

International Exhibition

MIRACLES OF THE EUCHARIST

ACROSS THE WORLD



A Selection of the Miracles of the Eucharist which are on display at Holy Name of Mary Church from the International Exhibit devised by Blessed Carlo Acutis.

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Eucharistic Miracle of AVIGNON

FRANCE, 1433



On November 30, 1433 a small church run by the Gray Penitents of the Franciscan order was exhibiting 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 left, leaving the altar and the Sacrament perfectly dry.



Stained-glass window inside the church, depicting the Miracle



The Altar where the Miracle took place



A carved stone describing the Miracle



Ancient engraving of the Miracle of Avignon



Stained-glass window of the Chapel



The Eucharistic Miracle of Avignon happened in the church of the Holy Cross, home of the Gray Penitents of the Franciscan Order, whose founding goes back to the times of Pious King Louis VIII. At the time of this miracle, Avignon was considered the center of Christendom and the city's "Palais des Papes" was home to a series of seven popes. After several days of heavy rain, the Sorgue and Rhône rivers rose steadily and reached a dangerous height. Finally, on November 30, 1433, Avignon, was flooded. The friars were certain that their little church, which stood along the Sorgue, had been destroyed by the raging waters. Fearing that the Blessed Sacrament, which was on display for perpetual adoration, had been swept away, the head of the Order and another friar rowed to the Church. Getting there was difficult, but when

they finally arrived they found a miracle. Although water around the church was four feet high, a pathway from the entrance to the altar was perfectly dry.

The Sacred Host was unscathed. The pathway from the entrance to the altar called to mind the parting of the Red Sea in Moses' time, for all along the sides of the Church, water steadily rose, but the pathway remained completely dry. Amazed by what they were seeing, the friars had others from their Order come to the Church to verify the miracle. The news spread rapidly, and many people and authorities came to the Church, singing songs of praise and of thanks to the Lord. Several hundred people witnessed this miracle. Later on, the Gray Penitents determined that the anniversary of

the miracle would be celebrated every year in the church on the feast day of St. Andrew the Apostle. Even today, every November 30th, the brothers reunite at the Chapelle des Pénitents Gris to celebrate the memory of the miracle. Before the blessing of the Holy Sacrament, the brothers perform a sacred chant taken from the Canticle of Moses, which was composed after the parting of the Red Sea: "I will sing to the LORD, for he is gloriously triumphant... At a breath of your anger the waters piled up, the flowing waters stood like a mound, the flood waters congealed in the midst of the sea... In your mercy you led the people you redeemed; in your strength you guided them to your holy dwelling." (Exodus 15, 1-18).

Eucharistic Miracle of AVIGNON

FRANCE, 1433



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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



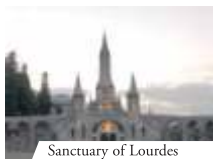
Canal that runs near the Chapel

LOURDES

FRANCE, 1888

In 1888, a French priest of the National Pilgrimage proposed the creation of a procession with the Blessed Sacrament in Lourdes, then a miraculous healing was realized. Since then the sick make pilgrimages to Lourdes, are blessed by the Holy Sacrament and countless have been cured of illnesses during the procession of the Blessed Sacrament.

The Sanctuary of Lourdes is a clear example of the Real Presence of Jesus in the Eucharist.



Sanctuary of Lourdes



Bernadette's house



One of the oldest photos of Bernadette by the grotto in 1864



Saint Bernadette



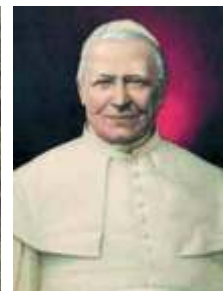
Saint Bernadette decided to embrace religious life and entered into the convent of the Sisters of Charity in Nevers



The incorruptible body of Saint Bernadette in the mother house of the Sisters of Charity in Nevers



Statue of Our Lady in the grotto where she appeared to Bernadette



Pius IX proclaimed the Dogma of the Immaculate Conception "Infallible God" in 1854



Brother Léo Schwager, cured of a grave case of multiple sclerosis during the procession of the Blessed Sacrament



Marie Fabre, was cured during the procession of the Blessed Sacrament, of a strong dyspepsia (indigestion) which impeded normal nutrition causing serious problems with anemia



Marie-Thérèse Canin, during the procession of the Blessed Sacrament, was cured of a grave case of tuberculosis



Marie Bigot, semi-blind and deaf, recovers her hearing and eye-sight during the procession of the Blessed Sacrament

O

n August 22, 1888, at 4:00pm, the first procession with the final blessing of the sick with the Blessed Sacrament took place in Lourdes. It was a priest who first proposed this pious initiative and since then it has never ceased. On this date, when the sick were blessed before the grotto of the apparitions with the Blessed Sacrament, Pietro Delanoy, who suffered from ataxia (an inability to coordinate voluntary muscular movements that is symptomatic of some nervous disorders which inevitably leads to death) for many years, was instantly cured when the tabernacle passed by during the procession. That was the first Eucharistic miracle that took place in Lourdes. From that very date, the Eucharistic procession for the sick has taken place without interruption.



Sister Maria Margherite, cured of an incurable kidney disease during the procession of the Blessed Sacrament



Alice Cousteau, is cured of multiple sclerosis during the procession of the Blessed Sacrament



Louise Jamain, is cured of pulmonary and intestinal tuberculosis during the procession of the Blessed Sacrament

Eucharistic Miracle of LANCIANO

ITALY, 750 A.D.



An inscription in marble from the 17th century describes this Eucharistic miracle which occurred at Lanciano in 750 at the Church of St. Francis. “A monastic priest doubted whether the Body of Our Lord was truly present in the consecrated Host. He celebrated Mass and when he said the words of consecration, he saw the Host turn into Flesh and the Wine turn into Blood. Everything was visible to those in attendance. The Flesh is still intact and the Blood is divided into five unequal parts which together have the exact same weight *as each* one does separately.



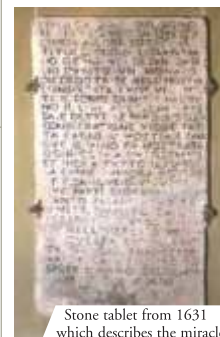
Monstrance containing the Holy Relics



Relic of the wine which was transformed into Blood



Painting located in the Valsecca chapel which depicts the miracle



Stone tablet from 1631 which describes the miracle



In 1970, the Archbishop of Lanciano and the Provincial Superior of the Conventual Franciscans at Abruzzo, with Rome's approval, requested Dr. Edward Linoli, director of the hospital in Arezzo and professor of anatomy, histology, chemistry, and clinical microscopy, to perform a thorough scientific examination on the relics of the miracle which had occurred twelve centuries earlier. On March 4, 1971, the professor presented a detailed report of the various studies carried out. Here are the basic results:

1. The “miraculous flesh” is authentic flesh consisting of muscular striated tissue of the myocardium.
2. The “miraculous Blood” is truly blood. The chromatographic analysis indicated this with absolute and indisputable certainty.
3. The immunological study shows with certi-

tude that the flesh and the blood are human, and the immuno – hematological test allows us to affirm with complete objectivity and certitude that both belong to the same blood type AB, the same blood type as that of the man of the Shroud and the type most characteristic of Middle Eastern populations.

4. The proteins contained in the Blood have the normal distribution, in the identical percentage as that of the serous-proteic chart for normal fresh blood.

5. No histological dissection has revealed any trace of salt infiltrations or preservative substances used in antiquity for the purpose of embalming. Professor Linoli also discarded the hypothesis of a hoax carried out in past centuries. This report was published in *The Sclavo Notebooks in Diagnostics* (Collection #3, 1971) and aroused

great interest in the scientific world. Also, in 1973, the chief Advisory Board of the World Health Organization appointed a scientific commission to corroborate Linoli's findings. Their work lasted 15 months and included 500 tests. It was verified that the fragments taken from Lanciano could in no way be likened to embalmed tissue. As to the nature of the fragment of Flesh, the commission declared it to be living tissue because it responded rapidly to all the clinical reactions distinctive of living beings. Their reply fully corroborated Professor Linoli's conclusions. In the extract summarizing the scientific work of the Medical Commission of the WHO and the UN, published in Dec. 1996 in New York and Geneva, declared that science, aware of its limits, has come to a halt, face to face with the impossibility of giving an explanation.

Eucharistic Miracle of LANCIANO

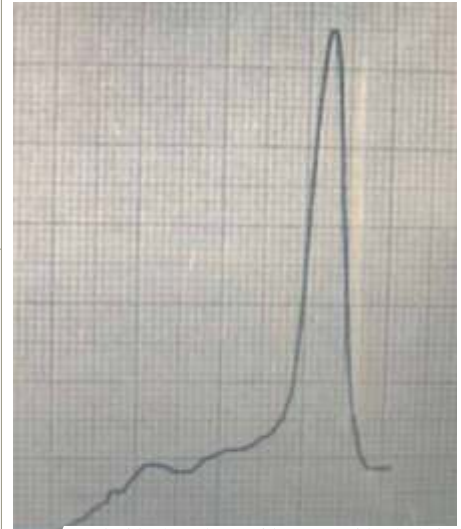
ITALY, 750 A.D.



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



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



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



The 5 clots of Blood as seen with a magnifying glass. In the blood of the Miracle can be recognized all the components present in fresh blood, and the miracle within the miracle, each of the 5 clots of Blood weighs 15.85 grams, which is the identical weight of the 5 clots weighed together!



The muscular fiber cells



Histological view of the Flesh



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



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



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



A vagus nerve



Analysis of the Host. Endocardial structures



A small lobe of adipose tissue



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



An antique painting depicting the Miracle

Eucharistic Miracle of SIENA

ITALY, 1730



In the Basilica of San Francesco in Siena, 223 consecrated Hosts are kept intact for 276 years. Archbishop Tiberio Borghese closed unconsecrated hosts in a sealed 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”.



Basilica of St. Francis, Siena



Interior of St. Francis Church in Siena



The Sacred Hosts of Siena



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



The sacred Hosts in the processional monstrance



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



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



This painting of Master Stefano di Giovanni, known as "il Sassetta," is preserved in England in the Bowes Museum in Barnard Castle. It depicts the scene of another Eucharistic miracle that took place near Siena in a Carmelite monastery. The painting depicts a Carmelite monk who, tormented by doubts regarding the Real Presence of Jesus in the Blessed Sacrament, is freed from the devil after receiving Communion

Among the most important documents that describe the miracle, there is a memoir written by a certain Macchi in 1730, in which is written that on August 14, 1730 some thieves were able to enter San Francesco's Church in Siena, and stole the chalice containing 351 consecrated Hosts. After three days, on August 17th, in the alms box of the sanctuary of Santa Maria in Provenzano, in the dust, were found the 351 consecrated Hosts intact. The entire population celebrated the finding of the consecrated Hosts which were right away taken back to the church of San Francesco in a solemn procession. With the passing of time the Hosts were not altered. Many times, distinguished men examined them with every means available and the conclusions were always the same: "The sacred Hosts are still fresh, intact, uncorrupted, chemically pure, and do not

present any sign of alteration". In 1914, Pope St. Pius X authorized a test to which many professors of health, chemistry and pharmaceuticals, among whom was also the well-known Professor Siro Grimaldi.

The final conclusion of the edited report stated: "The sacred Hosts of Siena are the classic example of the perfect conservation of particles from unleavened bread consecrated in the year 1730, and constitute a unique phenomenon, full of interest which reverses the natural laws of conservation of organic matter, [...] It is strange, surprising, abnormal: the laws of nature have been reversed, in the glass there was mold, the unleavened bread has been more refractory of the crystal [...] it is a unique fact contained in the annals of science."

Additional tests were done in 1922, in occasion of the transfer of the Hosts in a cylinder of pure crystal, in 1950 and 1951. Pope John Paul II, during a visit in the city of Siena on September 14, 1980, said regarding the Hosts: "It is the Real Presence!" The permanent miracle of the sacred Hosts is kept in the Chapel Piccolimini in the summer months and in the Chapel Martinozzi in the winter months. Numerous are the initiatives that induce the citizens of Siena in honor of the sacred Hosts: the tribute of the political districts, the respect of children having recently made their First Holy Communion, the solemn procession in the celebration of Corpus Christi, the Eucharistic ceremony at the end of September, the day of the Eucharistic adoration of the 17th of each month in memory of the finding of August 17, 1730.

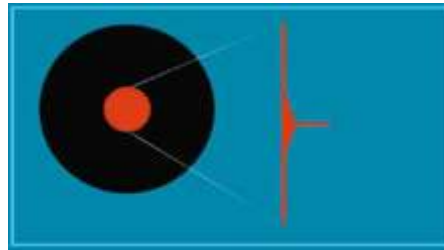
Eucharistic Miracle of TIXTLA

MEXICO, OCTOBER 21, 2006

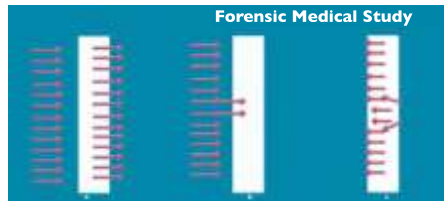


“The ecclesiastical authority wanted likewise to specify that in a Catholic context the Miracle distinguishes itself for the following aspects:

1. Theological:
The intervention comes from God. It is of divine origin.
2. Objectivity:
The ‘alteration’ of the causes or natural laws is evident.
3. Subjectivity:
Whoever accepts the miracle ‘recognizes or accepts’ with an act of Faith that the extraordinary event comes from the loving Will of God.
4. Purpose:
It has as its end the good of one or many people.”



Graphic which illustrates how the blood flowed from the interior of the host towards the exterior, as it occurs with a wound.



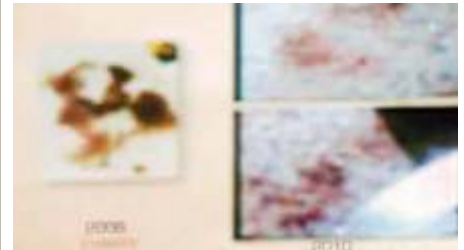
Within the graphic, in the drawing it is seen clearly how the flow of blood occurred, from the interior towards the exterior. In the drawing a it is seen how it would have been if someone had inserted some blood from the exterior. It would have expanded into all the channels. There is no situation in which someone could put some liquid which entered only through two channels and the rest remaining on the surface without being absorbed.



By analyzing the Host it was observed that it was human blood of type AB and that it corresponded to tissue. Then an analysis was done of phytochemical markers which confirmed that it was live cardiac muscle. No study exists that can maintain alive a cardiac tissue in this situation. Normally after 48 hours the tissue dies, here 3 months passed before the result could be obtained and this is truly unexplainable for science.



Professor Carlos Parellada, of the Francisco Marroquín University in Guatemala, shows in one of the photos taken of the sample of the miraculous Host, how the presence of longitudinal fibrillar structures is evident. By observing the image one sees well the bifurcation that was made evident, which is typical of the muscular cardiac fiber, that is of the heart.



In 2010, by means of a study of digital microscopic penetration through the shooting of ultraviolet rays and intense white light it was demonstrated that the tissue seen in the upper part of the Host showed some dry coagulated blood. The analyses showed moreover that under the Blood already coagulated beyond some structures of the white Host, there was also the presence of fresh Blood. Also this analysis confirmed the fact that the blood was not placed by someone from the exterior because if it were like this it could not remain fresh for so much time (from 2006 to 2010) only in the internal part of the Host.



Professor John Compagno, one of the preminent histopathologists who study tissues, discovered that there was the presence of mesenchymal cells and of tissue of white blood cells and red blood cells, but to arrive to say that it was heart muscle further exams had to be done and the result arrived only after 2 years.



The Gene Ex genetics laboratory in Bolivia performed another study and confirmed that it was human blood of the type AB just like the one found in the cloth of the Shroud of Turin and of the Eucharistic Miracle that occurred in Lanciano in 700 AD.



Photo of Father Raymondo Reyna Esteban, protagonist of the Eucharistic Miracle of Tixtla.

The scientific research conducted between October 2009 and October 2012 came to the following conclusions, presented on May 25, 2013 during the course of an international Symposium held by the Diocese of Chilpancingo, on the occasion of the Year of Faith, and which saw the participation of millions of people coming from four continents

1. The reddish substance analyzed corresponds to blood in which there are hemoglobin and DNA of human origin.
2. Two studies conducted by eminent forensic experts with different methodologies have shown that the substance originates from the interior, excluding the hypothesis that someone could have placed it from the exterior.
3. The blood type is AB, similar to the one found in the Host of Lanciano and in the Holy Shroud of Turin.

4. A microscopic analysis of magnification and penetration reveals that the superior part of the blood has been coagulated since October 2006. Moreover, the underlying internal layers reveal, in February 2010, the presence of fresh blood.

5. They also found intact white blood cells, red blood cells, and active macrophages that engulf lipids. The tissue in question appears lacerated and with recovery mechanisms, exactly as occurs in a living tissue.

6. A further histopathological analysis determines the presence of protein structures in a state of deterioration, suggesting mesenchymal cells, very specialized cells, characterized by an elevated bio-physiological dynamism.

7. The immunohistochemical studies reveal that the tissue found corresponds to the muscle of the heart



When there is the presence of human DNA one thinks that also the genetic profile can be automatically obtained. Interestingly in all the studies performed on the images that sweated blood or in the consecrated Hosts that have bled the presence of DNA was found, but when the work of sequencing to extract the genetic profile was done, they were never able to obtain it. The theologians say that since Jesus does not have a father, his father is the Holy Spirit, it is not possible to obtain his genetic profile.

(Myocardium). On account of the scientific results and the conclusions reached by the theological committee, last October 12 the Bishop of Chilpancingo, his Eminence Alejo Zavala Castro, announced the following:

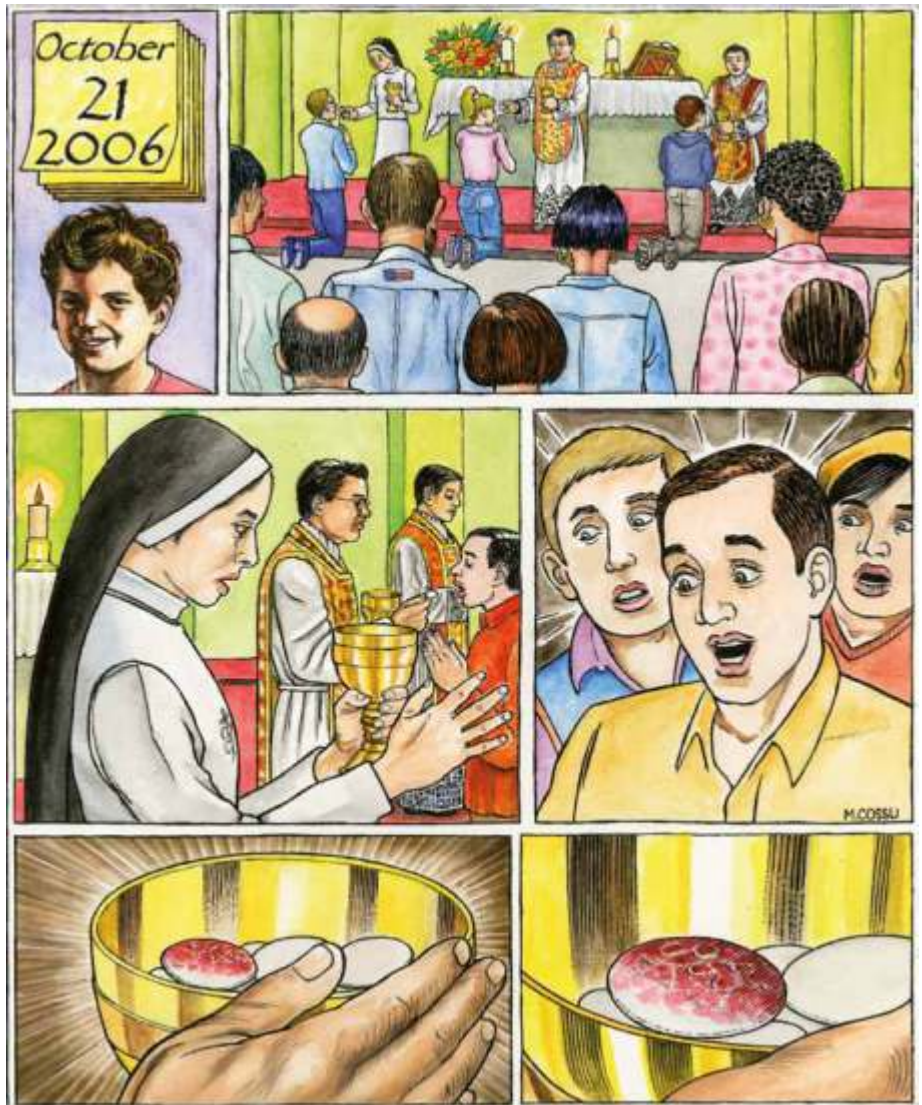
- The event does not have a natural explanation.
- It does not have paranormal origin.
- It is not traceable to manipulation of the enemy.”

Eucharistic Miracle of TIXTLA

MEXICO, OCTOBER 21, 2006



On October 12, 2013, H.E. Most Rev. Alejo Zavala Castro, Bishop of the Diocese of Chilpancingo-Chilapa, announced through a Pastoral Letter the recognition of the Eucharistic Miracle that occurred at Tixtla, on October 21, 2006. In the letter we read: “This manifestation brings to us a marvelous sign of the love of God that confirms the Real presence of Jesus in the Eucharist... In my role as Bishop of the Diocese I recognize the supernatural character of the series of events relating to the Bleeding Host of Tixtla... I declare the case as a “Divine Sign ...”.



On October 21, 2006, the *effusion of a reddish substance* was noted from a consecrated Host during the Eucharistic Celebration at Tixtla, in the Diocese of Chilpancingo-Chilapa. The Bishop of the place, Most Reverend Alejo Zavala Castro, then convened a Theological Commission of investigation and, in October 2009, he invited Doctor Ricardo Castañón Gómez, to take on the leadership of the program of scientific research whose purpose was in fact that of verifying the said event. The Mexican Ecclesiastical authorities turned to Doctor Castañón Gómez because they were aware that, in the years 1999-2006, the scientist had conducted some studies on two consecrated Hosts that also bled in the Parish of Saint Mary, in Buenos Aires. The Mexican case starts in October 2006, when Father Leopoldo Roque, pastor of the Parish of Saint Martin of Tours, invites Father Raymundo Reyna Esteban to lead a spiritual retreat



for his parishioners. As Father Leopoldo and another priest were distributing Communion, assisted by a religious sister who was to the left of Father Raymundo, this latter one turns towards him with the “pix” containing the Sacred Particles, looking at Father with eyes filled with tears, an incident that immediately attracted the attention of the celebrant: the Host that she had taken to give Communion to a lady parishioner had begun to effuse a reddish substance.



The Host which bled