

Eucharistic Miracle of IVORRA

SPAIN, 1010



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.



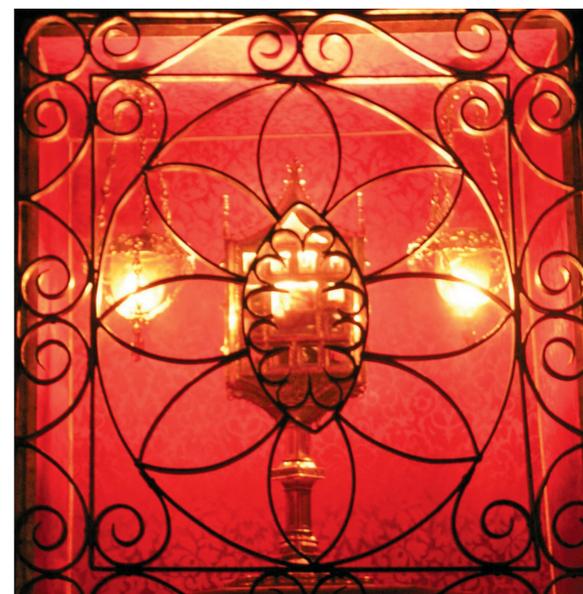
Detail of one of the paintings present inside the sanctuary that recounts the scene of the changing of the wine which was transformed into Blood



Monstrance containing the relics of the miracle



Sanctuary where the miracle occurred



The heretical doctrines that denied the Real Presence of Jesus in the Eucharist began to spread throughout all of Europe in the eleventh century. The priest of Ivorra, Bernat Oliver, also doubted the reality of transubstantiation. While he celebrated Mass, a miracle suddenly occurred: the wine in the chalice was converted into Blood and poured onto the altar cloth, flowing onto the ground. The Bishop of Urgell, Saint Ermengol, informed of what happened, was immediately brought to Ivorra to confirm the facts in person, which were then reported directly to Pope Sergius IV in Rome. He then signed a Pontifical Bull in which it was certified that a true miracle occurred. The relics of the miracle and the pontifical document were placed under the high altar of the parochial church of Ivorra, titled to San Cugat, and inaugurated in the year 1055

from the Bishop Guillem de Urgell. At present the sacred relics are preserved in a gothic reliquary from 1426 that contains the altar cloth stained with Blood and other relics given from Pope Sergius IV to Saint Ermengol.

In 1663, to satisfy the requirements of the great number of pilgrims that went to venerate the miracle every year, the present sanctuary was built. Even today, after all of these years, on the second Sunday of Easter, an important feast is celebrated, known by the name "la Santa Duda" in reference to the "doubt" of Bernat Oliver, the priest of Ivorra, and the great miracle.



Inside the sanctuary

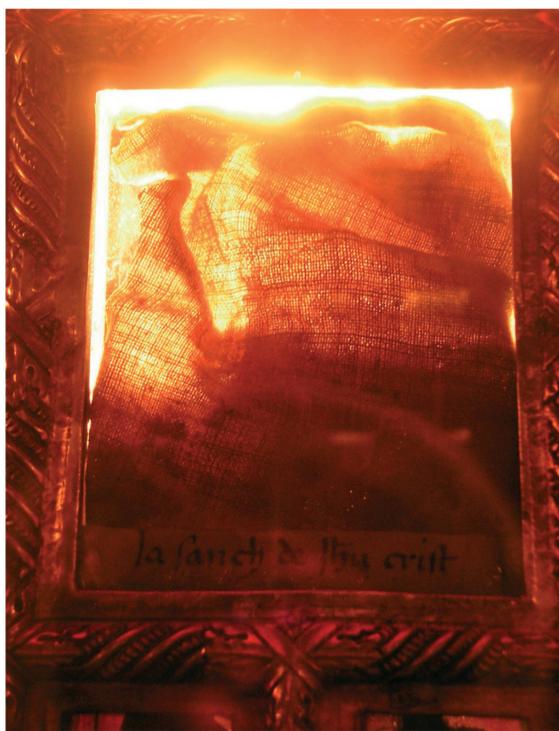
Eucharistic Miracle of

IVORRA

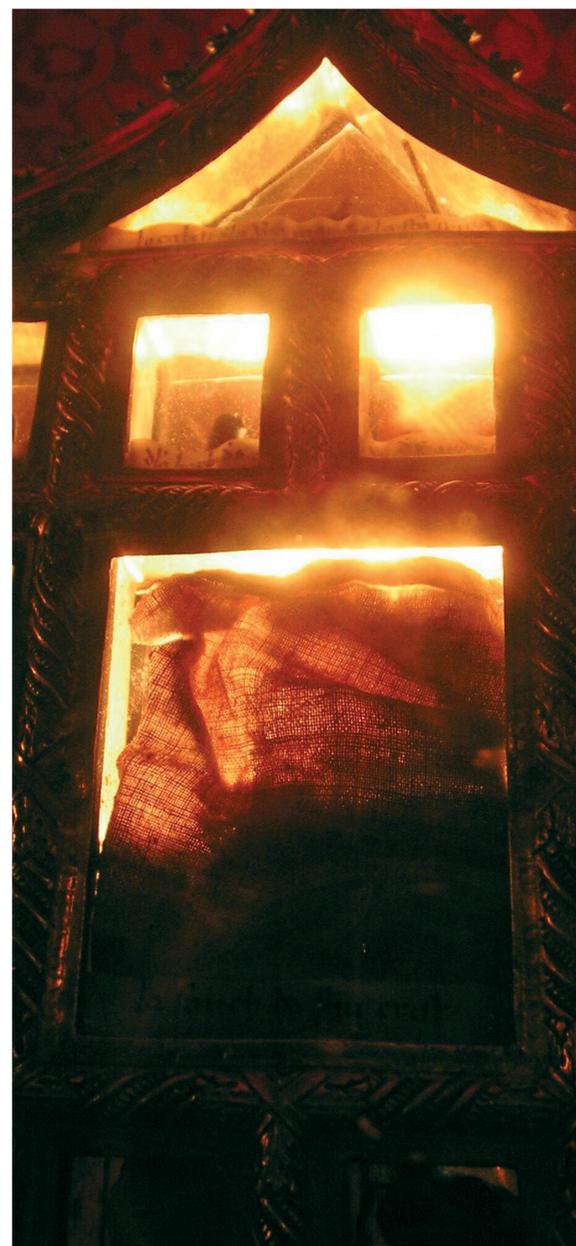
SPAIN, 1010



The wine in the chalice changed into Blood and the Precious Blood poured onto the altar cloth and flowed to the ground.



Relic of the Blood-stained corporal



Detail of the monstrance containing the holy relics



Church of San Cugat, where the relics of the miracle are kept



Inside the Church of San Cugat



Eucharistic Miracle of IVORRA

SPAIN, 1010

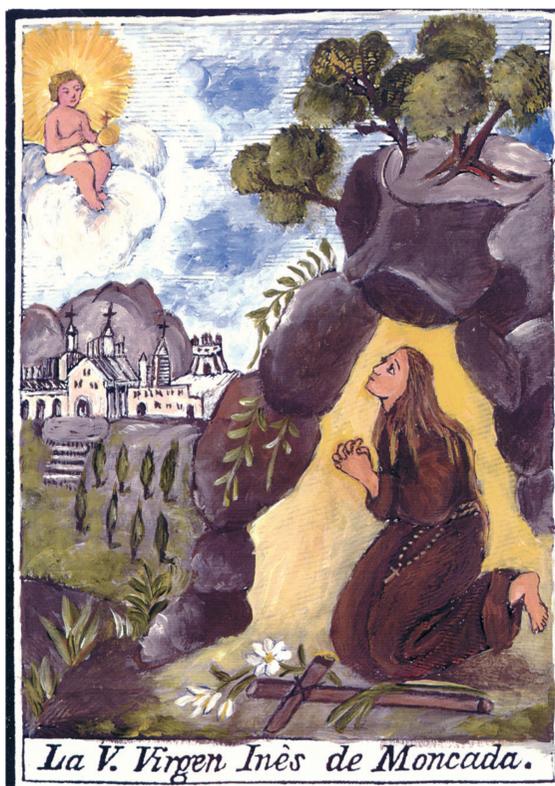


Eucharistic Miracle of MONCADA

SPAIN, 1392



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



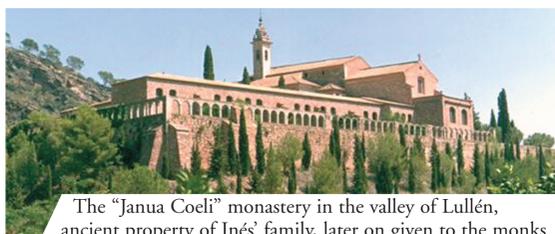
Inès lived her whole life as a hermit and penitent in the cave known as *El Rodeno*, which is a pilgrim site still today



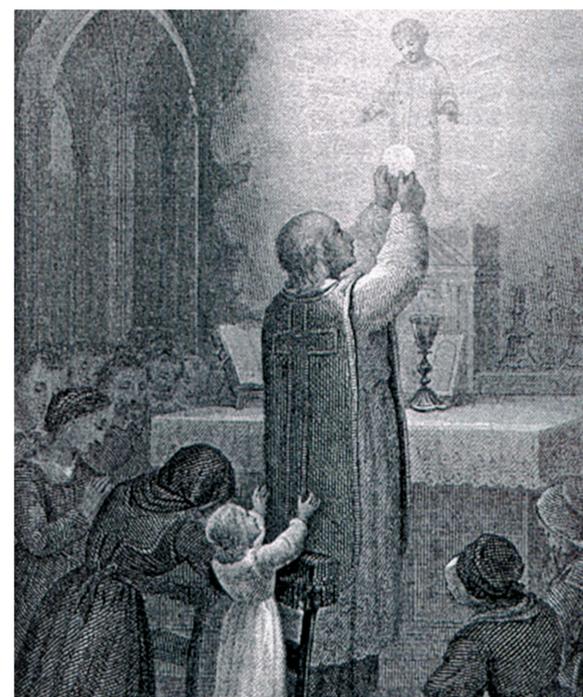
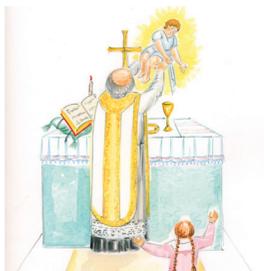
Inès in the cave where she lived as a hermit



The church where the miracle took place



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



Ancient print of the miracle

The election of Pope Urban VI (April 18, 1378) had been strongly opposed by the French cardinals, who hoped that a French Pope would transfer the Holy See back to Avignon. After many events, on September 20, 1378, they elected the antipope Clement VII. The schismatics immediately tried to seize Rome, but their attempts failed. Therefore, they retreated to Avignon where Clement VII continued to act as the legitimate pontiff. During this period of great uncertainties, Fr. Mosén Jaime Carrós, a priest in Moncada, was living in the anguish that his ordination was invalid, since a bishop appointed by the antipope Clement VII had ordained him. Every time he celebrated Mass he greatly feared he was deceiving the faithful by distributing unconsecrated hosts. He was also terrified that none of the other sacraments he was performing were valid. The priest ardently prayed

for the Lord to give him some sign of confirmation. He received an answer on Christmas Day, 1392. That day, the aristocratic woman Angela Alpicat attended Mass with her five year old daughter, Inès (the future St. Inès de Moncada). At the end of Mass, the little girl refused to leave the church, imploring her mother to let her remain there to play with the beautiful child the pastor had held in his arms during Mass.

On December 26, Lady Angela went to Mass again, and when the priest lifted the Host, the little girl saw the child in the hands of the priest. At the end of Mass, Lady Angela referred her daughter's visions to the priest, who immediately examined her. Little Inès answered all the priest's questions without any difficulties. The priest, though, wanted to test her further and

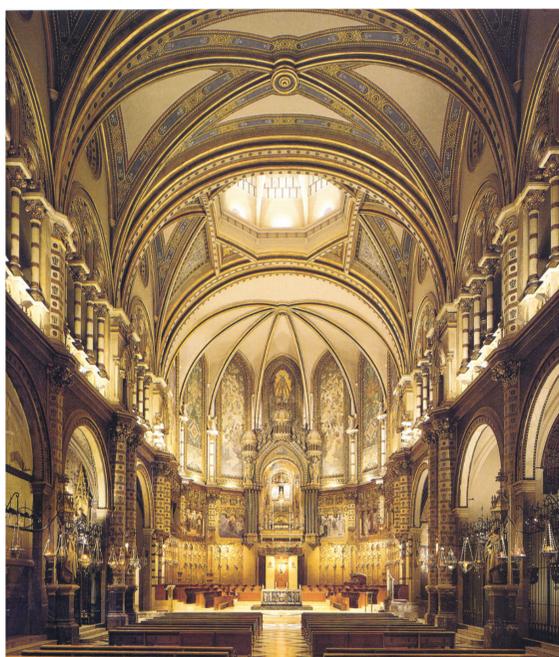
invited her to attend Mass on the following day. At that time, he took two hosts, but he consecrated only one of them. Then, taking the *consecrated* Host, the priest asked the little girl what she could see in his hands. She answered, "I see Baby Jesus." Then he lifted the *unconsecrated* host and asked the same question. "I see a white little disc," Inès answered. The priest was overwhelmed with joy, and the whole congregation exulted in seeing the validity of their pastor's ordination confirmed. Although an antipope had ordained the bishop who ordained Moncada's pastor Fr. Carrós, God had remained faithful to the apostolic succession determined by the imposition of the bishop's hands.

Eucharistic Miracle of MONTSERRAT

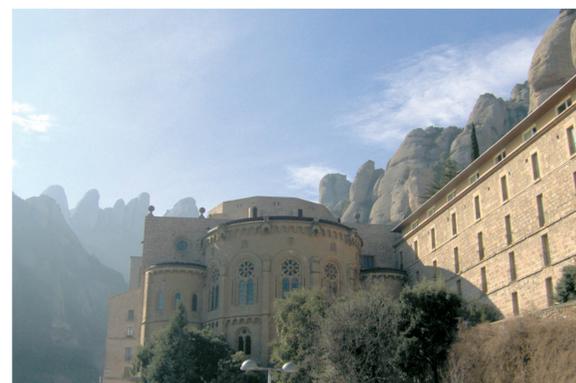
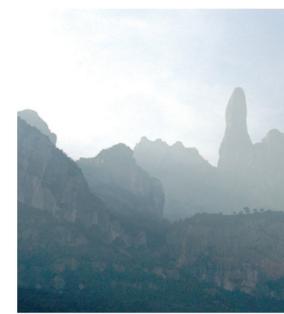
SPAIN, 1657



The Eucharistic miracle of Montserrat brings us to reflect on the reality of purgatory and reminds us that every Mass has an infinite value because it makes the unique sacrifice of Christ suffering on Calvary present in our minds. This Eucharistic prodigy is reported by the Benedictine priest R.P. Francio de Paula Crusellas, in his text, *New History of the Sanctuary and Monastery of Our Lady of Montserrat*.



Interior of the church where the miracle took place



Sanctuary of the Madonna of Montserrat



The miraculous Madonna of Montserrat



In 1657, the Most Reverend Father Don Bernardo de Ontevieros, General of the Benedictine order in Spain, and Abbot Don Millán de Mirando, arrived at the Monastery of Our Lady of Montserrat in order to participate in some conferences. During one of the conferences, a woman and her young daughter showed up and the daughter began to beg the Abbot Millán de Mirando to celebrate three Masses in memory of her deceased father, whole-heartedly convinced that with these Masses the soul of her father would be freed from the pains of purgatory. The good abbot, moved to tears by the girl, began to celebrate the first Mass of suffering the next day, and the girl, who was present with her mother, confirmed seeing her father kneeling, surrounded by frightening flames at the step of the main altar

during the consecration. The priest and General, dubious, asked the girl to put a tissue close to the flames that surrounded her father in order to verify her story. Following their request, the girl put the tissue into the fire, which only she could see, and the tissue began to burn with a lively flame.

During the second Mass the girl confirmed having seen her father dressed in a vibrantly colored suit standing next to the deacon. At the third Mass, the father appeared to his daughter dressed in a snow-white suit. As soon as the Mass ended the girl exclaimed, "There is my father going away and rising into the sky!" The girl then thanked the community of monks on behalf of her father as he had asked her to do. The

Most Reverend General of the Benedictine order in Spain, the Bishop of Astorga, and numerous citizens of the town were present.

Eucharistic Miracle of O'CEBREIRO

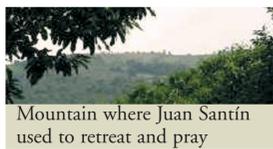
SPAIN, 1300



The Eucharistic miracle of O'ebreiro – During the Mass the Host changed to Flesh and the wine changed to Blood and was expelled from the chalice, staining the corporal. The Lord performed this prodigy in order to sustain the little faith of the priest who did not believe in the Real Presence of Jesus in the Eucharist. To this day, the Sacred Relics of the miracle are guarded near the church where this prodigy took place and numerous pilgrims go there annually to honor them.



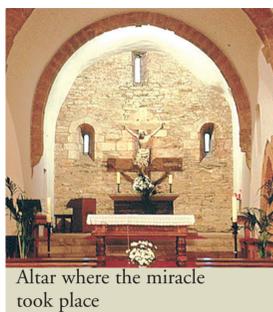
Shrine of the chalice, paten and Holy Blood of the miracle



Mountain where Juan Santín used to retreat and pray



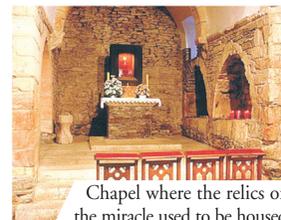
Sanctuary of O'ebreiro



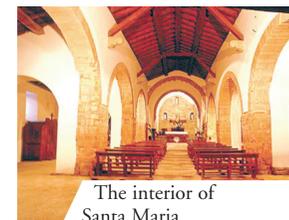
Altar where the miracle took place



The Madonna of the Prodigy



Chapel where the relics of the miracle used to be housed



The interior of Santa Maria



Panoramic view of O'ebreiro



One icy winter in 1300 a Benedictine priest was celebrating the sacred Mass in a chapel beside the church of the convent of O'ebreiro. On that miserable day of unceasing snow and unbearably freezing wind, he thought that no one would dare show up for Mass. He was wrong. A farmer from Barxamaior by the name of Juan Santín, left the convent to attend Mass. The priest saying Mass, who did not believe in the Real Presence of Christ in the Most Holy Sacrament, despised in his heart the farmer's sacrifice of good will. He began in this way to celebrate the Mass, and immediately after having professed the words of the consecration, the Host changed to Flesh and the wine changed to Blood, and was expelled from the chalice and stained the corporal. At that very moment, it seemed that even the head of the wooden statue

of the Madonna was leaning in adoration. The people today call her the "Madonna of the Sacred Miracle". The Lord had wanted to open the eyes of the incredulous priest who had doubted and to compensate the farmer for his great devotion. For almost two hundred years the Host-changed-to-Flesh was left on the paten until Queen Isabella learned about the miracle when she passed through O'ebreiro while on pilgrimage in Santiago de Compostela.

The queen immediately had a precious crystal shrine custom-made to hold the miraculous Host, the chalice and the paten, which to this day, can be admired in this church. Every year on the feast days of Corpus Christi, August 15th, and September 8th, the relics are taken in procession along with the

Madonna. Among the most documented testimonials of the miracle are the bull of Pope Innocent VIII of 1487, that of Pope Alexander VII of 1496, and an account by Father Yepes.

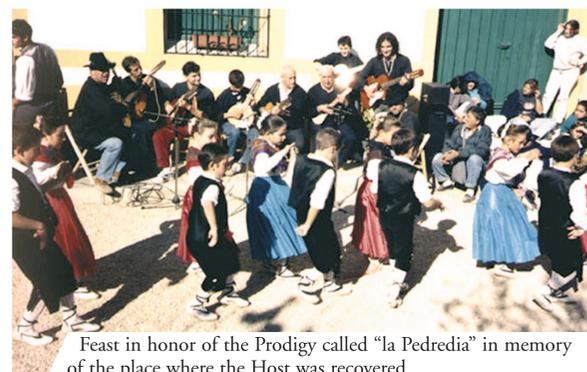
Eucharistic Miracle of ONIL

SPAIN, 1824



In the Eucharistic miracle of Onil, a pyx containing a consecrated Host was robbed from a parish church.

Days later, a woman from the nearby town of Tibi recovered the stolen pyx with the consecrated Host inside in the middle of a green field. Exactly 119 years later, on November 28, 1943, Don Guillermo Hijarrubia, delegate of the Archbishop of Valencia, confirmed the authenticity of the miracle, verifying the complete preservation of the Host. To this day the consecrated Host has remained intact in spite of the 182 years that have passed.



Feast in honor of the Prodigy called "la Pedredia" in memory of the place where the Host was recovered



Shrine of the Host which remains intact

On November 5, 1824 Nicolás Bernabeu, who had been an altar boy in the church of Onil since the time he was little, stole the pyx that contained the Most Holy Sacrament and some other sacred objects from the church of Onil. The news of the sacrilegious robbery spread so quickly throughout the region that when the thief tried to sell the stolen objects to Alicante he aroused the suspicions of the businessman, who then warned the authorities. Nicolás Bernabeu was arrested, but did not want to reveal where he hid the pyx, which still contained the Blessed Sacrament. The faithful and the civil authorities looked for days all over the countryside but the stolen goods were in the nearby town of Tibi where the thief lived. A woman named Teresa Carbonell found the Hosts on November 28,

1824 in the area called "la Pedrera". Immediately the woman returned the Blessed Sacrament to Onil where she was received with great celebration. Exactly 119 years later, on November 28, 1943, Don Guillermo Hijarrubia, delegate of the archbishop of Valencia, confirmed the authenticity of the miracle, verifying the complete preservation of the Host contained in the stolen pyx.

To this day one can admire the miraculous Host that has remained intact for almost two centuries in the parish church of St. James the Apostle in Onil. Every year the Feast of Our Lord "Robot" is celebrated in memory of this Eucharistic miracle and the recovery of the Host.



Shrine of the miraculous Host

Eucharistic Miracle of

ONIL

SPAIN, 1824



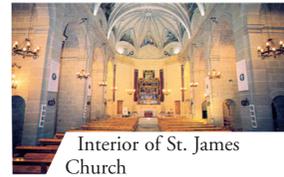
Immediately the woman returned the Sacred Host to Onil where she was received with great celebration.



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



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



Interior of St. James Church



Chapel constructed on the site where the Hosts were found



NOS EL DR. D. MIGUEL PAVA Y RICO,
POR LA GRACIA DE DIOS Y DE LA SANTA SEDE APOSTOLICA, OBISPO DE ORENSEA, DEL CONSEJO DE S. M., ETC. ETC.

Donado promover, en cuanto pudiese, la devoción cristiana, y fomentar una gran reverencia, amor, liberosidad de las facultades que Nos competen, y demás gratificaciones lo que del mismo modo merecimos, considerando, por las presentes, que en el día de Indulgencia á todas las fiestas por cada año, que devotos como muestra de su celo, y amor á la religión, y á la paz pública, por la Iglesia en el Eucarístico milagro, el día en que fué hallado el Sagrado Sacramento en la Iglesia de Ferrera, celebrada en Onil en 1824, y á otros al "que se limpiase para la conservación del grande "Bosque".

pedimos á Dios por la realización de nuestra Santa Fé Católica, custodia de las herencias, paz y concordia entre los príncipes cristianos, conservación de las personas y demás cosas que de la Iglesia, y que se conserven en la forma que se acordó en el Real Decreto de 1824.

Miguel Pava y Rico

Por mandado de S. M. el Obispo de Orensea
Miguel Pava y Rico

INDULGENCIA



ADORADO SEA EL SANTISIMO SACRAMENTO
AVE MARIA PURISIMA

Sagrada Hostia incorrupta
conservada en Onil desde el año 1824

Adoración Nocturna Española
DIOCESIS DE ORIHUELA - ALICANTE

SOLEMNE VIGILIA DIOCESANA DE ESPIGAS
Y CONMEMORACION DE BODAS DE ORO
(SECCION DE ONIL)

1.941 - 1.991

ONIL (Alicante)
6 de Julio de 1.991

Eucharistic Miracle of PONFERRADA

SPAIN, 1533



In the miracle of Ponferrada, Juan De Benavente decided to steal the tabernacle containing a precious silver ciborium with numerous consecrated Hosts inside from his very own parish. With only the passing of time and miraculous circumstances the recovery of the stolen Hosts, which remained perfectly intact, was made possible.



Painting that depicts the miracle, currently housed in the new church of St. Peter



New Church of St. Peter, Ponferrada



Exact site where the Hosts were found



Sil River, near the Arenal Field, where Juan de Benavente wanted to throw the tabernacle containing the Hosts



Street named in honor of the recovery of the miracle



Ancient church of St. Peter, demolished in the 20th century, where the painting of the miracle was previously housed, Ponferrada



The Virgin of the Evergreen Oak



Church of St. Mary where the miracle took place, Ponferrada

Juan De Benavente lived in Ponferrada with his wife. It was apparent that he was very devout and religious. In fact every evening he stopped in church to pray. One day, during his prayer time, he succumbed to greed and seized the tabernacle, a simple wooden container, in which there was a precious silver ciborium containing some consecrated Hosts. He fled from the church and headed towards the Sil River in order to pitch the cheap wooden tabernacle, but when he tried to launch it into the water he could not because of its sudden immense weight. So he returned home where he hid everything and said nothing to his wife. During the night continuous flashes of light came from the tabernacle, arousing the suspicion of his wife. So Juan decided to go out and dispose of his sacrilegious stolen goods. He reached a place the townspeople called the

Arenal Field and threw the tabernacle and consecrated Hosts into the middle of the blackberry patch. The discovery of the crime brought dismay among all of the population and Juan became increasingly nervous and anxious, also because he did not know how to sell the silver ciborium without getting caught.

Near the Arenal Field, the owner of the land, Diego Nuñez de Losada, set up a target practice for entertainment during the feast days. During the time frame in which the sacred Hosts were still in the blackberry patch, eyewitnesses reported seeing flashes of light at night and strange doves hovering during the day. The crossbowmen tried in vain to hit the doves. The miller Nogaledo decided then to capture the doves with his own hands and

ventured into the blackberry patch, discovering the tabernacle and the sacred Hosts from where the intense flashes of light originated. Disturbed, he went straight towards the church where the bells were ringing in the distance. The return of the sacred Hosts was organized with a solemn procession. Juan was overcome with remorse and decided to admit his guilt. In the place where the miraculous Hosts were recovered a chapel was immediately constructed. In 1570 the parish priest planned the expansion of the building and instituted a solemn annual procession on the eighth day of the Feast of Corpus Christi in memory of the miracle.

Eucharistic Miracle of

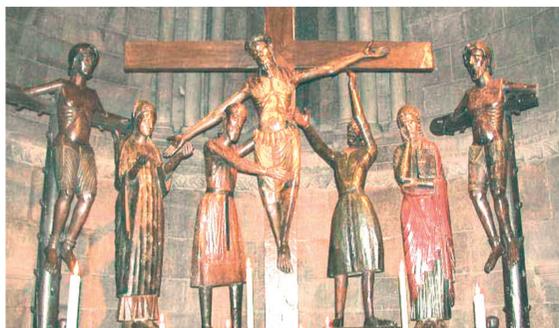
SAINT JOHN OF THE ABBESSES

SPAIN, 1251

In 887, the Count Vifred founded a monastery in the Pirenean region of Catalonia, around which a village developed almost immediately, 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

In 1251 some artistic works in wood were done in the church of the monastery, depicting the deposition of Jesus from the Cross, with the figures of Jesus and His Mother Mary, Joseph of Arimathea, Nicodemus, Saint John the disciple Jesus loved, and the two thieves. These beautiful statues, saved from the destruction of the 1936 Spanish Civil War, cause great emotion in many people because of their expression. Jesus' head especially, is impressively beautiful.

When the statue was carved the artist made a depression in Jesus' forehead, approximately two and a half inches in diameter, with the idea of preserving the Eucharist in it. In 1251 someone put a consecrated Host there, but the memory of this was lost in time.

Only in 1426, while working to restore the statues, the cavity in the forehead of the crucifix was discovered, sealed by a small silver plaque. Inside, wrapped in a white linen cloth, the Host consecrated in 1251 was found, totally uncorrupted. Since then, that Host, known as “The Most Holy Mystery of Saint John of the Abbesses”, is adored and visited by numerous pilgrims.

Eucharistic Miracle of SILLA

SPAIN, 1907



The Eucharistic miracle of Silla happened in 1907. Some Hosts, stolen by unknown thieves, were recovered in perfect condition and were hidden under a stone in a little garden not far from the city. Even today it is possible to adore the miraculous Hosts: they remain intact since almost one hundred years ago. The Hosts are preserved in the church of Our Lady of the Angels in Silla. Still today it is possible to adore the uncorrupted Hosts preserved in the church of this town at the outskirts of Valencia.



Hosts of the miracle



Our Lady of the Angels, Silla



I CENTENARIO DE LAS
SAGRADAS FORMAS INCORRUPTAS
SILLA, 1907 - 2007

During the celebration of the Mass on March 25, 1907, feast of the Annunciation, Fernand Gomez, pastor of the Church of Our Lady of the Angels in Silla, opened the tabernacle to get the Hosts for the Communion of the faithful. Greatly perturbed, he found the little tabernacle door opened and the precious silver ciborium with all the consecrated Hosts missing. The Sacred Species were found two days later in a small garden outside the city, hidden under a stone. The pastor returned them with a solemn procession to the church.

In 1934, realizing that the Hosts remained “in the same way in which they were found under the stone and that they had remained unchanged in the original condition”, the Archbishop of Valencia started a process to

declare their preservation a miracle, and sealed with wax the reliquary containing the Hosts. He also wrote a detailed documentation of the miracle. Unfortunately, two years later the bishop’s residence was burned down by the anarchists-communists and the precious document was lost. In 1982, then-Archbishop of Valencia, Monsignor Miguel Roca, started a new canonical process by which he also determined how to officially worship the Sacred Host of the miracle.



The Holy Grail of VALENCIA

SPAIN



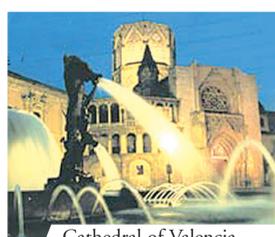
This precious object has always been at the center of extraordinary stories and novels like the legend of the Knights of the Round Table in England, the stories of Perceval in France, and Parzival in Germany of the twelfth and thirteenth century. This genre was used by Wagner in a Christian-esoteric 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.



The Holy Chalice of Valencia



Route traveled by the Holy Chalice



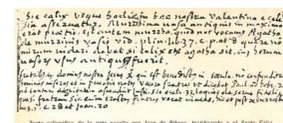
Cathedral of Valencia



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



Documento de ingreso del Santo Caliz en la Catedral de Valencia en 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



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.

There are a number of variants to indicate the Grail: *San Greal*, *Holy Grail*, *Sangreal* in England, *Sanct Graal* and *Saint Graal* in the antique and modern French, *Gral* and *Graal* in German. The "grolla" of the Aostan valley is lexically related to the grail and similar to the Latin *gradalis* or *gratalis*, "vase" or glass.

From many sources, we know that a few centuries after the death of Christ the Holy Grail was being shown to Christian pilgrims in Jerusalem.

According to the account of Arculo, a French bishop who lived in the Holy Land in 720 A.D, the Chalice in which the Lord Himself consecrated His own Blood was preserved in the Church of the Holy Sepulcher in Jerusalem.

The venerable Bede adds that the cup was protected by a net and it could be touched and kissed through an opening. No one knows exactly when the Chalice was taken from Jerusalem; most probably as far back as the seventh century. Today, in the gothic chapel of the "Santo Caliz" ("Holy Chalice") in the city's cathedral, a miraculous chalice identified by tradition as the Holy Grail, is kept and shown for the veneration of the faithful. This precious item is constructed in different

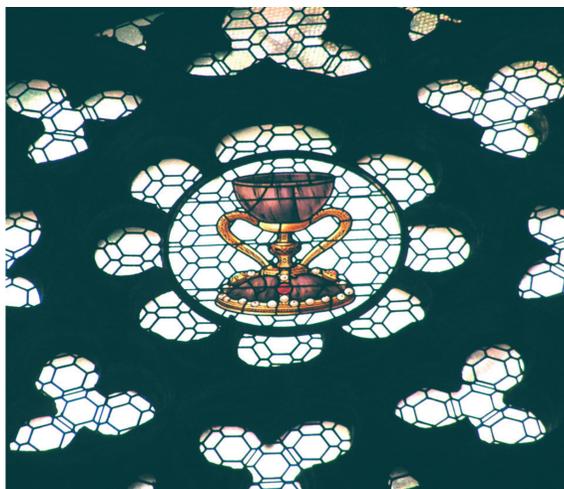
portions: the inverted upper part of a Cornelian chalice constitutes the base, the stem is enriched by precious stones and the upper part is a cup, also of Cornelian. These parts are attributed to different eras; the cup is the most antique and the most difficult to date and constitutes the most interesting part. On the base there is an inscription in Arabic of disputed interpretation, but that could be another proof to determine the date. According to professor Salvador Antunano, "When we know the mystery of the Chalice of the Holy Grail we realize that in it there is nothing enigmatic or esoteric. The history of this precious Chalice concerns the most dramatic, most sublime episode ever lived by humanity: the history of the Word made Man and Eucharist".

The Holy Grail of VALENCIA

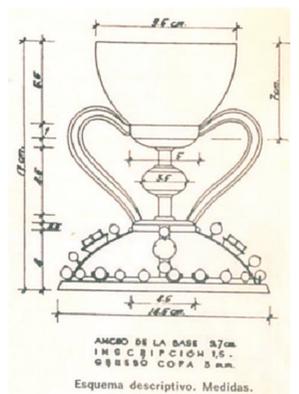
SPAIN



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Precious Monstrance preserved in the cathedral of Valencia



Eucharistic Miracle of ZARAGOZA

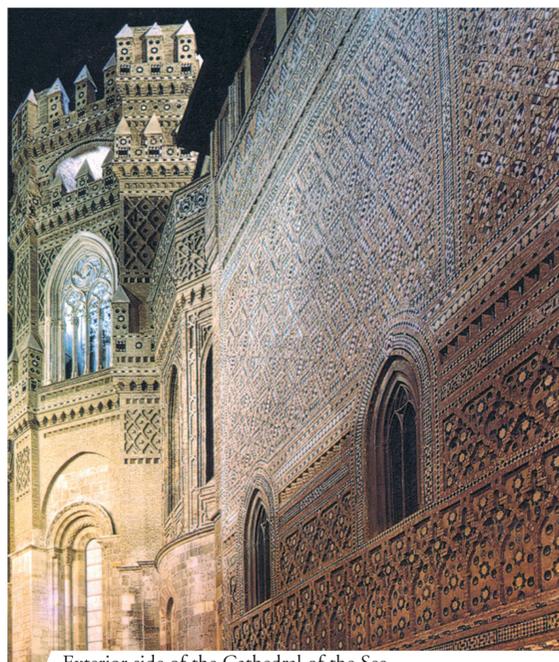
SPAIN, 1427



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.



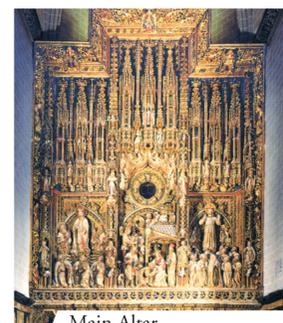
Cathedral of the See, Zaragoza



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

This Eucharistic miracle happened in the city of Zaragoza in 1427, when the bishop of the city was don Alonso Arhuello. Don Dorner, archdeacon of the city, left a written report of the event: “A married woman consulted a Moorish evil sorcerer for a remedy to cure her husband of his violent nature and to make him treat her more gently. To change the husband’s behavior, the sorcerer told her he needed a consecrated Host. The very superstitious woman went to the church of Saint Michael, went to confession and received the Eucharist. With diabolical cunning, she took the Blessed Sacrament from her mouth and hid the Host in a small coffer which she took immediately to the sorcerer. When they opened the coffer, instead of the Host they saw, with great terror, a little Baby surrounded by light. The sorcerer told the

woman to take the coffer home, burn the Holy Eucharist, and bring the ashes to him. The unscrupulous woman did as she was told, but with great amazement saw that though the coffer was completely burned, the Baby remained unharmed.

“*Stricken with terror* and out of her mind she ran to the house of the sorcerer to tell him what happened. The sorcerer on hearing the words of the woman, began to tremble, fearing a vengeance from heaven. They decided to go to the cathedral to inform the bishop don Alonso, confess their sin and ask for baptism.

“The bishop consulted some prelates and theologians of the diocese to shed light on the event and finally decided to take the Miraculous Baby

in solemn procession from the house of the woman to the cathedral. The whole city accompanied the procession and was deeply moved at the sight of the marvelous Baby. Once in the cathedral, the Miraculous Baby was put on the altar of the chapel of Saint Valerio so that the people of Zaragoza could see Him and venerate Him. The following day while the bishop was celebrating Mass at the same altar, at the words of consecration, a Host, immediately consumed by the bishop, appeared where the Baby was. Thanks to this Eucharistic miracle, the people of Zaragoza were renewed in their devotion to the Blessed Sacrament.” This is the document preserved in the town archives.