

Selected Religious Shrines in Europe

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SECTION I: Relics of Jesus Christ: The Passion

1) Name: La "Scala Sancta"

Description: The stairs Christ climbed on the night of his Passion.

Notes: - The blood stains of Christ are still visible to this day.

- Climbed by popes Gregory the Great, St. Leo III, Pius IX, and others.
- tradition is to ascend the stairs on one's knees.

Location: Adjacent to the Basilica San Giovanni in Laterano, Rome, Italy.

Fact: The Basilica of St. John Latern is Rome's oldest Christian basilica. This basilica, not the Vatican, is the official Cathedral to the Bishop of Rome. (VIVA LA PAPA!)

2) Name: Crown of Thorns

Description: The crown of thorns worn by Christ

Notes: - All the thorns have been distributed as relics; only the crown itself remains.

- The crown containing the thorns was not a circular crown, but actually took the form of a cap or helmet; i.e. it covered the entire top of Jesus' head.

Location: The crown is kept in Notre Dame Cathedral, Paris. It is shown on Good Friday.

The following Churches claim to have thorn(s) from the crown:

- *Chiesa della Santa Croce in Jerusalem*, Rome, Italy
- Cathedral of Barcelona, Barcelona, Spain
- Stanbrook Abbey, England
- *Capella Spedali Riuniti di S. Chiara*, Pisa, Italy

Fact: Thorns are frequently used in biblical imagery in both Testaments.

3) Name: The Holy Cross

Description: The Instrument of Our Lord's Death.

Notes: - Only pieces remain of the True Cross.

- Examination of the existent pieces of the Cross indicate it was made of pine wood.¹

Location: The following Churches claim to have relics of the True Cross of Christ:

- Cathedral of Trier, Trier, Germany
- Cathedral of Notre Dame, Paris, France
- Cathedral of Ghent, Brussels, Belgium
- Oviedo Cathedral, Oviedo, Spain.
- Monastery of St. Toribio of Liebana, [Country=?]

Fact: The True Cross was found by St. Helena, the mother of Constantine, in 326. The

Portuguese named an Island in the south Atlantic for her, and it was there that Napoleon died in exile in 1821.ⁱⁱ

4) Name: The Holy Nails

Description: The four nails used to crucify Christ.

Notes: Dozens of churches in Europe claim to each have a True Nail.

Location: The following Church's have claims that are the most authentic:

- Cathedral of Trier, Germany. (Constantine had a residence here)
- Notre Dame in Paris. (Also has other relics of the Passion)
- Cathedral of Ghent, Brussels, Belgium
- Oviedo Cathedral, Oviedo, Spain
- Monastery of St. Toribio of Liebana [Country=?]
- The Vatican. (Enclosed before the main altar in a pier that has a statue of St. Helena standing before it)

Fact: Scholars believe that contrary to common belief, when the Romans chose to use nails in crucifixions, they always used fourⁱⁱⁱ, hence both of Christ's feet were nailed separately. In support of this view, it should be noted that every depiction of the Crucifixion before the 12th century always depicted four nails instead of three.^{iv}

5) Name: The Title

Description: The sign "I.N.R.I." that hung above the head of Jesus on the Cross.

It was divided into three pieces by St. Helena, one of which remains in Europe.

Notes: The original lettering of the initials was red on white wood.^v

- The Romans affixed a sign on the crosses to indicate the charge against the criminal. Ironically, in Christ's case, the sign was not a charge, but a title, "King of the Jews."

Location: The Church of Santa Croce, Rome, Italy.

Fact: The Title was written in an abbreviated form in three language: Aramaic, Latin, and Greek. Aramaic because it was the official common language of the region (Christ Himself spoke Aramaic), Latin because it was the official language of the Roman Government, and Greek because it was the common language of the Roman world.^{vi}

6) Name: The Holy Sponge

Description: The Sponge which was soaked in gall and offered to Christ on the Cross.

Notes: Like most other relics, the sponge was divided up into several pieces.

Location: The following Churches possess fragments of the Holy sponge:

- St. John Latern, Rome, Italy.
- St. Mary Major, Rome, Italy.
- St. Mary in Transtevere, Rome, Italy.
- St. Mary in Campitelli, Rome, Italy.
- St. Jacques de Compiegne, [town=?], France.

Fact: It was a Jewish custom to offer condemned criminals a narcotic in the form of a drink before the criminal was killed. This was done to numb their senses, hence easing the pain. Christ, however, chose not to take the drink so as to suffer completely in atonement for our sins and those of the whole world.

7) Name: The Holy Lance

Description: The spear that was thrust into the side of Christ while he was on the Cross.

Notes: Many churches claim possession of the one Holy Lance.

Location: Several Churches claim possession of this relic. They include:

- A Church in each Krakow, Nuremberg, and Paris.
- In Vienna, Austria, the "Lance of St. Maurice" is believed to be the Holy Lance.
- It is fairly certain that these four locations above do not have the True Lance.

Where is it, then?

- If any Church truly has it, it is within the Vatican, enclosed in the large pier which is opposite to the one that contains part of the True Cross.

[See "2) Holy Cross" on page 1 of this document]

Fact: Tradition tells us that the Roman soldier who pierced Christ's side was Longinus.

8) Name: The Holy Shroud

Description: Is it the true burial cloth of Jesus Christ?

Notes: To this date (including all Carbon testing, et al), there is no positive evidence that the Shroud is a forgery, or that it is genuine.

- The tests on the shroud show that the hundreds of types of wounds depicted on the image in no way contradict biblical accounts of the Crucifixion.

Location: The Holy Shroud Museum, Turin, Italy.

Fact: The Shroud depicts a man between the ages of 30-35, who was about 5'11" tall and weighed about 175 pounds. The man was also very muscular. This makes sense, since Jesus was the Son of a carpenter and we can safely say that He also learned this trade.

SECTION II: Relics of Jesus Christ: Eucharistic Miracles

Note well: It is not uncommon for priests to show the following relics to visitors at times other than listed. That is, if a relic is only shown once a year, it is highly possible that a priest of the parish containing the relic will show it to those who came all the way from America to view it, even if the relic is normally not shown on that day of the year.. Polite persistence is the key.

1) Location: Lanciano, Italy.

Occurrence: 8th Century

Description: The "bread" element of the Host has disintegrated, however the true fleshy part of the miraculous Host is still visible. The Precious Blood has divided into five pellets, which are still visible to this day.

Note: The scientific tests on the fleshy part of the Host indicate that the flesh is actually tissue from the wall of the heart, and the blood type is human AB.^{vii}

Where to go: The Church of St. Francis, Lanciano, Italy.

2) Location: Ferrara, Italy

Occurrence: The year 1171

Description: A blood -stained vault is visible to visitors, the same vault on which the Host spurted a stream of blood when it was broken after the consecration of the Mass.

Where to go: The Church of Santa Maria del Vado, in Ferrara, Italy.

3) Location: Alatri, Italy

Occurrence: The year 1228

Description: The Host turned to visible flesh when stolen from a Church in order to be taken to a witch. The flesh can still be seen today.

Note: The Miraculous Host can always be seen from a distance in its own chapel, however twice a year it is exhibited: On The first Sunday after Easter and on the First Sunday after Pentecost.

Where to go: The Cathedral of Alatri, Alatri, Italy.

4) Location: Santarem, Portugal

Occurrence: The 13th Century

Description: Visible to the naked eye can be seen a partly clear and partly “fleshy” Host, complete with veins running through it. There is also coagulated blood at the bottom of the crystal which contains the Miraculous Host.

Where to go: The Church of the Holy Miracle, Santarem, Portugal.

5) Location: Florence, Italy

Occurrence: The years 1230 and 1595

Description: Two Eucharistic Miracles are contained within one ostensorium. One relic consists of crystal vials containing the Blood of Christ. The other relic is a series of perfectly preserved Hosts which are melded together (due to a fire).

Note: It is possible that these relics may only be on display at certain times of the year.

Where to go: The Church of San Ambrogio, Florence, Italy.

6) Location: Daroca, Spain

Occurrence: The year 1239

Description: A corporal is on display which bears blood stains from six Hosts which were wrapped up and hidden under a rock during a war battle.

Where to go: St. Mary Collegiate Church (the *Colegiata*), Daroca, Spain.

7) Location: Bolsena-Orvieto, Italy

Occurrence: the year 1263

Description: A corporal is on display, which bears the blood stains of a bleeding Host.

Where to Go: Cathedral of Orvieto, Orvieto, Italy is where the corporal is now displayed. -St. Christiana’s Church, Bolsena, is where the miracle occurred.

Note: This was the miracle that prompted and initiated the feast of Corpus Christi in 1264. St. Thomas Aquinas was asked to write some of the prayers for this great feast.

8) Location: Offida, Italy

Occurrence: The year 1280

Description: A slab and tablecloth are displayed, on which blood smears and drops of blood from the miraculous Host are easily seen. The miraculous Host itself is also kept here, along with a piece of the True Cross of Jesus.

Where to go: The Sanctuary of Saint Augustine in Offida, also known as the Sanctuary of the Miraculous Eucharist, Offida, Italy.

9) Location: Hasselt, Belgium

Occurrence: The year 1317

Description: A miraculous Host is preserved, which began to bleed when a man in mortal sin picked it out of a ciborium.

Where to go: The Church of St. Quentin, Hasselt, Belgium.

10) Location: Sienna, Italy

Occurrence: the years 1330 and 1730

Description: Two Miraculous events occurred in Sienna, however one is preserved here. This “unbloody” relic consists of dozens of consecrated Hosts which have not decayed, even after 250 years of being exposed to the elements. The hosts can be viewed in their clear reliquary.

11) Location: Cascia, Italy

Occurrence: The year 1330 in Sienna, Italy

Description: A page from a breviary is preserved and shown here, onto which a priest hastily threw a Host. The result: A profile of a man (Jesus) in the form of a blood stain can be seen on the page of the breviary. Although this miracle occurred in Sienna, the Relic of the breviary page is kept in Cascia, in the same Church that houses the bones of Blessed Simone Fidalti, and the incorrupt body of St. Rita.

Where to go: the Basilica-Sanctuary of St. Rita, Cascia, Italy.

12) Location: Blanot, France

Occurrence: The year 1331

Description: During Communion, a consecrated Host fell onto a white cloth, dissolving into a circle of blood the same size as the Host. The stain is still visible today.

Where to go: the parish church of Blanot. Blanot is a very small village in France.

Notes: The relic is displayed Easter Monday of each year; it is kept in the tabernacle the remaining days of the year.

14) Location: Macerata, Italy

Occurrence: The year 1356

Description: A consecrated Host began dripping blood during the Mass, hence staining the Corporal. The corporal can be viewed today and the stains are still visible.

Where to go: Cathedral of Macerata, Italy.

15) Location: Middleburg-Louvain, Belgium

Occurrence: The year 1374

Description: A man received Holy Communion without first having prepared himself. As a result, the Eucharist turned to flesh when it touched his tongue. The man then went to bite into the Host, and drops of blood fell from his lips. Today, the host can still be seen.

Where to go: The Church of St. Jacques, Louvain, Belgium.

Note: Although the relics are present within the Church, the church is closed to public functions, due to the unstable structure of the Church.

16) Location: Seefeld, Austria

Occurrence: The year 1384

Description: At Communion, a proud knight unsheathed his sword and demanded the priest to give him a large Host instead of a small one. As the priest placed the large Host on the knight's tongue, the Host turned red [blood?], and immediately the floor of the Sanctuary under the knight began to sink a few feet. The knight quickly asked the priest to remove the Host from his tongue, at which time the floor stopped sinking, and the knight confessed his sin.

Where to go: Church of St. Oswald, Seefeld, Austria [Diocese of Innsbruck]

Notes: The Host is still kept in a monstrance, situated in the tabernacle of the Church.

Visitors can see the sunken floor, now covered with a grate for safety purposes. The grate is removed by the priest if one asks. Also, when the knight began to sink, he grasped onto the stone altar for support. The actual imprint from his hands is still visible on the side of the altar.

17) Location: Faverney, France

Occurrence: The year 1608

Description: Suffering only discoloration, two Hosts inside a monstrance were miraculously suspended in air for 33 hours while a fire burned within the Church. One of the two Hosts can still be seen today.

Where to go: Basilica of Faverney, France.

SECTION III: Relics of the Saints: Incorrupt Bodies

1) Saint Isidore the Farmer, d. 1172

Location: Cathedral of Madrid, Spain.

Notes: the incorrupt body of St. Isidore is in a reliquary high above the main altar. I do not know if the body is in a clear or solid reliquary; the body might be visible only during times of public veneration, whenever that may be.

2) Saint Edmund Rich of Canterbury, d. 1240

Location: Cistercian abbey of Pointigny, England.

Notes: I do not know if they body can be seen through the reliquary.

3) Saint Sperandia, d. 1276

Location: Benedictine convent church of Cingoli, Italy

Notes: The incorrupt body of St. Sperandia can be seen through the glass reliquary.
- the body also produces a sweet fragrance.

4) Saint Zita, d. 1278

Location: Basilica of St. Frediano, Lucca, Italy

Notes: The incorrupt body of St. Zita can be seen through the glass reliquary.

5) Saint Margaret of Cortona, d. 1297

Location: Basilica of Cortona, Cortona, Italy.

Notes: The incorrupt body of St. Margaret can be seen through the glass reliquary.

6) Blessed James de Blanconibus, d. 1301

Location: Sanctuary of the Beatus, Bevagna, Italy.

Notes: except for the left foot [stolen], the incorrupt body of Bl. James can be viewed.

7) Saint Nicholas of Tolentino, d. 1305

Location: Crypt of the Basilica of St. Nicholas, Tolentino, Italy.

Notes: the silver-covered skull and mummified limbs of the saint can be viewed.

8) Blessed Margaret of Metola, d. 1320

Location: Church of St. Domenico at Citta-di-Castello, Italy.

Notes: The incorrupt body of Bl. Margaret can be seen through the glass reliquary.

9) Blessed John of Chiaramonte, d. 1339

Location: Parish church of Chiaramonte

Notes: The body of Bl. John is not readily viewable, however the grate will be removed by the parish priest if a visitor requests it, enabling one to see the body.

10) Saint Peregrine Laziosi, d. 1345

Location: Chapel of the Monastery at Forli, Italy.

Notes: The body of St. Peregrine is visible through the glass reliquary.

11) Blessed Sibyllina Biscossi, d. 1367

Location: Cathedral of Pavia, under the altar of the Chapel of St. Lucy.

Notes: The body of Bl. Sibyllina is only exposed to the faithful three times a year: March 19th, March 20th, and November 1st.

12) Blessed Andrew Franchi, d. 1401

Location: San Domenico in Pistoia, Italy

Note: The body of Bl. Franchi [bishop] is viewable through the glass reliquary.

13) Saint Frances of Rome, d. 1440

Location: Basilica Maria Nuova, Rome, Italy

Notes: Although St. Frances was incorrupt for a period of time, only her skeleton remains. It can be viewed through the glass reliquary.

14) Saint Rita of Cascia, d. 1457

Location: Basilica of St. Rita, Cascia, Italy

Notes: the incorrupt body of St. Rita can be seen through the glass reliquary. Also, the eyes of St. Rita have opened and closed several times [unaided], and the position

of her body has also changed on occasion [unaided].

15) Saint Antoninus, d. 1459

Location: Dominican Church of San Marco, Florence, Italy.

Notes: the incorrupt body of St. Antoninus is kept in the church listed above, but I do not know if it is readily viewable to visitors.

16) Saint Catherine of Bologna, d. 1463.

Location: Monastero del Corpus Domini, Detto Della Santa, Bologna, Italy.

Notes: The body can be seen through a glass reliquary. For over four hundred years, the body was positioned in an upright position, with no type of barrier between the saint and the people. As a result, the body is badly blackened from the smoke of votive candles, yet it is still perfectly incorrupt. To this day the body remains in an upright position.

17) Blessed Margaret of Savoy, d. 1464

Location: Church of St. Magdalen, Alba, Italy.

Notes: the incorrupt body of Bl. Margaret is easily visible through the glass reliquary.

18) Blessed Eustochia of Padua, d. 1469

Location: Church of St. Peter, Padua, Italy.

Notes: Having been incorrupt for over 200 years, the body of Bl. Eustochia decomposed in the 17th century; today her skeleton can be seen through the glass reliquary.

19) Blessed Anthony Bonfadini, d. 1482

Location: Tempio Del Santo, Cotignolia, Italy.

Notes: The incorrupt of Bl. Anthony is only exposed during the week following Easter.

20) Blessed Eustochia Calafato, d. 1485

Location: Monastero Montevergine, Sicily, Italy.

Notes: the incorrupt body of Bl. Eustochia can be seen, as well as the stigmata she bears.

21) Blessed Bernard Scammacca, d. 1486

Location: Parish church of S. Biagio in S. Domenico, Catania, Italy.

Notes: The incorrupt body of Bl. Bernard can be seen through the glass reliquary.

22) Blessed Osanna of Mantua, d. 1505

Location: Cathedral of Mantua, Italy.

Notes: The incorrupt body of Bl. Osanna can be viewed through the glass reliquary.

23) Saint Catherine of Genoa, d. 1510

Location: Church of St. Catherine of Genoa, Genoa, Italy.

Notes: The incorrupt body of St. Catherine can be seen in a glass reliquary high above the main altar.

- 24) Saint Anthony Maria Zaccaria, d. 1539
Location: Church of St. Barnaba, Milan, Italy.
Notes: Although his body was incorrupt for several decades, the body of St. Anthony began to decomposed when it was buried in damp soil in 1566.^{viii} Today his skeleton can be viewed through the glass reliquary.
- 25) Saint Angela Merici, d. 1540
Location: Casa S. Angela, Brescia, Italy.
Notes Visitors may view the incorrupt body of St. Angela through the glass reliquary.
- 26) Blessed Lucy of Narni, d. 1544
Location: Cathedral of Narni, Italy.
Notes: The incorrupt body of Bl. Lucy can be seen through the glass reliquary.
- 27) Blessed Mary Bagnesi, d. 1577
- 28) Saint Mary Magdalen de'Pazzi, d. 1607
Location: Carmelo di S. Maria Maddalena de' Pazzi, Careggi, Florence, Italy.
Notes: The bodies of both Bl. Mary and St. Mary can be seen through glass reliquaries.
- 29) Saint Charles Borromeo, d. 1584
Location: Cathedral of Milan, Milan, Italy.
Notes: The incorrupt body of St. Charles can be viewed through the glass reliquary.
- 30) Saint Catherine Dei Ricci, d. 1590
Location: the Basilica of Prato, Italy.
Notes: the incorrupt body of St. Catherine can be seen through the reliquary below the main altar of the Basilica.
- 31) Saint Philip Neri, d. 1595
Location: Chiesa Nuovo, Rome, Italy.
Notes: The incorrupt body of St. Philip can be viewed under the altar.
- 32) Venerable Maria Vela, d. 1617
Location: Cistercian Convent of Santa Ana, Avila, Spain.
Notes: The incorrupt body of Ven. Maria can be seen in a glass reliquary in the choir area of the church.
- 33) Saint John Southworth, d. 1654
Location: Westminster Cathedral, Chapel of St. George & the English Martyrs, England.
Notes: The incorrupt body of St. John can be seen through a glass reliquary.
- 34) St. Andrew Bobola, d. 1657.
Location: Church of St. Andrew, Warsaw, Poland.
Notes: The incorrupt body of St. Andrew can be viewed through a glass reliquary.

- 35) Saint Lucy Filippini, d. 1732
Location: the crypt of St. Margaret's Cathedral, Montefiascone, Italy.
Notes: The incorrupt body of St. Lucy can be seen through a glass reliquary.
- 36) Saint Teresa Margaret of the Sacred Heart, d. 1770.
Location: Monastery of St. Teresa, Florence, Italy.
Notes: the incorrupt body of St. Teresa Margaret can be seen through a glass reliquary.
- 37) Saint Vincent Pallotti, d. 1850
Location: Church of St. Salvatore in Onda, Rome, Italy.
Notes: the incorrupt body of St. Vincent can be seen through a glass reliquary.
 ** I have a personal friend who is the Secretary-General of the Pallotine Order, and lives in the same building that contains the Church and the body of St. Vincent. See me if you would like a guided tour arranged.
- 38) Saint Jean-Marie-Baptiste Vianney (the Curé of Ars), d. 1859
Location: Basilica of Ars, Ars, France
Notes: The incorrupt body of St. John can be seen through a glass reliquary.
- 39) St. Catherine Labouré, d. 1876.
Location: Chapel of Our Lady of the Sun, Rue du Bac, Paris, France.
Notes: the incorrupt body of St. Catherine can be seen through the glass reliquary.
- 40) Saint Bernadette Soubirous, d. 1879.
Location: Chapel of St. Bernadette, St. Gildard Convent, Nevers, France.
Notes: The perfectly incorrupt body of St. Bernadette can be seen through the reliquary.
- 41) Blessed Paula Frassinetti, d. 1882
Location: The motherhouse of the Sisters of St. Dorothy, Rome, Italy.
Notes: The incorrupt body of Bl. Paula can be seen through the glass reliquary.
- 42) Pope Saint Pius X, d. 1914
Location: The saint's incorrupt body can be viewed under a side altar dedicated to him in the Basilica of Sts. Peter and Paul (The Vatican), Rome, Italy.
- 43) St. Clare of Montefalco, d. 1308
Location: The church of the Holy Cross, Montefalco, Italy.
Notes: the incorrupt body of the saint can be seen through the reliquary.

SECTION IV: Relics of the Saints: Selected Shrines

- 1) The Relics of Saint Andrew the Apostle are kept in Patras, Greece
- 2) The Relics of St. Bartholomew the Apostle are kept in the Church of San Bartolomeo, located

on an island of the Tiber River in Rome, Italy.

- 3) The relics of St. James the Greater, the apostle, are kept in the shrine of St. James of Compostela, Compostela, Spain.
- 4) The relics of both Sts Philip and James the less, apostles, are kept in the Church of San Apostoli, located in Rome, Italy.
- 5) The relics of St. John the Evangelist, apostle, are located in St. John's Basilica, Ephesus, Turkey.
- 6) The relics of St. Jude Thaddeus, apostle, are located in Chicago, USA.
- 7) The relics of St. Luke the Evangelist are in the Basilica of Santa Giustina, Padua, Italy.
- 8) The relics of St. Mark the Evangelist are located in the Basilica of St. Mark, Venice, Italy.
- 9) The relics of St. Matthew, apostle, are located in the Cathedral of St. Matthew, Salerno, Italy.
- 10) The relics of St. Matthias, apostle, is believed to be in the Basilica of St. Mary Major, Rome.
- 11) The relics of St. Paul, apostle (though not one of "the twelve"), are located in the Basilica of San Paolo Fuori Le Mura, Rome, Italy.
- 12) The relics of St. Peter, apostle, are located in the necropolis of the Vatican.
Note: See me if you want to know how to obtain tickets to get into the necropolis. The tickets needed are not the same as for a Papal audience, and are obtained directly from a Vatican office.
- 13) The relics of St. Simon, apostle, are entombed in an altar within St. Peter's, Rome.
- 14) The relics of St. Thomas, apostle, are located in the Basilica of Ortona, Greece.
- 15) The shrines of the Three Kings is located within the Cathedral of Cologne, Germany.
- 16) The relics of Sts. John Bosco, Dominic Savio, and Mary Mazzarello are located in the Church of Our Lady, Help of Christians, in Turin, Italy.
- 17) The relics of St. Maria Goretti are located in the church of her hometown, Nettuno, Italy.
- 18) The relics of St. Sebastian are located in the Church of San Sebastiano, Rome, Italy.
- 19) The relics of St. Stephen of Hungary are located in the Cathedral of St. Stephen, Budapest.
- 20) The relics of St. Thérèse of Lisieux are kept in the Monastery of Lisieux, France.

Note: The house in which the saint lived (in Lisieux) is open for the public to tour.

- 21) The relics of St. Vincent Ferrer are located in the Cathedral of Vannes, Brittany, France.
- 22) The relics of St. Francis of Assisi are located in the Basilica San Francisco, Assisi, Italy.
- 23) The relics of St. Helena are located in Santa Maria Aracoeli, Rome, Italy.
- 24) The relics of St. Ignatius of Loyola are located in the Basilica of Loyola, Spain.
Note: the house of the saint is open to the public.
- 25) The relics of both Sts. Aloysius and John Berchmans are located in the Jesuit Church of St. Ignatius, Rome, Italy.
- 26) The relics of St. John of the Cross are located in Segovia, Spain.
- 27) Relics of St. Simon Stock are kept in the Cathedral of Bordeaux, France.
- 28) The relics of St. Valentine are located in the chapel of St. Zeno in the Church of Santa Prassese, Rome, Italy.
- 29) The relics of St. Anthony of Padua are in the Basilica of Padua, Italy. His tongue is incorrupt, and can be seen to this day.
- 30) The major relics of St. Catherine of Sienna are kept in the Church of Santa Maria Sopra Minerva, Rome, Italy. Her head can be seen by the public, and is kept in the Church of San Dominic in Sienna.
Note: The home of the saint, in Sienna, is open to the public.

SECTION V: Approximate travel times via rail from Vienna, Austria.

- 1) To Shrines in ROME, ITALY:
Depart Wien Südbahnhof, arrive Roma Termini, approx 13 hours.
- 2) To Shrines in PISA, ITALY:
Depart Wien Südbahnhof to Firenze SMN, approx. 11 hours, THEN
Depart Firenze SMN, arrive Pisa Centrale, approx. 1 hour.
- 3) To Shrines in TURIN, ITALY:
Depart Wien Südbahnhof to Milano Centrale, approx 12 ½ hours, THEN
Depart Milano Centrale to Torino Porto Susa or Torino Porto Nuova, approx. 1¾ hours.
- 4) To Shrines in CASCIA, ITALY:
Depart Wien Südbahnhof,

- 5) To Shrines in FERRARA, ITALY:
 Depart Wien Südbahnhof to Podova, approx. 11 hours THEN
 Depart Padova to Ferrara, approx. 1 hour.
- 6) To Shrines in FLORENCE, ITALY:
 Depart Wien Südbahnhof to Firenze SMN, approx. 11 hours.
- 7) To Shrines in SIENNA, ITALY
 Depart Wien Südbahnhof to Firenze SMN, approx. 11 hours, THEN
 Depart Firenze SMN to Sienna, approx. 1½ hours.

SECTION VI: Currency Exchange Rates from January 10, 1996.^{ix}

\$1US = 10.148 Austrian shillings	\$1US = 1.4402 German Deutschmarks
\$1US = 29.64 Belgian francs	\$1US = 235.24 Greek drachmas
\$1US = 5.5765 Danish kroners	\$1US = .6270 Irish pounds
\$1US = 4.9335 French francs	\$1US = 1581.50 Italian lire
\$1US = 121.05 Spanish pesetas	\$1US = 6.6036 Swedish kronor
\$1US = 1.1635 Swiss francs	

ENDNOTES:

- ⁱ*Relics*, Joan Carroll Cruz, Our Sunday Visitor, Inc., Huntington, Indiana, 1984, p. 41.
- ⁱⁱ*Catholic Source Book*, The Printers, Worthington, Minnesota, 1987, p. 313.
- ⁱⁱⁱ*Dictionary of the Bible*, John L. McKenzie, S.J., Macmillan Publishing Co., NY, 1965., p. 162.
- ^{iv}*The Catholic Encyclopedia*, Our Sunday Visitor, Inc., Huntington, Indiana, 1975, p. 144.
- ^v*Relics*, Joan Carroll Cruz, Our Sunday Visitor, Inc., Huntington, Indiana, 1984, p. 43.
- ^{vi}*Dictionary of the Bible*, John L. McKenzie, S.J., Macmillan Publishing Co., NY, 1965., p. 162.
- ^{vii}*Eucharistic Miracles*, Joan Carroll Cruz, Tan Books and Publishers, INC., Illinois, 1987.,p. 06.
- ^{viii}*The Incorruptibles*, Joan Carroll Cruz, Tan Books and Publishers, INC., Illinois, 1977., p.163.
- ^{ix}*The Courier-Post* Newspaper, January 10, 1996.