



THE APPEALS
OF OUR LADY
APPARITIONS
AND
MARIAN SHRINES
IN THE WORLD

Apparition of the Blessed Virgin in RE



ITALY, 1494

The event, which will forever mark the history of Re, is the bleeding of an image of the Blessed Mother after a sacrilegious and profane act. Today, in reparation for the sin committed, rises a majestic Shrine in which is conserved the miraculous image.

The evening of the 29th of April 1494, Giovanni, nicknamed "Zuccone" (Chump) together with his friend Comolo were playing "piodella" (a stone-throwing game of accuracy) in the little square in front of the church of the village of Re. The game called for each player, upon his turn, to throw his stone, a rock, toward a wooden drum, called "wizard" upon which each player had previously placed a coin. The game ends when the wizard is hit and the coins fall to the ground: they were the prize to the player whose rock was closest to them. Giovanni, infamous for his explosive character, that evening had already lost a significant amount of money, so that in losing again his ire was unleashed even more and he launched his "piodella" toward the image of the Blessed Mother, painted on the nearby church, striking her on her forehead. Reproached by his friend and remorseful of his action, Giovanni knelt in front of the image and asked for pardon. Then two of his friends, gripped by a sense of fear, ran away. Around eleven o'clock that night, two men passing in front of the church noticed an unusual glow under the portico, as if a lighted candle was there. Even they, taken by fear, quickly distanced themselves. After sunrise an elderly man by the name of Bartolomeo was the first to discover the phenomenal occurrence: in his devout gesture of touching the image of the Blessed Mother and of kissing his hand, he noticed with astonishment that it was wet with blood. He looked at the Madonna and saw that from the wound on her head flowed a rivulet of blood and he rushed to call the rector of the church, Don Giacomo. The church bells rang for an elongated time and the news traveled quickly throughout the valley. People hurriedly came and crowded under the portico of the church; with their eyes fixed upon the blood-soaked image, they implored in a loud voice: "Have mercy, have mercy." For the whole day and the following night many people remained at the site of the miracle to pray with lit candles in hand. After midnight the stream of blood increased and dripped to the ground, emanating an intensely pleasant and fragrant scent "impossible to describe." The blood on the pavement was absorbed with "white cloth napkins" and the priest then collected and conserved them. The effusion of blood continued intermittently for twenty days until the 18th of May and lessened as a wound does as it slowly heals. Upon each emission of blood, the event was announced by the ringing of the bells; to that summons, the people rushed by day and by night. That which happened cannot be considered a legend, because it is well-documented in two parchment scrolls contemporary to the era of the facts. These were authenticated and signed by Daniele Crespi and Angelo Romano, the magistrates of Valle Vigezzo, and the first parchment was also countersigned by four notaries. The sacred image is venerated in a Shrine dedicated to the "Madonna of the Blood."



Blessed Mother. The antique documents do not explicitly state the motive for this sacrilegious gesture, but an oral tradition, confirmed by the study of several historians, sustains that the Chump wanted to vent his rage because he had lost money playing the game of "piodella".



The following morning, before the rising of the sun, the sacrifice, Stefano della Gualda, arriving at the church to ring the "Ave Maria", notices a woman dressed in white, kneeling in front of the image of the Blessed Mother, but she does not approach out of fear.



During the night, two men - first Giovanni di Mirolo di Re, and then Antonio Ardino di Colognig, crossing the square, notice a glow from under the portico of the church, but they do not approach out of fear.



To discover that which is occurring is Bartolomeo de Leone of the noble Frantozzi family of Re. He habitually goes to church and on his first gesture he asks forgiveness, reciting a prayer in front of the image of the Madonna, touching her and kissing his fingers. Upon touching the painting, still in the shadows, he realizes it is wet with blood coming from the Blessed Mother's forehead.



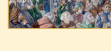
Bartolomeo immediately goes to call the curate Don Giacomo in the rectory. Upon seeing the blood, the priest rings the bells, summoning in this way many people, not only from Re, but also from the neighboring towns. The blood flows down the shadows, he realizes it is wet with blood coming from the Blessed Mother's forehead.



The people begin to flock from every place.



The blood-soaked continues intermittently for 20 days and was seen by thousands of witnesses. Every time that the Blessed Mother oozed blood, the bells were rung to advise the people.



Very quickly the news spread and many people hastened also from other cities. An extremely high number of miracles was recorded.

The event, which will forever mark the history of Re, occurred the evening of Tuesday, the 29th of April 1494, one hour before sunset. A young man, Giovanni, nicknamed "Chump", from the town of Lendrago di Villotte, throws a rock at the image of the Blessed Mother. The antique documents do not explicitly state the motive for this sacrilegious gesture, but an oral tradition, confirmed by the study of several historians, sustains that the Chump wanted to vent his rage because he had lost money playing the game of "piodella".

The following morning, before the rising of the sun, the sacrifice, Stefano della Gualda, arriving at the church to ring the "Ave Maria", notices a woman dressed in white, kneeling in front of the image of the Blessed Mother, but she does not approach out of fear.

During the night, two men - first Giovanni di Mirolo di Re, and then Antonio Ardino di Colognig, crossing the square, notice a glow from under the portico of the church, but they do not approach out of fear.

To discover that which is occurring is Bartolomeo de Leone of the noble Frantozzi family of Re. He habitually goes to church and on his first gesture he asks forgiveness, reciting a prayer in front of the image of the Madonna, touching her and kissing his fingers. Upon touching the painting, still in the shadows, he realizes it is wet with blood coming from the Blessed Mother's forehead.

Bartolomeo immediately goes to call the curate Don Giacomo in the rectory. Upon seeing the blood, the priest rings the bells, summoning in this way many people, not only from Re, but also from the neighboring towns. The blood flows down the shadows, he realizes it is wet with blood coming from the Blessed Mother's forehead.

The people begin to flock from every place.

The blood-soaked continues intermittently for 20 days and was seen by thousands of witnesses. Every time that the Blessed Mother oozed blood, the bells were rung to advise the people.

Very quickly the news spread and many people hastened also from other cities. An extremely high number of miracles was recorded.

The event, which will forever mark the history of Re, occurred the evening of Tuesday, the 29th of April 1494, one hour before sunset. A young man, Giovanni, nicknamed "Chump", from the town of Lendrago di Villotte, throws a rock at the image of the Blessed Mother. The antique documents do not explicitly state the motive for this sacrilegious gesture, but an oral tradition, confirmed by the study of several historians, sustains that the Chump wanted to vent his rage because he had lost money playing the game of "piodella".

The following morning, before the rising of the sun, the sacrifice, Stefano della Gualda, arriving at the church to ring the "Ave Maria", notices a woman dressed in white, kneeling in front of the image of the Blessed Mother, but she does not approach out of fear.

During the night, two men - first Giovanni di Mirolo di Re, and then Antonio Ardino di Colognig, crossing the square, notice a glow from under the portico of the church, but they do not approach out of fear.

To discover that which is occurring is Bartolomeo de Leone of the noble Frantozzi family of Re. He habitually goes to church and on his first gesture he asks forgiveness, reciting a prayer in front of the image of the Madonna, touching her and kissing his fingers. Upon touching the painting, still in the shadows, he realizes it is wet with blood coming from the Blessed Mother's forehead.

Bartolomeo immediately goes to call the curate Don Giacomo in the rectory. Upon seeing the blood, the priest rings the bells, summoning in this way many people, not only from Re, but also from the neighboring towns. The blood flows down the shadows, he realizes it is wet with blood coming from the Blessed Mother's forehead.

The people begin to flock from every place.

The blood-soaked continues intermittently for 20 days and was seen by thousands of witnesses. Every time that the Blessed Mother oozed blood, the bells were rung to advise the people.

Very quickly the news spread and many people hastened also from other cities. An extremely high number of miracles was recorded.

The event, which will forever mark the history of Re, occurred the evening of Tuesday, the 29th of April 1494, one hour before sunset. A young man, Giovanni, nicknamed "Chump", from the town of Lendrago di Villotte, throws a rock at the image of the Blessed Mother. The antique documents do not explicitly state the motive for this sacrilegious gesture, but an oral tradition, confirmed by the study of several historians, sustains that the Chump wanted to vent his rage because he had lost money playing the game of "piodella".

The following morning, before the rising of the sun, the sacrifice, Stefano della Gualda, arriving at the church to ring the "Ave Maria", notices a woman dressed in white, kneeling in front of the image of the Blessed Mother, but she does not approach out of fear.

During the night, two men - first Giovanni di Mirolo di Re, and then Antonio Ardino di Colognig, crossing the square, notice a glow from under the portico of the church, but they do not approach out of fear.

To discover that which is occurring is Bartolomeo de Leone of the noble Frantozzi family of Re. He habitually goes to church and on his first gesture he asks forgiveness, reciting a prayer in front of the image of the Madonna, touching her and kissing his fingers. Upon touching the painting, still in the shadows, he realizes it is wet with blood coming from the Blessed Mother's forehead.

Bartolomeo immediately goes to call the curate Don Giacomo in the rectory. Upon seeing the blood, the priest rings the bells, summoning in this way many people, not only from Re, but also from the neighboring towns. The blood flows down the shadows, he realizes it is wet with blood coming from the Blessed Mother's forehead.

The people begin to flock from every place.

The blood-soaked continues intermittently for 20 days and was seen by thousands of witnesses. Every time that the Blessed Mother oozed blood, the bells were rung to advise the people.

Very quickly the news spread and many people hastened also from other cities. An extremely high number of miracles was recorded.

The event, which will forever mark the history of Re, occurred the evening of Tuesday, the 29th of April 1494, one hour before sunset. A young man, Giovanni, nicknamed "Chump", from the town of Lendrago di Villotte, throws a rock at the image of the Blessed Mother. The antique documents do not explicitly state the motive for this sacrilegious gesture, but an oral tradition, confirmed by the study of several historians, sustains that the Chump wanted to vent his rage because he had lost money playing the game of "piodella".

The following morning, before the rising of the sun, the sacrifice, Stefano della Gualda, arriving at the church to ring the "Ave Maria", notices a woman dressed in white, kneeling in front of the image of the Blessed Mother, but she does not approach out of fear.

