al monte pasaba Juan Diego Y acercose luego Al oir cantar. A Juan Diego la Virgen le dijo Este cerro elijo Para hacer mi altar. Y en la tilma entre rosas pintada Su imagen amada Se diano dejar. Desde entonces para el mesicano Ser guadalupano es algo esencial. En sus penas se postra de hinojas Y Eleva sus ojos Hacia el Tepeyac.