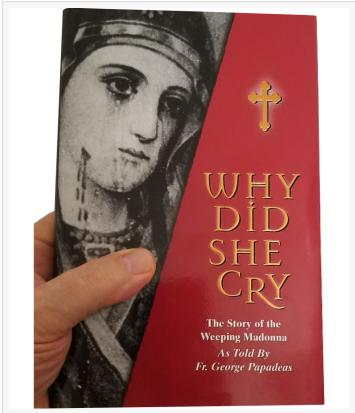


## "Why Did She Cry" The True Story of a Divine Miracle in the United States

The actual accounts witnessed by thousands of the miracle, Weeping Madonna, Virgin Mary, Mother of God, representing the Mother of all Mankind.

DAYTONA BEACH, FLORIDA, UNITED STATES, December 6, 2022 /EINPresswire.com/ -- "Why Did She Cry" is the captivating and spiritually uplifting, true story, of the weeping Madonna. A miracle of the ages in New York. During the 1960 Lenten period, in the home of Pagona Catsounis of Island Park, New York, a divine sign was manifest.

While praying before the paper icon of the Holy Mother St. Mary, she was stunned to notice a watery tear welling up in the eye of the printed icon, and immediately called Father George Papadeas, parish priest of St. Paul's Greek Orthodox Church in Hempstead Long Island, New York.



Why Did She Cry - Hardcover Book of the Virgin Mary Miracle

Faithful of all denominations made the pilgrimage to St. Paul's for a chance to see and venerate the Icon. Over 30 years later, the Long Island Newspaper Newsday, proclaimed the weeping Madonna at St. Paul's, as one of the most memorable events of the past 50 years, and now 62 years later, you can own the true account as a thoughtful and unique gift with 197 Pages in a Deluxe Maroon Hardcover book, with Foil Stamped and Embossed Dust Jacket.

The <u>Virgin Mary</u>, <u>Mother of God</u>, <u>represents the Mother of all Mankind</u>. Suddenly out of nowhere, a picture of the Madonna began to shed actual tears.

The actual chilling accounts leading up to the miracle of the Weeping Madonna as told by eyewitness, Father George Papadeas, and countless thousands of other eye-witnesses from around the world. This was truly a miracle as the author of this press release was also an eye-witness.

Witnesses saw 3 doves which followed the limousine when it embarked from the house to the church and circled the dome for a while thereafter.

The tears were real, as noted by forensic experts, and given these tears came from one side of a simple piece of printed paper depicting the Virgin Mary.

Orthodox Christian Celebration of the Feast of the Annunciation of the Theotokos with the Divine Liturgy of Saint John Chrysostom conducted on the morning of the Feast and preceded by a Matins (Orthros) service. A Great Vespers is conducted on the evening before the day of the Feast. Scripture readings for the Feast are the following: At Vespers: Genesis 28:10-17; Ezekiel 43:27—44:4; Proverbs 9:1-11. At the Matins: Luke 1:39-49, 56. At the Divine Liturgy: Hebrews 2:11-18; Luke 1:24-38.

The Feast of the Annunciation in the Greek Orthodox Church also marks a day of national celebration for the people of Greece and those around the world of Greek descent. It was on March 25, 1821 when Greece officially declared its independence and began the revolution that would eventually give the nation its freedom after 400 years of rule by the Ottomans. In addition to the services for the Feast, festivities and parades are held and official proclamations are offered throughout the world in recognition of Greek Independence Day.

Mary is commemorated on the following feast days:

January 1 Virgin Mary, Mother of God.

January 15 Virgin Mary of the Sowing.

March 25 Annunciation of the Virgin Mary.

May 15 Feast of the Virgin Mary of the Harvest.

August 15 Assumption of the Virgin Mary (preceded by 15 days of lent)

What is August 15 in the Catholic Church?

The Latin Catholic Feast of the Assumption is celebrated on 15 August and the Eastern Orthodox and Eastern Catholics celebrate the Dormition of the Mother of God (or Dormition of the Theotokos, the falling asleep of the Mother of God) on the same date, preceded by a 14-day fast period.

Why do we ask Mary to pray for us?

Prayer to Mary is memory of the great mysteries of our faith (Incarnation, Redemption through Christ in the rosary), praise to God for the wonderful things he has done in and through one of his creatures (Hail Mary) and intercession (second half of the Hail Mary).

On November 1, 1950, Pope Pius XII declared the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary, which the Church celebrates every year on August 15. Simply put, the dogma of the Assumption states that at the end of her life, the Blessed Virgin Mary was taken, body and soul, into Heaven.

Why do we celebrate Assumption Day?

Assumption Day commemorates the belief that when Mary, the mother of Jesus Christ, died, her

body was "assumed" into heaven to be reunited with her soul, instead of going through the natural process of physical decay upon death.

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