

**GUADALUPE SHARING**

December 12, 2006

Our Lady of Fatima

Albuquerque, NM

**PROGRAM**

7:00 PM

Opening Prayer

Introductory Remarks

Sharings:

8:30PM Closing Prayer

**Guadalupe Sharing**  
**Our Lady of Fatima**  
December 12, 2006

An actual size reproduction of the Guadalupe Image was available to view and discuss.

I. PRAYER:

Matthew 13:44: *The Kingdom of heaven is like treasure hidden in a field which someone has found; he hides it again, goes off happy, sells everything he owns, and buys the field.*

Matthew 13: 51-52: *“Have you understood all this?” They said, “Yes”. And he said to them, “Well then, every scribe who becomes a disciple of the Kingdom of heaven is like a householder who brings out from his storeroom things both new and old”.*

Discussion: The treasure is Guadalupe, and the field is the Church. This observation tied Guadalupe closely to the Roman Catholic Church. The writer that brought out both the new and the old was Miguel Sanchez, in his Imagin, published in 1648. For the old, he made many references to both the Old and New Testament, and he made many references some of the early writers of the Church, particularly St. Augustine. For the new there is Guadalupe. He honored the Spanish by comparing the Conquest to the conquest of the Book of Revelations, Chapter 12. He honored the Indigenous by honoring the Place, Tepeyac. He honored the Church through his references to the Mother of God as Guadalupe.

It took courage for Miguel Sanchez to write the story. By doing so, he left himself open to various censures:

The Spanish could ostracize him for honoring an Indian, or an Indian painting.  
The Indians could object for him writing about something dear to them.  
The Creole, Mestizo, Spanish born in Spain, and Spanish born in Mexico could easily have objected for a number of reasons.

But:

He honored the Spanish by the Conquest,  
He honored the Indians or Indigenous by the Place,  
He honored the Church by the references to the Bible  
He honored the Creole, Mestizo, Spanish born in Spain, and Spanish born in Mexico by emphasis of Guadalupe as the Mother of God. The woman who fled with eagle wings to a place prepared for her. He even referenced New Mexico as a far away place.

He combined the Old and the New, and he recognized the Treasure as Guadalupe and the Field as the Church.

## II. Guadalupe Sharing 2005:

See outline of Guadalupe Sharing program. Father Francis X. Eggert reminded the group that the Parish hosted an earlier Guadalupe meeting in which a friend of one of the Deacons discussed the Nican Mapohua.

SHARINGS.... Several Guadalupe stories were exchanged. Fr. Eggert showed a beautiful woven Guadalupe wall hanging that someone brought to the Rectory and gave him the morning of our meeting. He also showed those present a hand carved Guadalupe statute, which he said had been buried during the Mexican persecutions, and found its way to a shop in Santa Fe. He once admired the statute, and thought nothing more about it. Then as the years passed, the shop owner retired, and closed the shop, and insisted that Father keep the statute.

## II. MOVIE

The recent movie, Guadalupe La Pelicula was discussed. There are husband-wife issues that were resolved when the principals took an interest in Guadalupe and her story. The flash backs to the apparition appear accurate. The message of the movie seemed to be: faith, happiness, and sincerity.

## III. NICAN MAPOHUA

Selections from Nican Mapohua translation by Fr. Martinus Cawley, ocsa Guadalupe from the Aztec, <http://www.trappistabbey.org/translations.html> were read and discussed:

p. 1: *Here is recounted, set out in harmony, how quite recently, very miraculously, there appeared the Ever Virgin, Saint Mary, Mother of God and Our Queen, over at Tepeyac, which is referred to as Guadalupe....*

p. 7: *For here I shall listen to their groanings, to their saddenings; here shall I make well and heal up their each and every kind of disappointment, of exhausting pangs, of bitter aching pain....*

p. 22: *So Juan Diego immediately went and climbed to the top of the hillock, and on reaching the top, he greatly marveled at all the blossoming, all the burgeoning of varied Castilian Garden Flowers, in which was neither the season nor the site for them, for this was when the Frost is severe. Yet remarkably fragrant they were, with nocturnal Dewdrops like precious Pearls. Immediately he began to pick them. Full many of them he gathered and put into the fold of his mantle. Now, that top of a hillock was by no means a spot for Flowers to grow, for it was all rocks, all spikes, all thorns, all prickles, all brambles;...*

p. 27: *All the while I well knew that that was not a site for Flowers, there on the top of the hillock, for it was all rocks, all spikes all thornbush, all prickly, all brambles. Not that I was taken aback! Not that I wavered! No, I reached the top of that hillock and I gazed upon what had become a Land of the Flowers' Bloom, wherein were united each and every kind of the Garden Flowers of Castile, with the Sun gleaming on their Dewdrops. And so I went ahead and picked them.”...*

#### IV. Other

There was time for a brief discussion of the Anglo Evangelists, with reference to the recent little booklet, Guadalupe for Anglos, by Fr. Martinus Cawley, ocs. Thus the contributions of Fr. George Lee, Mrs. Frances Parkinson Keyes, and Donald Demarest and Coley Taylor were discussed.

A partial Guadalupe time line was distributed at Guadalupe Sharing December 12, 2006, beginning with the finding of the little statue displayed at the Guadalupe Monastery in Spain to the canonization of Juan Diego by Pope John Paul II.

#### **GUADALUPE PARTIAL TIME LINE**

1200+/- Guadalupe of Estremadura, a small statue is found near the Wolf River  
Guada = River, Wolf = lupe, therefore called Guadalupe

1492+/- [Christopher Columbus](#) met with Queen Isabella and King Ferdinand  
Conquest of Moors, and Discovery of New World

1517 – 1521 [Hernan Cortes](#) and his men arrived in Mexico and the conquest of  
Tenochtitlan, Aztec capital of Mexico

Pre-History: [Tonantzin](#), “Our Mother” can be applied to several feminine deities

1531 – [Juan Diego](#) and the Apparition

1540? – 1590? – Antonio Valeriano, Nican Mapohua

1648 – Miguel Sanchez’s Imagin (Image of the Virgin Mary, Mother of Guadalupe), the account of the Virgin’s apparition to Juan Diego, is published. Miguel Sanchez “deployed all the resources of scriptural typology to magnify the Guadalupe”, p.5 Mexican Phoenix, D.A. Brading. Sanchez was a student of Luis de Cisneros, who wrote a summary of the Shrine of Los Remedios (1620).

1649 –

Luis Lasso de la Vega, a Chaplain at the Shrine, published the Nican Mapohua in Nahuatl.

1660 –

Mateo de la Cruz reprinted the Imagin without the Biblical asides.

1666 –

Francisco de Siles of the Mexico City Cathedral Chapter launched an Inquiry, managed by a young priest, Antonio de Gama. During the course of the Inquiry, Luis Becerra Tanco, using oral and literary sources, wrote his account of the apparition. He revised his 1666 account after his copybook notes, possibly loaned to Luis Lasso de la Vega some years before, came back to his possession. His revised account was published in 1975, which was after his death.

1688 –

Francisco de Florencia, SJ, the author of La Estrella, (Pole Star of Mexico) was in Rome. He sought action on the petition submitted to Rome to declare the Apparition as miraculous.

1736 –

A typhoid plague struck Mexico City and surrounding areas. Over 700,000 people died. The Tilma was taken from the Shrine and placed in the Cathedral in Mexico City, and the plague subsided.

1737 –

Guadalupe declared the Patron of the Capital of New Spain, Mexico City.

1754 –

Pope Benedict XIV issued a Bulla approving Our Lady of Guadalupe as Patroness of Mexico, and quoted Psalm 147: “To no other nation has such a wonder been done.”

1776 –

July 4, Continental Congress approved the Declaration of Independence

1787 –

May to September, U. S. Constitution drafted, the “Miracle at Philadelphia”.

1810 –

September 15, Fr. Miguel Hidalgo, the parish priest of Dolores, raised a banner of Guadalupe and the Mexican War of Independence from Spain began, the “Grito de Dolores”.

1821 –

The Mexican War of Independence was finally over. Emperor Augustin de Iturbide proclaims Guadalupe Patroness of Mexico.

1848 –

February 2, Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo signed in the chapter room of the Guadalupe Shrine Sanctuary, and ratified by the U.S. Senate March 10, 1848. The war between the United States of America and Mexico was over. The United States acquired the vast areas of Texas, New Mexico and California, and areas further north.

1887 –

Pope Leo XIII ordered the crowning of the Sacred Image, which took place October 12, 1895.

1910 –

Pope St. Pius X proclaims Holy Mary of Guadalupe Patroness of Latin America.

1921 –

November 14, a bomb exploded beneath the picture, without damage to the Image.

1933 -

Pope Pius XI at a coronation of a copy of the Image in Rome, proclaimed Our Lady of Guadalupe Patroness of Latin America (which had also been declared by St. Pius X).

1945 –

Pope Pius XII broadcasted a radio message commemorating the golden anniversary of the crowning in 1895.

1966 –

Pope Paul VI sent a golden rose to Our Lady of Guadalupe at the Shrine in Mexico.

1970 –

Pope Paul VI made a Telestar appearance to commemorate the 75th anniversary of the 1895 crowning.

1979 –

January 2, Pope John Paul II made a pilgrimage to the Shrine in Mexico.

1987 –

October 30, 31, New Mexico Diamond Jubilee/U.S. Constitution Bicentennial Commission celebrated Guadalupe '87 in the Guadalupe Room, Hilton Hotel, Las Cruces, N. M. with Tortuga Indian Tribe participation.

1988 –

July 15, Guadalupe Institute, a New Mexico non-profit corporation was incorporated.

1990 –

May 6, Pope John Paul II made his second pilgrimage to the Shrine and beatified Juan Diego.

2002 –  
July 31, Pope John Paul II, on his third pilgrimage to the Shrine canonized Saint Juan Diego.