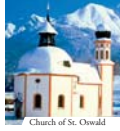




Main altar of the Church of St. Oswald, Seefeld



Church of St. Oswald



Eibethenkapelle at Hopfgarten in the Brixian area of Tyrol, built in 1494 by the pastor Bartholomäus Hamerbach



Representation of the Miracle of Seefeld. Detail of the Gothic gable, Church of St. Oswald (1470)



Busts in the Church of St. Oswald depicting the scene of the miracle



Painting of the Miracle of Seefeld, preserved in the Eibethenkapelle at Hopfgarten



Ancient painting of the miracle



Altar of the miracle



Frescoes of the church depicting the miracle



Miracle of Seefeld. Detail of the ceiling

The little city of Seefeld is the goal of many pilgrimages because of the Eucharistic miracle that took place there in 1384. During the Holy Thursday Mass a nobleman by the name of Oswald Milser expected that the priest would give him Communion with the large Host. At the moment he was about to receive Communion, the pavement began to tremble under him, and Oswald felt as if he was being sucked into it. As the priest was returning the Host to the altar, live Blood began to flow from the Sacred Species.

සිලෝම්

ඔස්ට්‍රියාව, ක්‍රි. ව. 1384

ඔස්ට්‍රියාවේ පිහිටි ඉතා කුඩා නගරයක් වන සිලෝම් නගරය දකස් සංකීර්ණ ජනයාගේ ගමනාන්තය වූයේ ක්‍රි.ව. 1384 දී වම ප්‍රදේශයේ සිදුවූ දිව්‍ය සත්ප්‍රසාද ප්‍රාතිකාරයයි කියාලෙයි. මහ බුනස්පතින්දා දිව්‍ය ආගම සිදුවෙමින් පවතින අතර කුළුදී වහ සිරි ආධිපතිවරුන්ට පවුලකට අයත් ධනවතෙක් වූ නමින් ඔස්ට්‍රියා මිල්සර් නම මිනිසෙක් තමන් හට පියතුමන් විසින් තරමක් විශාල ප්‍රසාදයක් ලබාදෙයි යන බලාපොරොත්තුවෙන් පසුවිය. එහිදී ඔහු දිව්‍ය සත්ප්‍රසාද වහන්සේ ලබාගැනීමට සූදානම් වූ අවස්ථාවේදී ඔහු සිටගෙන සිටි වේදිකාව සෙලවෙන්නට පටන්ගත්තේය. ඔහු විය වෙත අදැයි යන්නා සේ ඔස්ට්‍රියා නම මෙම මිනිසාට දැනුණි. පියතුමන් ප්‍රසාදයේ රැගෙන නැවතත් අල්තාරය වෙතට පිය නගන අවස්ථාවේදී වම ශුද්ධ වූ ප්‍රසාදයේ ලේ වැහිරෙන්නට විය.

ඒපෙල්ඩ්

ආගුස්තීනියා, 1384

ඒපෙල්ඩ් ආගුස්තීනියා නගරයේ පිහිටි අතර 1384 දී ආගුස්තීනියා නගරයේ පවතින අතර කුළුදී වහ සිරි ආධිපතිවරුන්ට පවුලකට අයත් ධනවතෙක් වූ නමින් ඔස්ට්‍රියා මිල්සර් නම මිනිසෙක් තමන් හට පියතුමන් විසින් තරමක් විශාල ප්‍රසාදයක් ලබාදෙයි යන බලාපොරොත්තුවෙන් පසුවිය. එහිදී ඔහු දිව්‍ය සත්ප්‍රසාද වහන්සේ ලබාගැනීමට සූදානම් වූ අවස්ථාවේදී ඔහු සිටගෙන සිටි වේදිකාව සෙලවෙන්නට පටන්ගත්තේය. ඔහු විය වෙත අදැයි යන්නා සේ ඔස්ට්‍රියා නම මෙම මිනිසාට දැනුණි. පියතුමන් ප්‍රසාදයේ රැගෙන නැවතත් අල්තාරය වෙතට පිය නගන අවස්ථාවේදී වම ශුද්ධ වූ ප්‍රසාදයේ ලේ වැහිරෙන්නට විය.



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 මගදී ඔහුට හොදැනීම එය මග වැටුණි. ඉන් දින කිහිපයකට පසුව තක්බිමත් කාන්තාවක් විසින් එම පුපය සොයාගන්නා ලදී. දින කිහිපයකට පසුව එම පුපය කැබලි දෙකකට කැඩී එය ලේවලින් එකට සම්බන්ධ වී තිබිණි.

වෛද්‍ය රණ්‍යෙන්ඩෝෆ්

ඉස්ට්‍රියාව, 1411

පතිකෞතුකයක් නොවන නොහොත් කාලප්‍රතිකර්මයන් ඉස්ට්‍රියාවේ පවතින බල නොමැති තත්වයන් තුළින් 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 මගදී ඔහුට හොදැනීම එය මග වැටුණි. ඉන් දින කිහිපයකට පසුව තක්බිමත් 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)



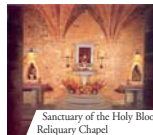
Reliquary of the True Cross



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 සෙයිනිඳ්වර් ඊසාක්

බෙල්ජියම, ක්‍රි. ව. 1405

1405 වර්ෂයේ පෙන්නහොසින දිනට දින කිහිපයකට පෙර හල්ඩන්බර්න් හි ජෝන්ට ශ්‍රී වහා 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 සෙයිනර් ඉසාක්

බෙල්ජියම, 1405

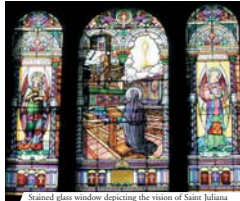
බොය්ස් සෙයිනර් ඉසාක් නර්කරුනෙ පුනාමයියිල්, ඉසිර්වතිකප්පුල් නර්කරුනෙයානා පුනිතතුණියියිල් වීචුච්චා පොතු ඉරත්තම් පදිච්චා කාණ්පුල්. 1413ම් ඉසිරු වෙකාචි මාතම් 3ම් තිකති, කම්රොය් ඉසිරු චීච්චා චි ඉසිරු, නර්කරුනෙ පුනිතියායුම්, පුනිත පණ්දත්තේ (රෙලික) පවනියාක ඉච්චුත්චුස් සෙල්ලුම් ඉරුනෙයායුම් ඉච්චුච්චා පුච්චුච්චා. ඉරුනෙයායුම් 1414ම් ඉසිරු තේ මාතම් 13ම් තිකති නලදුච්චුච්චා. 1424ම් තිච්චුච්චා මාදුච්චුච්චා, බොය්ස් සෙයිනර් ඉසාක් ඉසිරුමම් කදුච්චුච්චා අනුමාති අච්චුච්චා. ඉච්චුච්චා පවර් ඉච්චුච්චා ඉසිරුමම් තිච්චුච්චා වරුකේ තච්චුච්චා, ඉරත්තකකරුනෙ පදිච්චා පුනිත තුණියායුම්, පුනිත පණ්දත්තේයුම් පාර්වෙයියුච්චුච්චා.



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 ප්‍රශංසා 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)

ත්ව්විය නற்கරුනෙ ත්‍රුවිමා

ලියවිලිය, බෙල්ජියම, 1374

ත්ව්‍ය නற்கරුනෙ නාතරින් ත්‍රුවිමාවෙ නාම ත්‍රුවිමාවාක කොන්ඨාආනාලුම නාම ංල්ලොරුම ංනුරු ජොර්නු අවරෙ කෙංරවිකුකුම මුකමාක ංරු වුජො නාංලිලි ංතෙ ජොමකිරොම. නාම ංල්ලොරුම මුරු මනඡොරුම මුරු ංනුමාආනුම අවරෙ වනාංකලාම. ංනාලි නාම අනිකමාක ංයොජු ජොනරු ආතෙයලිලි ජොලවතලිලි. ංයිරිඡුඡ ංතරෙවනෙ ආරුඡිරිඡු පුකමුආම ංව්වාරාන නාං අවජියමාකිරුඡු.



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 වහන්සේ දානය කරන අතරතුර දිව්‍ය පූජය ලේ ගලන මස් කැබැල්ලක් බවට පත් විය. මෙම මංශ 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.

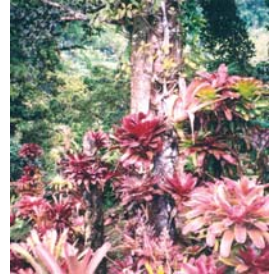
මිඩ්ලර්ග්

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.

මෝ(ර)න රෝජ්

මාටිනික් කැරිබියන් දූපත, ක්‍රි. ව. 1902

ක්‍රි.ව. 1902 මැයි 08 වන දින ජේලේ කන්ද මුදුනෙහි ඇති ලා මොන්ටැග්නේ නම් ගිනිකන්ද විදාරණය විය. ඉන් පිටතට වැදෙනු ලබා තට්ටුවක් සාන්ත පියරේ ද ලා මාටිනික් නගරය මතට කඩා වැටී මුළු නගරයම සම්පූර්ණයෙන්ම විනාශ විය. නමුත් ඉතාමත් අතිරිතයේ ලෙස ජේලේ කන්ද හා සාන්ත පියරේ නගරය අතර ප්‍රදේශයේ පිහිටා ඇති මෝනේ රච්ජ් නම් කුඩා නගරයට මේ මහා අනතුරෙන් කිසිම හානියක් නොමැතිව බේරුණේ. මෙම ප්‍රාතිහාර්යාත්මක සිද්ධිය වන අතරතුර දේවස්ථානයේ දිව්‍ය සන්ප්‍රසාද වන්දනාව සිදුවන අතර වාරයේ දිව්‍ය පූජය තුළින් දිව්‍ය හෘදයේ ජේසුතුමන්ගේ රූපය දිස්වන්නට විය. මෙම අසාමාන්‍ය සංසිද්ධියට සාක්ෂි දැරීම පිණිස බොහෝදෙනා ඉදිරිපත් විය.

මොර්නේ රොඤ්

මාර්ටිනික් කෙරපියන් ද්වීප, 1902

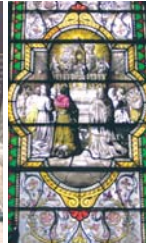
1902 ම් ජුනුන් ටවකාසි මාතම 8 ම් තිකති ලත මොර්නර්කනි ආනුමු ආරිමලයානතු තිඞරෙන පිලි ආනුමු මලයුඡ්ඡිපිලිලුනු වුපු ජුරම්පිතත. ඞුතිලිලුනු ඞුණ්ඞාන ලාචා සෙප්නර් පිර්ලේ ඞු ලා මාර්ටිනික් ආනුමු නකරේ මුමුතාක අමුතත. අඞේ චේනේ මොර්නේ රොඞ් ආනුමු කිරාමම මඞුම පුතමයාන මුරුඞුම පාතාකාකකපඞුඞු ඞුපුතමකකුකු කාරණ- මාක අමමවතු තිලු ඞුත ඞුජුස නර්කරුනේම කාඞුසි කොඞුත නිකමුචේ ජුකුම. අනුරුඞු නාලිම අකකිරාමමකකර් නර්කරුනේ ජුරාතනේ සෙපු කොණ්ඞුලුනුතනාම කාප්පාර්නර් පඞුඞුනර්.



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 ග්‍රන්ථිස්සකානු නිකායක් (Gray Penitents) විසින් පවත්වා ගෙන ගියේය. දින කිහිපයකට පසුව වැසි වැස වීඛල ගංවතුරක් ඇති විය. අවිඥන් ප්‍රදේශය යටවීමට පවා විය විඛල විය. ග්‍රන්ථිස්සකානු නිකායේ පියතුමන්ලා හට දේවස්ථානය ඇතුළුවී වීදිය සත්ප්‍රසාද වහන්සේ ඉවත් කිරීමට නොහැකි විය. ඔවුන් ඔරුවක ආධාරයෙන් දේවස්ථානයට ඇතුළු විය. ඔවුන් එහිදී 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, පිරාන්සිලක් කුරුක්කලාල් පරාමිකිකප්පදුම ඉලයම ඉන්හිල්, ඔඩෙවිඩා නර්කරුනෙ ආරුනේරුම සෙප්ප්පදුරුනුත. ටොල්ස්සියාන මප්‍රෙ කාරානමාක කුරුක්කලාල් සිල නාල්කන් ඉලයමතිරුක් සෙල්ල මුද්‍රාමවිල්ලෙ. මප්‍රෙ ඉම්නත් පින් ඉලයමතිරුක් සෙහරු පාර්තත් ටොත්‍ර, නර්කරුනෙ වෙකිකප්පදුරුනත් පීදතින් ඔරු පකුතිකලිමුත් නිර් ඔල්ලාත්‍ර මරුත්ප කුතිකන් නිරිනාල් මුමුකප් පදුරුනුත.



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



Cassock of the Gray Penitents



Palace of the Popes, Avignon



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 ඇසූ 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 Bordeaux, Jesus appeared in the Host exposed for public adoration for more than 20 minutes, giving a blessing. Even today it is possible to visit the chapel of the miracle and venerate the precious relic of the Monstrance of the apparition, which is kept in Martillac, France, in the church of the contemplative community "La Solitude".



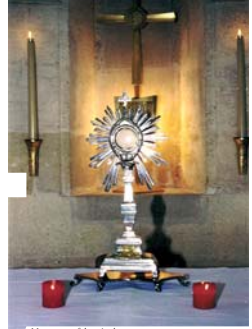
La Solitude, Martillac (France), Monastery of the Holy Family



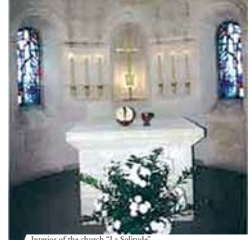
Mother Rita Bonina, first Mother General of the Community, with two little orphans.



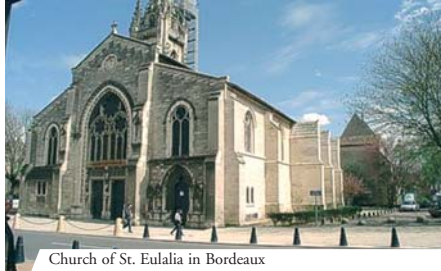
Picture of Pietro-Benedetta Sualles, founder of the religious community of the Holy Family - Lady of Loreto.



Monstrance of the miracle



Interior of the church "La Solitude"



Church of St. Eulalia in Bordeaux



බෝඩෝක්ස්

ප්‍රංශය, ශ්‍රී. ව. 1822

බෝඩෝක්ස් ප්‍රදේශයේ සිදුවූ මෙම ප්‍රාතිභාර්යයේදී දිව්‍ය සත්ප්‍රසාද කරඬුව තුළින් විනාඩි විස්සක් පමණ කාලයක් ජේසුස් ක්‍රිස්තුන් වහන්සේ දර්ශනය වී සිටීමයි. ඒ සමඟම ඔවුන්වහන්සේ වහි සිටි සියල්ලන් ආශිර්වාද කිරීමත් මෙම අවස්ථාවට එකතු වී තිබීම විශේෂිත වූ දෙයකි. අදටත් ඕනෑම අයෙකුට සීය අසින් දැක බලා ගැනීමට හා වන්දනා කිරීමට හැකියාව ඇත. ඔවුන්වහන්සේ දර්ශනය වූ විශේෂිත සත්ප්‍රසාද කරඬුව තැන්පත් කර ඇත්තේ ප්‍රංශයේ මර්ට්ලේලක් නම් වූ ප්‍රදේශයේය. එය දැන් සතුව ඇත්තේ "ලා සොලිටියුඩ්" සංඝයකටය. කිහිප දෙනෙක් හට ජේසුස් වහන්සේ කටහඬ ද ඇසී ඇත. ඒ "ඔහු මමයි" යන හඬ ඇසී ඇත්තේ ප්‍රාතිභාර්යය සිදු වූ අවස්ථාවේදීය.

போடியோஸ்

பிரான்ஸ், 1822

பிரான்ஸ் நாட்டிலுள்ள போடியோஸ் என்னும் இடத்தில் நற்கருணை எழுந்ததேற்றத்தின் போது இயேசு நற்கருணையில் ஆசீர்வழங்குவது போல கிட்டத்தட்ட 20 நிமிடங்கள் காட்சி கொடுத்தார். இன்றும் மாசில்லாக் குழந்தைகள் ஆலயத்தில் நற்கருணை ஆண்டவரை எழுந்தேற்றம் செய்துள்ள கதிர் பாத்திரத்தைக் காணலாம்.



Johann Friedrich Silbelbein (1640).
Procession of the miraculous Host



Inside the Riedkapelle



The external facade of the Riedkapelle



In 1216 the village of Benningen was the location of a Eucharistic miracle in which the Host bled. A few years later in 1221, the citizens of Benningen began the construction of a chapel in honor of this miracle which is known as Riedkapelle zum Hochwürdigem Gut. From 1674 to 1718 the Riedkapelle was rebuilt and enlarged to accommodate the large number of pilgrims. Each year, during the Feast of Corpus Domini (Corpus Christi), the parish of Benningen makes a procession to the Riedkapelle, to celebrate the commemoration of the miracle.

බෙන්නින්ගන්

ජර්මනිය, ශ්‍රී. ව. 1216

1216 ලියවුනු කතාවක් අනුව එක්තරා මෝල්කරුවන් දෙදෙනෙක් වෛරයෙන් සිටියහ. එක් මෝල්කරුවෙකු තම අසල්වැසි මෝල්කරුවාට අපහාස කරන අදහසින් දිව්‍ය සත්ප්‍රසාදයක් සොරාගෙන ඇවිත් අසල්වැසියාගේ මෝලේ සැතවීය. පසුව සාන්ත. ශ්‍රේගර් මිනිකුමාගේ මංගලයය දින එයින් ලේ ගලන්නට වූ නිසා ඒ ගැන සියලු දෙනා දැනගන්නට විය. තම වරද තේරුම්ගත් මෝල්කරුවා පසුතැවී එහි දේවස්ථානයක් ඇරඹීය.

බෙන්නින්ගන්

ජෙර්මනිය, 1216

1216 ම් ජුනේ 01 අගුණ 01 කුරුපිටිකිනාභ්ක අකකාලත්තීල් තොමුරිසාලායකනෙ කොනේ 01 නදාත්තම් 01 ඊලු උරිමෙයාලාගර්කන් ඉලුවකුකොරුවාර් කොප වෙවරාකකියත්තදන් 01 ඊලුනේනර්. අතීල් 01 ඉලු උරිමෙයාලාගර් තනතු අයල් තොමුරිසාලාය උරිමෙයාලාගර් අවමානප්භුදුත්තම් නොකුදුදන් තීව්‍ය නර්කලුනෙයාය තීලුදුකොනේ 01 වර්තු අයල් තොමුරිසාලායීල් ඉමුත්තු වෙවත්තාර්. පීනපු පුනීත කීලකොරි මුනිවරීන් තීලුච්චා අනේලු අත්තීව්‍ය නර්කලුනෙයායීලුර්තු ඊලත්තම් වමුරිත්තොමුයතන් කාරනමාක ගල්ලොරුම් අව්විදයම් කුරිත්තු අභිලායාපීර්තු. තන් තවරෙ උනේර්නේ තොමුරිසාලාය උරිමෙයාලාගර් අතර්කු මනම් වරුනේ 01 පුතමෙ නදනේ 01 ඊලත්තීල් 01 ඉලු ජුලයම් අමෙත්තාර්.



In the Eucharistic miracle of Bettbrunn, a very pious farmer in an excess of zeal stole a sacred Host which he brought to his farm in Viehbrunn. One day, the Host accidentally fell to the ground, but no one could pick up the Sacred Species. Everything was tried, and finally the Bishop of Regensburg intervened. The Bishop was able to pick up the Host only after promising the Lord that he would build a church in honor of the Blessed Sacrament. The report of the miracle spread rapidly and attracted a large number of pilgrims.



Inside the Church of San Salvatore



Church of San Salvatore, Bettbrunn



Ancient representation of the Church of San Salvatore



The faithful on a pilgrimage to Bettbrunn

බෙට්බ්‍රන්

ජූනිය, ඉ. ව. 1125

වික්තරා භක්තිමත් ගොවියෙකු තම ගොවිපොළ වෙත යාච්ඤා කිරීම සඳහා සොරාගත් දිව්‍ය සන්ප්‍රකාශයක් ගෙන ආවේය. නමුත් එක් දිනක් විය තිමට වැරිණි. කිසිවෙකුටත් විය පොළවෙන් ගලවා ගැනීමට නොහැකි විය. මෙම සිදුවීම ආරම්භ වූ තාර්ථිවී රදගුරුකුමා වහාම එතනට පැමිණියේය. එතුමා යාච්ඤා කිරීමෙන් පසුව එහි දේවස්ථානයක් ඉදිකරන බවට පොරොන්දු වී දිව්‍ය සන්ප්‍රකාශ පොළවෙන් ඔසවාගනු ලැබිණි. අද වම ස්ථානයේ සැන් සැල්වේටෝරේ (දිව්‍ය ගැලවුම්කරු) දේවස්ථානය ඉදිකොට ඇත.

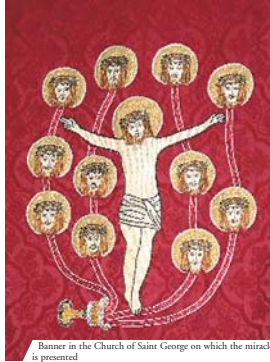
පෙට්පුරාන්

ඉෆ්‍රිමනි, 1125

පෙට්පුරාන් නර්කරුණෙප් පුත්‍රාමෙකලිල් ඉන්රාන වීපුරාන් නකරිල් නදන්ත පුත්‍රාමෙ මුඝ්කියාමාන ඉන්රාතූම. අව්විදත්තෙප් ජේර්නත පඝ්තියුආන ව්විසායායි ඉරුචාර් නර්කරුණෙ ඉන්රෙහ තිරුදිඝ් කොණ්ටු සෙණ්‍ර ජොතූ, අතූ තචුත්තලාක කීඨ්‍රේ විමුන්තතූ. ආව්ච්චාමො මුයන්රූමුම් විමුන්ත නර්කරුණෙයා ව්විසායායිනාල් ආරුඝ්ක මුද්‍රායව්විලෙ. ඉප්පෙය්තියුරිත්ත රෙඉඤ්ආස්ථෙප් ආයුර් ව්විරෙත්තූ සෙණ්‍රාර්. ආයුර් අචාර්කල්, ආඤ්ඤවරේ ඉව්විදත්තීල් චමඝ්කූ ආලයාම් ඉන්රූ කට්ටුවේන් ආණ්‍රූ ඝූරියා පිආරේ නර්කරුණෙයා ආරුඝ්ක මුද්‍රන්තතූ. ඉප්පුත්‍රාමයාන සෙය්තියාක් කේට්ට අනෙච්චරුම අව්විදත්තීරුඝ් සෙණ්‍රූ පුත්‍රාමෙයාක් කණ්ටඤ්.



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



Procession in honor of the miracle

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.



Church of Saint George



Father Augustine presents the Miraculous Corporal to pilgrims

லோல்டர்ன்

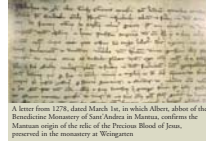
சீர்தொகை, தி. வ. 1330

சீர்தொகையில் லோல்டர்னில் தி.வ. 1330 டீ கிடைத்த மொ டீவக கன்சுரகூட சூதிகலர்சக சிபிடிவடி டிரசுரீ ஈதரி லேடிவக ஈதரின் லொரிசகீ லலகலி லகச வுமல் லிகீன் தி.வ. 1589 டீ ரலிவ கர்னு லுடி லுதர்சகி. டீவக சூசல கிடைவக ஈதரலுரீ சிசகலுமடி லிகீன் ஈதரிமெல் மெல் மீடிசூச ககலலகை கெல்சுரக மலக லகலிச. லி லுடிவ லு மீடிசூச மலகல் கெல்சுரக மல டுடிவ லு திவ கமீடிசுரகே சூதிகலர்ன் கலகல் லெவ லுடி. லி லுடிவ லு லேல்சூவ ஈடி சலி லி லகலலகலே டுடிவ லு லுடி.

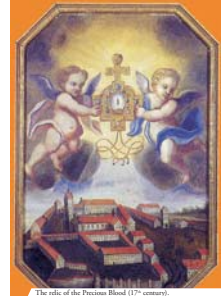
வோல்டன்

ஐரர்மனி, 1330ல்

ஐரர்மனியின் வோல்டன் புதுமை 1330ல் நடைபெற்றதை முழுமையாகக் கூறும் ஆவணங்கள் பல உள்ளன. மேலும் இந்த நற்கருணைப் புதுமை பற்றி 1589ம் ஆண்டு ஹேராயியல் என்னும் துறவியும் எழுதியுள்ளார். இப்புதுமையில் திருப்பலி நிறைவேற்றிக் கொண்டிருக்கும் போது குருவானவர் இரசக்கிண்ணத்தினைத் தட்டி விட்டார். ஊற்றப்பட்ட இரசமானது புனித துணியில் திருச்சிலுவை போல இரத்தமாக மாறியது. இந்த புனிதப் பண்டம் புனித ஐரார்ஜ் சிற்றாலயம் ஒன்றில் வைக்கப்பட்டுள்ளது. ஒவ்வொரு ஆண்டும் பல்வேறு பக்தர்கள் வோல்டன் சென்று அப்புனித பண்டத்தை வணங்கிச் செல்கின்றனர்.



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



Mementoes containing some relics 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 soil on which the Most Precious Blood of Christ fell from the Cross, Czestochowa, Poland



Kunsthistorisches Museum, Vienna

Every year a ceremony known as The Ride (or Procession) of the Blood, in honor of the relic, was organized at Weingarten.

லீன்ஸென்

சுமூ வகனல் சாசு லீன்ஸென்ஹி ஈஸிஹ கரக லுஹி ஔஹி லு ஹிஹுல் லுஹல் லிஹ ஈஸரஹர ஓ ஹிஹரஹர ஹிஹல் ஹிஹல்ஹிஹ லுஹிஹ.

வெய்ங்காட்டன்

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



Stones honoring the three Miraculous Hosts of Wilsnack



Antique prints depicting the phases of the miracle



Church of San Nikolai (St. Nicholas) in Wilsnack



Count Dietrich von Wunsibarn recovers his vision after repenting for having doubted the truth of the Bleeding Hosts



Interior of the Church

During a terrible fire that exploded in the village of Wilsnack in 1383, among the ruins of the parish church were found three completely intact Hosts, which bled continuously. Pilgrims began to go there in great numbers, and for that reason a church was built there in honor of the miracle. Its veneration was approved by two bulls of Pope Eugene IV in 1447.

பிள்ளைகள்

சூலகிச, தி. ௦. 1383

தி.௦. 1383 டி பிள்ளைகள் ஓலசே னடுதல் டுரஶு தித்கநிதல் துல ஓலசல பிணக பி திசேச. னதில ஓலக ஶுநிஶாடல்தலக ஓசக பிணக பி திச டேலிசேரஶகசே னடுதல்தல் ஶகர திதி சஶ ஓகலேதில ஓே லுதிரேதில்தல் திதி டேலிச ஶுசகதல் திடுரஶுதிர னதலவே திதி னதிரலிச. ஓலக ஶிடேதிலசேல் சஶ லதல்டகஶரலதல் டுதல் தஶதில்தல் ஓலக டேலிசேரஶகச ஶகர பீலல சடுதல் தல்தேலிச. லல ஶேதலி திச ஓலக டேலிசேரஶகச னலதலதல் ஶகுதில்தல் ஓலகலதலக ஓடே. பித லதல்டுல ஓடேதலி 4 லத சாசேதல்தல் பிஶிதல் தி.௦.1447 டே ஶதலத ஶகர ஓடே.

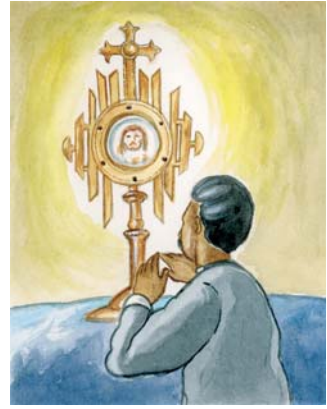
விலஸ்நாக்

ஓலுர்மஶி, 1383ல்

1383ல் ஆணடு விலஸ்நாக் ஶன்னுமிடத்திலுள்ள ஆலயம் முற்றாக ஶரிந்து சாம் பலஶ ஶேலஶையிலும் இரத்தம் வஶந்தவஶரே முன்று நற்கருணைத் துணடுகல் ஶவ்வித பஶதிப்புமின்றி கணடுபிடிக்கப்பட்டஶ. இப்புதுமையின் விளஶவஶக பல பக்தர்கல் இங்கு வரத்தடுதலடங்கவே ஆலயம் மீண்டும் கட்டப்பட்டது. இப்புனித பண்டத்தின் ஆரஶதலணயை திருத்தந்தை பூதில்தல் 1447 ஆணடு அங்கீகரித்தார்.



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 කෝනම්

ඉන්දියාව, 2001 මැයි 5

2001 අප්‍රේල් මස 28 වන දින විරාජිත කෝනම් හි මීසම් දේවස්ථානයේ ශු.ජුඩ් තද්දේව්ස් මුනි හුවානයට පසුව පොදු යාවිඤාච සඳහා ජෝන්සන් තාර්ටෝ පියතුමා දිව්‍ය සත්ප්‍රසාද වැඩමවන ලදී. සඵ වේලාවකට පසු එහි තිත් තුනක් දුටු පියතුමා ඒ ගැන ජනතාව සමඟ ප්‍රශංසා කොට නැවත සත්ප්‍රසාද කරඬුව සත්ප්‍රසාද කුඬුව තුළ තැන්පත් කොට මැයි 5 වන දින නැවත සත්ප්‍රසාද කුඬුව 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.



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.



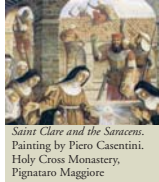
Saint Clare and the Assault on Assisi, Giuseppe Cesari (1568-1640). Hermitage Museum, St. Petersburg



Ancient depiction of the Miracle of Saint Clare



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



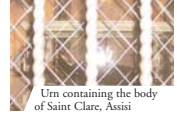
Saint Clare and the Saracens. Painting by Piero Casentini. Holy Cross Monastery, Pignataro Maggiore



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 යැදින්හට විය. එවිට ජේසුතුමන් හඬ නතා කතාකොට ඇයවද, කනතරාමයද, නගරයද ආරක්ෂා කරන ලෙස පැවසෙන හඬක් අසීණි. ඇගේ එහිතරකම හා ශක්තිය දුටු සොල්දාදුවෝ එකෙහෙහිම හැරී යන්නට විය.

අප්‍රිසියම් පුනිත කියා

ඉදිතාලිය, 1240

1240 ම ඉණ්ටු පුරුද්දාති මාතම බෙහෙවින්කිපුමය සිල පොරානිකන් මඳද්තිනෙ අමුකික වන්දනපොතු පුනිත කියා අවාරකනෙ ගතිර්ද්තාර් අප්පොතු ඉයියසවින් තිරුචුදලාකිය තරුකරුනෙයෙ නොකික වීරාරකන් පුතමයාන මුහුරියල් තිරුම්පිස් සෙහුරාන්.



The morning of May 10, 1718 Father Francesco Scotto, went to the Opera Millia vacca 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



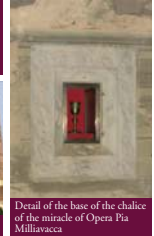
Opera Pia Millia vacca. Chalice of the miracle. Notice the correspondence of the drops of Blood on the cup and the base of the chalice.



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 Millia vacca

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.

අප්‍රේමි

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 වම දිව්‍ය පූජය කොටස් දෙකකට වෙන්වූ බවට මහාචාර්යය අමිනියෝ නම් තැනැත්තාට වැරදිවිණි. 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 පැවතිණි. මිදියළු බඳුනේ ඉහළ කොටසේද රුධිරය තිබිණි. එමෙන්ම කෝපුලය මත ද රුධිරය සටනක්ව 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 සියලුලක් ඉදිරිපිට වීම ප්‍රතිචාරය සිදු විය.

ආශ්‍රිත

ඉත්තාලිය, 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 වම දිව්‍ය පූජය කොටස් දෙකකට වෙන්වූ බවට මහාචාර්යය අමිනියෝ නම් තැනැත්තාට වැරදිවිණි. 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 පැවතිණි. මිදියළු බඳුනේ ඉහළ කොටසේද රුධිරය තිබිණි. එමෙන්ම කෝපුලය මත ද රුධිරය සටනක්ව 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 සියලුලක් 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



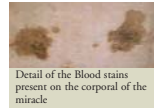
Basilica of Santa Maria di Bagno di Romagna



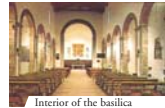
Relic of the Blood-stained corporal



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 හි සෙරි මුනිතුමියට කැපකරන ලද බැසිලිකාවේ දිව්‍ය පූජාව පවත්වමින් සිටි ලස්සාටෝ පියතුමා හට දිව්‍ය සත්ප්‍රසාදය තුළ ජේසුතුමන්ගේ ජීවමාන වැඩසිටීම ගැන සැකයක් ඇතිවිය. ස්වල්ප වේලාවකින් පියතුමා දිව්‍ය රක්ස් කිරීමත් සමඟ කුසලානයේ තිබූ මිදියුළු ලී රැඳිරය බවට හැරී කුසලානයේ උතුරා ගත්තට විය. බොහෝ දුකට පත්වූ පියතුමා තම අවිශ්වාසය ගැන තදබල ලෙස පසුකැමැත්තට විය.

පක්ෂො ත රොමඤා

ඉතාලිය, 1412

1412 ම් ඡුණ්ඳු ඡුරුද්දත්තේ ලාසරො ධි වෙරොනා ටුනිත මාරියන්නේ පෙරොලයත්තීල් මදඅතිපතියාක ඡුරුද්ද පොතු තිරුද්දපව් නිහේ වේරුරුම් වේනෙයීල්, ඡුණ්මෙයාකවේ ඡුයෙසවින් පිරසන්නම් නර්කරුනෙයීල් ඡුණ්ගතා ඡුණ්ඡුරුද්දෙකිත්තවාරු වස්කර වාර්ද්දෙකෙකේ ඡුරුනේරාර්. අව්වේනේ තිඤරෙන කිණ්ණත්තීල් ඡුරුද්ද ඡුරුඡුම්, ඡුරුද්දමාක මාරු පිඤුරුද්දෙකිත්තා පාර්ද්දත්ත. අව්වේනෙයීල් අරුද්දත්තේ ලාසරො මණම් මාරුයවරාර්, තාණ් ඡුරුද්දෙකිත්තේ අනේවාරිඳුරුම් ඡුරු මකකුණ් අනේවරුම් නර්කරුනේ ඡුණ්ඳවාරිල් මේලුම් විසවාර්ඡුම් කොණ්ඳණ්.



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 ප්‍රාතිභාර්යය තුළින් පියතුමන්ලාගේ තිබූ අවිනිශ්චිතභාවය නැති වී වඩා කෙතිමත් විශ්වාසයක් ඇති විය. IV අර්ධන් පාප්තුමා හා ඉද්දී වූ තෝමස් ඇක්විනාස් මුතිතුමා වීම ප්‍රාතිභාර්යය පරීක්ෂා කර ඇත. මෙම මහඟු ප්‍රාතිභාර්යය හේතුවෙන් දිව්‍ය සන්ප්‍රසාද මංගලය පැවැත්වීම සඳහා ඉද්දීටත්තම පියතුමන්ට හැකියාව ලැබී ඇත. මෙය ලොව පුරා පැතිරවීමට සාක්ෂියක් ලෙස මෙය ගත හැකිය.

පොල්සෙනා

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 அக்குவாய்ன்ஸ் என்பவர்களால் சோதிக்கப்பட்டது. பின் இப்புதுமையானது இயேசுவின் திருவுடல் திருஇரத்தப் பெருவிழாவை திருச்சபை முழுவதற்கும் அறிமுகப்படுத்த உதவியது.



Inside the Orvieto Cathedral



Painting by Francesco Trevisani



Painting of Saint Masses of Bolsena by Francesco Trevisani. From the Collection of the Museum of the Diocese of Milan



Detail of the Mass of Bolsena Raffaello (1513), Vatican Museums



Orvieto Cathedral, Chapel of the Sacred Body



John Paul II during the general visit to Orvieto (June 17, 1990)



Detail of the reliquarium



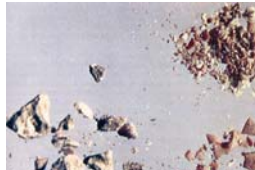
Public adoration in honor of the Feast of Corpus Christi, Orvieto



Reliquarium of the Body, artist: Ugolino di Ilario's studio (1338), Orvieto



Tabernacle containing the Blood-stained relics of the miracle, Bolsena



Fragments of the Host of the miracle



Detail of the Blood-stained stone, Bolsena

When the facts were ascertained, he ordered the bishop of the diocese to bring the Host and the linen cloth bearing the stains of Blood to him.



Parchment from the period of the Miracle, notorized by Cesare Severo Durantino



Francesco Trevisani: The miracle of Bolsena, detail



බෝලේසෝ

දොමිනි, ඔ. ව. 1264

සාක්ෂි සීඝල්ල සත්‍ය බවට තහවුරු වූ විට ලේ පැල්ලම් සහිත පූජක සහ ලේක්ෂ්‍යවී ඕහු වෙත ගෙනෙන ලෙස පළවිය ධාර රඳගුරු තුමාට අණ කළේය.

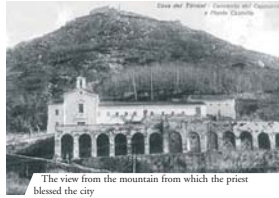
බොල්ෂෝනා

இத்தாலி, 1264

சாட்சிகள் அனைத்தும் உண்மையென அறிந்து அவர் இரத்தக்கறை படிந்த தேவநற்கருணையையும் கைகுட்டையையும் தம்மிடம் கொண்டு வரும்படி ஆயருக்கு கட்டளையிட்டார்.



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



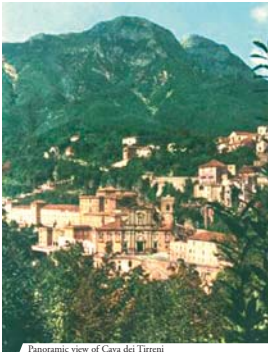
The view from the mountain from which the priest blessed the city



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 லேசி ரிரேதி

ஔாடுச, சூ. ௨. 1656

1656 லேசி மச நாசேரீ சூரிர ஔா டுரக்சு வசனதரசக் சரநிர டகனர லீச. லீச காபீரீதிரேசீ சீசாடீகூ னரூலா சனாரேசீ சூரீரிரேசீ டூ ஈநர லீச ஔா லீசேசேசீ ஈசரீலாசீ ஠ரீலரரேசீ சரநிரேசீ லீச. ஠ே஠ தீசா னரூலே ஠ூசீகே ரீசரூலா சனாநலச சல஠ காவா லேசி ரிரேதி ஠ூலேசீ ஈரநீ கசீரேலேசீ கட டூசுநர ஠ேசீ ரீலச சநீசூகாடசேசீ லீசநர சநீ டூசேடச ரீலச சநீசூகா லநசீசேசேசீ ஈநீரலா ட கரநலாநீ சல஠஠ ஈரர஠ சூசு஠ ஠ேச வசனதரச னரலநீதீ.

காவா டேய் டிரென்

இததாலி, 1656ல்

கொள்ளை நோய் காவா நகரை 1656 ஆண்டு வைகாசி மாதம் 25ம் திகதி கடுமையாகத் தாக்கியது. அவ்வேளை மங்களவார்த்தை ஆலயத்திலிருந்து மவுண்ட் காசில்லோ எனும் ஆலயத்திற்கு மக்கள் நற்கருணையைப் பவனியாக எடுத்துச் சென்று மன்றாடினர். புதுமையான விதமாக இக்கொள்ளை நோய் நிறுத்தப்பட்டது. அதை நினைவு கூரும் விதமாக 1657ம் ஆண்டிலிருந்து இன்று வரை திருவிழாக் கொண்டாடப் படுகின்றது.



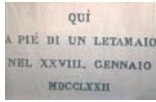
On August 29, 1774, the Curia of the Archbishop expressed itself favorably regarding the miraculous finding and unexplainable preservation of the Hosts stolen from the Church of St. Peter's in Patierno on February 24, 1772. In 1971 the Eucharistic Year of the diocese had been established in order to 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



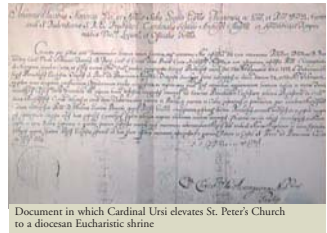
A plaque at the place where the Hosts were found



Reliquary of the miracle



An ancient representation depicting the miracle



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



பரீலிபீரனோ (ஹேசுலீசீ)

ஓவாடீச, இ. வ. 1772

கி.வ. 1772 சேப்டம்பர் 24 வது திகதி பரீலிபீரனோயி லுயர் பீரர் டேவீசீயானசேன் லோரான்கு லு டீவீச பூப கிதீபசடக் கி.வ. 1772 டுயேசீக 29 வது திகதி ஓவாலக் டுதீர்பசீ லுசு வலுலீசீ. லீல படுலீச லுசுபூசுடீச டுரீகலாசீசு லீலீலாகல டுலீலோடீ கர்லகீலீலீலீ. 1971 லீரபச "டீவீச லுசுபூசுடீசு" லீசர் லுசு பூகாசுலு பக் கர்ல லுடீடே லீல டுரீகலாசீசு லீலபசுலு டுசுலுலுலுலுலுலு ஓடீ பூசீலுல லுலுலுலு லீலீலீசு. வலுலீ டுலுலுலுலுலுலு லீலீலு லுலுலுலு லுலு லுலுலு லீலீலீ லீல லுடீடீ லு டுலுலு லீலுலுலு லு.வ. 1978 டீ லுலுலுலு லுடீ.

புறீயாரோ

இததாலி, 1772ல்

1774ம் ஆண்டு ஆவணி மாதம் 29ம் திகதி பேராயரின் குயிறியா 1772ம் ஆண்டு மாசி மாதம் 24ம் திகதி புறீயாரோ என்னுமிடத்திலுள்ள புனித பேதுருவானவர் ஆலயத்தில் களவாடப்பட்ட நற்கருணை புறீய புதுமையைக் கூறினார். நற்கருணை புறீய 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



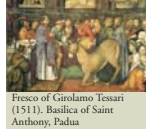
Donatello di Niccolò di Berro Bardi, called Donatello. *Miracle of the Mule*, (1446-1448) Padua, Basilica of the Saint



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 மிநிசெனீ லிசினீ டீவிர சந்நிபுசாடெ லிஷன்சேதே லிடா சிரீம லிபீபூ கர்ஷ டெசெ லிநூல்தி ஈநிசேஷ கர்ஷ டுடீ. சாத்ஷ ஈந்நோதீ லூகிநூல்தேதே ஶீலிஷ கஷா லோனே ஡ொனோலிடுலோ ணே லிஷ லேசே சகலத் கர் ஈடா. "ஶிசுநூலேநி, மல மே மிநிபூத் சீசுடூ டேஷா ஓடீரீபீ஠ லி஡ி லேசே ஶலிசலி. ஡ுசுநிஷனே டீஷ ஡ுஷநீ க஡ி ஈடா மிஷே மேல கௌ஠லீலா மி லிசினீ டேஷ டு஡ிஷ ஈபாஷாரச லிபூடகலி லேஷுலி டீவிர ஶூபச லிஷ்ஷாலாஷ கர்஡ி னலி மல டீவிர சந்நிபுசாடெ லிஷன்சே ஡ேரேநி லிஷ்லிச கர்மீ" கௌ஠லீலா ஡ேஷலி ஡ுசுநிஷனே லேடீஷாலி஠ ஶந் ஶுலிஷ ஓவாலிஷ ஶ்ரானிபார்டீயசுஷக டெசு டீசீலிசிரீ சீசுடூலூத் ஈலிஷ்ஷுஷன்டீசு஠ ஶந் கர்மீஷ டீவிர சந்நிபுசாடெ லிஷன்சே ஓடீரீபீசு டீஷ னலி லிடா லிடேஷலிஷ லிசு.

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.



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 පෙන්නු 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 පීර්තර් ධේමියන්

ඉතාලිය, 11 වන ශතවර්ෂය

සුනියාකාරීයාගේ වෙණුකොටුකිණිකාක ඉරු පෙණ තිරුපිලි වෙණයාගේ කොටුකිණිකාක ඉරුකරුණා ඉන්තෙත් උදකොණ්ණාතු අතෙ තනතු කෙකුදුදායාගේ ඉනිත්තු වෙත්තතෙ තිරුපිලි තිරෙවෙණ්ණිය තුරු කණ්ණාර්. පිණ් අත්තප් පෙණ්ණෙප් පිණ් තොදාර්ත්තවරායා අවර් අත්තප් පෙණ්ණෙප් ඉනිත්තු වෙත්තතිරුප්තෙත් කාද්දප් ශොණ්ණාර්. අප්පෙණ් කෙකුදුදායා තිරුත්ත පොතු තරුකරුණෙයාගේ පාති උයිරුණ් තසෙයාකවුත් මර්තොරු පතති තරුකරුණෙයාගේ මාර්තිරුත්තතු. ඉප්පුතෙම අරුද්තරුත්ත පීර්තර් ධේමියන් අවර්කොණ් කුර්පිප් පද්දුණ්ණතු.



The sacred Hosts in the processional monstrance



Basilica of St. Francis, Siena



Interior of St. Francis Church in Siena



The Sacred Hosts of Siena



Detail of a painting depicting the Hosts of the miracle in Santa Maria in Provenzano



Fourteen tests were made to verify the conditions of the Hosts. The most scientific one was the one requested by St. Pius X in 1914, attended by many scientists.



This painting of Master Stefano di Giovanni, known as "il Sienese", is preserved in England in the Bruce Museum in Broom's Barn. It depicts the scene of another Eucharistic miracle that took place near Siena in a Camaldole monastery. The painting depicts a Camaldole monk who, sustained by doubts regarding the Real Presence of Jesus in the Blessed Sacrament, is freed from the devil after receiving Communion.



His Holiness John Paul II in 1980 in Siena in adoration before the Hosts of the miracle

In the Basilica of San Francesco in Siena, 223 consecrated Hosts have remained intact for 276 years. (Archbishop Tiberio Borghese sealed unconsecrated hosts in a tin box for ten years. The scientific commission put in charge when the box was reopened found only worms and rotted fragments.) The Siena event is against any physical and biological law. The scientist Enrico Medi stated: "This direct intervention from God is the miracle [...], accomplished and maintained for centuries, to testify to the permanent reality of Christ in the Eucharistic Sacrament".

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ඉතාලිය, ඔ. ව. 1730

සියෙනාවේ සැන් ෆ්‍රැන්සිස්කෝ බැසිලිකාවේ තිබූ ගුද්ධ වූ පූජ 223ක් ඉතාමත් ප්‍රාතිභාර්ය ජන ලෙස පුරා වසර 276ක පමණ කාලයක් පුරාවට නිරූපිතව පැවතුණි. (තිබේරියෝ බෝර්ග්‍හේස් ගම් අගරදැරුවාගේ කැපකරුණු හොලද සාමාන්‍ය පූජ කිහිපයක් මුදා තබා වසර 10ක කාලයක් පෙට්ටියක් තුළ තබන ලදී. එය විවෘත කරන ලද විද්‍යාඥයන් කණ්ඩායමට දැකගත හැකි වූයේ පණුවන් සහිත හරක්වූ පූජ කැබලි කිහිපයක් පමණි.) සියෙනාව සිදුවූ මෙම ප්‍රාතිභාර්ය සියලුම භෞතික විද්‍යාත්මක හා ජීව විද්‍යාත්මක නීතින්ට විරුද්ධ අතිරක්‍ෂක විය. විද්‍යාඥයෙකු වන එන්රිකෝ මෙය මෙසේ ප්‍රකාශ කර සිටියේය. මෙම සෘජු ප්‍රාතිභාර්ය දෙවියන් වහන්සේ විසින් සියවස් ගණනාවක් පුරාවට දිව්‍ය සන්ප්‍රසාද වහන්සේ තුළ ක්‍රිස්තුස් වහන්සේගේ ස්ථිර වැඩසිටීම තවදුරටත් තවදුරු කිරීම සිදුකරන ලද්දකි.

ඡීයන්නා

ඉத்தාලි, 1730

ඡීයන්නාවේ පිහිටි නිරුප්පත නිරූපිතයන්ගේ 223 ඡූජාවන්ගේ සංරක්ෂණය 276 වසරකට පැවතුණි. (ආර්ච්බිෂොප් ටිබේරියෝ බෝර්ග්‍හේස් 10 වසරකට පැවතුණු නිරුප්පත නිරූපිතයන් පිටුපසට තබා ගත්තේය. විද්‍යාත්මක සංරක්ෂණයක් සඳහා පිටුපසට තබා ගත්තේය.) සියෙනාවේ සිදුවූ මෙම ප්‍රාතිභාර්ය සියලුම භෞතික විද්‍යාත්මක හා ජීව විද්‍යාත්මක නීතින්ට විරුද්ධ අතිරක්‍ෂක විය. විද්‍යාඥයෙකු වන එන්රිකෝ මෙය මෙසේ ප්‍රකාශ කර සිටියේය. මෙම සෘජු ප්‍රාතිභාර්ය දෙවියන් වහන්සේ විසින් සියවස් ගණනාවක් පුරාවට දිව්‍ය සන්ප්‍රසාද වහන්සේ තුළ ක්‍රිස්තුස් වහන්සේගේ ස්ථිර වැඩසිටීම තවදුරටත් තවදුරු කිරීම සිදුකරන ලද්දකි.



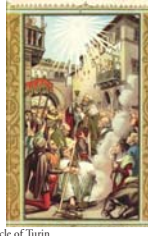
Inside the Corpus Domini Basilica in Turin, there is an iron railing that closes in the place where, in 1453, the first Eucharistic miracle of Turin occurred. An inscription inside the railing describes the miracle: “Here the she-mule that was carrying the Divine Body fell prostrate; here the Sacred 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



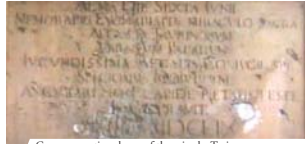
In entering the Basilica of Corpus Domini in Turin, you can soon notice over the altar a painting of Bartolomeo Garavaglia, a painter and follower of the Guercino. It portrays the great Eucharist miracle of 1453.



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 சீடரீயச. ரீசூர்ன் நகரயே சீடரீயச பசுலு ஸ்ரானீகாரீயச வக மெச சீடரீயசே வில டேரீசீகாரீயச ஈரதரல சீகீர் யகவ ஈரடீ வரீ ஈசரலச. வில வரீ ஈசர ஈரீ ஈரல னொரீ கீமெக ரீசீரீலே ஈச நரீ மெல ஸ்ரானீகாரீயச சீகீரீடீய வரீடீரீயன் ரீசீகாரீ கர டேசீ. “ரீவச சநீசூசடீ கரீடீய ரீசூர்ன் னொரீயமெலு வசீகாலு டீகீயீ வரீடீயு சீகாரீயச மெசீ. டீடீயி வசீகாரீ ஈரீயு மரீலேயீ கீடீயசீ ரீ ஓராடீயன் வலீகாரீயக லேச ஈகசீ ஸா வலீயீ கீடீ சீகாரீயச மெசீ. வில ஸ்ரானீகாரீயசயன் பசுலு டீடீயி டீ சீகாரீயசயீ டீ நகல மெசீ”. (சூரீ 6, 1453)

டிபுநீன்

இததாலி, 1453ல்

1453ம் ஆண்டு டிபுநீன் ஂன்றுமிடத்திலுள்ள கோப்பஸ் டொமினி திருத்தலத்தில் நடைபெற்ற நற்கருணைப் புதுமை ஂன்றினை அவ்வாலயத்தில் காணப்படும் ஂழுத்துப் பலகை வெளிப்படுத்துகிறது. இதனடிப்படையில் அதில் பின்வருமாறு கூறப்பட்டுள்ளது. நற்கருணைச் சூழ்ந்து சென்ற பெண் குதிரை சாஸ்ராங்கமாக இங்கே தான் விழுந்தது. நற்கருணையை வைத்திருந்த பையில் இருந்த நற்கருணை புதுமையான முறையில் வெளியே வந்து எல்லோர் முன்னிலையிலும் உயர்ந்து நின்றது. இங்கே டிபுநீன் நகர மக்களின் கரங்கள் மெதுவாக கீழே வந்தன. இப்புதுமையால் இவ்விடம் புனிதமாகியது. இதை நினைந்து முழுந்தாட்படியிட்டு 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 abbey of Marcellus Sempronius, which 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 Vignati 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, 1994. Sinusius Collection. C.9200



per non obligare Dio a fare eterno miracolo col mantenere sempre incorrotte, quelle stesse eucharistiche specie

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



Plaque where the milk fell down



Anonymous. Miracle of the Blood Sacrament, occurred in the very famous and glorious town of Turin, in the year 1453 on June 6 about 6:00 PM, engraved plate attached to The Singular Host Sinusius Galleries C.2422; The engraving illustrates the salient phases of the event: the sealing of the consecrated Host at Eulides, the falling down of the she-milk, 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 missal with which the miraculous Host had been engraved was transferred to Turin from Eulides 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 பூங்காடுகளேயே டீவிச பூபச நிடபு மர்ட்டே விவான பீ ஓன் பீடுண்டு பரமீகி பூபச ஈகசே ஓவலடு பீசுபிவே பீ டேச டிவா சீரி சகனாபிவே சீன் ஈதண்டுகனேடுசடு பன் கட்டுமீகி.

டிபுநிள்

இத்தாலி, 1453ல்

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



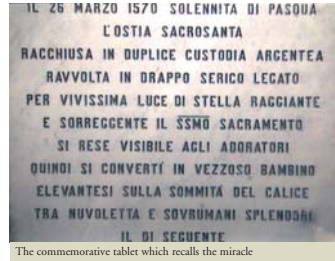
During Easter of 1570 in the Church of St. Erasmus in Veroli, the Blessed Sacrament was exposed (at the time, the Blessed Sacrament was first placed in a round pyx and then placed in a large chalice, covered with a paten) for the Forty Hours of public adoration. The Child Jesus appeared in the exposed 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

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ඉතාලිය, ඔ. 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 බිලිඳු ජේසුකුමන්ගේ රුව දර්ශනය වන්නට විය. බොහෝ ජනයාට වරප්‍රසාද ගලා ආ ලද්දක් බඳු වූ එම කාලීන් පාත්‍රය අද පවා එම දේවස්ථානයේ තැන්පත් කොට තිබේ. මෙම කාලීන් පාත්‍රය විසරකට වරක් එනම් පාස්කු අගභරුවාදා 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 බිලිඳු ජේසුකුමන්ගේ රුව දර්ශනය වන්නට විය. බොහෝ ජනයාට වරප්‍රසාද ගලා ආ ලද්දක් බඳු වූ එම කාලීන් පාත්‍රය අද පවා එම දේවස්ථානයේ තැන්පත් කොට තිබේ. මෙම කාලීන් පාත්‍රය විසරකට වරක් එනම් පාස්කු අගභරුවාදා දින දිව්‍ය ප්‍රසාදය යාගය සිදුකිරීම සඳහා යොදාගනු ලැබේ.



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 වයින් ස්වල්පයක් පූජා ආඥම මත විසිවිනි. එවෙලෙහිම වය ශු රුධිරය බවට පත්විය. පූජාවෙන් පසුව බියවූ පියතුමා එම රුධිරය ඉවත් කිරීමට කොපමණ උත්සහ කළද වය 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.



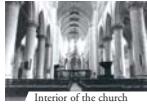
The relic of the miraculous Host is carried in procession (1535). Sacred Museum of Breda



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 monstrance 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 திகதி 24 வது திசை 1300 ல் நெடர்லாந்து 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. இப்புதுமை பற்றிய தகவல்கள் லிங் ஆயிரின் ஆவணங்களிலும், ஆலயத்தின் சித்திர வேலைப்பாடுகளிலும் காணலாம்.

பிந்தர்லாந்து

நெதர்லாந்து, 1300ல்

தெதர்லாந்துள்ள பிந்தர்லாந்து 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. இப்புதுமை பற்றிய தகவல்கள் லிங் ஆயிரின் ஆவணங்களிலும், ஆலயத்தின் சித்திர வேலைப்பாடுகளிலும் காணலாம்.



Interior of the Shrine of the Most Holy Miracle, Santarém



Church of the Most Holy Miracle, Santarém



House where the miracle occurred



Altar where the relic of the miracle is preserved



Cruet containing the Blood from the Host



Pedro Craebbeck. Print of 1612 that shows exactly the glass ampulla in which the Host was miraculously found.



Interior of the church



Relic of the miraculous Host

The Eucharistic miracle of Santarém, together with that of Lanciano, is considered among the most important Eucharistic miracles. Numerous studies and canonical analyses were carried out on the relics. The Host changed into bleeding Flesh and Blood flowed out of the Blessed Sacrament. Both relics are preserved to this day in the Church of St. Stephen in Santarém.

සන්තාරේමී

පඤ්චාලය, ශ්‍රී. ව. 1247

සන්තාරේමීහි සිදුවූ මෙම දිව්‍ය සන්ප්‍රසාද ප්‍රාතිභාර්ය සහ ලන්සියානෝහි සිදුවූ දිව්‍ය සන්ප්‍රසාද ප්‍රාතිභාර්යයන් දෙක ඉතාමත් වැදගත් දිව්‍ය සන්ප්‍රසාද ප්‍රාතිභාර්යයන් සේ සලකනු ලැබේ. මෙම ප්‍රාතිභාර්යයේ ඉද්ධවූ ධාතුන් පිළිබඳව විවිධාකාර අධ්‍යයන සහ විශ්ලේෂණයන් සිදුකොට තිබේ. මෙම ප්‍රාතිභාර්යයේදී සිදුවූයේ දිව්‍ය පුපයෙන් ලේ වැහිරීමට පටන් ගෙන වය මස් කැබලිලත් බවට පත්වීමයි. මෙම ඉද්ධවූ ධාතුන් දෙකම අද පවා සාන්ත ස්ථවීන් දේවස්ථානයේ දක්නට ලැබේ.

අන්නාරොම

පොර්තුගාලය, 1247

අන්නාරොම පුනිත ඝර්භයේ ඉහළින් අප්‍රමාදවත්ව පවතින අතර ඉරිතරාමයෙන් පසුව ඉතාමත් වැදගත් දිව්‍ය සන්ප්‍රසාද ප්‍රාතිභාර්යයන් සේ සලකනු ලැබේ. මෙම ප්‍රාතිභාර්යයේදී සිදුවූයේ දිව්‍ය පුපයෙන් ලේ වැහිරීමට පටන් ගෙන වය මස් කැබලිලත් බවට පත්වීමයි. මෙම ඉද්ධවූ ධාතුන් දෙකම අද පවා සාන්ත ස්ථවීන් දේවස්ථානයේ දක්නට ලැබේ.



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.

අලුකල

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 පාපෝච්චාරණය 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.

ආකල්ප

ආකල්ප, 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.



The Eucharistic miracle of Caravaca de la Cruz regards the celebration of a miraculous Mass during which Jesus appeared inside a Host together with a Crucifix. Thanks to this apparition, the Muslim king of Murcia and his family were converted to Catholicism. The most authoritative document describing the miracle is the contemporary testimony of the Franciscan Father Gilles of Zamora, the historian of King St. Ferdinand.



Interior of the Church of Santa Cruz



Ancient painting in the interior of the Church depicting the miracle



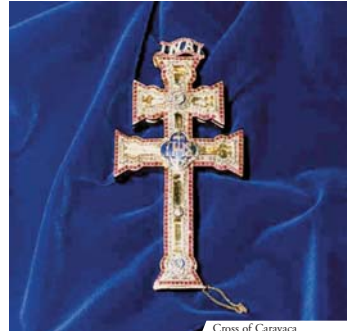
Fresco of the church



Church of Santa Cruz built where the miracle took place



Banner depicting the Cross of Caravaca



Cross of Caravaca

கரோலாகா டி லா க்ரூஸ்

சீலாண்டூசு, இ. வ. 1231

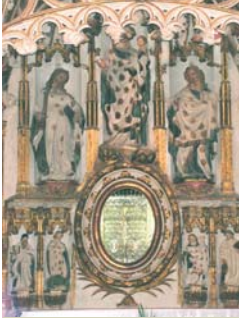
கரோலாகா சிப்டி விஷே சிப்டி வந்தே டிவ் சூபா ஏறாநுரீ ஈகிசேவ லந் சூபு வுசீந் சேசுசீ ஸ்ரீநுந் விநத்சே னா கரூசுவச டூரீசுவச விஸி. மெல ஸூநிஸூரீசுவ டூசுவந் ஸ்ரீசீரூமி சூநிவ ரூசூ னா வல சூபுல கிநு டூவல விசூல வந். ஸூசீசீகாநு சிசுவமெடு டு டிரீசீ சிசுவல, டூ. ஸூசீசீசீ இநிநுலா டிவலந் ஸூநிஸூரீசுவ விசீவரூவலிவல டூவல வந கசூசீ.

கரவாகா டி லா க்ரூஸ்

ஸ்பெயின், 1231ல்

ஸ்பெயின் நாட்டிலுள்ள கரவாகா டி லா க்ரூஸ் என்னும் இடத்தில் திருப்பலியின் போது சிலுவையில் அறையுண்ட இயேசு தேவநற்கருணையில் தோன்றினார். இதை அறிந்த மோர்ஷியா முஸ்லிம் அரசனும், அவரது குடும்பமும் கத்தோலிக்க மறைக்குச் சேர்ந்தனர். இந்தப் புதுமை பற்றிய தகவல்கள் பிரான்சிஸ்கன் சபை குரு, ஜில்ஸ் ஓப் சமோரா மற்றும் புனித பேர்டினன்ட் முதலியோரின் ஆவளங்களில் காணப்படுகின்றன.

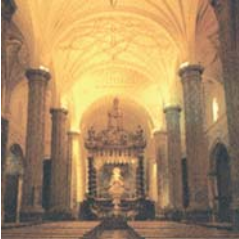
Eucharistic Miracle of
DAROCA
 SPAIN, 1239



Chapel of Los Corporales



Procession held every year in honor of the miracle of Daroca



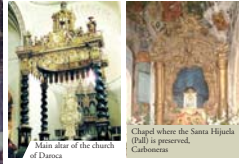
Interior of the church



Ancient pictures depicting the miracle

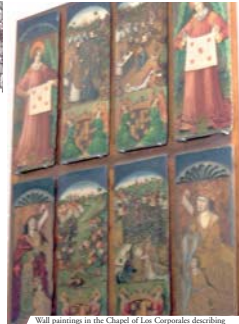


Santa Maria Basilica, Daroca



Main altar of the church of Daroca

Chapel where the Santa Hiparda (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.

மிரோகா

சீலாண்டியா, இ. வ. 1239

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

டரோகா

எஸ்பெயின், 1239

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



The parish priest of this town doubted the Real Presence of Christ in the Eucharist. One day in the year 1010, while celebrating Mass, the miracle occurred: the wine contained in the chalice was converted entirely into live Blood. At present, the Sacred Relics are preserved in a gothic reliquary from 1426 that contains the altar cloth spotted with Blood, and other relics given from Pope Sergius IV to Saint Ermengol.



Sanctuary where the miracle occurred



Monstrance containing the relics of the miracle



Detail of one of the paintings present inside the sanctuary that recounts the scene of the changing of the wine which was transformed into Blood



Inside the sanctuary

අයිවොරා

ස්පාඤ්ඤය, 1010

බර්නේ ඔලිවර් පියතුමන්වද දිව්‍ය පුජාවේදී පුජ්‍ය ජේසුතුමන්ගේ ශ්‍රී ශරීරය විම ගෙන ඉතා විශාල සැකයක් විය. දිනක් වතුමා දිව්‍ය පුජාවක් සමරමින් සිටින විට එකවරට කුසලානයේ තිබූ මිදියුස සපිළි ලේ බවට පත්වී උතුරා අල්තාරයට හා බිමට වැටී ගලායන්නට විය. වහාම සිද්ධිය ගෙන දැනගත් උර්ගල් ජී රදගුරුතුමා හා ඉ. ඉබෙන්ගෝල්තුමා එතනට පැමිණ සිද්ධිය ගෙන විස්තර සොයා ගත්හ. විදා වී ශ්‍රී ලේ තැවරුණු රෙදි හා අනෙකුත් බාලු අද පවා දක්නට ඇත.

ඉවොරා

ස්පෙයින්, 1010

ඉරු උරුවානවර් තිරුප්පලි නිරෞවේරික් කොණ්ඩරුක්කුම් වේභායායිල් ඉදියෙසවින් උණ්මායාන පිරසන්නත්තේ තේවනරුකරුනෙයායිල් ඉරුක මරුත්ත වේභායායිල් තිඳරෙන කින්නත්-තිලුඳුන තිරාඋසේ ඉරසම් ඉරත්තමාක මාරිආ පිද්දුනිආයිලුම් පාය්නු ඉඳුයනු 1426ල් ඉරුනු ඉන්නුම් ඉර්ත්ප් පුනිත ඉරත්තමුම්, පිද්දුනිආයිලුම් තිරුත්තත්තේ නාලාම් ජේඛුයිල් අවර්කනිලාල් පුනිත ඉමෙන්නුල් ආලයත්තිරුක් පුනිත පණ්ඩමාකක් කොරුක්කුම්ප්ට්ටුඳුනු.



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 හළලේ කුඩා ලාවිචුවක් දිව්‍ය සත්ප්‍රසාදයක් වනගේ තැන්පත් කිරීම සඳහා තැනීය. එම වර්ෂයේ යම් පියකුගෙකු එහි දිව්‍ය සත්ප්‍රසාදයක් තැන්පත් කල හමුත් වසර ගණනාවකට පසු සියල්ලටම එය අමතක වන ලදී. හමුත් 1426 එම ප්‍රතිමා හැවත ස්ථානගත කරන විටකදී එය සොයාගනු ලැබීය. සියවස් 2කට ආසන්න කාලයක් සැඟවී තිබූ දිව්‍ය සත්ප්‍රසාදය නිරූපදිතව සුදු ලිහන් රෙද්දකින් එහි තිබිණි.

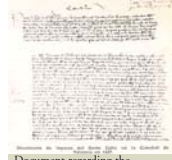
කොකොනියා

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"

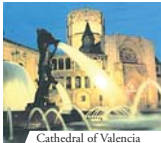


John Paul II kisses the Holy Grail of Valencia

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 Juarez. 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.

வரலேன்கிசா

கிசாஸ்தேசு

மேலே அஃதா வகீதுவி அஃஸாஸா கதாஸ்தீர் மெஸ்தே ரீபீடாஃகார் ஸவி கதாவிடுசி ஓரிஸாஃசு கதா வகீது விஸை ரீ அஃத.

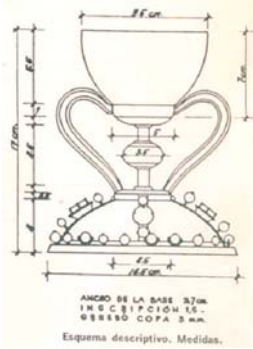
வெலென்ஷியா

ஸ்பெயின்

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



Precious Monstrance preserved in the cathedral of Valencia



The Holy Grail of Valencia is the Chalice used by Jesus in His Last Supper with the apostles to consecrate and offer the Eucharistic wine that is His Blood, but it has also been identified as the cup in which Joseph of Arimathea collected the Blood of Jesus on the Cross.

வரலாற்று

சீபாஸ்டியன்

சேய்ஸ் வகைகள் இறவல் அபேர்ஸ்டர்வர்கள் சமீப அந்நில ராஜி ஹேர்ஸ்டேடி மீட்டிங்ஸ் வகை ஸ்டீவன்ஸேன் ரேடீயஸ் டீபீசு கிரீம் ஸா கர்ஸ் கிரீம் ஸாவினா கல கௌஸ்டை வரலாற்றுடன் ஒட்டி கௌஸ்டை வகை கல்கிரீம் வகை அரலாற்றுடன் சேய்ஸ் வகை கௌஸ்டை மக கிரீம் வகை ஸ்டீவன்ஸேன் ரேடீயஸ் வகை கல கௌஸ்டை லேசு கல்கை கிரீம்.

வெவ்வேறு

ஸ்பெயின்

இறை இயேசு கிறிஸ்து அவரது சீடர்களுடன் இறுதி இராப்போசனை வேளையில் திராட்சை இரசத்தை தனது திரு இரத்தமாக ஒப்புக்கொடுக்கவும், அரப்பணிக்கவும் பயன்படுத்திய கிண்ணம் வெவ்வேறுவகையில் புனித கிண்ணமாக இருப்பதோடு அரிமித்தியாவில் ஜோசப் அவர்களிகால் இக்கிண்ணம் இறை இயேசு சிலவையில் தொங்கிய பொழுது அவருடைய இரத்தத்தை சேகரித்த கிண்ணமாவும் அடையாளம் காணப்பட்டுள்ளது.



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, බ්. ව. 1427

මෙම ප්‍රාතිහාර්යයේදී ආදර සම්බන්ධයක් සාර්ථක කරගැනීමේ අරමුණින් සරගෝසාහි දේවස්ථානයෙන් දිවිය පුපයක් රැගෙන යන විට එය තුළින් බිළිඳු ජේසුකුමන්ගේ 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.

ආරක්ඛේරාආ

ස්පැයින්, 1427

ආරක්ඛේරාආ 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.

The Twelve Promises Linked to the Devotion to

THE SACRED HEART OF JESUS

FRANCE, 17TH CENTURY



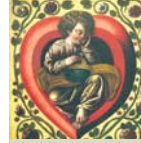
"The Church, true minister of the Blood of Redemption, was born from the pierced Heart of the Redeemer, and from that same Heart comes also the grace of the Sacraments in gushing overabundance, which instills eternal life in the children of the Church." Pope Pius XII



Saint Claude of Colombiere



A design executed by Saint Margaret



The Child Jesus is pictured in an iconograph in the style of the Spanish Counter Reformation, atop a globe of the earth studded with stars of gold. The Child holds His Heart in His hand. From the collection of the Hieronymus Museum in Paray-le-Monial



"We desire that all of the people who struggle actively to establish the Kingdom of Jesus in the world, take the devotion to the Sacred Heart of Jesus as their banner. [...] Ardently wishing to offer a secure barrier against the impious plottings of the enemies of God and of the Church, and to have families and nations return to the love of God, we do not hesitate to propose devotion to the Sacred Heart of Jesus as the most efficacious school of divine charity, on which charity it is necessary to construct the Kingdom of God in the souls of individuals, in the domestic society and in nations." (Pope Pius XII, *Humiliter agnosce*, 82-83)



"Jesus is found in the Sacrament of the Eucharist, in which love keeps His eyes tied like a victim, always ready to be sacrificed for the glory of His Father, and for our salvation. His life is usually hidden from the eyes of the world, which succeed in seeing only the poor and humble appearances of bread and wine. [...] Jesus is always alone in the Blessed Sacrament. Try to never miss any Communion, lest we give great joy to our enemy the devil!" ST. MARGARET MARY ALAQUOQUE



The Church wishes to incite the faithful even more to draw near with confidence to this Holy Mystery and to consume ever more hearts in the flames of that divine love with which the Sacred Heart burned when, in His infinite love, he instituted the Most Holy Eucharist." POPE BENEDICT XV



The message received by the nun, Saint Margaret Mary Alacoque of Paray-le-Monial, contains the "Twelve Promises of the Sacred Heart," in which Jesus reveals the graces linked to this devotion. Love for the Sacred Heart of Jesus is directly tied to that of love for the Eucharist. As the great apostle of this devotion, the Jesuit priest Henri Ramiere wrote, "It is in the Eucharist that we truly find the Heart of Jesus nearest to us; it is in the Eucharist that He unites himself in a most intimate way to us, and we to Him."

சேஷ் குல்தீரீ டீவச லாடச

புராணம், 17 வது சிஸ்டம்

சேஷ் குல்தீரீ சிஸ்டீ டீ. லாஹீ சேரீ ஈரலகோனீ குலீஸி டுலதச கரத டு "டீவச லாடசே சோரோஸ்டீ 12" வுல லிஹீ வந்தலாவி லிஹீ லுலகலெ வர்புசாட டுல்தீவதனசே ஈலாவிர்ஸாச கர்ஸீ. டீவச லாடசு டு ஈரல கரடரச லா டீவச சந்த்ரகாட லதனசேரீ ஈரல கரடரச லிஹீ லா டீவச லிஹீ.

இயேசுவின் திரு இதயம்

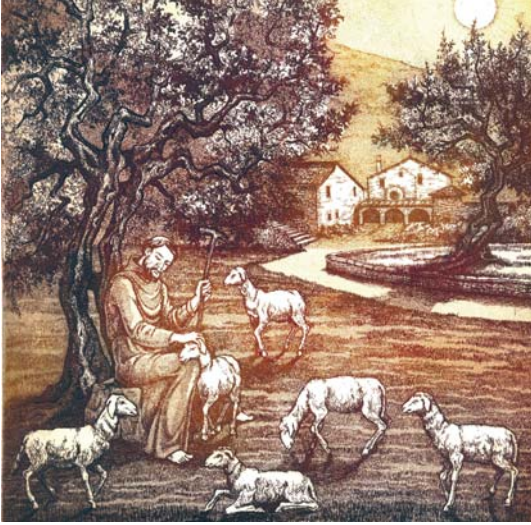
பிரான்ஸ், 17ம் நூற்றாண்டு

பக்தியுள்ள துறவியாகிய புனித மாக்கிற்ப் மேரி பன்னிரண்டு இயேசுவின் திரு இதய சக்தியங்களைப் பெற்றுக் கொண்டார். இதில் இயேசு நற்கருணைப் பக்தி மூலம் பெற்றுக் கொள்ளும் அருளையும், திரு இதயப் பக்தி நற்கருணை ஆண்டவரின் பக்தியையும் அவரில் அன்பையும் ஏற்படுத்துகிறது. மேலும் நற்கருணைப் பக்தியின் சீடராகிய ஹென்றி ரமியர் என்னும் இயேசு சபைக் குரு, நற்கருணையில் நாம் இயேசுவின் இதயம் மிக நெருக்கமாக இருப்பதை உரை முடியும். மேலும் இயேசு நற்கருணை மூலம் எம்மோடு இணைகிறார். நாமும் அவரில் இணைகிறோம் என்று எழுதியுள்ளார்.

Eucharistic Miracle of

SAINT FRANCIS OF ASSISI

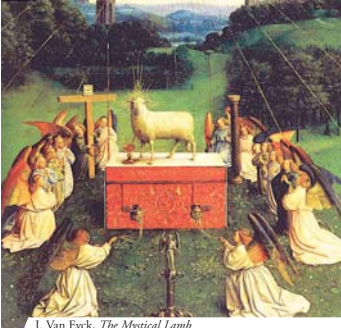
ITALY, 13TH CENTURY



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.

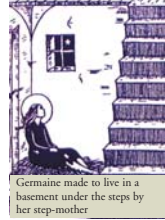
අෂ්ෂියුස් ට්‍රාන්ස්ස්

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.



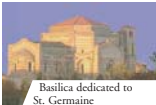
Antique painting in which the miracle is depicted



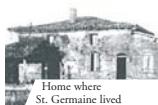
Germaine made to live in a basement under the steps by her step-mother



Tomb of St. Germaine



Basilica dedicated to St. Germaine



Home where St. Germaine lived



Print depicting the miracle of the unattended herd not ever being attacked by wild animals

The Eucharistic miracle of Pibrac is about Saint Germaine Cousin (1579-1601). In order for St. Germaine Cousin to participate in the Holy Celebration of the Mass, she had to cross through a violent stream with extremely high waters; the waters divided in two and let her pass undisturbed.

கிபீர்ராக்

பிரான்ஸ், 1589

கிபீர்ராக் கிபீர்ராக் மெலி லாசீகலெய் கிசலெய்லே சாசீக சர்லெய் கசீய் லூதிகுலீச (1579-1601) லெகச. லூலிச பூசலிபி சகலாகிபீலிபி சக அகரகூர் லிகுலீசபி டூர்ஷு சூபி குஷாபூலிகபி லூபூஷ லூலிபி சிபூலிச. லிகிலூ லூபிஸாஸலிபி லெச லூலிஷிபி சல கட டேலிஷிபி லூ லிபிசிலி கரடூர்சகிஷ் லூர்லி லலிஷ் கிபீர்லிபி லகிஷி லிச.

பிப்ராக்

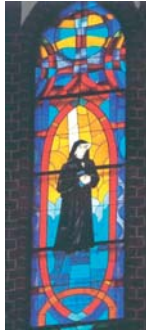
பிரான்ஸ், 1589ல்

(1579-1601) பிப்ராக் நற்கருணைப் புதுமையானது புனித ஜேர்மன் குசைன் என்னும் பெண்ணுடன் தொடர்புடையது. புனித ஜேர்மன் குசைன் திருப்பலிக்குச் சென்று நற்கருணைய் பெற்றுக் கொள்வதற்குப் பயங்கரமான நீரோடை இரண்டாகப் பிரிந்து வழிவிட்டது.

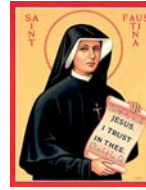
SAINT FAUSTINA KOWALSKA

POLAND, 20TH CENTURY

The most recent practical link to the Sacred Heart of Jesus and the devotional icon of the Lord's Merciful love came from the Polish nun Saint Faustina Kowalska. Jesus appeared to her on February 22, 1931, with His right hand bestowing blessings and His left hand pointing towards His Sacred Heart, which emitted two rays: one pale; the other a bright red. These rays represent the Water and Blood that came out of Jesus' pierced side while on the Cross. This symbolizes the purifying virtues of Baptism and Confession and the regenerative virtue of the Holy Eucharist.



Shrine of the Divine Mercy, Cracow



In the year 2000, Pope John Paul II decreed that on the first Sunday after Easter, the Liturgical Feast of Divine Mercy is to be celebrated



Jesus to St. Faustina: "My daughters, write these words as I tell you: All the souls of the world who adore my Mercy and diffuse this adoration will bring other souls into the fold. Those who trust my Mercy will not fear when the hour of death comes. My Mercy will protect them in their last battle... My daughter, invite souls to recite this Rosary chaplet that I gave you. When this Holy Rosary is recited, I will concede to them everything they ask for."



Saint Faustina said: "During Holy Mass when Jesus was exposed through the Holy Sacrament before Holy Communion, she saw two rays of light coming out of the Holy Host; one very pale and the other a bright red light, just as depicted in this image."

Jesus to St. Faustina: "My daughter, help me to save a sinner in agony; recite the Rosary that I taught you for sinners". St. Faustina: "When I started to recite the Rosary, I saw a soul on his death bed suffering terrible torture and pain in fighting the last battle of life. The soul was being defended by his guardian angel, who was, however, helpless... A great multitude of demons were waiting for the soul, but while I was reciting the Rosary chaplet, I saw Jesus in the same aspect as depicted in the painting. The bright rays coming out of the Heart of Jesus surrounded the sick soul and the forces of evil ran away... The sick person died serenely. When I regained my consciousness, I realized that the divine chaplet Rosary was an important prayer to be recited around the dying. This placates God's wrath." St. Faustina Kowalska, *Diary*, Vatican Library Edition, p. 515)



DIVINE MERCY CHAPLET ROSARY

Jesus to St. Faustina: "This prayer serves to placate my wrath. Recite for 9 days with any Rosary beads in the following manner:
First recite the Our Father, Hail Mary and the Apostles' Creed.
 Then on the Our Father bead, say the following words:
Eternal Father, I offer You the Body and Blood, Soul and Divinity of Your dearly beloved Son, Our Lord Jesus Christ, in atonement for our sins and those of the whole world.
 On the Hail Mary bead recite the following words:
For the sake of His Sorrowful Passion, have mercy on us and on the whole world.
 Finally recite these words three times:
Holy God, Holy Mighty One, Holy Immortal One, have mercy on us and on the whole world."

ஆட்டி டி ரோசேரீன் கொலெசீகா

பேர்லினா, 20 வது நூற்றாண்டு

பேர்லினா வந்ததில் 1931 டி ஆண்டில் மார்ச் மாதம் 22ம் திகதி இயேசு தனது வலது கையினால் ஆசீர் வழங்குவது போல போலந்து நாட்டைச் சேர்ந்த துறவியான பெளஸ்தீனா கொவாஸ்காவாக்கும் காட்சி கொடுத்தது முதல் நடைமுறையில் உள்ளது. இந்தக் காட்சியில் திரு இதயத்திலிருந்து சிவப்பு மற்றும் வெள்ளை ஒளிக்கதிர்கள் வெளிப்பட்டன. இவை இயேசுவின் இத்தத்தையும் நீரையும் வெளிப்படுத்தி நிற்கின்றன இயேசு சிலுவையில் ஈட்டியால் குற்றப்பட்ட போது இரத்தமும் நீரும் வடிந்தது. இந்த இரத்தமும் நீரும் நற்கருணையின் பண்புகளான மனமாற்றத்தையும், பாவ மன்னிப்பையும், திருமுழுக்கின் தூய்மையையும் குறிக்கின்றன.

புனித பெளஸ்தீனா கொவாஸ்கா

பேர்லினா, 20ம் நூற்றாண்டு

இயேசுவின் இறையிரக்கப் பக்தியானது 1931ம் ஆண்டில் மார்ச் மாதம் 22ம் திகதி இயேசு தனது வலது கையினால் ஆசீர் வழங்குவது போல போலந்து நாட்டைச் சேர்ந்த துறவியான பெளஸ்தீனா கொவாஸ்காவாக்கும் காட்சி கொடுத்தது முதல் நடைமுறையில் உள்ளது. இந்தக் காட்சியில் திரு இதயத்திலிருந்து சிவப்பு மற்றும் வெள்ளை ஒளிக்கதிர்கள் வெளிப்பட்டன. இவை இயேசுவின் இத்தத்தையும் நீரையும் வெளிப்படுத்தி நிற்கின்றன இயேசு சிலுவையில் ஈட்டியால் குற்றப்பட்ட போது இரத்தமும் நீரும் வடிந்தது. இந்த இரத்தமும் நீரும் நற்கருணையின் பண்புகளான மனமாற்றத்தையும், பாவ மன்னிப்பையும், திருமுழுக்கின் தூய்மையையும் குறிக்கின்றன.

Jesus appeared to St. Catherine of Siena to assure her that a great flame does not diminish, even if it is used to light many candles. Such is the flame of the Holy Eucharist, because it does not weaken while enflaming the loyal faithful who come with their strong or weak faith. The stronger and weaker charity of each of the faithful is symbolic only by the flame's dimension of the candles.



St. Catherine of Siena sees the fire come out of the consecrated Host. Museum, Diocese of Milan



Often St. Catherine saw a Baby instead of a Host in the hand of the priest; at other times St. Catherine saw an ardent furnace that appeared as if the priest penetrated it at the time of Holy Communion. Collection Fresco Located at Museum of Hiéron of Paray-le-Monial

සීතානි ශුද්ධ වූ කතරින් මුනිවරය

1347-1380

ශුද්ධවූ කතරින් මුනිවරයට ඇයගේ ජීවිතය ලැබී ඇති මහඟු භාග්‍ය වන්නේ ව්‍යුමියට ජේසුස් වහන්සේ දර්ශනය වීමය. ඇ සතුව ඇති විශ්වාසය නැමැති ගිනි සිඵව වඩාත් දොර්චයමත් කරවීය. විශේෂයෙන්ම දිව්‍ය සත්ප්‍රසාද වහන්සේ තුළ දැකී විශ්වාසයකින් යුතුව කටයුතු කළාය. දිව්‍ය සත්ප්‍රසාද වහන්සේගේ මඟින් ඇගේ විශ්වාසයේ දැරුම තවත් ස්ථිරත්වයට හා ශක්තිමත් බවට පත් කළේය. විශ්වාසයේ වූ පන්දමේ දැරුමේ මිත්‍ර ම දේව දයාව තුළ ශක්තිමත්ද දුර්වලද යන්න සංකේතවත් කරනු ලබයි.

පුනිත ජීයන්නා කත්තරිනාර්

1347-1380

ඉරු නාග්‍ය ඉයෙසු පුනිත ජීයන්නා කත්තරිනාචුක්කු තොන්හි, ඉරු බෙරියා තීජ්සුදර් පල බෙරුගුච්ච්චිකරුක්කු ඉනි උණ්චාකකිනාචුක්කු පිරිකාසම් කුරෙයාතා. අතේ පොල් පිරිකාසමාන නර්කරුනෙයුම් ගත්තෙයො පලවීර්කරුක්කු පලම් තත්තාචුක්කු අත්ත නර්කරුනෙයුම් තන්මෙ ගප්පොතාමෙ මාතාතා නිලෙත්තා නිර්කුම් ගනක් ජුනිනාර්.

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 සිත්තර කතෝලික දහම වැළඳගත්තේය. එම සිත්තරවීම 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.

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.



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

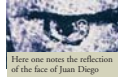
On May 6, 1999 Pope John Paul II before the image of the Virgin of Guadalupe during a pilgrimage



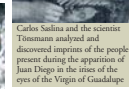
Ancient paintings that depict Juan Diego and the Virgin



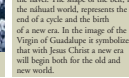
Enlargements of the image present in the eyes of the Virgin



Here one notes the reflection of the face of Juan Diego



Carlota Salinas and the scientist Tonemann 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.



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.

ඉවාඩාලුපේ

මෙක්සිකෝව, 1531

1531 දෙසැම්බර් 9 දින ඉස්පියානු ජාතික ප්‍රභාන්ධයේ දහම් පාසලේ ඉහන්වීමට ටෙපියාක් කඳු අතරට යන අතර යමෙක් මිහිරි කටහඬකින් හී ගසනු ඔහුට ඇසිණි. ඔහු එය සොයා යන අතර ඔහුට මරිය මාතාවන් 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 දිනයේ දෙන්හට පොරොන්දු විය. පසුදිනයේ 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 ඔතාගෙන රදගුරුතුමා හමුවී එම මල් බිමට ආන හැරියේ එකතෙහිම දේවමාතාවන්ගේ විශාල පින්තූරයක් මතු විය. කිසිවක් කරකියාගත නොහැකි රදගුරුතුමා වනාම දණසො මරියතුමියගෙන් සමාව යැදීය. පසුව එම පින්තූරය ඉවාඩාලුපේ අප ස්වාමිදව යැයි නම් කෙරිණි. සිද්ධිය අවසානයේ ප්‍රභාන් නිවසට යන විට තම මාමාද සුව වී තිබිණි.

ඉවාඩාලුපේ

මෙක්සිකෝ, 1531

09 නිකති මාර්ගක 1531 ඉල මුරුතාන් ජීවිතාන් ඉවාඩාලුපේ අනුභවය මාරිගාන් තුරිසනමාකි අවබුද්ධතීල් තේවරාමයම් ඉන්තේ අමෙකුකුමාරා ජාග්‍රිනාර්. ඉතා තොදාර්පාක ජීවිතාන් ජාග්‍රිගාමයම්. ජාග්‍රිගා පොතා ඉතේ නම්පත්තපාකි තේව අනුභවය වාග්‍රිගාක අවබුද්ධතීල් ඉර් අරුභාදායානම් කාණ්පිච්චුකුමාරා කේදරුකු කොණ්දාර්. පිණ්චු කරුමෙයාන තේවරාමයම් තුණ්චුරු ජීවිතානිම් මාරාමාමෙයම් කුණ්ප්ප්චුකුමාරාක වාච්චු කොරුච්චාර්. ඉරුතාන් ජාග්‍රිගාප් පාර්ච්චුකු පොතා අවර් කෙකුච්චුකුමාරා කොණ්චු සෙත්තර මාර්ගකන් අවර් මුණ්චිමෙයම් ක්ෂේත්‍ර වාග්‍රුත්තා අනුභවය මාරිගානි මෙග්‍රිගා තුරුච්චුකු පදාමාක මාර්ගිගාතා. පිණ්චු ජාග්‍රිගා තාන් ඉතමුච්චුකු තවරුච්චුකුකු මග්‍රන් වරුත්තා අනුභවයම් මග්‍රන්පිච්චු වෙණ්චුනාර්. තරුච්චුකු අත්තීච්චු චුරුච්චුකුමාරා ඉවාඩාලුපේ අනුභවය මුද්ධතීල් වෙකුච්චුකුමාරා.

