

HISTORICAL SOURCES

Our Lady of Guadalupe – Patroness of the Americas

HISTORICAL EVENTS USED TO CONFIRM THE MIRACLE

- 1531** — A composition called the *Pregón del Atabal* was written to celebrate the procession of the tilma from the Primary Church of the city of Mexico to the chapel on Tepeyac where the image was placed.
- 1545** — A document was written by an Indian named Antonio Valeriano, this became known as the *Nican Mopohua*.
- 1548** — In the Codex of 1548 the death of Juan Diego was commemorated through pictures. This document was a synthesis of all the events related to the apparitions of Our Lady of Guadalupe.
- 1554** — Francisco Cervantes verified the existence of the chapel at Tepeyac.
- 1555** — The Chapel of the Tepeyac was put on the map "Uppsala", named after the city in Sweden where it is located.
- 1555** — In the Provincial Counsel, the second archbishop of Mexico, Alonso de Montúfar, formulated canons that indirectly approved the apparitions.
- 1559** — The daughter of Juan Martin Garcia gives a detailed testimony about Juan Diego, his wife Maria Lucia, where they were married and where they lived.
- 1562** — The Contract of Maria Aranguren speaks of the Virgin of Guadalupe.
- 1563** — Francisco Verdugo Quetzalmamalitzlin gives testimony of the existence of the chapel of Our Lady of Guadalupe on Tepeyac.

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1568

Bernal Díaz del Castillo, in his work "Verdadera Historia del Conquista de la Nueva España" (True History of the Conquest of New Spain), mentioned on two occasions the Sanctuary of Our Lady of Guadalupe and noted that many miracles took place there.

The pirate Miles Philips described the great devotion of the Spaniards and Indians to Our Lady of Guadalupe.

Fray Bernardino of Sahagún incredulously spoke of the chapel of Our Lady Guadalupe on Tepeyac.

1573

The historian Juan de Tovar, who transcribed the story from a still earlier source, probably Juan Gonzalez, Bishop's Zumarraga's translator, wrote the "Primitive Relation". (Discovered in the Mexican national Library Archives)

1574

The annals of Juan Bautista spoke of Our Lady of Guadalupe.

A letter from the religious Jerónimo fray Diego de Santa María spoke of the sanctuary of Guadalupe on Tepeyac.

1575

The letter from Virrey Martín Enríquez also spoke of the sanctuary on Tepeyac.

1576

The pious work of Cofradía spoke of how the chapel of Our Lady of Guadalupe was in favor of helping orphans.

Pope Gregory XIII extended indulgences and blessings to the chapel at Tepeyac. The letter from the archbishop of Mexico Pedro Moya de Contreras thanked the pope for the blessings and indulgences given to the chapel.

Testimony of Mrs. Ana María (LAST NAME?) supporting the chapel of Our Lady of Guadalupe on Tepeyac.

1577

Testimony of Elvira Ramírez who made donations to Our Lady of Guadalupe on Tepeyac.

1578

October 30th – testimony of Alonso Monte Vamonde who donated to the sanctuary of Our Lady of Guadalupe on Tepeyac.

1582

Two important documents in the Archive of Chimalhuacán Chalco, an "Exvoto" (a sign of gratitude for a favor) and a sonnet which described the apparitions of Guadalupe.

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- 1587** — The will of Ana Luján spoke of the existence of the chapel of Our Lady of Guadalupe.
- 1589** — Suárez de Peralta spoke of the apparition of Our Lady of Guadalupe.
- 1590** — The *Nican Motecpana* is written. It is a historical document which retold the story of the apparitions and the virtuous life of Juan Diego.
- A 16th century drawing which captured the apparition of Our Lady of Guadalupe to Juan Diego.
- 1615** — The artist Stradanus created a bronze plaque which highlights different moments of the story of the apparitions.
- 1622** — A publication from Publicación de Diego Garrido which captured the image of Our Lady of Guadalupe.
- 1648** — The priest Miguel Sánchez published in Mexico City, in Spanish, a work entitled "Image of the Virgin Mary of Guadalupe, Mother of God".
- 1649** — Luis Lasso de la Vega published the "Huey - Tlanahuicolteca", telling the story in Nahuatl. It referred to earlier Nahuatl sources.
- 1667** — Pope Clement IX instituted the feast of Our Lady of Guadalupe on December 12
- 1689** — Carlos de Sigüenza y Góngora wrote "The Heroic Piety of Fernando Cortes" in which he spoke of the apparitions of Guadalupe.
- 1924** — A very important 16th century source documenting the miracle was found in Peru by anthropologist M. Saville. It was a pictorial calendar known as the Codex Saville and shows the image of our Lady located in the position representing the year 1531.