

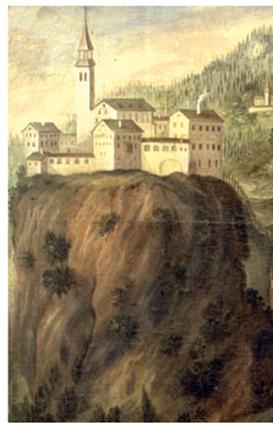
Eucharistic Miracle of FIECHT

AUSTRIA, 1310

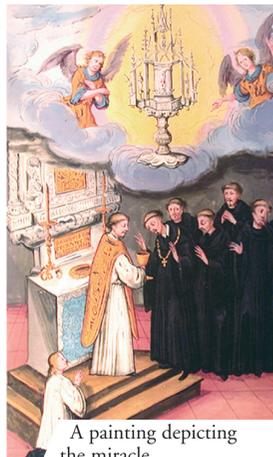
The little village of St. Georgenberg-Fiecht in the Inn Valley is very well known - especially because of a Eucharistic miracle that took place there in 1310. During the Mass, the priest was seized with temptations regarding the Real Presence of Jesus in the consecrated Elements. Right after the consecration,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



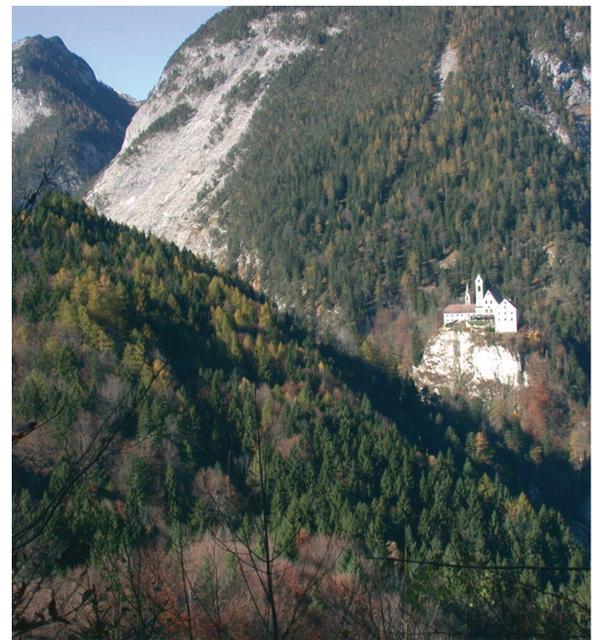
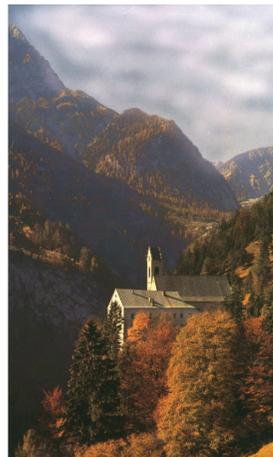
Silver and gold monstrance from 1719 in which the Precious Blood of the miracle is preserved



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



A painting depicting the miracle



Interior of the church



Near the side altar of the monastery church there is a documentary tablet that says: "In the year of grace 1310, under Abbot Rupert, a priest was celebrating Holy Mass in this church dedicated to the holy martyr George and the holy apostle, James. After consecrating the wine, he was seized with a doubt as to whether the Blood of Christ was really present under the species of wine. Suddenly the wine changed into red blood that began to boil in the chalice and overflow it. The abbot and his monks, who happened to be in the choir, and the numerous pilgrims who were present at the celebration, approached the altar and realized what had happened. The priest, terrified, was unable to drink all the Holy Blood, and so the abbot placed the remainder in a vessel in the tabernacle of the main altar near the cloth with which the chalice

was wiped. As soon as news of this miraculous event began to spread, more and more pilgrims began to arrive to adore the Sacred Blood. So great was the number of the devotees of the Holy Blood that in 1472 Bishop Georg von Brixen sent the abbot of Wilten, Joahannes Lösch, and the pastors, Sigmund Thaur and Kaspar of Absam, to better study the phenomenon. As a result of this investigation, the adoration of the Blessed Blood was encouraged and the miracle was declared authentic.

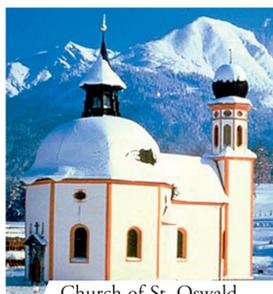
"Among the devotees were important Church personalities, like John, Bishop of Trieste; George, Bishop of Brixen; Rupert, Archbishop of Cologne and Duke of Bavaria; and Frederick, Bishop of Chiemsee."

A second documentary tablet recounts how the relic of the Holy Blood helped preserve the Catholic faith during the Protestant schism: "When in 1593, the teachings of Luther were spreading everywhere in Tyrol, the monks of St. Georgenberg were asked to preach the faith everywhere. Abbot Michael Geisser was preaching with great success before a large crowd in the parish church of Schwaz and did not hesitate to recall the holy miracle of the Blood as proof of the existence of the Real Presence of Jesus Christ in the Blessed Sacrament of the Altar. He was disputing in such a convincing way that the adversaries were obliged to leave the scene. This total victory against the false teaching was regarded by the believers as a special grace the Lord was granting His faithful, the adorers of the Precious Blood."

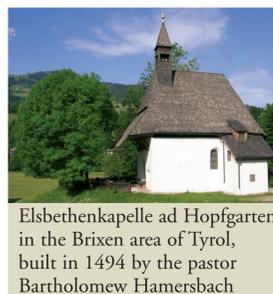
Eucharistic Miracle of SEEFELD

AUSTRIA, 1384

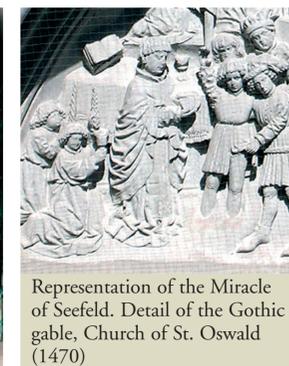
The little city of Seefeld is the goal of many pilgrimages because of the Eucharistic miracle that took place there in 1384. During the Holy Thursday Mass a nobleman by the name of Oswald Milser expected that the priest would give him Communion with the large Host. At the moment he was about to receive 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.



Church of St. Oswald



Elsbethenkapelle ad Hopfgarten in the Brixen area of Tyrol, built in 1494 by the pastor Bartholomew Hamersbach



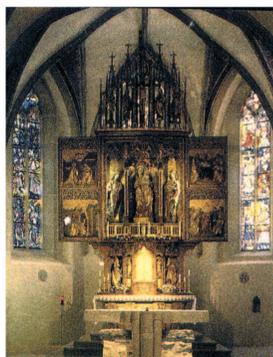
Representation of the Miracle of Seefeld. Detail of the Gothic gable, Church of St. Oswald (1470)



Painting of the Miracle of Seefeld, preserved in the Elsbethenkapelle ad Hopfgarten



Ancient painting of the miracle



Altar of the miracle



Frescoes of the church depicting the miracle



Miracle of Seefeld. Detail of the ceiling

In the little city of Seefeld, Oswald Milser, Lord of Schlosberg, expected, at the Holy Thursday Mass to receive the large Host like that of the celebrating priest. But at the moment he was about to receive Communion, the pavement began to tremble and broke apart. Oswald grasped the altar so as not to fall, and the priest immediately took back the Host from the man's mouth. The trembling stopped, and live Blood began to flow from the Host. There were many witnesses who saw the miracle, and very soon the news spread throughout the whole nation. The Emperor Maximilian I himself was very devoted to the miracle. Today one can visit the Church of St. Oswald where the precious relic of the Host, stained with Blood, is exposed, and also view many paintings depicting the miracle.



Main altar of the Church of St. Oswald, Seefeld



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

Eucharistic Miracle of **WEITEN-RAXENDORF**

AUSTRIA, 1411

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.



Panoramic view of Weiten



Ancient painting in the parish of Weiten depicting the miracle



Chapel built on the exact spot where the Host was found



Parish church of Weiten



In the parish church of Weiten, a thief broke into the sacristy and got hold of a consecrated Host that he slipped into one of his gloves. According to reports from the village of Weiten, the theft occurred in 1411. The thief then mounted his horse intending to make for the nearby village of Spitz. Instead of taking the main road, he chose a side road that passes through the valley of Mühldorf and is known as “Am Schuß.” When he arrived at the spot (that today is marked by a chapel in honor of the miracle) his horse halted and would not move, no matter how much the man beat him. Some laborers working in the surrounding fields came to help. But there was no way to make the horse move; it stood still as a statue. Then without warning, the animal leaped to a gallop, and the Sacred

Host hidden in the rider's glove dropped to the ground without anyone noticing.

A few days later, a Mrs. Scheck from Mannersdorf passed by the spot and saw the Host encircled in a strong light. In great wonder, she picked up the Holy Eucharist and noticed that the consecrated Host was broken in two Parts but remained joined together by threads of Bleeding Flesh. Greatly moved and at her own expense, in thanksgiving, she built a small chapel on the spot. As news of the miracle spread, many pilgrims came to the place. Later, it was necessary to build a bigger church to honor the precious reliquary in order to contain the great crowds that came every year on pilgrimage.

