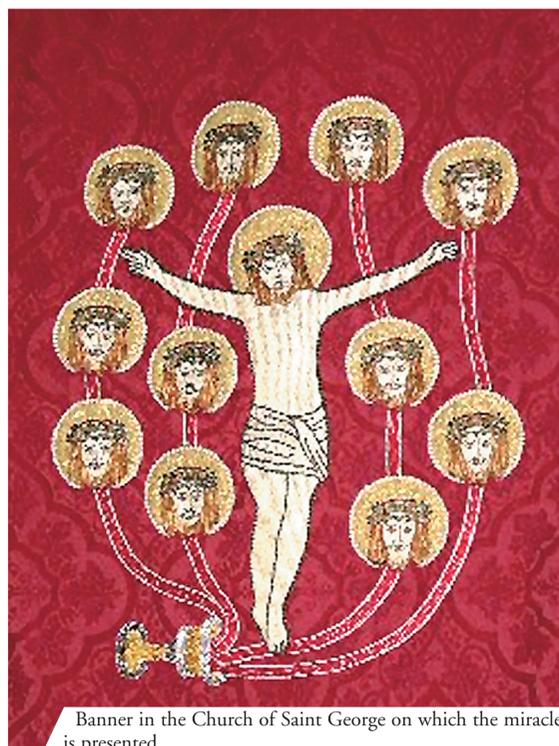


# Eucharistic Miracle of WALLDÜRN

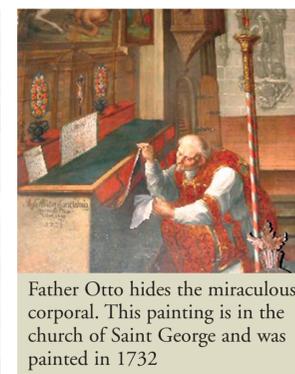
GERMANY, 1330



One of the most complete documents about the Eucharistic Miracle is told of the Eucharistic Miracle of Walldürn Germany in the year 1330 was written by the Monk Hoffius in 1589. During the Mass a priest accidentally overturned the species of the consecrated wine onto the corporal. It then transformed into Blood and formed an image on the corporal of the Crucified Christ. 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.



Banner in the Church of Saint George on which the miracle is presented



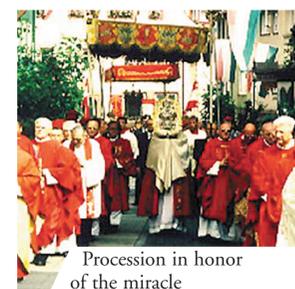
Father Otto hides the miraculous corporal. This painting is in the church of Saint George and was painted in 1732



Interior of the Church



Church of Saint George



Procession in honor of the miracle



Church of Saint George



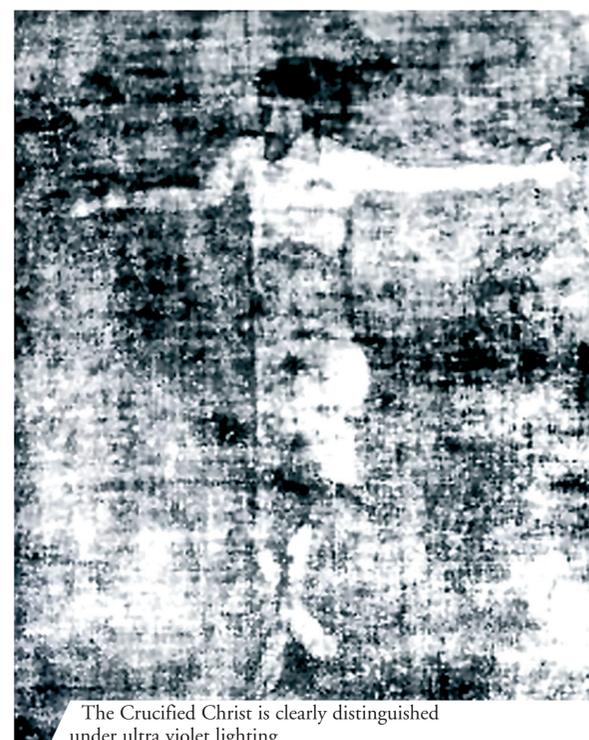
Father Augustine presents the Miraculous Corporal to pilgrims

It seems the priest, Heinrich Otta, was celebrating the Holy Mass when he mistakenly overturned the chalice containing the species of the consecrated wine that had been transformed into the Blood of Christ. Immediately upon spilling, it formed on the corporal the image of the Crucified Christ, surrounded by eleven equal images of the head of Christ crowned with thorns. The priest did not have the courage to reveal the miracle and for many years he kept the corporal hidden under the altar. It was only near the point of his death, that he confessed then told the story of the event and revealed the corporal.

From the beginning, the reliquary of the corporal has had much veneration, and many conversions and miraculous recoveries are attributed to

this. Pope Eugene IV confirmed the miracle in 1445 and granted some indulgences. The miracle was famous across Europe and for centuries was depicted by many artists.

*The actual basilica* was constructed between 1698 and 1728 by Franz Lothar von Schonborn, the Archbishop of Mainz. In 1962, Pope John XXIII elevated the church to a minor basilica. Augustinian monks have protected the basilica since 1938.



The Crucified Christ is clearly distinguished under ultra violet lighting