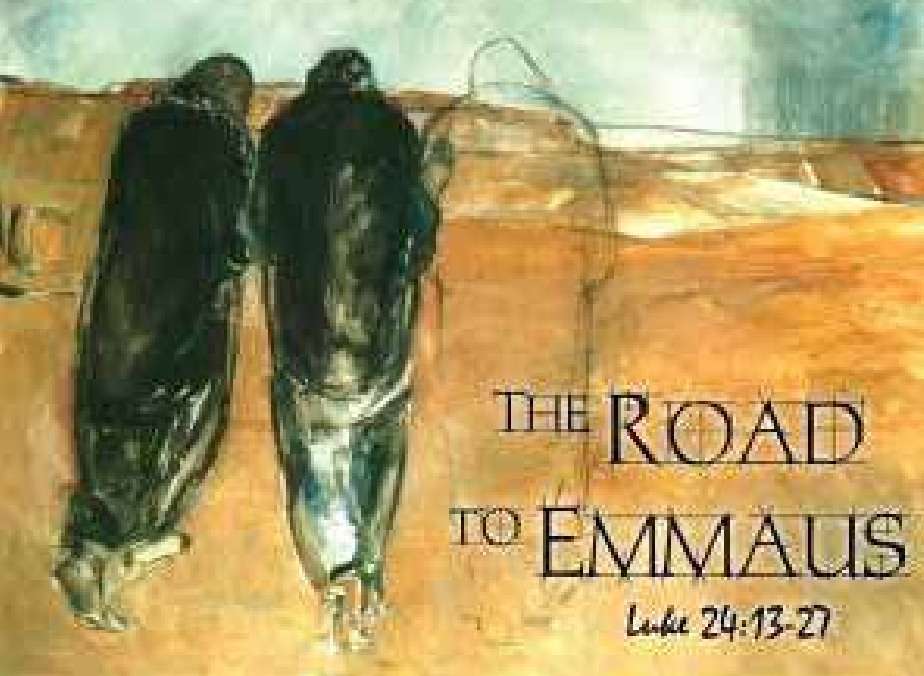




2015 | 2016

# Fourvière

Our Lady of Fourvière and Lyon



## Our Lady of Fourvière and Lyon

Now that same day two of them were going to a village called Emmaus, about seven miles from Jerusalem. They were talking with each other about everything that had happened. As they talked and discussed these things with each other, Jesus himself came up and walked along with them; but they were kept from recognizing him.

He asked them, **“What are you discussing together as you walk along?”**

They stood still, their faces downcast. One of them, named Cleopas, asked him, **“Are you the only one visiting Jerusalem who does not know the things that have happened there in these days?”**

**“What things?”** he asked.

"About Jesus of Nazareth," they replied. "He was a prophet, powerful in word and deed before God and all the people. The chief priests and our rulers handed him over to be sentenced to death, and they crucified him; but we had hoped that he was the one who was going to redeem Israel. And what is more, it is the third day since all this took place. In addition, some of our women amazed us. They went to the tomb early this morning but didn't find his body. They came and told us that they had seen a vision of angels, who said he was alive. Then some of our companions went to the tomb and found it just as the women had said, but they did not see Jesus."

He said to them, "How foolish you are, and how slow to believe all that the prophets have spoken! Did not the Messiah have to suffer these things and then enter his glory?" And beginning with Moses and all the Prophets, he explained to them what was said in all the Scriptures concerning himself.

As they approached the village to which they were going, Jesus continued on as if he were going farther. But they urged him strongly, "Stay with us, for it is nearly evening; the day is almost over." So he went in to stay with them.

When he was at the table with them, he took bread, gave thanks, broke it and began to give it to them. Then their eyes were opened and they recognized him, and he disappeared from their sight. They asked each other, "Were not our hearts burning within us while he talked with us on the road and opened the Scriptures to us?"

They got up and returned at once to Jerusalem. There they found the Eleven and those with them, assembled together and saying, "It is true! The Lord has risen and has appeared to Simon." Then the two told what had happened on the way, and how Jesus was recognized by them when he broke the bread.

# The Road To Emmaus Reflection

Two friends—people who had known Jesus, who had walked with Him, talked with Him, and eaten meals with Him every day for three years didn't recognize Him even on a long walk down a dusty road. How could that possibly be?

The reality is: the disciples were looking at a man who happened to be traveling along the same road they were. They did not see Jesus because they did not expect to see Jesus.

How many times on our walks through life do we not truly 'see' those walking with us?

How many times do we talk with a co-worker, a student, a friend or even someone we have never met before and fail to recognize that this person holds something precious within them?

And because we don't recognize this in them, we treat them differently.

The significance of the Emmaus story in Luke's gospel is meant to also remind us that Jesus meets us wherever we are on our own journey of faith.

As Marists we are asked to walk with those we meet and accept where they are at on their journey, seeing the true person within. Today we ask you to open your eyes. The opportunity is with you right now so take this chance to get to know those who are in your midst at this very moment.

Take a walk with someone in the group that you feel comfortable with.  
Walk together and reflect on these questions.

- Where do you see yourself at present on your spiritual journey?
- What do you find attractive about the Marist story?
- How could you see this impacting on your daily life?

# Origin of the City of Lyon

Fifty years before Christ, Caesar realized the importance of this place at the confluence of two rivers: Rhône and Saône. He did not want to put a new Roman city next to the rivers because of the floods, so he went uphill looking for a good settlement. The city grew bigger and bigger and the need of water forced them to build four aqueducts. One of them, on the Gier river, begins just one kilometer away from L'Hermitage

The name of the city derives from Lugdunum. Lug, meaning God of light and dunum, meaning hill. Lyon became one of the most important cities of the Roman Empire. The city developed quickly.

Its position as a relay for Rome allowed for the construction of theaters, temples, and forums. After the attacks by the barbarians the hill was almost abandoned and the people moved to the other hill, the old forum or "foro vetere" from which the name of Fourvière derives. Years later new settlements started between the two rivers and along the banks of the rivers. Next to the Saône river the cathedral dedicated to St John was built.



## Lyon – The Cathedral of St. Jean

Originally there was a Roman temple on this site. The stones from that building are incorporated in the base of the present Cathedral and easily distinguished. Outside the present cathedral to the left, you can see the remains of a baptistery and another church which cover the ground where the temple stood. The foundation of the Temple remain.



Saint Etienne, i.e. Saint Stephen, the first Martyr was the name given to the church here. The name recalls the events of 170 a.d. , namely, the first martyrs of the Church in Lyon, the slave girl Blandina and the first Bishop who had been sent from Ephesus, Pothin. Later, the building was called after St Jean the Baptist. A great Gothic pile, it suffered during the wars of religion and became a Temple of Reason during the Revolution. Fortunately, the revolutionaries spared the windows (explanations in English just where you view the windows) and the mechanical clock of 1381 which chimes and moves at 12 noon.

The Cathedral is the seat of the Primate of the Gauls, the cardinal Archbishop of Lyon.

Here Marcellin Champagnat, Jean-Claude Colin, Jean-Claude Corveille and others were ordained 22 July 1816 by Bishop Dubourg of New Orleans, USA. Where was Cardinal Fesch, the Archbishop of Lyon?





# Our Lady of Fourvière - Exterior

The great Basilica you see was given that status by Leo XIII at the end of the 19th century when it was completed. On the frieze above the main entrance are sculptures of local saints:

- Frederick Ozanam,
- Pauline Jaricot,
- The cure of Ars,
- St John Vianney,
- Fr Chevrier,
- St. Marcellin Champagnat with a group of people and children,
- Fr. Peter Julian Eymard
- Fr. Jean-Claude Colin

## The front doors

The Ark of the Covenant and the Ark of Noah.

Four towers represent the four cardinal virtues. What are they?

- 1) prudence,
- 2) temperance,
- 3) fortitude,
- 4) justice

External panels represent: Susanna, Judith, Deborah, Miriam, Rachel, Rebecca. Who are these women?

# Interior

All the altars around the walls are dedicated to significant events in Mary's life. Example, Annunciation (the announcement by the angel Gabriel to the Virgin Mary of her conception of Christ), Visitation, Cenacle (Upper Room-site of the last supper)

What others have you found?

The windows give us the Virgin Saints and the altar honours Mary.

Above Mary are seven gifts of the Holy Spirit. They are: wisdom, understanding, counsel, knowledge, fortitude, piety, and fear of the Lord (wonder).

The 6 mosaics, starting at the back of the Basilica, right to left.

1. The arrival of Pothin, sent by Polycarp (a disciple of John Ephesus) to found the Church in Lyon.
2. The Council of Ephesus 431 a.d. proclaiming the doctrine of the Mother of God.
3. The story of Joan of Arc from childhood to her execution. Triumph and tragedy.
4. The battle of Lepanto 1571 and the rosary in the month of October. Just look at those oars and the terrible losses of the Ottoman navy.
5. The vow of Louis XIII. The child is the future Louis XIV. All the great Churches of France (Rheims, Valdegras, Chartres, Fourvière, Notre Dame, Montmartre) are there with Napoleon represented at Notre Dame.
6. Pius IX and the Doctrine of the Immaculate Conception, Rome, 1854.





# The Chapel of the Black Virgin



This chapel originated in the 10th century, and was rebuilt after its destruction by the Huguenots in 1562. The city was placed under the protection of Mary as Our Lady of Fourvière in 1643. After the Revolution it was reconsecrated by Pope Pius VII when he returned from Napoleon I's coronation in Paris in 1805. The plaque inside on the right hand side commemorates that event. The external golden statue was added in 1852. Marcellin and his fellow Marists met here for Mass, 26 July 1816 after their ordination on 22 July 1816 in the Cathedral of St. Jean.

Why? What did they pledge that famous day?

The event is commemorated, as is St. Marcellin Champagnat, on plaques on the sanctuary walls. 'Here began the Marist Project'.

Près de cet autel,  
le 24 juillet 1816,  
MARCELLIN  
CHAMPAGNAT,  
prêtre mariste,  
décida de fonder  
l'Institut des Petits Frères de Marie  
ou FRÈRES MARISTES.



Le 29 mai 1955, le pape Pie XII  
le proclama BIENHEUREUX.  
Le 18 avril 1999, le pape Jean-Paul II  
le déclara SAINT.

« Tout à Jésus par Marie »

Many other founders of congregations are commemorated as well. Many people, likewise give thanks to God and to his Blessed Mother, for a healing or a prayer unanswered.

Behind the Chapel of the Black Virgin is the Chapel of St Thomas à Becket. He died in his Cathedral in Canterbury in England in 1170 but had previously sheltered in Lyon to escape the wrath of Henry II. Canterbury became one of the principal shrines of pilgrimage after his death and remained so until Henry VIII. It is open for private prayer.

The crypt of the great Basilica is dedicated to St. Joseph. There is a beautiful mosaic of the pilgrim way to Compostella complete with an image of St. James. There are also a variety of international images of Mary.



# FOURVIERE PLEDGE

## FOURVIERE PLEDGE

All for the greater glory of God and the greater honour of Mary, Mother of the Lord Jesus. We the undersigned, striving to work together for the greater glory of God and the honour of Mary, Mother of the Lord Jesus, consent and declare our sincere intention and firm will of consecrating ourselves at the first opportunity to founding the pious congregation of Maryists. That is why by the present act and our signatures, in so far as we can, we irrevocably dedicate ourselves and all our goods to the Society of the Blessed Virgin.

We do this not elastically or lightly or for some human motive or the hope of material benefit, but seriously, manfully, having taken advice, having weighed everything before God, solely for the greater Glory of God and the honour of Mary, Mother of the Lord Jesus.

We pledge ourselves to accept all sufferings, trials, inconveniences, and if needs be, torture, because we can do all things in Christ Jesus who strengthens us and to whom we hereby promise fidelity in the bosom of our holy mother the Roman Catholic Church, consenting with all our strength to its supreme head the Roman Pontiff and to our most reverend bishop, ordinary, that we may be good ministers of Jesus Christ, instructed by the words of faith and by the wholesome teaching which by his grace we have received.

We trust that under the reign of our most Christian head, the friend of peace and religion, this institute will shortly come to light and we solemnly promise that we shall spend ourselves and all we have in saving souls in every way under the very august name of the Virgin Mary and with her help. And may the holy and immaculate conception of the Blessed Virgin Mary be praised. Amen.

Russell

Nicholas

Blair

MS

Plake

Yee

# Marists West Central Europe

## Our Fourvière Pledge 2016

We, the undersigned,  
stand together in solidarity with each other  
to declare our sincere intention of committing our lives  
as disciples of St Marcellin Champagnat.

Like Mary at the Annunciation, we have opened our hearts and minds  
and said "Yes" to God's will being done in and through us.  
May we always be open to the Spirit, the gift of your son, Jesus,  
to be instruments of his love, justice and compassion.

Convinced that the same Spirit of God that was active in Marcellin  
and our first Brothers at La Valla and L'Hermitage  
lives and breathes in each of us today,  
now we pledge our desire to set out once again,  
like Mary, to new lands  
in making Jesus Christ loved and known  
especially to the young and most needy of our world.

While aware of our human limitations  
we move ahead with joyful hearts  
in the service of the Church and our beloved Institute  
of the Little Brothers of Mary,  
knowing that in all things Christ strengthens us and Mary and Marcellin accompany us on our way.

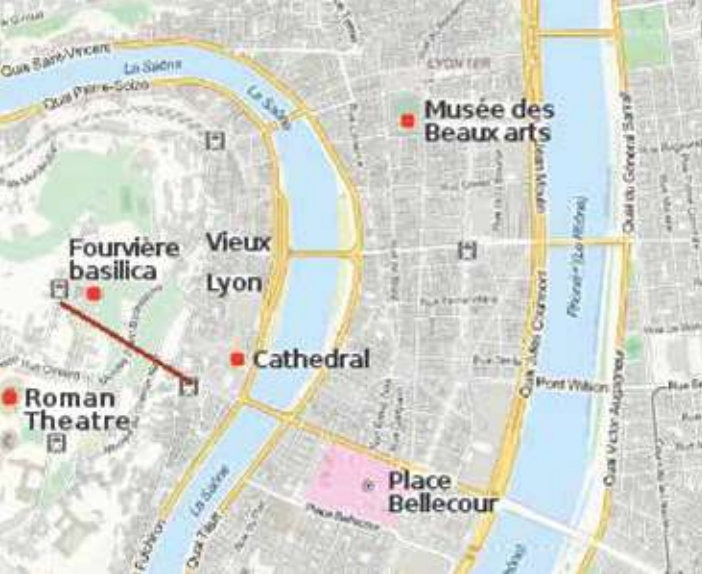
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*'Reflection time for personal promises created this morning  
on our Emmaus Walk.'*

# Lyon - Place Bellecour

Place Bellecour is a large square in the centre of Lyon, France, to the north of the Ainay district. Measuring 312m by 200m, it is one of the largest open squares, without any patches of greenery or trees, in Europe. It's the third biggest square in France, behind the Place des Quinconces in Bordeaux and the Place de la Concorde in Paris. It is also the largest pedestrian square in Europe.

In the middle is an equestrian statue of King Louis xiv by Francois Frédéric Lemot (1825). Another statue, representing the Petit Prince and Antoine de Saint Exupéry, is at the west end of the square. The square also has two pavilions, housing the tourist information office of Lyon and an Art gallery.



## Location:

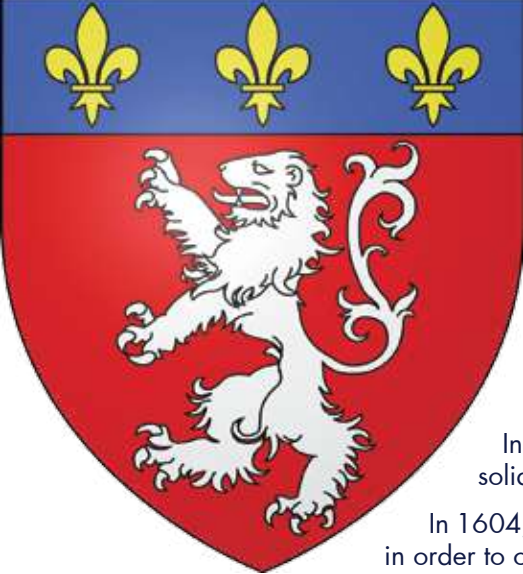
This square forms the central focus of the Presqu'île (Peninsula) between the Saône and the Rhône, in the 2nd arrondissement of Lyon. It hosts the Lyon tourist office and the central post office. It is a focus of the city's four major shopping streets. Two of them are pedestrianised.

1. Rue de la République, leading to Hôtel de Ville and the Opera Nouvel
2. Rue Victor Hugo
3. Rue du Plat (both streets lead to Perrache)
4. Rue du President Edouard Herriot, with a concentration of luxury shops and leads to Place des Terreaux.

The quarter of old (Vieux) Lyon and the Lyon Cathedral face the square over the Saône. Place Bellecour is the kilometer 0 of Lyon. All distances are measured from this point. The squares metro station, also called Bellecour, is the intersection of lines A and D. The square is also served by many buses, including 10, 14 and 88.







# History

During the Gallo-Roman era, the quarter of Bellecour was an alluvial island. In Roman times, the quarter had military and commercial activities: remains of huts which served as warehouses for traders and Gallo-Roman boatmen, called Canabae, have been found in this area.

In the late 12th century, the archbishop of Lyon had a vineyard there called Bella Curtis (Beau Jardin in French /Beautiful Garden in English). Abandoned the area became swampy.

In 1562, Francois de Beaumont, Baron des Adrets, attacked Lyon, and installed his soliders on the "Pré de Belle-cour".

In 1604, Henry IV forced the Lyon City Council to acquire what by then had become a pasture in order to create a public square, but the heirs of the Archbishop challenged this order in court, resulting in an interminable trial.

Many years later, in 1708, Louis XIV obtained the owndership of the square.

In 1715, it became the place Royale. Named Place Louis-le-Grand, it was adorned with a bronze statue of the king made by Martin Desjardins. Around the square, some buildings were then constructed whose facades were designed by Robert de Cotte, the first architect of Louis XIV.

During the French Revolution, an altar dedicated to Liberty was erected on the square on 14 July 1790. The square changed its name and became the place de la Fédération. A guillotine was installed here in 1792. The royal statue was destroyed in 1793, and the square was then named Place de l'Egalité.

On 21 June 1800, Napoleon I, after his victory at Marengo, laid the foundation stone for new buildings. The square was renamed Place Bonaparte, later Place Napoléon. During the Bourbon Restoration, in 1825, a new statue of Louis XIV was erected.

It was only under the French Third Republic that the square took its current name of Place Bellecour.

# Statues

In the center of the square, there is an equestrian statue of Louis XIV by Francois-Frederic Lemot. It is accompanied, at his feet, by two allegorical statues of the Saône and the Rhône, create by the brothers Nicolas and Guillaume Costou in 1720. The base came from a village in the Beaujolais: Le Perréon.



The first statue was created in 1713 and destroyed during the French Revolution, in 1793m to make cannon. In 1825, the current statue, sculpted in Paris by Francois-Frederic Lemot, was installed in the square. It was transported to Lyon in tweleve days on a coupling drawn by twenty-four horse. The entrance of the statue into the city was a festive occasion that attracted a big audience.

There is also a statue of Antoine de Saint-Exupéry sitting in front of the Little Prince. It was erected in 2000 for the centenary of the aviator's birth.

# Old Lyon (Vieux Lyon)



Draped around the ancient Roman edifices atop Fourvière hill, this enchanting Renaissance-era neighbourhood of beautifully preserved buildings is without a doubt Lyon's most charming attraction. It was the first protected historic districts in France, with good reason. It remains one of the most beautiful.

The oldest major buildings of Vieux Lyon date to the 11th and 12th centuries, but almost certainly many of the more modest homes, today filled with colourful cafes and appealing shops, are much older. Many have been restored since the 1960's.

The most famous sites are a trio of churches around which "Old Lyon" was constructed: famed St. Jean Baptiste Cathedral; graceful St. Paul, known for its bell tower and taboules (passageways between regular streets); and Gothic St. Georges, overlooking the Saône.

But the real pleasure here is simply meandering through the well-worn streets, enjoying every detail.