Apparition of the Virgin Mary in DOROSZLÓ

In 1792, Jacek Zawloń had an accident one day and became blind. The Holy Virgin appeared to him and advised him to bathe his eyes in a miraculous fountain of water. The fervent Christian, animated by the hope of being liberated from his suffering, immediately followed the instruction and was healed. News of the miracle spread rapidly and provoked a great sensation. Initially a chapel was built. Then, seeing the elevated number of pilgrims, a church was erected that is still today very frequented.

During the Arpadian period, the territory of the Shrine belonged to the village of Bajki, donated in 1362 by King Louis the Great to the Poor Clare Nuns. During the Turkish domination, the village was almost completely destroyed, however the well and fountain were saved which, several years after the repopulation of Doroszlo, they became the destination of the faithful.

The sources of the miracle of blind Jacek Zawloń, a resident of Gombos, are found in the Diary of the Shrine, maintained since 1897, here it becomes known “the blind man was miraculously healed by the Holy Virgin in 1792 and regained his vision, after having washed himself with water from the fountain.” After the miracle occurred to the young man from Gombos the place became the goal of pilgrimages. The current chapel present in the Shrine is the result of the last important restoration, when the Shrine in 1874 took its present form of a two-storied church with 500 places and when the pre-existing chapel was reconstructed in the Baroque style. According to Ivo Strlick Manusa the first miraculous healing took place in 1700 after which, in 1786, the fountain was adorned with a wooden chapel and when this was destroyed by a fire it was replaced with the construction of the first chapel of stone.

In 1968 the Diocese of Szeged declared to recognize the Shrine officially as a diocese, after which in 1970, seeing the increase in the number of pilgrims, it was decided to enlarge the courtyard, and an altar was built outside, and even the grottoes for pilgrims was made livable.

In the 80s, thanks to the personal donations of the faithful, the various series of frescoes of the chapel were prepared that enshrined the garden of the chapel. During the wars in the former Yugoslavia, the influx of pilgrims diminished considerably but as soon as the new millennium began a substantial number of visitors returned. In 2009, thanks again to government contributions, the works of expansion and restoration began.