Apparition of the Virgin Mary in ŠILUVA

LITHUANIA, 1608

The sanctuary of the church of Kaunas, known as Šiluvos, in which territory the church is located, defined Šiluvos in this way: "A special name that helped the faith spread in difficult times, like the Serb uprising in Lithuania for the first time in the 20th century. In the presence of Mary, a woman who experienced the pain of the death of her own child, the community of children and adults, Šiluvos, there has much to remember with the most famous apparition sites of Mary like Lourdes or Fatima."

Mary's devotion to Šiluvos dates back to the beginning of Christianity in Lithuania. The grand duke Algirdas was baptized in 1387 when he married the queen of nearby Poland. Later, he and his successors aimed to spread the Christian faith in their territory, which was until then was pagan. They built churches and even taught the inhabitants to read the Bible. The construction of a church in Šiluvos was because of the initiative of a woman named Petra Gudziukevičia, who was working in service to Vytautas the Great. Gudziukevičia in 1467 visited the Holy Land and other monasteries in honor of Our Lady. The new church was consecrated in the presence of Vytautas, who was later crowned by the Pope. The construction of the church was financed by the dukedom.

In 1608, a peasant from Šiluvos was carrying a sick child to the church. He was supposed to take the child to the church, where he was treated by the Virgin Mary. The peasant later returned with the child, and the child was cured. This event was celebrated with a mass, and the church was dedicated to the Virgin Mary. The church was named Šiluvos in honor of the Virgin Mary.

The church was built in the Gothic style, and it was one of the largest churches in Lithuania at the time. It was known for its beautiful altar, which housed a statue of the Virgin Mary. The church was also famous for its large frescoes, which depicted scenes from the life of the Virgin Mary.

The church was a pilgrimage site for people from all over Lithuania. The church was visited by thousands of people every year, and it was a place of devotion and prayer. The church was also known for its beautiful music, which was performed during Mass and other church services.

In 1832, the church was damaged by a fire, but it was later restored. In 1907, the church was again damaged by a fire, but it was restored again. The church was closed during World War II, but it was reopened after the war. The church was a place of spiritual and cultural life for the Lithuanian people.

The church is a symbol of the faith and devotion of the people of Lithuania. It is a place of pilgrimage and prayer, and it is a symbol of the strength of the Lithuanian people.