



Silver and gold monstrance from 1719 in which the Precious Blood of the miracle is preserved



The ancient monastery of St. Georgenberg developed in two complexes, one on the mountain and the other in the valley



A painting depicting the miracle



Interior of the church



The little village of St. Georgenberg-Feicht in the Inn Valley is very well known - especially because of a Eucharistic miracle that took place there in 1310. During the Mass, the priest was seized with temptations regarding the Real Presence of Jesus in the consecrated Elements. Right after the consecration, the wine changed into Blood and began to boil and overflow the chalice. In 1480, after 170 years, the Sacred Blood was "still fresh as though coming out of a wound," wrote the chronicler of those days. The Precious Blood is preserved intact to this day and is contained in the reliquary in the Monastery of St. Georgenberg.

## நிலைபெரி

பெரிபெரி, சூ. 1310

1310 நிலைபெரி பைர்பர்சு என்ரும் இன் வலியில் அமைந்துள்ள ஒரு சிறிய கிராமம் ஒன்றில் 1310ம் ஆண்டு ஒரு குருவானவர் திருப்பலி நிறைவேற்றும் போது உண்மையான இயேசுவின் பிரசன்னத்தை நற்கருணையில் நம்பவில்லை. அவர் புனிதமாக்கும் வசீகர இரசம் கொதித்துப் பீறிட்டு இரத்தமாக கிண்ணத்திலிருந்து பாய்ந்தது. 170 ஆண்டுகளின் பின்னரும் 1480ல், அந்த இரத்தம் இன்னும் புதிய இரத்தமாக, இப்ப வடிபும் இரத்தமாக உள்ளது. ஜோர்ஜன்பேக் ஆச்சிரமத்தில் இன்னும் இந்த இரத்தம் பாதுகாக்கப்பட்டு வருகின்றது.

## பிளசெட்

ஆஸ்திரியா, 1310ல்

புனித ஜோர்கன்பேக் பியர்சு என்ரும் இன் வலியில் அமைந்துள்ள ஒரு சிறிய கிராமம் ஒன்றில் 1310ம் ஆண்டு ஒரு குருவானவர் திருப்பலி நிறைவேற்றும் போது உண்மையான இயேசுவின் பிரசன்னத்தை நற்கருணையில் நம்பவில்லை. அவர் புனிதமாக்கும் வசீகர இரசம் கொதித்துப் பீறிட்டு இரத்தமாக கிண்ணத்திலிருந்து பாய்ந்தது. 170 ஆண்டுகளின் பின்னரும் 1480ல், அந்த இரத்தம் இன்னும் புதிய இரத்தமாக, இப்ப வடிபும் இரத்தமாக உள்ளது. ஜோர்ஜன்பேக் ஆச்சிரமத்தில் இன்னும் இந்த இரத்தம் பாதுகாக்கப்பட்டு வருகின்றது.





Ancient painting in the parish of Weiten depicting the miracle



Panoramic view of Weiten



Chapel built on the exact spot where the Host was found



Parish church of Weiten



In fifteenth-century Austria there were a number of thefts of consecrated Hosts, so Church authorities began keeping the Hosts in the sacristy. Despite these precautions, in 1411 a thief succeeded in stealing a consecrated Host from the parish church in Weiten. The Host slipped unnoticed to the ground during his journey and was discovered several days later by a pious woman. The Host glowed brilliantly, divided in two pieces, but was united by threads of Bleeding Flesh

## වේටන් රැක්සෙන්ඩෝෆ්

ඔස්ට්‍රියාව, ක්‍රි. ව. 1411

පහළොස්වන සියවස පමණ කාලයේදී ඔස්ට්‍රියාවේ දේවස්ථානවලින් ඉද්දිව පුපයන් සොරාගැනීම් කිහිපයක්ම සිදුවිය. එම නිසා දේවස්ථාන පාලකයන් විසින් ඉද්දිව පුපයන් සියල්ල සංක්ෂිතියක් කාමරය තුළ තැබීමට තීරණය කළහ. මෙම සියලු පුපුව දැනුම් දීම් සැලකීමකින් තොරව, ක්‍රි. ව. 1411 දී සොර කල්ලියක් වේටන්හි දේවස්ථානයකට ඇතුළු වී එහි තිබූ දිව්‍ය පුපයක් සොරාගන්නා ලදී. ඔහු එය රැගෙන යන විට අතර මගේ ඔහුට හොදැනීම එය මග වැටුණි. ඉන් දින කිහිපයකට පසුව තක්බිමක් කාන්තාවක් විසින් එම පුපය සොයාගන්නා ලදී. දින කිහිපයකට පසුව එම පුපය කැබලි දෙකකට කැඩී එය ලේවලින් එකට සම්බන්ධ වී තිබිණි.

## වෙයන් රාක්සෙන්ඩෝෆ්

ඔස්ට්‍රියාව, 1411

පතිනෙන්නාම් නාගරාණ්ඩු කාලප්‍රකාශනවලින් ඔස්ට්‍රියාවේ පළාත් පාලකයන් තිබුණු ස්ථානවලින් ඉද්දිව පුපයන් සොරාගැනීම් කිහිපයක්ම සිදුවිය. එම නිසා දේවස්ථාන පාලකයන් විසින් ඉද්දිව පුපයන් සියල්ල සංක්ෂිතියක් කාමරය තුළ තැබීමට තීරණය කළහ. මෙම සියලු පුපුව දැනුම් දීම් සැලකීමකින් තොරව, ක්‍රි. ව. 1411 දී සොර කල්ලියක් වේටන්හි දේවස්ථානයකට ඇතුළු වී එහි තිබූ දිව්‍ය පුපයක් සොරාගන්නා ලදී. ඔහු එය රැගෙන යන විට අතර මගේ ඔහුට හොදැනීම එය මග වැටුණි. ඉන් දින කිහිපයකට පසුව තක්බිමක් කාන්තාවක් විසින් එම පුපය සොයාගන්නා ලදී. දින කිහිපයකට පසුව එම පුපය කැබලි දෙකකට කැඩී එය ලේවලින් එකට සම්බන්ධ වී තිබිණි.



In the Eucharistic miracle at Bois-Seigneur-Isaac, the consecrated Host bled and stained the corporal. On May 3, 1413, the Bishop of Cambrai, Peter d'Ailly, authorized the devotion of the Holy Relic of the miracle along with a solemn procession. The first procession took place in 1414. On January 13th, 1424, Pope Martin V approved the building of the Monastery of Bois-Seigneur-Isaac. Today the monastery is the goal of pilgrimages. The corporal stained with Blood is exposed to view in the chapel.



Choir of the Chapel of the Holy Blood



Premonstratensian Abbey, Chapel of the Holy Blood



Reliquary of the Eucharistic miracle, corporal stained with blood



Reliquary of a Thorn from the Crown of Jesus



Main Altar, Laurent Delvaux (18th century)



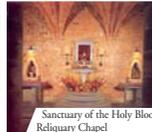
Reliquary of the True Cross



Ancient painting of the Castle and Abbey of Bois-Seigneur-Isaac



Picture of the altar where the cure of Haut-lez-Lannoy celebrated the Holy Mass where the miracle was verified



Sanctuary of the Holy Blood, Reliquary Chapel



Interior of the Chapel of the Holy Blood

## බොයිස් සෙයින්ද්‍රේ ඊසාක්

බෙල්ජියම, ක්‍රි. ව. 1405

1405 වර්ෂයේ පෙන්නහොසින දිනට දින කිහිපයකට පෙර හල්ඩන්බර්න් හි ජෝන්ට ශ්‍රී වහ කැළැල් සමඟ දර්ශනය වී පැවසුවේ "ඊසාක්ගේ දේවස්ථානයට යන්න එහිදී ඔබට මාව සමීඛ වේවී" යනුවෙනි. එම අවස්ථාවේම මිසමි කාර පියතුමාද "යන්න ඊසාක්ගේ දෙව්මැදුරේ දිව්‍ය පුජාව පවත්වන්න" යන්න කඟිත් ඇසිනි. පසුදින දිව්‍ය පුජාවක් පැවැත්වීමට පියතුමා තීරණය කල අතර ජෝන්ද එම දිව්‍ය පුජාවට සහභාගි විය. දිව්‍ය පුජාව ආරම්භ විය. පියතුමා කොප්ලෙය විවෘත කල විට දුටුවේ පසුගිය අඟහරුවාදා දින ආශිර්වාද කල දිව්‍ය සන්ප්‍රසාද මල්ලක් එහි විය. පියතුමා එය ගැනීමට උත්සහ කල විට දිව්‍ය සන්ප්‍රසාද කෝපුලයට ඇඳී ලේ ගලන්නට විය. මේ සියල්ල බලා සිටි ජෝන් එකවරට "බිය නොවන්න, මේ විශ්වය දෙවියන්ගෙන් මැවීයේ" ලෙස කැ ගැසීය.

## බොය්ස් සෙය්නර් ඉෂාක්

බෙල්ජියම, 1405

බොය්ස් සෙය්නර් ඉෂාක් නර්කරුනෙ පුනාමයායීය, ඉෂාක්වතිකප්පුල්ල නර්කරුනෙයානා පුනිතතුණියායීය වීච්චුත භොතු ඉරත්තම පඤ්චු කාණ්ච්චු. 1413ම ඉෂ්චු වෙකාචී මාතම 3ම තිකති, කමරොය ඉෂ්චු චීච්චුර් ඤ්චු භ්‍යවී, නර්කරුනෙප්චු පකිතියායුම, පුනිත පණ්ච්චුත (රෙලික) පවනියාක භ්‍යච්චුතප්චු සෙල්ලුම චුරුනෙයායුම ච්චුරුමුකප්චුච්චුතීනාර්. චුරුතපවනී 1414ම ඉෂ්චු තෙ මාතම 13ම තිකති නළචුචුරුත. 1424ම තීචුරුතතෙ මාචුචුචු, බොය්ස් සෙය්නර් ඉෂාක් ඉෂ්චුරමම කචුචුරුතචුරු අනුමතී අච්චුතචුරු. ඉෂ්චුරම පවර් ඉෂ්චුර ඉෂ්චුරමතීචුරු වරුකෙ තචුරු, ඉරත්තකකරුනෙ පඤ්චු පුනිත තුණියායුම, පුනිත පණ්ච්චුතයුම පාර්වෙයාචුචුචුරුනාර්.











Monstrance that is kept in the Sanctuary of Saint Juliana, Liège



“Even though the Eucharist is solemnly celebrated every day of the year, on one day we pay special honor to the Body of Christ. We may, of course, invoke the Lord with our minds and our spirits at any time, but we do not in this way obtain the Real Presence of Christ. With the Eucharistic commemoration, however, Jesus Christ is actually present with us in his own substance. As the risen Christ told us prior to his Ascension: ‘And behold, I am with you always, until the end of the age.’(Mt.28, 20) ...He would remain and be with them even by His bodily presence.” Pope Urban IV: TRANSITURUS DE HOC MUNDO



Stained glass window depicting the vision of Saint Juliana



Saint Juliana



## දිව්‍ය සන්ප්‍රසාද මංගලය

ලියවිලිය, බෙල්ජියම, ක්‍රි. ව. 1374

දිව්‍ය සන්ප්‍රසාද මංගලය සෑම දිනකම මහිමාන්විතව සමරනු ලැබුවද විශේෂිත දිනයක අප සියළු දෙනාම එකතු වී ගෞරවයකින් යුතුව මෙම මංගලය සමරනු ලැබේ. ඇත්ත වශයෙන්ම අප සියල්ලන්ම අපගේ මුළු බුද්ධියෙන් හා ස්පීතුවෙන් දෙවියන් වහන්සේව ඕනෑම වේලාවක යඳිනු ලැබේ. නමුත් බොහෝ අවස්ථාවල අප ගමන් කරනුයේ ජේසුස් වහන්සේ ගමන් කෙරූ මාර්ගයේ නොවන බැවින් ඔවුන්වහන්සේගේ ප්‍රභංසා ලබා ගැනීමට නොහැකි වේ. දිව්‍ය පුජාවේදී අප ඔවුන්වහන්සේගේ අනුස්මරණය සිහිපත් කළද කෙසේ හෝ ජේසුස් ක්‍රිස්තුන් වහන්සේ සැබවින්ම අප අතර ජීවමාන ආකාරක් ලෙස වැඩ සිටින සේක. උන්ථාන සම්ප්‍රදායේ ප්‍රකාශ කෙරූ ආකාරයට (මතෙව් 28:20)

## ත්ව්‍ය නර්තකරුනා ත්‍රිච්චා

ලියවිලිය, බෙල්ජියම, 1374

ත්ව්‍ය නර්තකරුනා නාතරින් ත්‍රිච්චාවා නාම ත්‍රිච්චාවා කොන්ඨාආනාලාම නාම ගල්ලොරාම ඉන්හු ජොර්නු අවරා කොරවිකුමාම මුකමාක ඉරු විජොල නාගිලි ඉතා සොමකිරොම. නාම ගල්ලොරාම මුරු මනභොරාම මුරු ආණ්ඨාචාලාම අවරා වණාංකලාම. ආණාලි නාම අතිකමාක ඉයොසු සොන්හු ආභාචාලි සොල්වතිලිල. උච්චිත්ත ඉතොවනාන ආර්ථිච්චි පුකමුච්චි ඉව්චාභානාන නාගි අවසියමාකින්නුත.



This Eucharistic miracle goes back to 1374. In St. Peter's Church in Middleburg, during Holy Communion the consecrated Host changed into bleeding Flesh. A portion of the Host to this day is kept in Louvain by the Augustinian Fathers. The monk, Jean de Gheest, confessor of the Archbishop who approved the cult, asked for the Precious Relic as a gift. The other portion is in St. Peter's Church in Middleburg.



Painting depicting the miracle, Church of St. James, Louvain



Altar where the miracle took place



Church of St. James in Louvain



## මිඩ්ලර්ග් ලොවானියෝ

බෙල්ජියම්, ක්‍රි. ව. 1374

මෙම ප්‍රාතිකාරය සිදුවූයේ ක්‍රිස්තු වර්ෂ 1374 දීය. මිඩ්ලර්ග් හි සාන්ත පීතර දේවස්ථානයේ දිව්‍ය සන්ප්‍රසාද වනස්සේ දානය කරන අතරතුර දිව්‍ය පූජය ලේ ගලන මස් කැබැල්ලක් බවට පත් විය. මෙම මාංශ කැබැල්ලෙන් කොටසක් අද පවා ලුවේන්හි අගුස්තීතු හිකායික පියතුමන්ලා සතුව පවතී. ජෝන් ද ගීස්ට් නම් තාපසතුමා විසින් මෙම ශුද්ධ වූ ධාතුවෙන් කොටසක් තැන්ගත් ලෙස ඉල්ලන ලදී. එහි ඉතිරි කොටස මිඩ්ලර්ග් හි සාන්ත පීතර දේවස්ථානයේ අද පවා දක්නට ඇත.

## මිඩ්ලර්ග්

බෙල්ජියම්, 1374

இப்புதுமையானது 1374ல் நடைபெற்ற ஒன்றாகும். மிடில்பேக் என்னுமிடத்திலுள்ள புனித பேதுரு ஆலயத்தில் திருப்பலியின் போது நற்கருணையானது இரத்தம் வடியும் தசையாக மாறியது இத்தசையின் ஒரு பகுதி அகுஸ்தினார் குருக்களால் லொவேன் என்னும் இடத்தில் ஜீன் டி கீஸ்தர் என்னும் துறவியின் வேண்டுகோளுக்கிணங்க வைக்கப்பட்டுள்ளது. மறுபகுதி மிடில்பேக் புனித பேதுரு ஆலயத்தில் உள்ளது.



Parish church of Morne-Rouge



View of Morne-Rouge



On May 8, 1902, La Montagne, the volcano at the peak of Mount Pelée suddenly erupted. A discharge of lava immediately reached the city of Saint-Pierre de la Martinique and completely destroyed it. That day, the eruption mysteriously spared the village of Morne-Rouge, located between Saint-Pierre and Mount Pelée. The prodigious event was accompanied by an apparition of Jesus and His Sacred Heart in the Host exposed for public Eucharistic adoration. There were many witnesses to that extraordinary phenomenon.

The prodigious event was accompanied by an apparition of Jesus and His Sacred Heart in the Host exposed for public Eucharistic adoration. There were many witnesses to that extraordinary phenomenon.

மேர்(ர்)ன ரோஜ்

மார்டினிக் கெரபியன் தீவு, 1902

நி.வி. 1902 மீ 08 18 வன டின சேலே கன்ட மூடனென் ஈரன் லா மோன்ரூய்ன் நலி றிநிகன்ட விபரணா விச. ஓன் பிடுவடு வடெனு லாவி நடுவிவன் சாநன பிசெரே ட லா மார்டினிக் நகரன் மனடு கஹி வடீ மூல நகரன்ம சலிபூர்ணாடென்ம விநாஊ விச. நமூன் ஓநாமன் ஈநிரன்ஈ லெச சேலே கன்ட நா சாநன பிசெரே நகரன் ஈநர பூடேஊசே பிடுவி ஈரன் மோன் ரஹி கஹி கஹி மனடு மலி மஹ ஈநநுரென் கிசில நாகிசன் மோலெநிவி ஹெர்ஹி. மலம பூநிநார்ஹாந்மக சிடீநிச வன ஈநரநுர டேவிசர்வானசே டிவச சன்பூசாட விந்டிநாவி சிடிவின ஈநர வாரசே டிவச பூசன நூசின டிவச நாடசே சேபூநுமன்ஹே ர்ஊச டிசீவன்டடு விச. மலம ஈசாமாநச சன்டீநிசடு சாந்ஹி டூர்ம பிஹிச ஹெஹேடெநா ஓடீர்ஊன் விச.

மோர்னே ரோஜ்

மார்டினிக் கெரபியன் தீவு, 1902

1902ம் ஆண்டு வைகாசி மாதம் 8ம் திகதி லத மொன்ரக்னி என்னும் எரிமலையானது திடீரென பிலி என்னும் மலையுச்சியிலிருந்து விழு ஆரம்பித்தது. இதிலிருந்து உண்டான லாவா செய்ஹ் பிர்ரே டி லா மார்டினிக் என்னும் நகரை முழுதாக அழித்தது. அதே வேளை மொர்ன் றொக் என்னும் கிராமம் மட்டும் புதுமையான முறையில் பாதுகாக்கப்பட்டது இப்புதுமைக்குக் காரணமாக அமைவது திரு இதய இயேசு நற்கருணையில் காட்சி கொடுத்த நிகழ்வே ஆகும். அன்றைய நாளில் அக்கிராமமக்கள் நற்கருணை ஆராதனை செய்து கொண்டிருந்ததனால் காப்பாற்றப் பட்டனர்.



The undersea earthquake in 1906 on the Pacific Coast caused enormous damage in many areas. Fr. Bernardino Garcia of the Conception, who at the time was in the City of Panama, gave the following testimony regarding the terrible cataclysm that struck the area. "Unexpectedly an enormous wave (we refer to them as tsunamis today) crashed into the port, reached into the market area and destroyed everything. Boats that had been drawn up on shore were picked up and hurled long distances away, causing heavy losses". The small island of Tumaco was spared by a miracle thanks to the faith of the people and the blessing with the Blessed Sacrament by Fr Gerardo Larrondo.



Beach at Tumaco



Tumaco at the time of the 1906 miracle



## புலாகோ

கொலொம்பியாவ, தி. ௦. 1906

தி. ௦. 1906 டிசம்பர் 15-ல் வெள்ளம் கிடைத்த பகுதியில் அமைந்திருந்த புலாகோ நகரில் 1906-ல் ஒரு பெரிய கடலலை பேரழிவு ஒன்று ஏற்பட்டு அதைச் சுற்றியிருந்த பல பகுதிகள் பேரழிவுக்குள்ளானது. ஆனால் புதுமையான முறையில் அருட்தந்தை ஜெரார்டோ லாரண்டோ என்பவர் சிறிய தீவாகிய புலாகோவையும் அங்குவாழ்ந்த அனைவரையும் நற்கருணை ஆண்டவரிடம் ஒப்புக் கொடுத்து ஆசீர்வதித்து காப்பாற்றினார். இதற்கு அருட்தந்தை பெர்ணார்டினோ கார்சியா சாட்சியம் பகர்கின்றார்.

## ருமாக்கோ

கொலம்பியா, 1906ல்

1906ம் ஆண்டு சனாமி போன்று ஒரு பெரிய கடலலை பேரழிவு ஒன்று ஏற்பட்டு அதைச் சுற்றியிருந்த பல பகுதிகள் பேரழிவுக்குள்ளானது. ஆனால் புதுமையான முறையில் அருட்தந்தை ஜெரார்டோ லாரண்டோ என்பவர் சிறிய தீவாகிய புலாகோவையும் அங்குவாழ்ந்த அனைவரையும் நற்கருணை ஆண்டவரிடம் ஒப்புக் கொடுத்து ஆசீர்வதித்து காப்பாற்றினார். இதற்கு அருட்தந்தை பெர்ணார்டினோ கார்சியா சாட்சியம் பகர்கின்றார்.



During Mass at Ludbreg in 1411, a priest doubted whether the Body and Blood of Christ were really present in the Eucharistic species. Immediately after being consecrated, the wine turned into Blood. Today the precious relic of the miraculous Blood still draws thousands of the faithful, and every year at the beginning of September the so-called “Sveta Nedilja - Holy Sunday” is celebrated for an entire week in honor of the Eucharistic miracle that occurred in 1411.



Fresco depicting the scene of the miracle



Fresco depicting the procession held in Rome in 1513, in which Pope Leo X is carrying the precious relic through the city streets



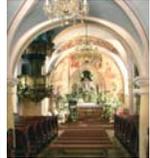
In 1753, the Batthyany family had Mihael Peck decorate the castle chapel where the miracle took place with frescoes depicting the stages of the miracle



Since 1721, the relic of the Precious Blood has been kept in a precious monstrance of the Augsburg goldsmiths' school commissioned by Countess Eleonora Batthyany-Strattman, who gave it as a gift to the church in Ludbreg



The chapel of the Batthyany family castle where the miracle occurred



Interior of the chapel of the Batthyany family castle

## ලැබීමේ

ක්‍රි. ව. 1411

ක්‍රි.ව. 1411 දී ලැබීමේ නම් ප්‍රදේශයේ දිව්‍ය පුජාවක් සිදුවෙමින් තිබූ අතරතුර පුජකතුමෙක් කළ දිව්‍ය සත්ප්‍රසාද වහන්සේ තුළ සැබවින්ම ජේසුස් ක්‍රිස්තුන් වහන්සේගේ ශ්‍රී ඉරිය හා රුධිරය වැඩ සිටිනවාද නැතිද යනුවෙන් සැකයක් මතු විය. ගත වූයේ තිමේෂයකි. දිව්‍ය සත්ප්‍රසාද වහන්සේ පුදකරන අවස්ථාවේදී සුදු පුපය පණ ගැහෙන සේ මස් ගවුඩක් බවට පත්වූ අතර කාලිස් පාත්‍රයේ තිබූ මිදියුෂ මිනිස් රුධිරය බවට පත්විය. එම ඉද්ධ වූ රුධිරය අද පවා දහස් සංඛ්‍යාත ජනතාවගේ වන්දනාව පිණිස දේවස්ථානයේ ප්‍රදර්ශනය කොට තිබේ. සෑම වසරකම සැප්තැම්බර් මාසයේ මුල් සතියේ පළමු ඉරුදින “ඉද්ධ වූ ඉරුදින” ලෙස මෙම ප්‍රාතිකාර්යයේ මංගල්‍යය සමරනු ලබයි.

## භූමිකාව

ක්‍රි.ව. 1411

භූමිකාවක් නොමැතිව 1411 ඉරු කුල තිරුප්පලි නිර්වේණිතයට පොදු උණ්මයාකවේ ඉයෙසවින් උයිරුන්ග පිරසන්නම නරුකරුනෙයව්ල ඉරුප්පතෙ සන්තෙකිත්තාර්. අව්වෙගෙයව්ල ඉයිර්වතිකප්පට්ට අප්පුරුම ඉරසුරුම ඉරත්තමාක මාරුයු ඉන්නුම ඉරත්තමාකිය ඉරසුම පල ව්සවාරසිකගින්න ව්සවාරසත්තෙ අතිකරිකින්නතු. 1411 ජනලපෙරු ඉප්පුතුමෙයව්නෙ නිරිනෙවු ඉරුම මුකමාක ඉව්වෙරු ඉරුරුම පුර්ට්ටාති මාතම පුනිත ශ්‍රායිරු මරුරුම මුරු වාරුරුම කොන්ටාට්ටුකින්නතු.

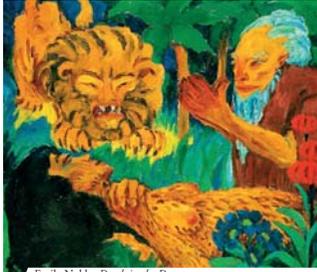




This Eucharistic miracle is related in the life of St. Mary of Egypt who lived in the desert for 47 years. The account of her life was written by the Bishop Sofronio of Jerusalem in the 6th century. St. Mary is said to have walked on the Jordan River to reach the opposite bank and receive Communion from the Monk Zosimus.



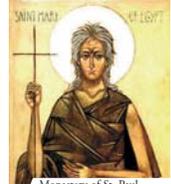
Marcantonio Franceschini, *Last Communion of St. Mary of Egypt* (1690)



Emile Nolde, *Death in the Desert*



Jordan River



Monastery of St. Paul



St. Mary of Egypt, Diocesan Museum of Milan

## ரீபீசுலுவே ஓ. மீர் லுநிநுமீச

ரீபீசுலு, 6 வன டிசவச

மேம டீவச ஸந்ரஈடா லுநிநுமீச டிசுலுமீ ரீபீசுலுவே ஓ. மீர் லுநிநுமீசமீ டீவீந காலச நுலுடீச. ஈரமீ டீவீந கநால லுசன லுடீடே ஊர ஈமலமீநமீ ருடூரூகலா லீகிநி. லீச டிசுலுமீ டு.ல. 6 வன டிசவசமீடீச. லீநி கிசவெந ஈகாரடஃ ரீபீசுலுவே ஓ. மீர் லுநிநுமீச லுரூலுந் ஸடீச நரஸூச கலாஃ லுமலஃ லுமீ ஈமீசுலுமீ நாலசலுமலமீ டீவச ஸந்ரஈடா லுநிநுமீச லுநிநுமீச லுமலமீ லுமலமீ லுமலமீ. மேம ரீபீசுலுவே ஓ. மீர் லுநிநுமீச காலநாரமீ லீசர 47ந டீவீந லுலாச.

## புநித ஈகிப்திய மேர்

ஈகிப்து, 6ந நூற்றாண்டு

இந்ந நற்கருணைப் புதுமையானது புனித ஈகிப்திய மேரியின் வாழ்வுடன் தொடர்புடையதாகும். இவர் 47 வருடங்கள் பாலைவனத்தில் வாழ்ந்து வந்ததாகவும் நற்கருணை மேல் கொண்ட அளவற்ற பக்தியால் யோர்தான் நதியின் அடுத்த கரையில் வாழ்ந்த சோசிமுஸ் என்னும் துறவியிடம் சென்று நற்கருணை பெற்று வருவதாகவும் ஜெருசலேமின் சொப்ரோனியோ என்னும் ஆயர் எழுதியுள்ளார்.



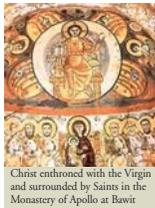
The account of this Eucharistic miracle goes back to the first centuries of Christianity and is found in the apothegm of the Fathers of the Desert who lived in the desert after the example of St. Anthony, Abbot. A monk had doubts regarding the Real Presence of Jesus in the bread and wine consecrated at Mass. After the consecration the Infant Jesus was seen in place of the Bread. Three companion monks witnessed the same appearance.



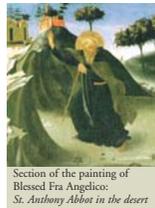
Christ embraces the Abbot Mena (6th century)



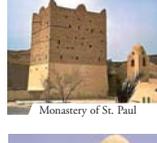
St. Moses, Monk of the Desert



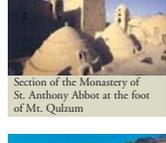
Christ enthroned with the Virgin and surrounded by Saints in the Monastery of Apollo at Bawit



Section of the painting of Blessed Fra Angelico: St. Anthony Abbot in the desert



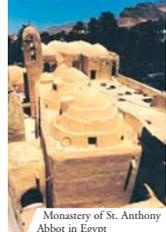
Monastery of St. Paul



Section of the Monastery of St. Anthony Abbot at the foot of Mt. Quilzum



Ancient Coptic Monastery dedicated to St. Paul on the coast of the Red Sea



Monastery of St. Anthony Abbot in Egypt

**සිරි**

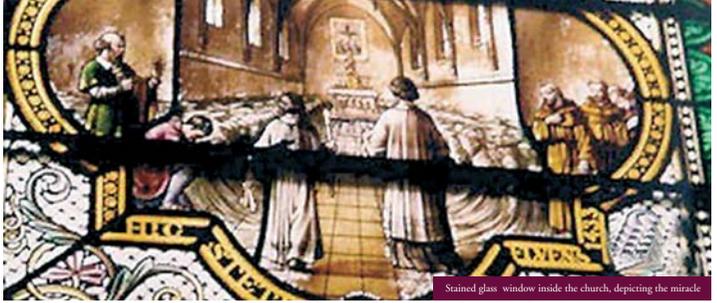
ඊජිප්තුව, 3-4 වන සියවස

මෙම දිව්‍ය සත්ප්‍රසාද ප්‍රාතිකාර්යය සිදුවූයේ කිතුදහම ව්‍යාප්ත වූ මුල් සියවස තුළදීය. එමෙන්ම මෙම ප්‍රාතිකාර්යය සිදුවූයේ ඊජිප්තුවේ පිවිත්වූ "කාන්තාරයේ පියතුමා" යැයි හමී ලත් තාපසවිරුන්ට අයත්ව තිබූ ආරාමයකදීය. මෙහි පිවිත්වූ එක් තාපසතුමෙකුට දිව්‍ය සත්ප්‍රසාද වහන්සේගේ සැඟ වැඩසිටීම පිළිබඳවත් දිව්‍ය පූජා ශාගය තුළදී ඔප්පු කරන්නාවූ පූජක හා මිදිලුෂ පිළිබඳවත් සැකයක් මතු විය. එය සිදුවී මොහොතකට පසුව එහමු පඬුරු ඔප්පු කරන අවස්ථාවේදී එම පූජක තුළ බිලිඳු ජේසුසුමන්ගේ රුව දර්ශනය විය. ඔහු සමඟ සිරි තවත් තාපසවිරුන් දෙදෙනෙක් මෙම ප්‍රාතිකාර්යයට සාක්ෂි දුර්ති.

**ඡිද්**

ඈතිප්තුව, 3-4 ම් නූරාහාරාණ්ටු

මුඡලාම් නූරාහාරාණ්ඩුල් පුනිත වනත්තු අත්තොනියාගිණ් මුණ්නුතාරාණත්තෙත්ප් පිණ්පුර්හි වනාන්තරත්තීල් වාමුන්ත තුරවිකුණුණ් ඉරුවාර් ඉයෙසවිණ් උණ්මෙයාන පිරසණ්ණම් නර්කරුණෙයීල් ඉරුප්පතෙ සත්තෙකිත්තවරාය් තීරුප්පලි නිරාහවෙර්හිනාර් අව්වෙහනෙ නර්කරුණෙයීල් කුමුර්තෙ ඉයෙස කාද්සී කොරුත්තාර්. ඉන්තප් පුතුමෙකුටු අත්ත තුරවිපුද්ණ් ඉරුත්ත මෙමුම් මුණ්නු තුරවිකුණුණ් සාණ්තු පකාර්කිණ්ණාර්.



Stained glass window inside the church, depicting the miracle



A carved stone describing the miracle



The Altar where the miracle took place

On November 30, 1433 a small church run by the Gray Penitents of the Franciscan Order was exposing a consecrated Host for Perpetual Adoration. After days of rain the rivers swelled, and surprisingly, Avignon was submerged. By boat, two friars of the Order succeeded in reaching the church where the Holy Sacrament had been left for adoration. When they entered the church, they saw that the waters were divided to the right and to the left, leaving the altar and the Sacrament perfectly dry.

Ancient engraving of the miracle of Avignon



## අවිඥන්

ප්‍රංශය, ශ්‍රී. ව. 1433

ක්‍රි.ව. 1433 නොවැම්බර් 30 වන දින මෙම මහඟු ප්‍රාතිහාර්යය සිදු වී ඇති බව ප්‍රකාශ වේ. අවිඥන් නි ඇති කුඩා දේවස්ථානයක් ග්‍රන්සිස්කානු නිකායක් (Gray Penitents) විසින් පවත්වා ගෙන ගියේය. දින කිහිපයකට පසුව වැසි වැස වීඟල ගංවතුරක් ඇති විය. අවිඥන් ප්‍රදේශය යටවීමට පවා විය විඟල විය. ග්‍රන්සිස්කානු නිකායේ පියතුමන්ලා හට දේවස්ථානය ඇතුළුවී වී දේශ සත්ප්‍රසාද වහන්සේ ඉවත් කිරීමට නොහැකි විය. ඔවුන් ඔරුවක ආධාරයෙන් දේවස්ථානයට ඇතුළු විය. ඔවුන් වහිඳි දුටුවේ විශ්මිත දෙයකි. ජල කඳ දකුණු පසට හා වම් පසට වෙන් තිබුණු බවත් අල්තාරය අවට ජලය නොතිබුණු බවත්ය. දිව්‍ය සත්ප්‍රසාද වහන්සේට කිසිදු අහතුරක් නොවීය. ඔවුන් මෙය දැක විශ්මිත වූහ.

## අවිඥන්

පිරාන්ස්, 1433

1433ක් ඉක්මනින් කාර්මික මාතම 30ක් නිකති, පිරාන්සිලිකන් කුරුක්කලාල් පරාමිකිකප්පදුම ඉලයම ඉන්හිල්, ඔඩෙවිඩා නර්කරුනෙ ආරුනේරුම සෙප්ප්පදුරුනුත. ටොල්ස්සියාන මප්‍රෙ කාරානමාක කුරුක්කලාල් සිල නාල්කන් ඉලයමතිරුක් සෙල්ල මුඛයවිල්ලෙ. මප්‍රෙ ඉප්නත පින් ඉලයමතිරුක් සෙහරු පාර්තත ටොතු, නර්කරුනෙ වෙකකප්පදුරුනුත පීදතින් ඔරු පකුතිකලිලුම නිර් ඔල්ලාතු මර්හප් පකුතිකන් නිරිනාල් මුකප් පදුරුනුත.



Gabriel de Vidaud Latour, the first leader of the Gray Penitents



Palace of the Popes, Avignon



Cassock of the Gray Penitents



Facade of the Chapel of the Gray Penitents



Fresco in the Chapel

The news spread rapidly, and many people, including those in authority, came to the church singing songs of praise and of thanks to the Lord.

## අවිඥන්

ප්‍රංශය, ක්‍රි. ව. 1433

මෙම පුවත ඉතා වේගයෙන් පැතිරී යාමේ ප්‍රතිඵලයක් ලෙස එම පුවත ඇසු එම ප්‍රදේශයේ පාලකයන්ද ඇතුළු අති විශාල ජනකායක් ප්‍රංශයා හි කියමින්ද, දෙවියන් විනන්සේට ස්තූති කරමින්ද දේවස්ථානය වෙතට ඇදෙන්නට විය.

## අවිඥන්

පිරාන්ස්, 1433

இச் செய்தி மிகவும் வேகமாக பரவியது. அதனை அறிந்து அப் பிரதேச ஆட்சியாளர்களும் கடவுளுக்கு நன்றி பாடல் பாடிக்கொண்டே அத்தேவாலயத்துக்கு வருகை தந்தனர்.









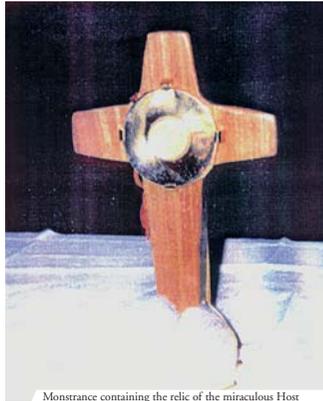
In the Eucharistic miracle of Douai, a consecrated Host was unintentionally dropped to the ground while a priest was distributing Communion to the faithful. Immediately he bent down to pick up the Holy Eucharist, but the Host lifted up in flight and lighted on the purificator. A little later, a wonderful Child appeared there, Who all the faithful and religious present in the celebration could contemplate. Although more than 800 years have elapsed, even today it is still possible to admire the Host of the miracle. All Thursdays of the month in the Church of Saint Peter of Douai, many faithful gather in prayer before the miraculous Host.



Year 1975. The Pastor of the Church of St. Peter shows the Host of 1254.



External façade of the Church of St. Peter in Douai



Monstrance containing the relic of the miraculous Host



Our Lady of Douai



Tabernacle where the Host of the miracle is kept



## வெடிப்பு

புறமே, இ. வ. 1254

1254 டி. பாஸ்கு டிசு நோலீ டி கலீரிவிசேர் பிசுவூலு ஹொடி ஸி டி. ஸுலோர் லூன் டெலிமேடெர் டிவிர சூசலி வுல டிவிர ஸுபுசுடாடெ லுல டெலி பிசுவூலு ஹொடெலிவிசேர் பிசுவூலு ஸுபுசுடாடெக் டிமெ லுலிசு. பிசுவூலிமெ ஸுலி டி பிசுவூலு டுபிலே டிபுலிசுக் ஸுலெ ஸிபிசு டிசுவூ டுசுலுக் லிவலிசேகே டுலிசு.

## டோயாய்

பிரான்ஸ், 1254

1254ம் ஆண்டு பாஸ்கு தினத்தன்று அருட்தந்தை தோமஸ் த கன்டிஸ்ப்ரே அவர்களால் டோயாய் என்ற இடத்திலுள்ள புனித மொட்டோ முனிவரின் தேவாலயத்தில் திருப்பலியில் நற்கருணை வழங்கிக் கொண்டு இருக்கையில் தவறுதலாக ஒரு நற்கருணை கீழே விழுந்தது. அதை எடுப்பதற்காக கீழே பார்த்த அவர் ஒரு புதுமைமை கண்டார். கீழே விழுந்த அவ்நற்கருணையில் முள்முடி தரித்த கிறிஸ்து அரசரின் திரு உருவம் தோன்றியது.























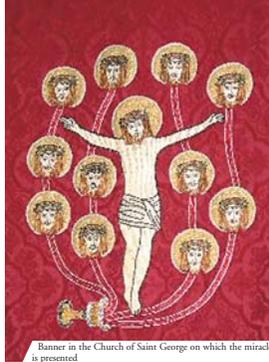








The Crucified Christ is clearly distinguished under ultra violet lighting



Banner in the Church of Saint George on which the miracle is presented



Father Otto hides the miraculous corporal. This painting is in the church of Saint George and was painted in 1732



Interior of the Church

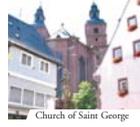


Church of Saint George

One of the most complete documents about the Eucharistic miracle is told of the Eucharistic miracle of Walldürn Germany in the year 1330 and was written by the Monk Hoffius in 1589. During the Mass, a priest accidentally overturned the Sacred Species of the consecrated Wine onto the corporal. The Sacred Blood formed an Image of the Crucified Christ on the corporal. The relic of the corporal with the Blood is preserved today, placed on the side altar in the minor basilica of Saint George in Walldürn. Every year, several thousands of pilgrims visit Walldürn to venerate the sacred relic.



Procession in honor of the miracle



Church of Saint George



Father Augustine presents the Miraculous Corporal to pilgrims

## லோல்டர்ன்

சீல்திச, தி. வ. 1330

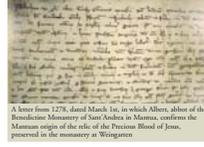
சீல்திசில் லோல்டர்னில் தி.வ. 1330 டீ சிடிவ தீலிச சன்சுசகூ ஸாநிஸர்ஸிச சிடிவெவ திசரீ ஈரீ டீலீவ ஈரூர்ன் லோல்டர்ன் லாஸக லுதல் லிசின் தி.வ. 1589 டீ ரலிஸ கர்லு லுடி லுதல்சகி. டீலிச ஸுசர் டீலீவ ஈரர்லுரீ லிசலுலெடி லிசின் ஈரலீலெல் லெல் லீடீஸூச லுசலுலச ஡ெல்சுல லலல லுலீலி. லீல ஈரீடி லு லீடீஸூச லுதல் ஡ெல்சுல லல டுலல் லு திலு சலீடீலீ ஸுநிஸலிவல் சலலல் லெல லுடீ. லீல ஈரீடி லு லீலீஸுல ஈரூ லீல லீல லுசலுலலீ டு஡ல்ல லுல஡ீ.

## லோல்டர்ன்

ஐரர்மனி, 1330ல்

ஐரர்மனியின் லோல்டர்ன் லுது஡ை 1330ல் ஡ல஡ெற்றதை ஡ு஡ு஡ையாகக் கூறும் ஆவணங்கள் லல ஁ள்ளன. ஡ேலும் இந்த ஡ற்கருணைப் லுது஡ை லற்றி 1589ம் ஆண்டு ஹேராயியல் என்னும் துறவியும் எ஡ுதிலுள்ளார். இப்லுது஡ையில் திருப்பலி ஡ிறைவேற்றிக் ஡ொண்டிருக்கும் ஡ோது ஡ுருவானவர் இரசக்கிண்ணத்தினைத் தட்டி விட்டார். ஁஁ற்றப்பட்ட இரசமானது லுனித துணியில் திருச்சிலுவை ஡ோல இரத்த஡ாக ஡ாறியது. இந்த லுனிதப் ஡ண்டம் லுனித ஐரர்ஐ் சிற்றாலயம் ஁ன்றில் வைக்கப்பட்டுள்ளது. ஁வ்வொரு ஆண்டும் லல்வேறு ஡க்தர்கள் லோல்டர்ன் ஡ென்று ஁ப்புனித ஡ண்டத்தை வணங்கிச் ஡ெல்கின்றனர்.





A letter from 1278, dated March 1st, in which Albert, abbot of the Benedictine Monastery of Sant'Andrea in Mantua, confirms the Mantuan origin of the relic of the Precious Blood of Jesus, preserved in the monastery at Weingarten.



The relic of the Precious Blood (17th century), City Hall at Weingarten



Relics of the Holy Blood, Mantua



Procession in honor of the Holy Blood at Mantua



The relic of the Most Precious Blood of Jesus is preserved in the Basilica of Sant'Andrea in Mantua



Twinning between the cities of Mantua and Weingarten



Mantuan relic containing some traces of the Passion of Christ, Kunsthistorisches Museum, Vienna



Relic of the Sacred Lance with which the Roman soldier struck the side of Jesus, Kunsthistorisches Museum, Vienna



Reliquary containing the seal on which the Most Precious Blood of Christ fell from the Cross, Czestochowa, Poland



Kunsthistorisches Museum, Vienna

## லீன்ஸென்

சுமூ வகனல் சாசு லீன்ஸென்ஹி ஈஸிஹ கரக லுஹி ஔஹி லு ஹிஹுல் லுஹல் லிஹ ஈஸரஹர ஶு ஶுஹிஹரஹ ஈஹிஹ ஈஹிஹிஹ லுஹிஹ.

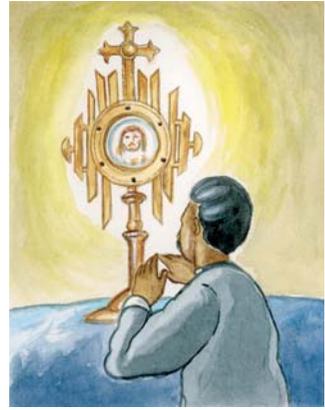
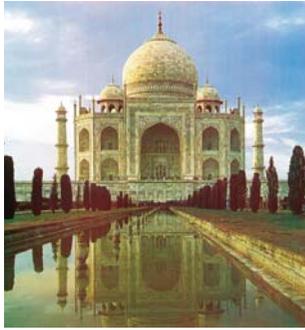
## வெய்ங்காட்டன்

ஓவ்வொரு வருடமும் வெங்காட்டன் என்னும் இடத்தில் ஏற்பாடு செய்யப்பட்டிருந்த புனித தாதுக்களை கொண்டு செல்லும் பவனி "திரு இரத்தத்தின் பவனி" என அழைக்கப்படுகின்றது.





This Eucharistic miracle was verified recently, on May 5, 2001 in Trivandrum, India. In the Host there appeared the likeness of a man similar to that of Christ crowned with thorns. His Beatitude Cyril Mar Baselice, Archbishop of the diocese of Trivandrum, wrote regarding this prodigy: “[...] For us believers what we have seen is something that we have always believed [...]. If our Lord is speaking to us by giving us this sign, it certainly needs a response from us”. The monstrance containing the miraculous Host is to this day kept in the church.



Monstrance containing the Particle in which the image appeared



His Beatitude Cyril Mar Baselice, Archbishop of the diocese of Trivandrum

## විරාජිත කෝනමි

ඉන්දියාව, 2001 මැයි 5

2001 අප්‍රේල් මස 28 වන දින විරාජිත කෝනමි හි මීසමි දේවස්ථානයේ ශු.ජුඩ් තද්දේව්ස් මුනි හුවානයට පසුව පොදු යාවිඤාට සඳහා පෝන්සන් තාර්ටෝ පියතුමා දිව්‍ය සත්ප්‍රසාද වැඩමවන ලදී. සඵ වේලාවකට පසු එහි තිත් තුනක් දුටු පියතුමා ඒ ගැන ජනතාව සමඟ ප්‍රශංසා කොට නැවත සත්ප්‍රසාද කරඬුව සත්ප්‍රසාද කුඩුව තුළ තැන්පත් කොට මැයි 5 වන දින නැවත සත්ප්‍රසාද කුඩුව විවෘත කල පියතුමා දුටුවේ කටු ඔටුන්න සහිත දේසුතුමන්ගේ මුහුණ සත්ප්‍රසාදයේ ඇදී ඇති ආකාරයයි.

## சிறாத்தகோணம்

இந்தியா, 2001 மே 5

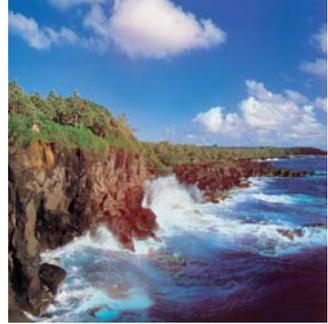
இந்தியாவிலுள்ள திருவானந்தபுரம் என்னும் நகரில் நற்கருணை எழுந்தேற்றம் செய்து வைக்கப்பட்ட போது, இயேசுவைப் போல முள்முடி தரிக்கப்பட்ட ஒரு மனிதன், திவ்விய நற்கருணையில் காட்சி கொடுத்தார். இதைக் கேள்வியுற்ற திருவானந்த புர பேராயர் பியற்றிறாட் சிறில் மா பசிலிஸ், இவ்வாறான புதுமை ஏற்படும் போது, நாடும் அந்தப் புதுமைக்குப் பதிலழிக்க வேண்டும் என்பதே எம் ஆண்டவரின் வேண்டுகோள் என்று கூறினார். இன்று மட்டும் அந்தப் புதுமையான தேவநற்கருணை காட்சிக்கு வைக்கப்பட்டுள்ளது.

# SAINT ANDRÉ DE LA RÉUNION

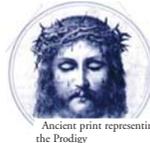
ISLAND OF LA RÉUNION, 1902



On January 26, 1902, at the parish church of Saint-André, a city on the island of La Réunion (French colony), Abbot Henry Lacombe, pastor of the church, was witness to the miracle that he would recount to thousands of people during the Eucharistic Congress of Angouleme (1904), as well as to the group of priests gathered for a spiritual retreat in the town of Perigueux. The face of Jesus appeared in the Host which was for many hours witnessed by thousands of people.



Reunion Island



Ancient print representing the Prodigy



## லா ரீயூனியன் டூபசா

விலை டூபசா, டி. 26. 1902

தி.வி. 1902 சனவரி 26 வது திகதி ஈரான்சியக் பாஸனியாகிய லா ரீயூனியனில் உள்ள புனித அன்றா பங்கு ஆலயத்தில் ஏராளமான மக்களும் குருக்களும் நற்கருணை மாநாட்டிற்காகவும் தியானத்திற்காகவும் கூடி இருந்த வேளையிலே பலர்முன்னிலையில் நற்கருணையில் இயேசுவின் முகம் தோன்றியது இதற்குப் பல்லாயிரக் கணக்கான மக்களும், ஹென்றி லாகொம்பே என்னும் துறவியும் சாட்சிகளாவர்

## லா ரீயூனியன் தீவு, 1902ல்

லா ரீயூனியன் தீவு, 1902ல்

1902ம் ஆண்டு தை மாதம் 26ம் திகதி பிரான்சியக் பாஸனியாகிய லா ரீயூனியனில் உள்ள புனித அன்றா பங்கு ஆலயத்தில் ஏராளமான மக்களும் குருக்களும் நற்கருணை மாநாட்டிற்காகவும் தியானத்திற்காகவும் கூடி இருந்த வேளையிலே பலர்முன்னிலையில் நற்கருணையில் இயேசுவின் முகம் தோன்றியது இதற்குப் பல்லாயிரக் கணக்கான மக்களும், ஹென்றி லாகொம்பே என்னும் துறவியும் சாட்சிகளாவர்





The History of Saint Clare, Virgin, tells of various miracles performed by Saint Clare. There are episodes of multiplications of loaves and bottles of oil that appeared in the convent when there was none before. But Clare performed the most famous of the miracles in 1240 on a Friday in September, in which she turned away an attack by Saracen soldiers who had broken into the convent cloister by showing them the Sacred Host.



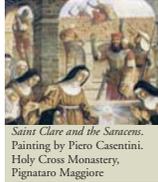
*Saint Clare and the Assault on Assisi, Giuseppe Cesari (1568-1640). Hermitage Museum, St. Petersburg*



Ancient depiction of the Miracle of Saint Clare



*Saint Clare, detail of the great Cross of Gianfrancesco dalle Croci*



*Saint Clare and the Saracens. Painting by Piero Casentini. Holy Cross Monastery, Pignataro Maggiore*



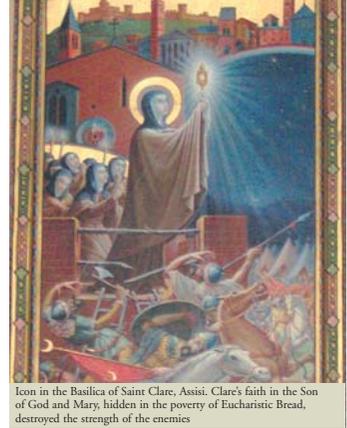
*Enrico de Vroom (1587). Miracle of Saint Clare*



Convent of San Damiano in Assisi



Urn containing the body of Saint Clare, Assisi



Ikon in the Basilica of Saint Clare, Assisi. Clare's faith in the Son of God and Mary, hidden in the poverty of Eucharistic Bread, destroyed the strength of the enemies

**අසීසියේ ශු. ක්ලරා මුනිවරය**

ඉතාලිය, මි. ව. 1240

වරක් සරාසෙන් සෙබලුන් හා චේවයන් අසීසිය විනාශ කරමින් පැමිණ සෙන් බොවියානෝ කනතරාමය වටලා එයට ඇතුළු විය. ඊට බිය වූ කනතා සොයුරියන් තම රැකවල් මව වන ශු. ක්ලරා මුනිවරය වෙත දිව ගියහ. එහිතර ක්ලරා මුනිවරය සත්ප්‍රසාද රැගත් කරඬුවක් සමඟ ඉදිරියට ගොස් දෙවියන්ට යදින්නට විය. එවිට ජේසුතුමන් හඬ නතා කතාකොට ඇයවද, කනතරාමයද, නගරයද ආරක්ෂා කරන ලෙස පැවසෙන හඬක් අසිණි. ඇගේ චිඤ්චරකම හා ශක්තිය දුටු සොල්දාදුවෝ එකෙහෙහිම හැරී යන්නට විය.

**අප්‍රිසියම් පුනිත කියා**

ඉදිතාලිය, 1240

1240 ම ඉණ්ටු පුරුද්දාති මාතම බෙහෙතිකිපුමාම සිල පොරානිකන් මඳුතිනෙ අමුකික වරුද්දොතා පුනිත කියා අවාරකනෙ ගතිරුද්දාර් අප්දොතා ඉමියසවින් තිරුචුදලාකිය තරුකරුනෙයෙ තොරුකිය වීරරුකන් පුතාමායාන මුරාහෙයිල තිරුඳුපිච් සෙහුරාන.





The morning of May 10, 1718 Father Francesco Scotto, went to the Opera Millivacca to celebrate the Holy Mass. When the priest was at the point of elevating the consecrated Host, Dr. Ambrogio, the notary public realized the Blessed Sacrament was divided into two Parts. As soon as the



Opera Pia Millivacca. Chalice of the miracle. Notice the correspondence of the drops of Blood on the cup and the base of the chalice.



The chalice of the miracle is kept in the Cathedral of Asti, in the chapel dedicated to St. Philip Neri



Cathedral of Asti



Detail of the base of the chalice of the miracle of Opera Pia Millivacca

priest elevated the cup, the man, convinced that a broken consecrated Host was not valid, went toward the altar to advise the priest, and ran in the sacristy right away to get another consecrated Host. In the meantime the priest elevated the Host and really found the two Parts tainted by Blood. The bottom of the cup also had Blood, and little stains were on the same corporal. In the meantime Ambrogio had arrived with a new consecrated Host and realized that that the Host was Bloody. He started to cry right away. All the people present saw the miracle.

## අප්‍රේම

ඉතාලිය, ඔ. ව. 1718

ක්‍රි.ව.1718 මැයි මස 10 වන දින ග්‍රැන්සිස්කෝ ස්කොට්ටෝ පියතුමා ඔපෙරා මිලිවික්කා දෙව්මැදුර වෙත පියනැගෙව් දිව්‍ය පූජාව පැවැත්වීම සඳහාය. ඔහු විසින් දිව්‍ය පූජය ඉහළට ඔසවන ඒ ශුද්ධ වූ මොහොතේ වීම දිව්‍ය පූජය කොටස් දෙකකට වෙන්වූ බවට මහාචාර්යය අමිනියෝ නම් තැනැත්තාට වැටහිණි. ඔහු වම දිව්‍ය පූජය වලංගු නැති බව පැවසීමට අර්තාරය දෙසට ඇදුණේය. ඉන්පසු ඔහු "සන්ක්විස්ට්" කාමරය වෙත දිව ගියේ කැඩුණු පූජය වෙනුවට වෙනත් පූජයක් ගැනීමටය. මේ අතර කාලයේ පියතුමා විසින් දිව්‍ය පූජය ඔසවන විටදී කැඩුණු පූජ දෙකොටස ලෙසින් තෙත බර්තව පැවතිණ. මිදියුළු බඳුනේ ඉහළ කොටසේද රුධිරය තිබිණි. එමෙන්ම කෝපුලය මත ද රුධිරය සටහන්ව තිබිණි. සැණකින් මහාචාර්යය අමිනියෝ තෙහෙන්නට ගිය අලුත් පූජයද සමඟ පැමිණියේය. මෙසේ දිව්‍ය සන්ප්‍රසාදීය රුධිරය පෙර කැඩුණු පූජ තුළින් ගලා යන්නට විය. මෙසේ අමිනියෝ ගේ දෑස්වලට කළු වනවමින් සියලුලත් ඉදිරිපිට වීම ප්‍රතිචාරය සිදු විය.

## ආවේණික

ඉතාලිය, 1718

කි.ව. 1718 ම් ජුනි 10 වන දින ග්‍රැන්සිස්කෝ ස්කොට්ටෝ පියතුමා ඔපෙරා මිලිවික්කා දෙව්මැදුර වෙත පියනැගෙව් දිව්‍ය පූජාව පැවැත්වීම සඳහාය. ඔහු විසින් දිව්‍ය පූජය ඉහළට ඔසවන ඒ ශුද්ධ වූ මොහොතේ වීම දිව්‍ය පූජය කොටස් දෙකකට වෙන්වූ බවට මහාචාර්යය අමිනියෝ නම් තැනැත්තාට වැටහිණි. ඔහු වම දිව්‍ය පූජය වලංගු නැති බව පැවසීමට අර්තාරය දෙසට ඇදුණේය. ඉන්පසු ඔහු "සන්ක්විස්ට්" කාමරය වෙත දිව ගියේ කැඩුණු පූජය වෙනුවට වෙනත් පූජයක් ගැනීමටය. මේ අතර කාලයේ පියතුමා විසින් දිව්‍ය පූජය ඔසවන විටදී කැඩුණු පූජ දෙකොටස ලෙසින් තෙත බර්තව පැවතිණ. මිදියුළු බඳුනේ ඉහළ කොටසේද රුධිරය තිබිණි. එමෙන්ම කෝපුලය මත ද රුධිරය සටහන්ව තිබිණි. සැණකින් මහාචාර්යය අමිනියෝ තෙහෙන්නට ගිය අලුත් පූජයද සමඟ පැමිණියේය. මෙසේ දිව්‍ය සන්ප්‍රසාදීය රුධිරය පෙර කැඩුණු පූජ තුළින් ගලා යන්නට විය. මෙසේ අමිනියෝ ගේ දෑස්වලට කළු වනවමින් සියලුලත් ඉදිරිපිට වීම ප්‍රතිචාරය සිදු විය.



In 1412, the prior of the Basilica of St. Mary of Bagno di Romagna, Fr. Lazzaro da Verona, hile celebrating the Holy Mass, was assailed by doubts about the Real Presence of Jesus in the Most Holy Sacrament. He had just pronounced the words of consecration of the wine when this was transformed into living Blood and began to flow from the chalice and fall onto the corporal. Fr. Lazzaro, profoundly moved and repentant, confessed his unbelief to the faithful present at the celebration and the profound miracle that the Lord had worked before his eyes.



Picture that depicts the miracle present in the basilica



Chapel with the urn of Blessed Giovanna



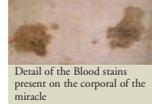
Basilica of Santa Maria di Bagno di Romagna



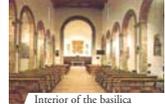
Relic of the Blood-stained corporal



Panoramic view of Santa Maria in Bagno



Detail of the Blood stains present on the corporal of the miracle



Interior of the basilica

## බන්තො ද රොමඤා

ඉතාලිය, ක්‍රි. ව. 1412

1412 දී බන්තො ද රොමඤා හී සෙරි මුනිතුමියට කැපකරන ලද බැසිලිකාවේ දිව්‍ය පුජාව පවත්වමින් සිටි ලස්සාටෝ පියතුමා හට දිව්‍ය සත්ප්‍රසාදය තුළ ජේසුතුමන්ගේ ජීවමාන වැඩසිටීම ගැන සැකයක් ඇතිවිය. ස්වල්ප වේලාවකින් පියතුමා දිව්‍ය රක්ස් කිරීමත් සමඟ කුසලානයේ තිබූ මිදියුළු ශ්‍රී රුධිරය බවට හැරී කුසලානයේ උතුරා ගත්තට විය. බොහෝ දුකට පත්වූ පියතුමා තම අවිශ්වාසය ගැන තදබල ලෙස පසුකැමැත්තට විය.

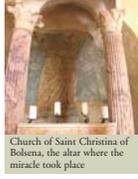
## පක්ෂො ත රොමඤා

ඉතාලිය, 1412

1412 ම් ඡුණ්ඊ ඡුරුද්තත්තෙ ලාසරො ධි වෙරොනා ජුනිත මාරියන්නෙ පෙරොලයත්තිල් මදඅතිපතියාක ඉරුන්ත ජොතු තිරුද්පව්‍ය නිහෙ වෙරුරුම් වෙලෙයියල්, උණ්මෙයාකවෙ ඉයෙසවින් ජිරසන්නම් නර්කරුණෙයියල් උණ්ගතා ආණ්ඡර්නේකිත්තවාලු වස්කර වාර්තතෙකෙණක් ඡුරුණාර්. අව්වෙලෙ තිඳරෙණ කිණ්ණත්තිල් ඉරුන්ත ඉරසම්, ඉරත්තමාක මාරි ජෙරුක්කෙරුත්තා ජාය්නත්තා. අව්වෙලෙයියල් අරුද්තත්තෙ ලාසරො මණම් මාරියවරාය්, තාණ් ඡර්නේකිත්තෙ අනෙවාරිඋරුම් ඡුරු මක්කණ් අනෙවරුම් නර්කරුණෙ ඡුණ්දවාරිල් මෙලුම් විසවාසම් කොණ්දණර්.



In 1263 a German priest, Peter of Prague, stopped at Bolsena while on a pilgrimage to Rome. He was celebrating Mass in the Basilica of Bolsena, and when the moment of consecration arrived, the Host was transformed into Flesh. This miracle strengthened the wavering belief of the priest in the Real Presence of Christ in the Eucharist. The Sacred Body was inspected by Urban Pope IV and by St. Thomas Aquinas. This miracle helped convince the Pope to extend the feast of Corpus Christi to the universal Church so that everyone could recognize the love God has for those who love and worship Him.



Church of Saint Christina of Bolsena, the altar where the miracle took place



Cathedral of Saint Christina of Bolsena



The Procession over the Roccia Bridge, (artist: Ugolino d'Urbino), Orvieto Cathedral



Colorful displays in honor of the miracle



## බෝලසෙනා

ඉතාලිය, ක්‍රි. ව. 1264

පර්මන් ජාතික පියතුමෙකු වූ ජේදුරු වරක් ඔහු වන්දනා කිරීමට රෝමයට යන අවස්ථාවේදී බෝලසෙනා ගම්මානයේ නතර විය. ඔහු බෝලසෙනාහි බැසිලිකාවේ දිව්‍ය පූජාව සමරමින් සිටි අවස්ථාවේදී අතිශේක ලත් පූජය ජේසුස් වනන්සේගේ ශ්‍රී රැරයට පරිවර්තනය විය. මෙම ප්‍රාතිහාර්යය තුළින් පියතුමන්ලාගේ තිබූ අවිනිශ්චිතභාවය නැති වී වඩා කෙතිමත් විශ්වාසයක් ඇති විය. IV අර්ධන් පාප්තුමා හා ශුද්ධ වූ තෝමස් ඇක්විනාස් මුනිතුමා වීම ප්‍රාතිහාර්යය පරීක්ෂා කර ඇත. මෙම මහඟු ප්‍රාතිහාර්යය හේතුවෙන් දිව්‍ය සන්ප්‍රසාද මංගලය පැවැත්වීම සඳහා ශුද්ධෝත්තම පියතුමන්ට හැකියාව ලැබී ඇත. මෙය ලොව පුරා පැතිරවීමට සාක්ෂියක් ලෙස මෙය ගත හැකිය.

## බෝලසෙනා

ඉතාලිය, 1264

1263ல் ஜெர்மானிய குருவான பீற்றர் பிரேக் உரோமா புரிக்கு திருயாத்திரை செய்யும் போது, பொல்சேனா என்னுமிடத்தில் தன் பயணத்தை இடைநிறுத்தி அங்குள்ள பேராலயத்தில் திருப்பலி நிறைவேற்றினார். அவ்வேளை திரு அப்பத்தை ஆசீர்வதிக்கும் போது, அது உயிருள்ள சதையாக மாறியது. இப்புதுமை அந்தக் குருவின் தளர்ச்சியான விசுவாசத்தை திடப்படுத்தியது. பின்னர் அந்த தசையானது திருத்தந்தை ஏபன் ஐர மற்றும் புனித தோமஸ் அக்குவாய்னஸ் என்பவர்களால் சோதிக்கப்பட்டது. பின் இப்புதுமையானது இயேசுவின் திருவுடல் திருஇரத்தப் பெருவிழாவை திருச்சபை முழுவதற்கும் அறிமுகப்படுத்த உதவியது.

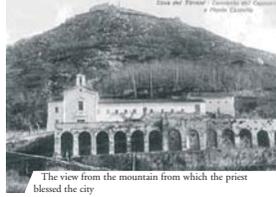








An antique print (ca. 18th Century) depicting the miracle



The view from the mountain from which the priest blessed the city



The annual fireworks at Cava on the anniversary of the miracle.



The Eucharistic miracle is recalled each year during the "Sagra di Montecastello"



Panoramic view of Cava dei Tirreni



The "Feast of the Castello" has been faithfully celebrated since 1657 and it recalls the plague epidemic which visited the City of Cava on May 25, 1656, Ascension Thursday. The plague was stopped by a religious Corpus Christi procession which started from the Castle of the Annunciation and proceeded to the higher terrace of Monte Castello.

## காவா லீசி ரீரேதி

ஔாடீட, து. ல. 1656

1656 ஡ரீசி ஡க தாபேரீ துலர ஔா டுரக்து லகஔதாசீ பரதீர டதஔர லீட. லீட காபீரீதீரீ கீகாடீகா துலுலா கஔரரீரீ துரீலரரீரீ டு ஁தர லீட ஔா லீதரரீரீ ஁கரீலாசீ துலீலரரீரீ பரதீரரீரீரீ லீட. ஡ு஡ தீகா துலுலரீரீ துரீகரீரீ ரீசரீகூலா ததாநால ஁தர காவா லீசி ரீரேதி ஔா஡ரீரீ ஁தரீ ககீரீரீரீரீ காடீ ஡ுடதர ஡ு஡ டீலர கதீபுகாடரரீரீ லீபதர பதீலு துடீரரீ டீலர கதீபுகாட லததீகீரீரீரீ ஁தரீலால ஡ரதலா஡ீ கதரத ஁ரர஡ துடதர ஡ுடதர லகஔதாசீ தரலதீதீ.

## காவா டீடய் டுரரீரீ

ஔதாலீ, 1656ல்

காள்ளை துரீய் காவா தகரர 1656 ஆண்டு லைகாசீ தாதம் 25ம் திகதீ கருதையாகத் தாககீயது. அவ்வேளை தங்களவார்தத ஆலயத்தீலிருந்து தவுண்ட் காசீல்லு஡ ஁தும் ஆலயத்தீரூகு தக்கள தற்கருணையைப் தவனீயாக ஁தூத்துத் ஁சன்று தன்றாடீளர். துதுதையான லீததாக ஔக்காள்ளை துரீய் தீறுத்தத்பட்டது. அதை தீனைவு கூரும் லீததாக 1657ம் ஆண்டிலிருந்து ஔன்று வரை தீருலீழாக் காண்டாடப் துருகீன்றது.











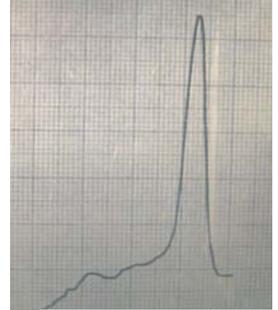




The flesh consists of part of the myocardium, more precisely of the left ventricle. The arteries and veins can be easily identified, as well as a double, slender branch of the vagus nerve. At the time of the miracle, the flesh was living and then submitted to the law of rigor mortis.



The reliquary from the 18th century containing the Host and the coagulated Blood, gift of the generous citizen Domenico Coli.



Graph of the electrophoresis of the proteins of the Blood of the miracle. The profile of the protein fractions from the serum could be superimposed on a standard specimen of fresh blood.

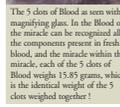
The Flesh and the Blood of Lanciano therefore are just the same as they would be if they had been drawn that very day from a living being.



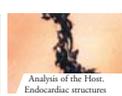
The miracle was the object of several official acknowledgements on the part of the ecclesiastical authorities between 1574 and 1886, not to mention most recently in 1970, when it was subjected to a scientific examination carried out by professors from the University of Siena, which concluded: "The Flesh is true human flesh (formed by muscular tissue from the heart); the Blood is true blood (belonging to the same blood type, AB, as the flesh); the component substances are those of human tissues, normal and fresh. The conservation of the Flesh and the Blood, left in their natural state for twelve centuries and exposed to the influence of atmospheric and biological elements, remains an extraordinary phenomenon" (The Linoli Report 4131971).



The muscular fiber cells



Histological view of the Flesh



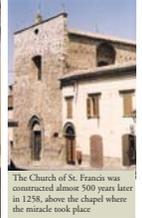
Analysis of the Host. Endocardial structures



A small lobe of adipose tissue



Cubical lattice in gold-plated cast iron in which the relics were preserved for almost 266 years, today returned to the Valcesca family chapel



The Church of St. Francis was constructed almost 500 years later in 1258, above the chapel where the miracle took place



An antique painting depicting the Miracle

## லன்சியாவோ

ஓவாடெ, இ. ப. 750

ஶல கிசா லன்சியாவோனி ஈரனி லேல சூ ஓரீரட னா ரடீரட ஈட ஶல ஈரனே ஶஶ டீகடகடீலி லீகிசேகனே ஓரீரடகிஶ லுலாத லாஓட னா ரடீரட தரலீ னடூலி தனல்லகிஶி.

## லன்சியாவோ

இத்தாலி, 750ல்

அதனால லன்ஸியானோவில் உள்ள இந்த திவ்ய இரத்தமும், உடலும் இன்று வரையும் காணப்படுகின்றது. எப்போது பார்த்தாலும் அது தற்போதுஎடுத்த மனிதனுடைய உடலிலிருந்து எடுக்கப்பட்ட சதையும் இரத்தமும் போன்று உயிரோட்டமுள்ளதாக காணப்படுகின்றது.



Chapel of the Most Blessed Sacrament where the relic is kept



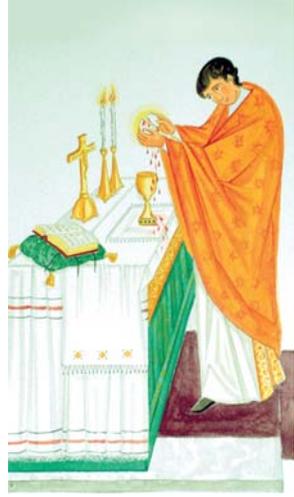
Macerata Cathedral



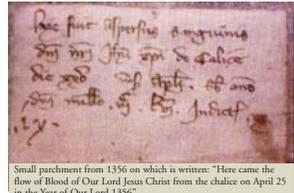
Relic of the Blood-Stained Corporal



View of Macerata



On April 25 1356, at Macerata, a priest whose name is not known was celebrating Mass in the chapel of the Church of St. Catherine, owned by the Benedictine monks. During the breaking of the Eucharistic Bread before Holy Communion, the priest began to doubt the Real Presence of Jesus in the consecrated Host. Precisely at the moment in which he broke the Host, to his great surprise, he saw flow from the Host an abundance of Blood which stained part of the corporal, and the chalice placed on the altar.



Small parchment from 1356 on which is written: "Here came the flow of Blood of Our Lord Jesus Christ from the chalice on April 25 in the Year of Our Lord 1356"

## மகரானா

ஓராட்சி, இ. வ. 1356

மென்மிகு நாசக சிகாசம் ஈசன் ஓராட்சியே மகரானா ஐவர சிகிசி ஓ. கரநரினா இசிக்லீரிசம் கரக கரண லு டேலி லுடூலே 1356 ஈசுடேலே 25 வன டுன லிவ்வர சிசுநுமேநு லிசிக் டுலிச டாகமன் டிசீசு கரண லுடீ. லேநுமலம் டுலிச டாகம டிசீசு கரண லேநுமலே டுலிச ஈவ்ஓசுடே வனவ்லே நுட னுசீநுடீ வனவ்லே சிலுமலவ லுடீ சிகிசிவலுடீ நகடு டுநுலேவ் ஈகமன் லுநு லிச. லிம லேநுமலேல லிநும டுலிச ஓசுச கடுவ ஈவ்லீலே லீ நுடீலீ ருடீர்டு லுல ஈலுலேவ லிச.

## மாசிராற்றா

இத்தாலி, 1356ல்

1356ம் ஆண்டு சித்தரை மாதம் 25ம் திகதி ஆசீர்வாமப்பர் சபை துறவிகளுக்குச் சொந்தமான மாசிராற்றாவிலுள்ள புனித கத்தரின் ஆலயத்தில் திருப்பலி நிறைவேற்றும் போது இயேசுவின் உயிருள்ள பிரசன்னத்தை நற்கருணையில் ஏற்க மறுத்தார். அப்பத்தையும் இரசத்தையும் ஆசீர்வதித்தன் பின்னர் நற்கருணையை உடைத்த போது ஏராளமான இரத்தம் நற்கருணையில் இருந்து வடிந்து புனித துணியில் அந்த இரத்தைக் கறை படிந்தது மட்டுமல்லாது கிண்ணத்திலும் காணப்பட்டது.







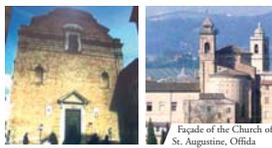
In Offida, near the Church of St. Augustine, are kept the relics of the Eucharistic miracle which took place in 1273, in which the Host became living Flesh. There are many documents which describe this miracle, among which is an authentic copy on a parchment of the 13th century, written by the notary Giovanni Battista Doria in 1788. There are also many official decrees of the popes beginning with that of Boniface VIII (1295), to that of Sixtus V (1585), discourses of Roman congregations, Episcopal decrees, communal statutes, votive gifts, memorial stones, frescoes and testimonies of notable historic figures, among whom we recall the Antinori's and Fella.



Frescoes in the church that illustrate the miracle



Relics of the miracle



Facade of the Church of St. Augustine, Offida



Oil jar where the miracle took place, Offida

Relic of the linen with Blood spots where Richiarella unfolded the miraculous Host



Detail of the Blood-stained linen



Enlarged image of the relic of the Host contained in a precious Cross, made by a Venetian craftsman (13th century)

## இதழ்

செப்டம்பர், 2013

இந்த இதழில் கிறித்தவர்களின் பரிசுத்த உணவுகளின் பற்றியும், அவற்றின் மூலம் எவ்வாறு மனிதர்களுக்கு ஆறுதல் கிடைக்கிறது என்பதும் குறித்து ஆய்வுகள் மேற்கொள்ளப்பட்டுள்ளன. மேலும், கிறித்தவர்களின் பரிசுத்த உணவுகளின் மூலம் எவ்வாறு மனிதர்களுக்கு ஆறுதல் கிடைக்கிறது என்பதும் குறித்து ஆய்வுகள் மேற்கொள்ளப்பட்டுள்ளன. மேலும், கிறித்தவர்களின் பரிசுத்த உணவுகளின் மூலம் எவ்வாறு மனிதர்களுக்கு ஆறுதல் கிடைக்கிறது என்பதும் குறித்து ஆய்வுகள் மேற்கொள்ளப்பட்டுள்ளன.

## ஓபிடியா

இதழ், 1273-1280

1273ம் ஆண்டு நடைபெற்ற நற்கருணைப் புதுமையின் போது நற்கருணை உண்மையான தகையாக மாறியது. இந்தப் புனிதப் பண்டம் ஓபிடியாவிலுள்ள புனித அகுஸ்தினார் ஆலயத்தில் வைக்கப்பட்டுள்ளது. இதை உறுதிப்படுத்தும் பல ஆவணங்கள் மற்றும் 13ம் நூற்றாண்டின் தோலினால் ஆன ஆவணம் ஒன்றிலும் 1788ல் ஜியோவனி பற்றிஸ்ரா டோறியா எழுதியுள்ளார். மேலும் திருத்தந்தை பொனிபஸ் (1295)லும் திருத்தந்தை சிக்ஸ்ரஸ் (1585)லும் தமது அலுவலக ஆவணங்களில் இப்புதுமை பற்றி குறிப்பிட்டுள்ளனர். ஆமலும் திருச்சபையின் கடிதங்கள் ஆவணங்கள் நினைவுக் கற்கள் வரலாற்று மனிதர்கள் சிறப்பாக அன்றினோறி மற்றும் டொலா என்பவர்கள் இப்புதுமையை உறுதிப்படுத்தும் ஆதாரங்களாகும்.



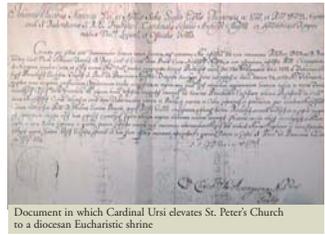
On August 29, 1774, the Curia of the Archbishop expressed itself favorably regarding the miraculous finding and unexplainable preservation of the Hosts stolen from the Church of St. Peter's in Patierno on February 24, 1772. In 1971 the Eucharistic Year of the diocese had been established in order to allow the community to capture the essence of the Eucharistic miracle. Unfortunately in 1978 some unknown thieves were able to steal the relic with the miraculous Hosts of 1772.



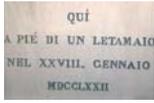
St. Peter's Church, Patierno



A plaque at the place where the Hosts were found



Document in which Cardinal Ursi elevates St. Peter's Church to a diocesan Eucharistic shrine



Reliquary of the miracle



An ancient representation depicting the miracle



## சரீலீர்னோ (னீபரீசீ)

ஓவாடீச, இ. வ. 1772

கி.வ. 1772 சேப்டம்பர் 24 வன டீகன சரீலீர்னோகீ ஸானீன சீனர டீவீசீபானசெனீ ஸோரானீனா லூ டீவீச பூப கீகீபசடீ கி.வ. 1772 டீனோசீக 29 வன டீகன ஓவாலந் டீகீர்பசீ லூச வகிவீச. வீல சடூவீச ஸந்ரூசாடீச டிரானீலீர்னோ லீவீனாகல டீவீலோடீ கரானீலீலீலீ. 1971 லீர்சட "டீவீச ஸந்ரூசாடீச" லீசர லூச டிராகஸல சநீ கரன லூடீடீ வீல டிரானீலீர்னோ லீகசனஸல டூகடலலானலீலீலீ ஓவீ டிரூசாவ லூலூகன சீகீலீச. வகிந் டீவலீசனாவகல லீலீனீ வானூகன ஸோர காலூவீ லீகீனீ வீல ஓடீவீ லூ டாகூவீ கீசலீல கி.வ. 1978 டீ ஸோரானீனா லூடீ.

## பந்நீயாரோ

இத்தாலி, 1772ல்

1774ம் ஆண்டு ஆவணி மாதம் 29ம் திகதி பேராயரின் குயிறியா 1772ம் ஆண்டு மாசி மாதம் 24ம் திகதி பந்நீயாரோ என்னுமிடத்திலுள்ள புனித பேதுருவானவர் ஆலயத்தில் களவாடப்பட்ட நற்கருணை பந்நீய புதுமையைக் கூறினார். நற்கருணை பந்நீய அறிவினை மக்கள் மத்தியில் ஏற்படுத்த 1771ம் ஆண்டு மறைமாவட்டத்தின் நற்கருணை ஆண்டாக அமுல்படுத்தப்பட்டது. ஆனால் 1978ம் ஆண்டுசில திருடர்கள் 1772ல் நடைபெற்ற புதுமையின் நற்கருணைப் புனித பண்டத்தை யும் திருடினர்.



This Eucharistic miracle was performed directly by Saint Anthony after he was challenged by a certain Bonovillo to demonstrate the truth of the Real Presence of Jesus in the Eucharist. The most ancient biography of Saint Anthony, L'Assidua (The Untiring), carries Bonovillo's exact words: Father! I tell you before all these people: I will believe in the Eucharist if my mule, after fasting for three days, adores the Host which you offer him rather than eating the fodder which I give him." The mule, despite the fact that it was exhausted by hunger, knelt before the Host and refused its food.



Temple of the Most Holy Eucharist, Rimini



Eucharistic Miracle of Saint Anthony, Salvaterra de Magos, Matriz Church, Portugal



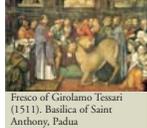
Donatello di Niccolò di Berro Bardi, called Donatello. *Miracle of the Mule*, (1446-1448) Padua, Basilica of the Saint



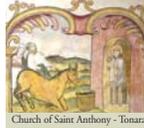
Domenico Beccafumi, *Saint Anthony and the Miracle of the Mule* (1537) Louvre, Paris



Altar constructed on the trunk of the column from which Saint Anthony performed the miracle



Fresco of Giosuamo Testari (1511), Basilica of Saint Anthony, Padua



Church of Saint Anthony - Tonara



Miracle of Saint Anthony, Collection of the Diocesan Museum of Milan

## ரீதி

ஓவாடெ, சி. ஏ. 1227

மேலே டீவிர சந்நிபுசாடெ ஸ்ரானிபார்டீயசு சலிபூர்ஷாடெஸ்தே சீடூ கர்ஷ டுடீடே சாத்ஷ ஈந்நோதீ லூகிநூலா லீசினி. லிநீடீ ஡ொனோலிடுலோ னலி மிதின்சென் லிசினீ டீவிர சந்நிபுசாடெ லிஷன்சேதே லிடா சிரீம லிபீபூ கர்ஷ டுலெசு லிநூல்தி ஈநிசேய் கர்ஷ டுடீ. சாத்ஷ ஈந்நோதீ லூகிநூல்தேதே ஶீலிஷ கஷா லோனே ஡ொனோலிடுலோ ணே லிஷ லேசே சுகிஷன் கர் ஈடா. "ஶிசுநூலேதி, மல மே மிநிபூதீ சீசுடூ டேஷா ஓடீரீபிடு லிடி மலேசே ஶலிசலி. ஡ுசுதின்னே டீஷ ஡ுஷன் க஡ி ஈரகி மலே மலே கௌடுலீலா மல லீசினீ டேஷ டுடிஷ ஈபாஷாரச லிபுடகலி லேஷுலி டீவிர ஶுபச லிஷ்ஷாலாஷ கர்ஷி னலி மல டீவிர சந்நிபுசாடெ லிஷன்சே கௌரேதி லிஷ்லாச கர்மீ" கௌடுலீலா கௌரலி ஡ுசுதின்னே லேடீஷாலிடு ஶன் ஶுலிஷ ஓவாலிஷ ஶ்ரானிபார்டீயசுஷக டுலெசு டீசீலிசிரீ சீசுடூலெசு ஈலிஷ்ஷுஷன்டீசு ஶன் கர்மீஷ டீவிர சந்நிபுசாடெ லிஷன்சே ஓடீரீபச டுஷ னலா லிடா லிடேலேஷிடு லீசு.

## ரீயிஷி

இத்தாலி, 1227ல்

இந்த நற்கருணைப் புதுமையானது புனித அந்தோனியாரினால் நிறைவேற்றப்பட்டது. ஒரு போனோவிலோ இயேசுவின் பிரசன்னம் நற்கருணையில் இருப்பதை மறுத்தவராய், அந்தோனியாரிடம் பின்வருமாறு கூறினார். எனது குதிரைக்கு முன்று நாளுக்கு உணவு கொடுக்காது வைத்திருந்த பின் அது உணவுக்குப் பதிலாக நற்கருணையை வணங்கினால் நான் நம்புவேன் என்றார். அவ்வாறே குதிரைக்கு உணவு கொடுக்கப்படவில்லை. ஆனாலும் மூன்று நாட்களின் பின் குதிரை நற்கருணை முன் முழுந்தாளிட்டு வணங்கியது.



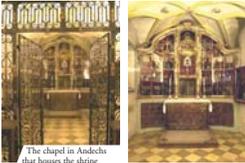
The shrine that contains the Host of the miracle which is preserved to this day in Andechs



The Miraculous Mass of St. Gregory the Great by Domenico Cresti (1559-1638)



Adrian von Brauns, 16th century. The apparition of Jesus with the signs of the Passion during the Mass of St. Gregory



The chapel in Andechs that houses the shrine



The miraculous Mass at which St. Gregory freed numerous souls from purgatory



Ancient mosaic in which St. Gregory celebrating the Mass is depicted



Museum of St. Gregory Museum Hefron, Pirayle-Monial

The church of the Benedictine monastery in Andechs

This Eucharistic miracle, whose relic is still preserved in the Benedictine Monastery of Andechs, Germany, is verified by numerous written sources. The authentication took place in Rome in 595 during a Eucharistic celebration presided by Pope St. Gregory the Great. At the moment of receiving Holy Communion, a Roman noblewoman began to laugh because she had doubts about the Real Presence of Christ in the consecrated Bread and Wine. The Pope, troubled by her disbelief, decided not to give her Communion and then the Bread turned into Flesh and Blood.

## ரேமும்

ஏழாதி, 6-7 கி.பி

மேலே உள்ள சான்றுகளில் உள்ளது 595 ஆம் ஆண்டு நடைபெற்றிருந்த ஒரு பணக்காரப் பெண், இயேசுவின் உண்மையான பிரச்சனம் நற்கருணையில் இருப்பதை ஏற்காது நற்கருணை பெற வந்த வேளை நக்கலாகவும், அலட்சியமாகவும் சிரிக்க திருத்தந்தை அப்பெண்ணிற்கு தேவநற்கருணையை கொடுக்கவில்லை அவ்வேளை அந்த நற்கருணை உயிருள்ள தசையாக மாறியது. இந்த நற்கருணைப் புனித பண்டம் ஜெர்மனியில் அன்டெக்ஸ் ஆசீர்வாதப்பர் துறவற ஆச்சிரமத்தில் பாதுகாப்பாக வைக்கப்பட்டுள்ளது.

## ரோம்

இத்தாலி, 6-7 நூற்றாண்டு

ஒருமுறை 595ம் ஆண்டு உரோம் நகரில் திருத்தந்தை புனித பெரிய கிரகோரியார் திருப்பலி நிறைவேற்றி நற்கருணை வழங்கிக் கொண்டிருந்த வேளையில் ஒரு பணக்காரப் பெண், இயேசுவின் உண்மையான பிரச்சனம் நற்கருணையில் இருப்பதை ஏற்காது நற்கருணை பெற வந்த வேளை நக்கலாகவும், அலட்சியமாகவும் சிரிக்க திருத்தந்தை அப்பெண்ணிற்கு தேவநற்கருணையை கொடுக்கவில்லை அவ்வேளை அந்த நற்கருணை உயிருள்ள தசையாக மாறியது. இந்த நற்கருணைப் புனித பண்டம் ஜெர்மனியில் அன்டெக்ஸ் ஆசீர்வாதப்பர் துறவற ஆச்சிரமத்தில் பாதுகாப்பாக வைக்கப்பட்டுள்ளது.



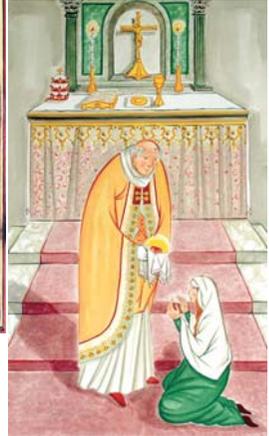
Church of St. Gregory the Great in Heaven, Rome



Nicolo Cirrigani called the Pomarancio, *The Eucharistic Miracle of St. Gregory the Great*. The lunette of the portico in the entrance of the Church of St. Gregory the Great in Heaven, Rome



Icon of St. Gregory



Having just finished praying, he saw that part of the bread prepared by the woman became Flesh and Blood. The woman repented, knelt

## ரோமம்

ஓக்டோபர், 6-7 சிஸ்டிசு

பேர்திருவிழா நடந்த இடத்தில் ஒரு பெண்ணினால் உருவாக்கப்பட்டிருந்த அப்பம் இறை இயேசுவின் உடலாகவும், திரு இரத்தமாகவும் மாறியிருப்பதை அவர் கண்டார். உடனே அப்பெண்ணினால் பாவமன்னிப்பு செய்து கொண்டு முழந்தாற் படியிட்டு அழத் தொடங்கினாள்

## ரோம்

இத்தாலி, 6-7 நூற்றாண்டு

செபம் செய்து முடிந்தவுடனேயே ஒரு பெண்ணினால் உருவாக்கப்பட்டிருந்த அப்பம் இறை இயேசுவின் உடலாகவும், திரு இரத்தமாகவும் மாறியிருப்பதை அவர் கண்டார். உடனே அப்பெண்ணினால் பாவமன்னிப்பு செய்து கொண்டு முழந்தாற் படியிட்டு அழத் தொடங்கினாள்



Detail of the impression left by the Host that had fallen on the marble floor.

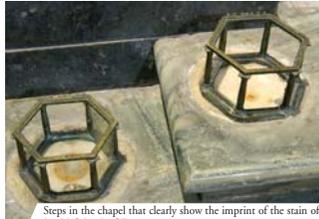


St. Pudenziana Church, Rome

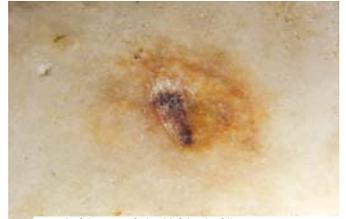


Interior of the Church

It is still possible today to see the miraculous imprint left by the Host which fell on the steps of the altar in the Caetani Chapel of Santa Pudenziana Church in Rome. The imprint on the step was left when the Host fell from the hands of a priest who, while celebrating Mass, began to doubt the Real Presence of Christ in the sacrament of the Eucharist.



Steps in the chapel that clearly show the imprint of the stain of Blood left by the fallen Host.



Detail of the stain of Blood left by the fallen Host

## ரோமம்

ஏனாதி, இ. வ. 1610

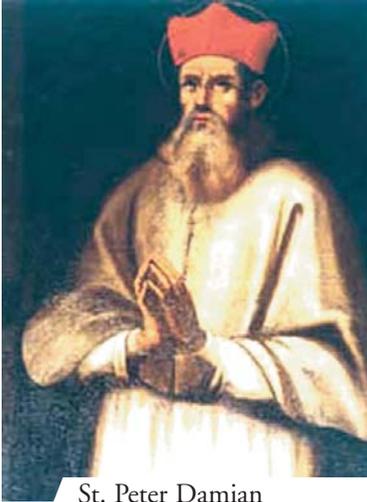
மேலே பூமிக்காரர்களே டீ டீவிய சூபிய ஈர்தாரர்களே பஃபிச மித வரீம கிசு ஈரீவி மூலவ ரேமேளே காத்ந சூபெய்கிசுகாசு டீவீபீயாசெள சேபிசி வஃபி சூபீ பரீமேளே ஈடி பவ டூபிச வகக. டீவிய கந்ரகாடி வகந்ளேளே கரகி வரகி கீரீம பிசூபிடிவ கரக கண்டா கநிவ பீவிய சூபாவி கமரீமீய் கீரீ பிசகூமேடிவ டூபிந் கிடுகி கிச ஈடிடி சூபிய பௌபே பகிந் பீம கிசு பிதி மூலவ ஓவா பரகரீமே லேச ஈர்தாரர்களே பௌபி மித கபிவ் பிச. பீம கிடிமேய் பசூ பிசகூமேளே கரக கண்டா டூரவி கிசேச.

## ரோமம்

இத்தாலி, 1610ல்

ரோமிலுள்ள சியற்றனி புனித புறுன்சியான்னா ஆலயத்தில் ஒரு குரு இயேசுவின் உயிருள்ள பிரசன்னம் நற்கருணையில் இருப்பதை மறுத்தவராய் நற்கருணை கொடுத்துக் கொண்டிருக்கும் போது ஒரு நற்கருணைத் துண்டு நிலத்தில் தவறி விழுந்த போது அது நிலத்தில் ஒரு தடத்தைப் பதித்தது. இன்றும் இத்தடத்தினை இந்த ஆலயத்தின் பீடத்தில் படிக்கடடில் காணலாம்.





St. Peter Damian



Hermitage of Fonte Avellana, where St. Peter Damian lived

This miracle was related by St. Peter Damian. A sorceress asked a woman to bring her a consecrated Host. The woman went to Mass and during Communion she managed to hide a Host in her handkerchief. The priest noticed what happened and ran after the woman and ordered her to show him what she was hiding. The woman opened the handkerchief, and to their surprise they saw that half of the stolen Particle had been transformed into Flesh and the other half looked like the Host.



## සාන්ත පීටர் ඩේමියන් මුනිතුමා

ඉතාලිය, 11 වන සියවස

මන්තරකාරියක් විසින් තමාට දිව්‍ය සත්ප්‍රසාද වහන්සේ වැඩසිටින පූජකයන් ගෙන් දෙන ලෙස කාන්තාවකගෙන් ඉල්ලුවාය. ඉන්පසු එම කාන්තාව දිව්‍ය පූජාව යන අතරතුර දිව්‍ය සත්ප්‍රසාද වහන්සේ ලබා නොගෙන එය ලේන්සුවක ඔතා සඟවා ගැනීමට උත්සහ කළාය. මෙම සිද්ධිය එම දිව්‍ය පූජාව පවත්වනු ලැබූ පියතුමාට දැකගත හැකි විය. ඉන්පසු එම කාන්තාව පසුපස ගිය පියතුමා තමා ලේන්සුව තුළ සඟවා සිටින දේ පෙන්නුම් ලෙස එම කාන්තාවට බල කළේය. එවිට කාන්තාව සිය ලේන්සුව විවෘත කළාය. සිදුවූයේ ප්‍රාතිභාර්යයකි. එම පූජකයන් කොටසක් මස් කැබැල්ලක් බවටත් ඉතිරි කොටස පූජය ලෙසත් ඉතිරිව තිබිණි. මෙම කතාව කියන ලද්දේ සාන්ත පීටර් ඩේමියන් පියතුමා විසිනි.

## පුන්ත පීර්හර් ඌෙමියන්

ඉතාලිය, 11 වන ශතවර්ෂය

සුනියාකාරීයක් වෙණුකොණුකිණිකාක ඉරු පෙණ තිරුපිලි වෙණයායිලි කොණුකාර්යාලයට තරුකරුණෙ ඉන්තෙත උදකොණ්ණාතු අතෙ තණතු කෙකරුද්දෙයායිලි ඉණිත්තු වෙවත්තෙ තිරුපිලි තිරෙවෙණුතිය තුරු කණ්දාර්. පිණ් අත්තප් පෙණ්ණෙප් පිණ් තෙදාර්ත්තවරායා අවර් අත්තප් පෙණ්ණෙද් ඉණිත්තු වෙවත්තිරුප්තෙක කාර්ද්ද් ශොණ්ණාර්. අප්පෙණ් කෙකරුද්දෙයායිලි තිරුත්ත පොතු තරුකරුණෙයායිලි පාති උයිරුණ්ණ තෙසෙයාකවුත් මර්තොරු පතති තරුකරුණෙයායිලි මාර්තිරුත්ත. ඉප්පුතෙම අරුද්දත්තෙ පීර්හර් ඌෙමියන් අවර්කොණ් කුර්පිප්ද් පද්දුණ්ණතු.









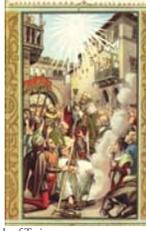
Inside the Corpus Domini Basilica in Turin, there is an iron railing that closes in the place where, in 1453, the first Eucharistic miracle of Turin occurred. An inscription inside the railing describes the miracle: "Here the she-mule that was carrying the Divine Body fell prostrate; here the Sacred Host was miraculously freed from the bag containing the Sacred Species and rose high; here came gently down among the suppliant hands of the people of Turin; here then, the place made holy by the miracle. Remembering, pray on your knees. (June 6, 1453)".



Interior of the Corpus Domini's Basilica



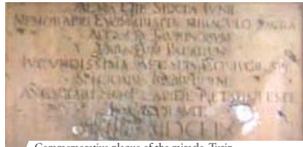
In entering the Basilica of Corpus Domini in Turin, you can soon notice over the altar a painting of Bartolomeo Garavaglia, a painter and follower of the Guercino. It portrays the great Eucharist miracle of 1453.



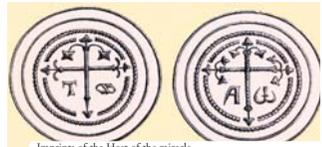
Representations of the miracle of Turin



Basilica of the Corpus Domini, Turin



Commemorative plaque of the miracle, Turin



Imprints of the Host of the miracle

## ரீசூர்ன்

ஓராடீ, இ. வ. 1453

ஓராடீயே ரீசூர்ன் நகரயே சீகீர் னோசூசீ னோமீதி னெசீரீகாடீயே, மெல ஸ்ரானீகாரீயச சீடீயீச. ரீசூர்ன் நகரயே சீடீயு பசுலு ஸ்ரானீகாரீயச வக மெச சீடீயுயே ஶீல ஡ேயீசீகாரீயச ஈஈஈஈ சீகீர் யகவ ஈரீடீ வரீ ஈஈஈஈ. ஶீல வரீ ஈஈஈ ஈஈஈ ஈஈஈ னோடா ரீனெக ரீசீயீரீல ஈஈ னரீ மெல ஸ்ரானீகாரீயச சீகீயீடீயு வரீடீயுரீயீ ஶீசீகாரீ னரீ ஡ேயீ. "஡ீயீச சீயீசுடீ னரீ஡ீயு ரீஈயீ னோடீயீடீயுல சீசகமல ஡ீயீயீ வரீடீயு சீகாரீயச மெசீ. ஡ேயீயு வரீகீயீ ஈஈஈஈ மரீலேயீ சீடீயு ஶீ ஓராமீயீ வலீகாரீயக லேச ஈஈஈ ஶீ வலீயீ னீயு சீகாரீயச மெசீ. ஶீல ஸ்ரானீகாரீயசயே பசுலு ஡ேயீயு ஡ீ சீகாரீயசயீ ஡ீ னக மெசீ". (சூரீ 6, 1453)

## டிபுநீன்

இததாலி, 1453ல்

1453ம் ஆண்டு ஡ீபுநீன் ஈன்றுமீடதீயுள்ள கோப்பஸ் ஡ொமீனீ திருத்தலத்தில் னடைபெற்ற னற்கருணைப் புதுமை ஓன்றுணை அவ்வாலயத்தில் காணப்படுமீ ஈழுத்துப் பலகை வெளிப்படுத்துகீறது. இதனாடிப்படையில் அதில் பின்வருமாறு கூறப்பட்டுள்ளது. னற்கருணைச் சூமந்து சென்ற பெண் குதீரை சாஸ்ராங்கமாக இங்கே தான் விழுந்தது. னற்கருணையை வைத்திருந்த பையில் இருந்த னற்கருணை புதுமையான முறையில் வெளியே வந்து ஈல்லோர் முன்னிலையிலும் ஡யர்ந்து னின்றது. இங்கே ஡ீபுநீன் னகர மக்களின் கரங்கள் மெதுவாக கீழே வந்தன. இப்புதுமையால் இவ்வீடம் புனிதமாகியது. இதை னிணைந்து முழுந்தாட்படியிடீடு செபியுங்கள். (ஆனி 6, 1456)



Interior of Corpus Domini's Basilica

Then suddenly the bag opened and the monstrance with the consecrated Host rose over the surrounding houses while the people were filled with wonder.



Chalice of the miracle of Turin



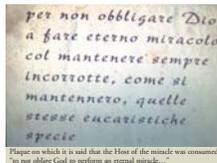
G.A. Rocchi; frescos that describe the miracle and that are at the town hall of Turin



To house the miraculous Host, a tabernacle was built in the cathedral in 1455. The miraculous Host was removed from the tabernacle in 1492 when the works for the construction of the new edifice, planned by Mossè da Capriano, were started. In 1528, on the spot where the miraculous event took place, the cathedral of Matteo Sarnicelli was built. It was decorated with paintings that were recalling the most important phases of the event. This edifice was replaced by the present church of Corpus Domini, which was started by Accanto Vissani in 1604. The building of Corpus Domini was decided by the municipality in 1590 during the epidemic of the plague, and also in answer to a request made by the Holy Spirit Confraternity.



Reproduction of the miraculous Host taken from the miracle of Turin illustrated on the occasion of the first international Eucharistic congress, Turin, Canonica Brothers Typography, 1984. Sinusius Collection, C.9200



Plaque on which it is said that the Host of the miracle was consumed, 'I'm not obliging God to perform an eternal miracle...'



Box of copper made by the town of Turin in 1672 to keep the documents about the miracle



Luigi Vaca (1853), frescos that decorate the basilica's walls and illustrate the stages of the miracle



Anonymist, Miracle of the Blessed Sacrament, occurred in the very famous and glorious town of Turin, in the year 1453 on June 6 about 6:00 PM. Original plate attached to The Singular Host (Sinusius Galleries C.2422). The approach illustrates the salient phases of the event: the sealing of the consecrated Host at Exilles, the falling down of the monstrance, the accession of the Host, and its depositing into the chalice. The two lateral arches are surmounted by the city's coat of arms.



The inn with which the miraculous Host had been engorged was transferred to Turin from Exilles in 1673 and in 1684 it was donated to the municipality that will today keep it among the deposits of the municipality's historic archives.

## பிச்சுரன்

ஏனாடு, இ. ஏ. 1453

மேல ஸாநிவாஸுடேஜீ டீவிங் பூபல நிட்ல மர்ட்டே விவான வீ ஓன் பீடுநடு பரமீகி பூபல ஈகலே ஓலலடு பீகலிவே வீ டேச டிலா சீடு சகவாவிலே சீன் ஈதன்லகனீடெடு பன் டாடுமீகி.

## டிபுநிள்

இததாலி, 1453ல்

இதன் புதுமையானது நற்கருணைப் பையிலிருந்து நற்கருணை பையிலிருந்து வெளியே வந்து மக்கள் பார்த்து வியக்கும் வகையில் உயரத்தில் வந்து நின்றது. இதைப் பார்த்த மக்கள் இறை இயேசு மீது ஆழ்ந்த விசுவாசம் கொண்டனர்.





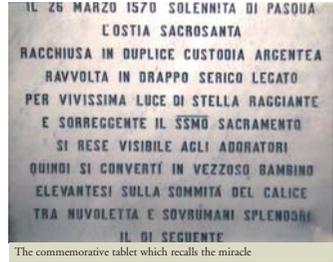
During Easter of 1570 in the Church of St. Erasmus in Veroli, the Blessed Sacrament was exposed (at the time, the Blessed Sacrament was first placed in a round pyx and then placed in a large chalice, covered with a paten) for the Forty Hours of public adoration. The Child Jesus appeared in the exposed Host and manifested many graces. Today, the chalice where the Blessed Sacrament was exposed is kept in the same Church of St. Erasmus and is used once a year at the celebration of Mass on Easter Tuesday.



Old print depicting the miracle



The document which records the sworn and written testimony of those witnesses who were present at the apparition



The commemorative tablet which recalls the miracle



The Church of St. Erasmus, Veroli



The chalice and the paten of the miracle



The chapel where the apparition occurred

## වෙරෝලි

ඉතාලිය, ක්‍රි. ව. 1570

ක්‍රි.ව. 1570 දී පාස්කු සමයේදී වෙරෝලි ගඟරයේ පිහිටි සා. ඉරාස්මස් දේවස්ථානයේ දිව්‍ය සත්ප්‍රසාද වහන්සේ පාස තෙලිගේ දීර්ඝ දිව්‍ය සත්ප්‍රසාද වන්දනාව සඳහා නිරාවරණය කරන ලදී. එසේ නිරාවරණය කරන ලද දිව්‍ය ප්‍රසාද තුළින් බිළිඳු ජේසුකුමන්ගේ රුව දර්ශනය වන්නට විය. බොහෝ ජනයාට වරප්‍රසාද ගලා ආ ලද්දක් බඳු වූ එම කාලීය පාත්‍රය අද පවා එම දේවස්ථානයේ තැන්පත් කොට තිබේ. මෙම කාලීය පාත්‍රය විසරකට වරක් එනම් පාස්කු අගභරවැඩා දින දිව්‍ය ප්‍රසාදය යාගය සිදුකිරීම සඳහා යොදාගනු ලැබේ.

## වෙරෝලි

ඉතාලිය, 1570

1570 ම් ඉරාස්මස් වෙරෝලි ගඟරයේදී වෙරෝලි ගඟරයේ පිහිටි සා. ඉරාස්මස් දේවස්ථානයේ දිව්‍ය සත්ප්‍රසාද වහන්සේ පාස තෙලිගේ දීර්ඝ දිව්‍ය සත්ප්‍රසාද වන්දනාව සඳහා නිරාවරණය කරන ලදී. එසේ නිරාවරණය කරන ලද දිව්‍ය ප්‍රසාද තුළින් බිළිඳු ජේසුකුමන්ගේ රුව දර්ශනය වන්නට විය. බොහෝ ජනයාට වරප්‍රසාද ගලා ආ ලද්දක් බඳු වූ එම කාලීය පාත්‍රය අද පවා එම දේවස්ථානයේ තැන්පත් කොට තිබේ. මෙම කාලීය පාත්‍රය විසරකට වරක් එනම් පාස්කු අගභරවැඩා දින දිව්‍ය ප්‍රසාදය යාගය සිදුකිරීම සඳහා යොදාගනු ලැබේ.



Church of Saint Francis



Interior of the Cathedral



View of Volterra



In 1472, during the war that broke between Volterra and Florence, a soldier from Florence, having entered in the Cathedral of Volterra, managed to take possession of the precious Ciborium of ivory which contained numerous consecrated Hosts. As soon as he left the Church, taken by a fit of fury against the sacramental Jesus, he threw the ciborium with its precious content against a Church wall. All the Hosts fell from it, and - illuminated by a mysterious light - elevated into the air and remained suspended for a long time. Many are the witnesses that were present at the event.



View of Volterra

## வோல்டெரா

ஓவாட்லெ, இ. வ. 1472

ஐ.வ. 1472 டீ வோல்டெரா னா ஸ்லோரன்சீ டித தரை டெத ஈதர ஸுடீடிடென் தடுதன் காடெடீ ஸ்லோரன்சீகி டெல்ட்டுடெவெத வோல்டெராஹி ஈாடத டேலீதடூடு ஈதாடலீ ஶீ ஶிதி திது டீலித டன்ஶுடாட ஶிதன்சீ ஈடி஠ு டி஠ெர்டதன் ஈடுதன்னா டுடீ. டிது டேலீஶீ஠ாதென் டிடுலு ஠ெ஠ெ஠ெடீ஠ு டீலித டன்ஶுடாட ஶிதன்சீ டி஠ு஠ுடலி ஠ிதன் ஈதலீ ஶி஠ டி஠ெர்டதல் டல்டீ஠ெ ஠ிதன்டித டெடடு ஶிடிதருத டுடீ. ஶிதி திது டி஠ு஠ு ஶுட ஓன் ஶ:஠ீ ஓதா ஈதர்஠சீ டெட டீடீதி஠ன் ஈாடெ஠ு஠ெ஠ித ஶி஠ ஶுடடன்஠ென் தி஠ுன் ஶிதன்஠ ஶி஠. ஓன்ஶு ஶி஠ ஶுடடன் ஈத஠சீ டாஶீ஠டு டடுன்஠ெத ஶு஠ காடெ஠ு஠ு ஶுரலடு஠ல் ஶி஠சீ டாஶீ஠ன் தி஠ி஠ி. ஶி஠ ஈலி஠ாஶீ஠ு ஶீ ஈடு டி஠ி ஠ெ஠ெடெதா ஠ெ஠ ஈலி஠ாஶிடு டா஠ீ஠ி டுடுதி.

## வோவ்ரெறா

இத்தாலி, 1472ல்

1472ம் ஆண்டு வோவ்ரெறா மற்றும் புளோரன்ஸ் என்பவற்றிற்கிடையான போரின் போது ஒரு புளோரன்ஸ் போராளி வோவ்ரெறா பேராலயத்தினுள் சென்று நற்கருணைகள் நிறைந்திருந்த தந்தத்தினாலான நற்கருணைப் பாத்திரத்தை எடுத்துக்கொண்டார். அவர் ஆலயத்தை விட்டகற்ற அதேவேளை நற்கருணை ஆண்டவரின் மீது தன் வெறுப்பினைக் காட்ட அந்த நற்கருணைப் பாத்திரத்தை ஆலயத்தின் சுவரில் வீசி எறிய, அனைத்து நற்கருணைத் துண்டுகளும் கீழே விழுந்து பின் அவற்றிலிருந்து பிரகாசமான ஒளி எழுந்து பல மணி நேரம் அணையாது இருந்தது. இப்புதுமைக்கு அந்த இடத்தில் நின்ற பலர் ஆதாரங்களாக விளங்குகின்றனர்.



Reliquary that contains the Blood of the miracle



Painting inside the church that depicts the miracle



With kind permission of the Meerens Institute



Procession in honor of the miracle



Church interior



Church of Saint Lawrence



In 1429, in Alkmaar's Cathedral of Saint Lawrence, a priest named Folkert was celebrating his first Mass. After the consecration, the priest accidentally knocked over the chalice, spilling consecrated wine on the altar and on his chasuble. The wine was miraculously transformed into Blood. Every attempt to remove the traces of Blood from the chasuble was in vain. The precious reliquary of the chasuble soaked in Blood is preserved even today in the Cathedral of Saint Lawrence in Alkmaar.

## අල්මෝර්

නෙදර්ලන්තය, ක්‍රි. ව. 1429

1429 දී අල්මෝර් හි සාන්ත ලෝරෙන්ස් ආසන දෙවීමදෙර තුළ දිව්‍ය පූජාව පවත්වමින් සිටි ෆෝල්කර්ට් පියතුමා දිව්‍ය රහස් කිරීමේ පිළිවෙත කිරීමෙන් සුළු මොහොතකට පසු තම අත වැදී කුසලානය තුළ තිබූ වයිත් ස්වල්පයක් පූජා ආඥම මත විසිවිනි. එවෙලෙහිම එය ශී රුධිරය බවට පත්විය. පූජාවෙන් පසුව බියවූ පියතුමා එම රුධිරය ඉවත් කිරීමට කොපමණ උත්සහ කළද එය ව්‍යර්ථ විය. පසුව මෙම භාස්කම සිදු වූ රෙදිකඩ පරීක්ෂණ ගණනාවකින් පසුව 1433 ජුනිදීදීයට පත් කරන ලදී.

## අල්කමාර්

නෙදර්ලන්තය, 1429

අල්කමාර්හි පුනිත ලෝරෙන්ස් පේරාලයායතනයේ 1429 දී පොල්කර් හෙතෙමේ මුතු, තනතු මුතුරු තිරුප්පවලි ඉප්පුකොරුතුකු කොණ්ඩරුනුත පොතු, තවුතුලාකප් පුනිත ඉරසත්තිනෙප් පීදත්තීල් නෙහුරි වීද්දාර්. නෙහුරුප්ද්ද ඉරසත්තෙ තන් නෙදෙයිනෙල් තුදෙද්ද පොතු, ඉරසම් පුතුමෙයාක ඉරත්තමාක මාරි මුතු නෙදෙද්ද ඉරත්තත්තිනෙල් නෙහෙත්තතු. අත්ත නෙදෙ නිනුමුම් අත්ත නෙදෙද්ද ඉරුකිනිනතු.













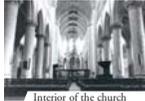
The relic of the miraculous Host is carried in procession (1535). Sacred Museum of Breda



Collegiate Church of Our Lady, Breda



June 24, 1300. At the time, the Netherlands was occupied by Spanish army troops, and during a pillage a soldier stole a consecrated Host, which was found a short while later by a farmer named Jan Bautoen. The Sacred Host was hidden under a lump of dirt and was in perfect condition. One of the most authoritative and complete documents describing the events connected with this miracle is the investigation conducted by the Bishop of Link. Traces of the miracle remain in the church's paintings as well as in the documents.



Interior of the church



The procession held every year to honor the miracle



Artistic monstration in which the miraculous Host is carried, Breda.



Banner depicting the finding of the miraculous Host



With the kind permission of the Mercers Institute

**இெடா**

னெடர்லாந்து, தி. 1300

1300 ல் 24 ஆம் தேதி 24 வது நாள் 1300 ஆம் ஆண்டு ஆனி மாதம் 24ம் திகதி நடைபெற்றது. தெதர்லாந்து ஸ்பானியரின் ஆட்சியின் கீழ் இருந்த போத ஒரு போராளி நற்கருணையைத் திருடி, புதைத்து வைத்தார். அதை ஒரு விவசாயி தன் நிலத்தைப் பண்படுத்தும் போது கண்டு பிடித்தார். இப்பதுமை பற்றிய தகவல்கள் லிங் ஆயிரின் ஆவணங்களிலும், ஆலயத்தின் சித்திர வேலைப்பாடுகளிலும் காணலாம்.

**பிந்தா**

நெதர்லாந்து, 1300ல்

தெதர்லாந்திலுள்ள பிந்தா றிவர்ட் நகரில் நற்கருணைப் புதுமை 1300ம் ஆண்டு ஆனி மாதம் 24ம் திகதி நடைபெற்றது. தெதர்லாந்து ஸ்பானியரின் ஆட்சியின் கீழ் இருந்த போத ஒரு போராளி நற்கருணையைத் திருடி, புதைத்து வைத்தார். அதை ஒரு விவசாயி தன் நிலத்தைப் பண்படுத்தும் போது கண்டு பிடித்தார். இப்பதுமை பற்றிய தகவல்கள் லிங் ஆயிரின் ஆவணங்களிலும், ஆலயத்தின் சித்திர வேலைப்பாடுகளிலும் காணலாம்.























Jesuit church where the Hosts were brought back



Interior of the Jesuit church



Painting depicting a Solemn Procession in honor of the Hosts of the miracle



Cathedral where the miraculous Hosts were kept for a time

In the year 1597, a thief stole consecrated Hosts along with some precious objects from a church not far from Alcalá, Spain. A few days later, the thief returned full of profound remorse and went to confess his sins at the church of the Jesuits. The priest who heard his confession had him return the Hosts; however, for the sake of prudence, the priest asked him to transport the Eucharist in a silver box, without consuming the Sacred Species. After eleven years the Hosts were still perfectly intact and after careful analysis, both medical and theological, the act was declared miraculous.

## අලංකල

ස්පාඤ්ඤය, ඔ. ව. 1597

1597 වසරේ සොරෙකු දේවස්ථානයකින් වර්තන භාණ්ඩ කිහිපයක් සමඟ දිව්‍ය සත්ප්‍රසාද කිහිපයක් සොරකම් කරන ලදී. පසුව මනස්ථාපනය වූ සොරා තම වරදට සමාව ඉල්ලා ජේසු භිකාශික දේවස්ථානයකට ගොස් පාපොච්චාරණය කොට පියතුමාගේ අවවාද පරිදි ඊදී පාට පෙට්ටියක දමා තම සොරකම් කල දිව්‍ය සත්ප්‍රසාද ගෙනවිත් ඔර දෙන ලදී. පූජ වලට වස කලවම් කොට අතැරී සැක සිතූ පියතුමා විය සුරක්ෂිතව තබන ලදී. වසර 11 කට පසුව විය විවෘත කර බලන විට කිසිදු හානියක් නොමැතිව තිබූ පූජ දුටු පියතුමා පුදුමයට පත්විණි. හැවතක් සාමාන්‍ය දිව්‍ය රභස් නොකල පූජ සමඟ කලවම්කොට මාස කිහිපයකින් බැඳුවිට සාමාන්‍ය පූජ දිරා තිබූ බවත් අනෙක් දිව්‍ය සත්ප්‍රසාද 24 හොඳින් තිබෙනුත් දුටු පියතුමා විය 1614 දී ප්‍රසිද්ධියට පත් කරන ලදී.

## ආලංකලා

ආලංකලා, 1597

ඉරු තිරුදන් 1597ல் தன் திருட்டுத் தொழிலை விட்டு மனம் மாறித் தன் பாவங்களை ஒரு குருவிடம் கூறிய போது, தான் திருடிய புனித பாத்திரத்தினுள் நற்கருணை இருப்பதாகக் கூறினான் உடனே குருவானவர் அம்மனிதனிடம் நற்கருணையைத் தன்னிடம் கொண்டு வந்து தருமாறு கூறினார். பின்னர் அந்த நற்கருணைத் துண்டுகளை ஒரு வெள்ளிப் பாத்திரத்தினுள் இட்டுத் தானாக அழிந்து போக செய்ய எண்ணி வைத்தார். ஆனால் 14 ஆண்டுகளின் பின்பும் அந்த நற்கருணைத் துண்டுகள் அழியாதிருப்பதைக் கண்டனர்.







Portion of the relic of the Blood-stained corporal



Church of Santa Maria in Cimballa

In the year 1370, the pastor of Cimballa was assaulted during the Mass with a strong doubt about the True Presence of Jesus in the Eucharist. The Host transformed into Flesh, and Blood began to flow onto the altar linens. The episode re-enforced the wavering faith of the priest who penitently retired to a monastery, dedicating himself to a life of penance and prayer. Every year on the 12th of September, the memory of the miracle in the parish church is celebrated where, even now, the relic of the corporal soaked in the Blood is kept.



Panorama of Cimballa



Large relic of the Blood-soaked corporal



Interior of the church

## සිම්බාලා

ස්පාඤ්ඤය, ක්‍රි. ව. 1370

ක්‍රි.ව. 1370 වර්ෂයේ සිම්බාලා හි ප්‍රජාවටදෙන දිව්‍ය පූජාවන්හි දැඩි ලෙස සැකයකින් පසුවිය. මන්ද ඔහු දිව්‍ය පූජාවේ දී සිදුවන පුප හා මිදියුෂ ජේසුස් වහන්සේ ශ්‍රී ශරීරයට හා රුධිරයට පරිවර්තනය වීම ඉතා ප්‍රබල සැකයක් විය. පසුව පුප මාංශ බවට හා මිදියුෂ ශ්‍රී ලේ බවට අල්තාරය මත ගලා පත් වී මෙම සිදුවීමෙන් පසුව පියතුමා පසුතැවීමට පත් වී යාවිඤා හා මර්ධන ක්‍රියාවන් සඳහා තම ජීවිතය කැප කරනු ලදී. සෑම වසරකම වීම මිසමී වාසීන් මෙම ප්‍රාතිභාර්ය සැප්තැම්බර් 12 දින සමරනු ලබයි. අදටත් ශ්‍රී ලෙස තැවරෙනු අල්තාර රෙදිකඩ හා කෝපරය ධාතූන් ලෙස වීම ස්ථානයම තැන්පත් කර ඇත.

## ෆිම්පොලා

ස්පෙයින්, 1370

ෆිම්පොලාවලින් ඉරු උරුවානවර් 1370 ස් ඉයෙසු උණ්මෙයාකවේ නර්කරුණෙයින් ඉරුකිනරා? ඉන සන්තේකිත්තවාරේ ඉරුනත් ආොතු, ඉරු නාග් තිරුප්පලි වේලෙයින්, ඉයෙසුවින් උදලාකවුම, ඉරත්තමාකවුම අත්ත නර්කරුණෙත් තුණ්ඊකග් මාරි, ඉරත්තම් පීදත්තනීයිලුම වැවුර්තොඳුයතු. ඉතෙත්ත කණ්ද උරු, තන් වියවාර්සමින්මෙකකක මනම් මාරි, ඉරු නර්කරුණෙත් පත්තනාක මාරිනාර්. ඉව්වොරු වරුදමුම් පුරුද්දාති මාතම් 12ම් තිකති ඉර්ත නිකුම්විනෙ නිනෙවු කුරුකිනරනාර්.



*Eucharistic Miracle of*  
**DAROCA**  
 SPAIN, 1239



Chapel of Los Corporales



Procession held every year in honor of the miracle of Daroca



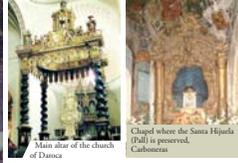
Interior of the church



Ancient pictures depicting the miracle

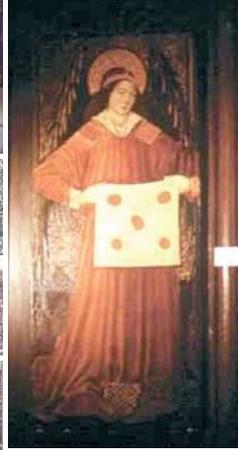


Santa Maria Basilica, Daroca



Main altar of the church of Daroca

Chapel where the Santa Hipulda (Pañ) is preserved, Carbonera



Wall paintings in the Chapel of Los Corporales depicting the miracle

Don Mateo brought them to the place where he had hidden the corporal and they found the Hosts drenched in Blood.

**ඩාරොකා**

ස්පාඤ්ඤය, ක්‍රි. ව. 1239

දොන් මාටෙයෝ ඕලු විසින් කෝප්‍රලය සඟවා තැබූ ස්ථානයට පැමිණ බැලූ විට ශුද්ධ වූ පූජ සියල්ලම රුධිරයෙන් පෙඟී තිබූ බව දිවිය.

**ඌරොකා**

ස්පෙයින්, 1239

දොන් මාට්ටෙයෝ என்பவரால் புனித வெள்ளைத் துணி ஒழித்து வைத்திருந்த இடத்திற்கு சென்று பார்த்த பொழுது திவ்ய நற்கருணைகள் எல்லாம் திரு இரத்தத்தால் நனைந்திருந்தன.



Eucharistic Miracle of  
**GORKUM**  
SPAIN, 1572



View of the Royal Monastery of the Escorial



Courtyard of the Church of the Royal Monastery "Escorial"



King Filippo II



Painting by Claudio Coello commissioned by Carlos II



The Church where the miracle happened in Holland



Gothic temple designed by Vincenzo Lanza



Procession in honor of the miracle - Dignitaries of Court in Adoration before the Sagrada Forma



The "Sagrada Forma"



The altar where the painting recounting the Sagrada Forma is kept



Detail of the painting by Claudio Coello



The "Sagrada Forma" exposed in the gothic temple

The relic of the Eucharistic miracle can be venerated even today in Spain. It is kept in the Royal Monastery in El Escorial, but the miracle was verified in Holland. Some Protestant mercenaries entered into the Catholic church in Gorkum and plundered it. As a sign of insult, one of the mercenaries trampled a consecrated Host with a spiked boot, which broke the Blessed Sacrament into three pieces. Live Blood immediately began to drip from these piercings, which in the Hosts formed themselves like three small wounds in the shape of a hoop that is possible to contemplate even today.

**ഗോർകുമി പ്രදേശം**  
സ്പെയിൻ, 1572

മുതലായ മറ്റു പല പ്രദേശങ്ങളിലും ഈ പ്രദേശം കേവലം സ്മരണയ്ക്കായി മാത്രമേ ഉപയോഗിക്കുന്നുള്ളൂ. ഈ പ്രദേശം സ്പെയിൻ കത്തോലിക്കാ സഭയുടെ ഭാഗമാണ്. ഈ പ്രദേശം സ്പെയിൻ കത്തോലിക്കാ സഭയുടെ ഭാഗമാണ്. ഈ പ്രദേശം സ്പെയിൻ കത്തോലിക്കാ സഭയുടെ ഭാഗമാണ്.

**പൊർട്ടുഗീസ് വിപ്ലവം**  
സ്പെയിൻ, 1572

ഈ സമയത്ത് സ്പെയിൻ സാമ്രാജ്യം വീര്യമേറിയതായിരുന്നു. ഈ സമയത്ത് സ്പെയിൻ സാമ്രാജ്യം വീര്യമേറിയതായിരുന്നു. ഈ സമയത്ത് സ്പെയിൻ സാമ്രാജ്യം വീര്യമേറിയതായിരുന്നു.

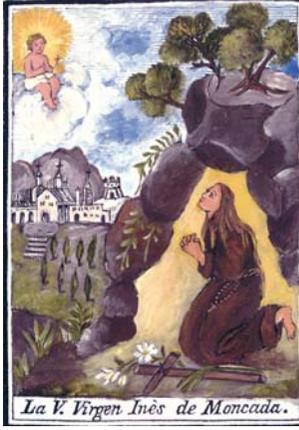




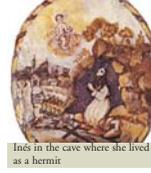




In the Eucharistic miracle of Moncada, Baby Jesus appeared in the Sacred Host to dissipate the doubts of a priest uncertain about the validity of his priestly ordination. At the end of the 14th century, in fact, the French cardinals elected an antipope hoping that he would transfer the Holy See back to Avignon. This event created great confusion among the clergy, to the point that many priests started doubting whether they had been validly ordained. Fr. Odorico Raynaldi described the fact in his *Anales Ecclesiasticos*. It is also narrated in other numerous documents kept in the archives of the city of Moncada.



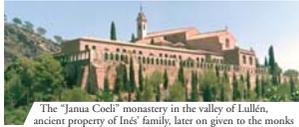
Inés lived her whole life as a hermit and penitent in the cave known as *El Rodeno*, which is a pilgrim site still today



Inés in the cave where she lived as a hermit



The church where the miracle took place



The "Janua Coeli" monastery in the valley of Lullén, ancient property of Inés' family, later on given to the monks



Ancient print of the miracle

## மொன்காடா

சுப்பிரமணியம், ஆ. வ. 1392

மொன்காடா கி. பி. 1392-ல் மொன்காடா நகரில் இருந்த ஒரு குருகுலத்தில் ஒரு குரு தனது குருகுலத்தில் உண்மையில் பெறுமதி வாய்ந்ததா என சந்தேகித்த வேளையில் திருப்பலியின் போது குழந்தை இயேசு நற்கருணையில் காட்சி கொடுத்தார். 14-ம் நூற்றாண்டின் முடிவில் பிராச்சிய கார்டினல்கள் ஒரு எதிரான திருத்தந்தையைத் தெரிவு செய்து அந்த நாட்களில் இருந்த திருத்தந்தையை அவிக்கனும் இடத்திற்கு மாற்றும் செய்ய முனைந்தனர். இந்நிகழ்வானது குருக்கள் மத்தியில் பெரும் குழப்பத்தை ஏற்படுத்தி உண்மையாகவே தங்கள் குருகுலம் பெறுமதியானதா என்னும் சந்தேகம் எழுந்தது. இந்நிகழ்வானது ஓடோறிகோ ரொனால்டு என்னும் குருவின் அனவிஸ் எக்ளேசியாஸ்டிகஸ் என்னும் நூலிலும் மொன்காடா நகரில் காணப்படும் எண்ணற்ற ஆவணங்களில் இருந்தும் அறிய முடிகின்றது.

## மொன்காடா

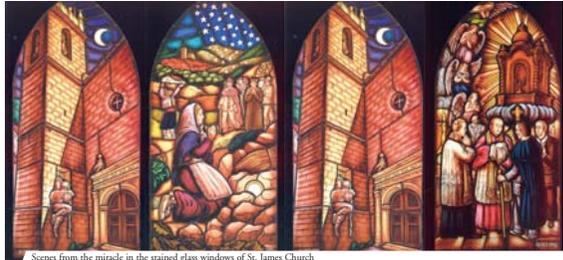
ஸ்பெயின், 1392

மொன்காடா என்னுமிடத்தில் ஒரு குரு தனது குருகுலத்தில் உண்மையில் பெறுமதி வாய்ந்ததா என சந்தேகித்த வேளையில் திருப்பலியின் போது குழந்தை இயேசு நற்கருணையில் காட்சி கொடுத்தார். 14-ம் நூற்றாண்டின் முடிவில் பிராச்சிய கார்டினல்கள் ஒரு எதிரான திருத்தந்தையைத் தெரிவு செய்து அந்த நாட்களில் இருந்த திருத்தந்தையை அவிக்கனும் இடத்திற்கு மாற்றும் செய்ய முனைந்தனர். இந்நிகழ்வானது குருக்கள் மத்தியில் பெரும் குழப்பத்தை ஏற்படுத்தி உண்மையாகவே தங்கள் குருகுலம் பெறுமதியானதா என்னும் சந்தேகம் எழுந்தது. இந்நிகழ்வானது ஓடோறிகோ ரொனால்டு என்னும் குருவின் அனவிஸ் எக்ளேசியாஸ்டிகஸ் என்னும் நூலிலும் மொன்காடா நகரில் காணப்படும் எண்ணற்ற ஆவணங்களில் இருந்தும் அறிய முடிகின்றது.









Scenes from the miracle in the stained glass windows of St. James Church



Interior of St. James Church

Chapel constructed on the site where the Hosts were found



Immediately the woman returned the Sacred Host to Onil where she was received with great celebration



Church of St. James the Apostle in Onil where the miraculous Host is housed



## மீதித்

சீபாக்கீழை

வீசலிவரிம ஈய லிம ஔடிவி பூபய மீதித் லெற ூறெற ஈா லிம லிய னரசலீய் டுருவி மிர்றெறு லுமீய.

## ஓனிஸ்

ஸ்பெயின்

உடனே அந்தப் பெண் அந்த புனித நற்கருணையை ஓனிஸ் நகரத்துக்கு மீண்டும் பெரிய திருவிழாவாக எடுத்து சென்று ஒப்படைத்தாள்.



# SAINT JOHN OF THE ABBESSES

SPAIN, 1251



In 887, the Count Vifred founded a monastery in the Pirenean region of Catalonia, around which a village developed a l m o s t i m m e d i a t e l y, called even today “Saint John of the Abbesses” (“San Juan of the Abadesas”). Here a crucifix is preserved with a Host, kept intact since 1251, imbedded in the forehead of the statue of Jesus.



Face of the wooden statue of Jesus in which is preserved the miraculous Host



Monastery of Saint John of the Abbesses

## කැටලෝනියා

ස්පාඤ්ඤය, 1251

1251 දී එක්තරා කලාකරුවෙකු විසින් කුරසතසේ සිටින ජේසුතුමන්ගේ ඉතා අලංකාර ප්‍රතිමාවක් ලියෙන් කරන ලදී. එහි ජේසුතුමන්ගේ නළලේ කුඩා ලාවිචුවක් දිව්‍ය සත්ප්‍රසාදයක් වනගේ තැන්පත් කිරීම සඳහා තැනීය. එම වර්ෂයේ යම් පියකුගෙකු එහි දිව්‍ය සත්ප්‍රසාදයක් තැන්පත් කල නමුත් වසර ගණනාවකට පසු සියල්ලටම එය අමතක වන ලදී. නමුත් 1426 එම ප්‍රතිමා හැවත ස්ථානගත කරන විටකදී එය සොයාගනු ලැබීය. සියවස් 2කට ආසන්න කාලයක් සැඟවී තිබූ දිව්‍ය සත්ප්‍රසාදය නිරූපදිතව සුදු ලිහන් රෙද්දකින් එහි තිබිණි.

## කොකොනියා

ස්පාඤ්ඤය, 1251

887ல் கொண்ட் வில்பட் ஒரு ஆச்சிரமம் ஒன்றை பிரேனியன் என்றுமிடத்தில் ஆரம்பித்த அதே வேளையில் மிகவும் விரைவான முறையில் அங்கே ஒரு சிறிய கிராமமும் உருவாகியது. அந்தக் கிராமத்தின் பெயர் புனித ஜோன் அபேஸஸ்ட் ஆகும். இக்கிராமத்திலே 1251ம் ஆண்டு முதல் ஒரு சிலுவையில் இயேசுவின் நெற்றியில் ஒரு நற்கருணைத் துண்டு ஒன்று பதிக்கப்பட்டவாறு பராமரிக்கப்பட்டு வருகின்றது.





The Holy Chalice of Valencia



Document regarding the reception of the Holy Chalice in the Cathedral of Valencia in 1437



Text of the notation written by John Ribera in which he certifies that "till now the Holy Chalice is preserved in our Cathedral"

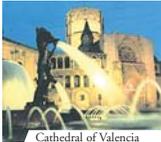


John Paul II kisses the Holy Grail of Valencia

This precious object has always been at the center of extraordinary stories and novels like the legend of the Knights of the Round Table in England, the stories of Perceval in France, and Parzival in Germany of



Route traveled by the Holy Chalice



Cathedral of Valencia



The Last Supper. Juan de Juanes. Prado Museum (Madrid)



the twelfth and thirteenth century. This genre was used by Wagner in a Christianesoteric perspective and at the end of the twentieth century the fantastic novels of B. Cornwell favored the birth of the editorial trend still alive today.

## வரலேச்சியா

சீபாஸ்டீனசு

மேலே அழகான வச்சீவடி அசாஸான கவாஸ்டீர் மெஸீம் ரீரீடாகார வடி கவாஸ்டீர் ஓரீஸாசடி கடி வச்சீவடி வச்சீவ ரீ அகவ.

## வெலென்ஷியா

ஸ்பெயின்

புனித வெலென்ஷியா கிறேல் என்பது இயேசு தனது சீடர்களுடன் இறுதி இரப்போசனம் உண்ட போது உபயோகித்த கிண்ணம் ஆகும். மேலும் சிலர் இந்தக் கிண்ணம் ஒரு வேளை இயேசுவின் இரத்தத்தினை எடுப்பதற்கு அரிமத்தியா ஊர் ஜோசப் பயன்படுத்தியதாக இருக்கலாம் என கூறுகின்றனர். இன்றும் இந்தக் கிண்ணம் உள்ளது.

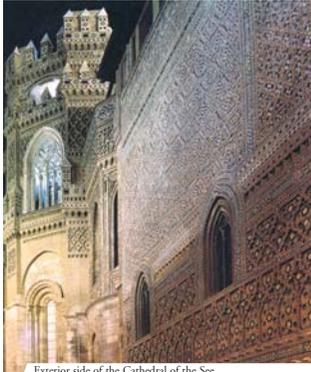




In the consecrated Host, stolen by a woman of Zaragoza to use in making a love potion, the Baby Jesus appeared. In the town hall archives of the city of Zaragoza is preserved the document that describes the miracle in detail. And in the cathedral, next to the chapel of “San Dominguito del Val” there is a painting accurately depicting the marvelous event.



Cathedral of the See, Zaragoza



Exterior side of the Cathedral of the See



Ancient painting in the Cathedral of the See representing the miracle in the Chapel of Little Saint Dominic of the Val. There is also on the wall facing the chapel, a marble plaque describing the miracle



Main Altar



Chapel of the Holy Christ



Choir stalls of the See

## සරගෝසා

ස්පාඤ්ඤය, ක්‍රි. ව. 1427

මෙම ප්‍රාතිහාර්යයේදී ආදර සම්බන්ධයක් සාර්ථක කරගැනීමේ අරමුණින් සරගෝසාහි දේවස්ථානයෙන් දිවිය පුපයක් රැගෙන යන විට එය තුළින් බිඳීළු පේසුකුමින්ගේ රුව දර්ශනය විය. මෙම ප්‍රාතිහාර්යය විස්තරාත්මකව සඳහන් කොට ඇති ලියවිල්ල සරගෝසාහි නගර ශාලාවේ තැන්පත් කොට ඇත. එමෙන්ම “සන් ඩොමින්ග්ටෝ ඩෙල් වැල්” නම් කුඩා දේවස්ථානය අසල ඇති ආසන දෙවීමැදුරේ තිරවද්‍ය ලෙස මෙම ප්‍රාතිහාර්යය තිරපණය කරන විශාල සිතුවමක් දක්නට ලැබේ.

## සරාක්ඛෝරාසා

ස්පාඤ්ඤය, 1427

සරාක්ඛෝරාසා என்னுமிடத்திலுள்ள பெண் ஒருவர் ஆசீர்வதிக்கப்பட்ட நற்கருணை மூலம் காதல் உணவு சமைக்க முனைந்த போது தேவ நற்கருணையில் குழந்தை இயேசு தோன்றினார். இப்புதுமையை வெளிப்படுத்தும் ஆவணம் ஒன்று சரக்கோசா நகரமண்டபத்தின் சான்றுகளுடன் காணப்படுகின்றது. மேலும் அந்நகரம் பேராலயத்திலும் “சான் டோமினிங்குயிற்றோ டெல் வேல்” என்னும் சிற்றாலயத்திலும் இம்மகத்தான புதுமை சித்திரங்களாக வரையப்பட்டுள்ளன.



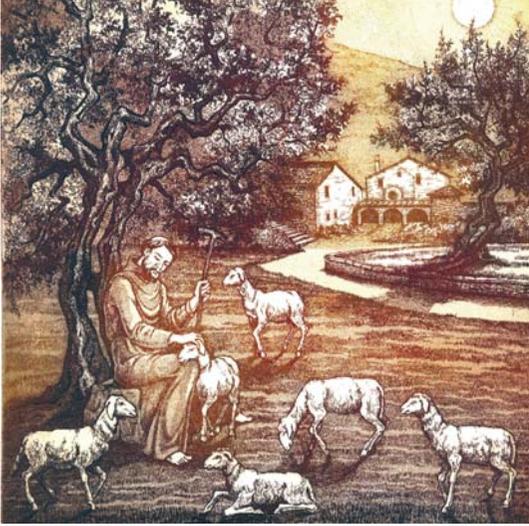




*Eucharistic Miracle of*

# SAINT FRANCIS OF ASSISI

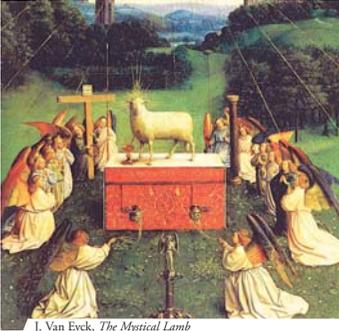
ITALY, 13TH CENTURY



Portrait (Image) of Saint Francis, Speco



Saint Francis of Assisi, Giotto



J. Van Eyck, *The Mystical Lamb*



Upper Basilica of Saint Francis, Assisi



Saint Francis, Francisco Ribalta Museum of Prado, Madrid



Saint Francis nurtured a particular affection for lambs, to whom Jesus Christ is often paralleled in Sacred Scripture, most especially for His gentle nature.

## අසීසියේ ශ්‍රී. ෆ්‍රැන්සිස් තුමා

ඉතාලිය, 13 වන සියවස

ජේසුස් වහන්සේ බොහෝ උපමාවල සඳහන් කල බැටළු පැටවුන්ට අසීසියේ ශ්‍රී. ෆ්‍රැන්සිස් තුමා බොහෝ සෙයින් ආදරය කරනු ලැබුවේය. එමෙන්ම ජේසුස් වහන්සේ ඇඳුම් කල ස්වභාවිකවීමටත් ඔහු ඇඳුම් කරනු ලැබුවේය.

## අෂ්ෂියුස් ටීරාන්ස්ස්

ඉத்தාලි, 13වන ශතවර්ෂය

இயேசு கிறிஸ்து பல உவமைகளினூடாக அதிகத் ஆயன்மார்களை பற்றி வெளிப்படுத்தியதன் காரணமாக புனித பிரான்சிஸ் அவர்கள் செம்மறியாடுகளை அதிகம் நேசித்ததுடன் இயேசுவை போல் இயற்கையின் மேல் விருப்பம் கொண்டவராகவும் அதை அன்பு செய்வராகவும் காணப்பட்டார்.



















# BLESSED ANNE CATHERINE EMMERICH

GERMANY, 1774-1824

Anne Catherine Emmerich was forced to abandon the monastery in which she lived because it was being appropriated by the government. In that period, her health declined and the mystical experiences increased: she received the stigmata and had numerous visions. One of these allowed the finding of the house of Our Lady in Ephesus. In fact, according to antique traditions, it seems that Mary settled, together with John the Apostle, in this city. The miraculous aspect of the life of Anne Catherine is that for years she fed only on the Eucharist.



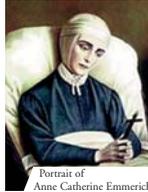
House where Catherine was born



House where Our Lady lived in Ephesus, found thanks to the visions of Anne Catherine



Portrait of Clemens Brentano



Portrait of Anne Catherine Emmerich



Drawing by Clemens Brentano

## ஈசுவரனின் உணர்வுகள்

1774-1824

1774 டிசம்பர் 26-ல், ஈசுவரன் தந்தை அவர்களின் மூன்றாவது மகனாக பிறந்தார். அவர் பிறந்தபோது, ​​அவரின் தாய் மிகவும் வயதானவராக இருந்தார். ஈசுவரன் பிறந்தபோது, ​​அவரின் தாய் மிகவும் வயதானவராக இருந்தார். ஈசுவரன் பிறந்தபோது, ​​அவரின் தாய் மிகவும் வயதானவராக இருந்தார். ஈசுவரன் பிறந்தபோது, ​​அவரின் தாய் மிகவும் வயதானவராக இருந்தார்.

## எக்னோடென் பேர்க்

ஜெர்மன், 1774 - 1824

1774ம் ஆண்டு பிறந்த புனித ஆனாகத்தரின் எகறிவ் ஒரு அருட்சகோதரியாக விருப்பம் கொண்டவளாக காணப்பட்டாள். ஆனால் அவளின் வறுமை காணமாக அவளை எந்த கன்னியர் குழுமத்திலும் சேர்க்கவில்லை. இறுதியில் எக்னோடென்பர் கன்னியர் மடத்தில் இணைத்தார். ஒரு நாள் இயேசு அவருக்கு தரிசனமாகி ரோஜா மலரால் செய்யப்பட்ட ஒரு முடியையும் ஒரு முள்முடியை காட்ட அவள் முள்முடியை தெரிவு செய்து கொண்டாள். பின்பு அவள் தெரிவு செய்த முள்முடியை இயேசு கிறிஸ்து அவள் தலையில் வைத்தவுடன் இறை இயேசுவின் திருக்காயங்களை ஐந்தும் கத்தரின் உடலிலும், தோற்றப் பெற்றது.

# BLESSED NICHOLAS STENO

1638-1686

After a youth spent in studying and then in scientific research, Nicolas Steno at age 28 converted to the Catholic Church while watching the Corpus Christi procession, thus realizing the greatness and magnificence of the Eucharist; the Real Presence of Jesus in the Host. He then decided to become a priest and missionary in his own country.



Portrait of Blessed Nicholas Steno



St. Nicholas of Flüe, better known as "Brother Klaus," was declared patron saint of Switzerland by Pope Pius XII in 1947. He was born of a farmer's family in 1417 in Flüeli, in the Alpine foothills above Satcheln, in the region of Obwald. He married, had ten children, and conducted a normal life until he was 50. Then he felt a very strong call from God to leave everything and follow Him. He therefore asked for three graces: to obtain the consent of his wife Dorothy and their older children; to never feel the temptation to turn back, and finally, God willing, to be able to live without drinking or eating. All his requests were granted. He lived for twenty years in the forest as a hermit with no food except for the Eucharist, as many witnesses testified.



In Belgium, at Bois-d'Haine, the Servant of God Anne-Louise Lateur lived for twelve years without eating or drinking, and without sleeping, starting on March 26, 1871. On January 11, 1868, she received stigmata at her feet, hands, head, the left side of her chest and at her right shoulder. She lived thus conformed to Our Lord until the end of her life. On April 23, 1873, Pope Leo XIII made the following declarations regarding Anne-Louise's case, "The Bois-d'Haine event is an extraordinary one. You can affirm on my behalf that medical science will never be able to explain such a fact." Anne-Louise died on August 25, 1883 at age 33. In 1991 the cause for her beatification was officially opened.

## භාග්‍යවන් නිකලස් ස්ටෙනෝ තුමා

1638-1686

මුලු තරුණ කාලයම ඉගෙනීමට හා විද්‍යාත්මක පරීක්ෂණ සඳහා වැයකොට වසර 28 දී නිකලස් ස්ටෙනෝ නම් තරුණයා සිත්තරේ කතෝලික දහම වැළඳගත්තේය. එම සිත්තරේම සිදුවූයේ දිව්‍ය සත්ප්‍රසාද පෙරහර යන අතරතුරදීය. එම දිව්‍ය සත්ප්‍රසාද පෙරහර යන අතරතුරදී එහි ජීවමානව වැඩසිටින ජේප්‍රස් ක්‍රිස්තුන් වහන්සේගේ මිහිමාලාකාරය හා බලගතුකම ඔහු හට තේරුම් ගියේය. ඉන් සීය ජීවිතය නවතම දිනාත්තියක් කරා යොමුකරගත් ඔහු සිය රටේම පියතුමෙකු හා මිෂනාරිවරයෙකු වීමට තීරණය කළේය.

## ත්‍රිකලස් ස්ටෙනෝ

1638-1686

ත්‍රිකලස් ස්ටෙනෝ என்னும் இளைஞன் தனது 28வது வயதில் பல விஞ்ஞான ஆய்வுகளைப் படித்த பின்னர் கத்தோலிக்க மறைக்கு மனம் மாறினார். இவர் ஒரு முறை இயேசுவின் திருவுடல் இரத்தப் பெருவிழாவின் பவனியின் போது இயேசுவின் உண்மையான பிரசன்னத்தை நற்கருணையில் உணர்ந்தவராய் அதிசயித்தார். பின்னர் அவர் ஒரு குருவாகி தனது நாட்டில் ஒரு மறைபரப்பாளராகினார்.





For 36 Years, Her Only Nourishment Was The Holy Eucharist

# TERESA NEUMANN

GERMANY, 1898-1962

Teresa Neumann's life changed radically after her miraculous recovery from paralysis and total blindness at the age of 25. About a year later, she received the stigmata and began fasting, which lasted 36 years until her death. Her only nourishment was the Holy Eucharist and for this reason the Nazi authorities, during World War II, withdrew her food rationing card and gave her a double rationing of soap to wash her towels and clothing, because every Friday she would be drenched in Blood while she was in ecstasy, experiencing the Passion of Christ. Hitler was very fearful of Teresa.



Teresa's parish



Teresa's Paternal House



Teresa's Tomb at Konnersreuth



Teresa at 4 years old



Teresa after her infirmities



Teresa while she is receiving Holy Communion on Easter Sunday 1934



Teresa Neumann: Stigmata on heart and hands (Medical Photograph, 1926)



Teresa dies at Konnersreuth 1962



## තෙරේසා නිවීමන්ගේ

ජර්මනිය, ඉ. ව. 1898-1962

තෙරේසා නිවීමන්ගේ ජීවිතය සැබෑ වෙසකට හා සම්පූර්ණයෙන්ම වෙනත් දිනානතියකට යොමු වූයේ ඇය අවුරුදු 25 දී ඉතාමත් ප්‍රාතිහාර්යාත්මක ලෙස ආබාධිත තත්වයෙන් හා අන්ධ බවින් ලැබූ සුවය විය. ඉන් වසරකට පමණ පසු ඇය ජේසුස් වහන්සේගේ ශ්‍රී වර්ණ කැළැල් වලට නිම්කම් කීමට වාසනාව ලැබුවාය. ඉන් පසුව ඇගේ මරණය තෙක්ම එකම ඇයට වයස අවුරුදු 36 ක් වන තෙක්ම ඇය ඉතා දැඩි මර්ධන ක්‍රියාවල යෙදුණාය. ඇගේ පරම භෝෂණය හම් දිව්‍ය සත්ප්‍රසාද වහන්සේ විය. මේ තේතුවෙන් දෙවන ලෝක යුද්ධය සමයේදී නාසී නායකයින් විසින් ඇගේ භෝෂණ සලකා පත වෙනස්කොට ඇයට සබන් සලකා පත් දෙකක් ලබා දුන්හේ ඇයගේ තුවාල සහ ඇදුම් සෝදාගැනීමටය. ඒ මන්දයත් ඇය සෑම සිකුරාදා දිනකම ජේසුස් වහන්සේගේ දුක්ප්‍රාප්තිය සිහිකර ලේ විලක වැටී සිටි නිසාය. නිර්වර මෙම තෙරේසා කෙරෙහි දැඩි බියකින් පසු විය.

## තිරේසා නියුමෙන්

ජර්මනිය, 1898-1962

තිරේසා නියුමෙන් ඉනිඤාම 25 වයසට ඉහළින් පෙණ්ණිනි පාලිසවාතමය, ඉරුද්දු කණ්කලුම පුනුමෙයාන (මුනෙයාන) නලමදානතනනි පිනි අවග්‍රභදාය වාමුවු මුරුරුම මාභියත. අවග්‍ර නලමදානතන ඉරු වරුද්දනිනි පිනි, පුනිත තලුමපුකුන් ඉරුප්දන. අවග්‍ර අනගවත ඉරුපු මද්දුම කිද්දත්දද 36 ඉනිඤකලුකු නිදුද්දන අවග්‍ර ඉනග්‍ර ඉනිඤාවතෙ විරුද්දු නුරුකලුනෙ මුලමෙ සක්තියෙ පෙරුරුකු කොනිඤාන. ඉතනි කාරනමක නාසී අනිකාලිකන් අවග්‍රකු ඉනග්‍ර අද්දා කොටුපත්රුකු පතිලාක කාරනම ඉව්වොරු වෙග්‍රෙගිකු කිඤමෙයම, ඉයෙසවිනි තිරුපාලකලෙ ඉනග්‍රම පොතු ඉවරතු තලුමපුකුනිලිරුද්දු ඉරුත්ත වෙග්‍රිප්ද්දු මුරු ඉද්දාදුම අරුත්තක මාභුම. අවග්‍රභෙ කලුචවතරුකෙ සවරුකාරම කොටුත්තන. මෙම ඉරුප්දාකාරම ඉරුත්තන. මෙම ඉරුප්දාකාරම ඉරුත්තන.



# GUADALUPE

MEXICO, 1531

The indisputable history of the Eucharist and the Incarnation of the Son of God, “Flesh of Christ, flesh of Mary”, says Saint Augustine. The Church “contemplates Mary with joy in the purest image - that which she desires and hopes to be in her entirety” (SC, 103): tabernacle, womb, pyx. The Madonna appeared in Guadalupe dressed in a gown fastened at the waist with a black belt, identical to that worn by the local women during pregnancy.



New Sanctuary of Guadalupe



Old Basilica of Guadalupe



Procession that takes place in honor of the Virgin Mary



Image of the Virgin of Guadalupe. Like the Shroud of Turin, it is an image created not by the human hand, as scientists J.B. Smith and P.S. Callahan have demonstrated through the analysis of the infrared rays. Their conclusion is as follows: “The results of the image of Guadalupe are inexplicable”.



Image of the Virgin appeared on Juan Diego's cloak



Carlos Salinas and the scientist Tonnamann analyzed and discovered imprints of the people present during the apparition of Juan Diego in the irises of the eyes of the Virgin of Guadalupe.



On May 6, 1999 Pope John Paul II before the image of the Virgin of Guadalupe during a pilgrimage



Ancient paintings that depict Juan Diego and the Virgin



Enlargements of the image present in the eyes of the Virgin



The belt signifies the pregnancy of the Virgin. It is found above the navel. The shape of the belt, in the natural world, represents the end of a cycle and the birth of a new era. In the image of the Virgin of Guadalupe it symbolizes that with Jesus Christ a new era will begin both for the old and new world.

## ගුවාඩාලූපේ

මෙක්සිකෝව, 1531

1531 දෙසැම්බර් 9 දින ඉස්පියානු ජාතික ප්‍රභාන් ඩියේගෝ දහම් පාසලේ ඉගැන්වීමට ටෙපියාක් කඳු අතරට යන අතර යමෙක් මිහිරි කටහඬකින් හී ගසනු ඔහුට ඇසිණි. ඔහු එය සොයා යන අතර ඔහුට මරිය මාතාවත් හමු වී පැවසුවේ එම ස්ථානයේ දේවස්ථානයක් ගොඩනගන ලෙසය. මේ වදන් පිලිගත් ප්‍රභාන් රදගුරුතුමා හමු වී මෙය පැවසුවද ඔහු ඒ ගැන සැක සිතා පැවසුවේ දේවමාතාවන්ගෙන් සලකුණක් ඉල්ලන ලෙසය. මෙය දේවමාතාවන්ට පැවසූ විට එතුමිය ප්‍රභාන් හට සලකුණක් පසු දිනගේ දෙන්හට පොරොන්දු විය. පසුදිනගේ තම මාමාට දරුණු ලෙස අසනීප වූ නිසා ප්‍රභාන් සියලු වැඩ නවතා පියතුමෙකු සොයා ගියේ තම මාමාට රෝගීන්ගේ ආලේපය දීමටය. ඒ යන අතරතුර ප්‍රභාන්ට දර්ශනය වූ දෙවීමවී පැවසුවේ ඇ ඔහුගේ මාමා සුවකරන බවත් ඒ අතර ඔහුට කඳු මුදුනට ගොස් එහි දක්නට ඇති මල් කිහිපයක් රැගෙන එන ලෙසත් ඔහු සුපුරුදු කඳු මුදුනේ දෙවීමවී දුටු ස්ථානයට යන විට ශීත කාලයේ නොවැඩෙන සුන්දර මල් වලින් එම ස්ථානය වටවී තිබිණි. ඔහු තම ලේක්සුවෙන් මල් කිහිපයක් ඕතාගෙන රදගුරුතුමා හමුවී එම මල් බිමට ආන හැරියේ එකතෙහිම දේවමාතාවන්ගේ විශාල පින්තූරයක් මතු විය. කිසිවක් කරකියාගත නොහැකි රදගුරුතුමා වහාම දණසතා මරියතුමියගෙන් සමාව යැදීය. පසුව එම පින්තූරය ගුවාඩාලූපේ අප ස්ථාමිදුව යැයි නම් කෙරිණි. සිද්ධිය අවසානයේ ප්‍රභාන් නිවසට යන විට තම මාමාද සුව වී තිබිණි.

## ඉතාලාලාපේ

මෙක්සිකෝ, 1531

09 නිකති මාර්ගනී 1531இல் ஒருநாள் ஜீவான் டியோகோக்கு அன்னை மரியாள் தரிசனமாகி அவ்இடத்தில் தேவாலயம் ஒன்றை அமைக்குமாறு கூறினார். இது தொடர்பாக ஜீவான் ஆயிரிடம். கூறிய போது இதை நம்பத்தயங்கி தேவ அன்னை வழியாக அவருக்கு ஓர் அருளடையாளம் காண்பிக்குமாறு கேட்டுக் கொண்டார். பின்பு கடுமையான நோயால் துன்புற்ற ஜீவானின் மாமாவையும் குணப்படுத்துவதாக வாக்கு கொடுத்தார். ஒருநாள் ஆயிரைப் பார்க்க போகும் போது அவர் கைக்குட்டையில் கொண்ட சென்ற மலர்கள் ஆயர் முன்னிலையில் கீழே விழுந்து அன்னை மரியின் பெரிய திருச்சுருபு படமாக மாறியது. பின்பு ஆயர் தான் இழைத்த தவறுக்காக மனம் வருந்தி அன்னையிடம் மன்னிப்பு வேண்டினார். தற்போது அத்திரு உருவப்படம் குவாடாலூபே எனும் இடத்தில் வைக்கப்பட்டுள்ளது.





