

Title

Wa Sarabyin Gaw Mungkan Shara Shagu Hta Ana Zingli Hkrum Kaba Htum Myit Mat U Ga Matu Laklai Ai Akyu Hpyi Shara Lahkawng Kaw Matut Manoi Akyu Hpyi Nga Ai Shiga

Wa sarabyin gaw lai wa sai lusha gam ladaw 3 ngu na laban shani Vatican kaw na pru sa nna, Roma kata na ahkrak ai akyu hpyi shara lahkawn kaw mungkan ting a matu akyu hpyi ai hte, Covid-19 coronavirus tsin yam hkrum ai ni a lapran sa du ai.

Dai zawn akyu hpyi ai hta San Mary Major nawku htingnu kaba kaw nga ai Maria Salus Populi Romani hkrang sumla a shawng kaw akyu sa hpyi hpang ai. Maria Salus populi Romani gaw latin ga rai nna de a lachyum gaw, Roma myusha ni a hkam ja lam hte hkye hkrang la ai nu maria ngu ai rai nga ai. Ndai Nu maria hkrang sumla hpe lai wa sai AD 593 shaning hta Wa Sarabyin San Gregory the Great gaw (plague) kan hkyen ana zingli jahkring kau lu na matu yaw shada let hpai shang wa ai re lam chye lu ai. bai AD 1837 hta mung Wa Sarabyin Gregory XVI gaw dai Maria hkrang sumla shawng kaw sha mungkan ting hkrum sha nga ai kan hkyen ana zingli htum myit mat u ga matu hpyi nem lai wa sai lam chye lu ai.

Wa sarabyin matut manoi akyu sa hpyi ai shara gaw Roma masha ni hpe (Plague) kan hkyen ana zingli kawn makawp maga ai hpun wudang hta rai nga ai. Ndai udang gaw San Marcello nawku htingnu kaw nga ai rai nna, tsa ban 15 kawn akyu chyeju hpring ai hpun wudang re ai lam chye lu ai. Wan hpyen hte kan hkyen ana zingli hpyen kawn makawp maga ya ai lam chye lu ai. Wa sarabyin Yawhan paulu II gaw 2,000 shaning jubille chyeju hkamla lu na matu mara dat akyu hpyi ai shani hta dai wudang hpe ahpum pup manam nna akyu hpyi ai re lam chye lu ai. Moi Roma mungdan hta wan hpyen tsin yam hkrum ga ai rai nna, dai wan hkru ai hpang masum ning na ai jang Roma mungdan ting na masha ni (Plague) kan hkyen ana zingli kaba hkrum sha wa ma ai. Hkristan masha ni dai wudang hpe hpai shinggrup let akyu hpyi ai lam galaw jang dai kan hkyen ana zingli kaba hkoi yawm mat ai lam chye lu ai. akyu hpyi shinggrup ai lam hpe 1522 shaning, August shata 4 – 20 ya, nhtoi 16 ya tup galaw lai wa ai rai nna, dai zawn galaw ai a marang e kan hkyen ana zingli mai tsai wa ai lam chye lu ai.

Ndai zawn akyu hpyi ai lam a yaw shada ai gaw Covit-19 corona virus ana zingli hkrum sha nga ai ni a matu hte dai ana zingli htum myit mat u ga matu kanu Nu Maria a laklai ai makawp maga ai hte madu yesu a shamai shatsai ya ai hpe hkam la lu u ga matu rai nga ai. Ndai shiga na la ai ni yawng mung Wa Sarabyin a yaw shada

ai hta jawm pawng let akyu hpyi maja nga u ga yaw shada let Vatican shiga dap kawn shana ai shiga hpe RVA Kachin Service kawn shalai ndau dat ga ai.

<https://www.vaticannews.va/en/pope/news/2020-03/pope-francis-mary-prayer-crucifix-coronavirus.html>

Pope Francis’ twin prayers for an “end to the pandemic”

Pope Francis left the Vatican on Sunday to visit two important pilgrimage sites in Rome to pray for the city and the world, in the midst of the Covid-19 coronavirus outbreak.

By Vatican News

Two intense moments of prayer: one before the ancient icon of *Maria Salus Populi Romani* at the Basilica of St. Mary Major, and the other at the foot of a wooden crucifix that protected Rome from a great plague.

Pope Francis spent his afternoon on the Third Sunday of Lent seeking to underline his closeness to those who suffer by imploring the special protection of Our Lady.

Mary before the Cross

The Director of the Holy See Press Office, Matteo Bruni, announced the Pope’s visits in a communique on Sunday.

“This afternoon, just after 4 PM, Pope Francis left the Vatican and made a private visit to the Basilica of St. Mary Major, to offer a prayer to the Virgin Mary, *Salus Populi Romani*, where her icon is kept and venerated. Then, after taking a walk along the Via del Corso – as if making a pilgrimage – he visited the church of San Marcello on the Corso, where a miraculous crucifix is housed. In 1522 it was carried in procession throughout the neighborhoods of the city so that the “Great Plague” might cease in Rome. With his prayer, the Holy Father pleaded for an end to the pandemic that has struck Italy and the world. He also implored the healing of the many sick

people, remembered the numerous victims of these past days, and asked that their families and friends might find consolation and comfort. His prayer intention was also extended to healthcare workers, doctors, nurses, and all those working in these days to guarantee the smooth functioning of society. The Holy Father returned to the Vatican around 5:30 PM.”

Devotion to the Marian icon

Pope Francis’ special devotion to Our Lady *Salus Populi Romani* is well-known. He visits her icon on major Marian feast days, and makes a point to stop in for a prayer both before and after his international Apostolic Journeys.

In 593 Pope St. Gregory the Great carried the icon in procession to stop a plague. And in 1837 Pope Gregory XVI invoked her to put an end to a cholera epidemic.

Miraculous crucifix

The Pope’s second stop on Sunday was also significant, considering the critical moment the world is going through.

The church of San Marcello on the houses Corso a venerated wooden crucifix from the 15th century, which scholars hold is the most realistic in Rome. It even survived a fire, and saved the city from a plague. Pope St. John Paul II embraced that same crucifix to mark the culmination of the Day of Forgiveness during the Jubilee Year of 2000.

From the ashes

The numerous traditions of miracles attributed to the “Most Holy Crucifix” began on 23 May 1519.

On that night a large fire completely destroyed the church that bears Pope Marcel’s name. The entire building was found in ruins the next morning. But from the ashes emerged the crucifix of the main altar, untouched. A small oil lamp still burned at the Crucified’s feet.

The scene greatly touched the faithful of Rome, and several began to meet every Friday evening to pray. Pope Leo X ordered the rebuilding of the church in 1519.

To stop Rome’s great plague

Three years after the fire, Rome was hit by the “Great Plague”.

The faithful carried the crucifix in procession – despite the bans understandably put in place by the authorities to halt the spread of the contagion. The crucifix was carried through the streets of Rome toward St. Peter’s Basilica. The procession lasted 16 days: from 4 to 20 August 1522. As it progressed, the plague showed signs of retreating, and every neighborhood sought to keep the crucifix as long as possible.

Finally, as the crucifix reentered the church, the plague ceased altogether.

Since 1600, the procession from the church of San Marcello to St. Peter’s Basilica became a tradition repeated during Holy Years. The n

Pope's Sunday afternoon pilgrimage

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15 March 2020, 18:21

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