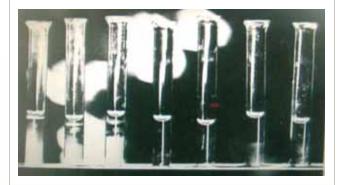
## Eucharistic Miracle of

## LANCIANÓ

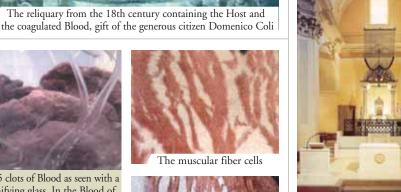
ITALY, 750 A.D.



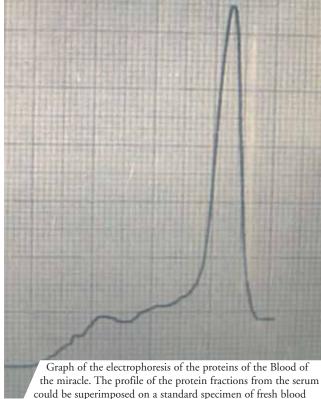
The Flesh and the Blood of Lanciano therefore are just the same as they would be if they had been drawn that very day from a living being.





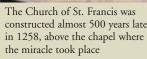






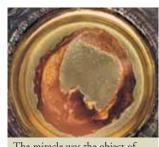








The flesh consists of part of the myocardium, more precisely of the left ventricle. The arteries and veins can be easily identified, as well as a double, slender branch of the vagus nerve. At the time of the miracle, the flesh was living and then submitted to the law of rigor



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); the Blood is true blood (belonging to the same blood type, AB, as the flesh); the component substances are those of human tissues, normal and fresh. 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).



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

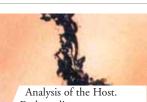
miracle, each of the 5 clots of Blood weighs 15.85 grams, which is the identical weight of the 5 clots weighed together!

blood, and the miracle within the

A vagus nerve







Endocardiac structures



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