

CALIFORNIA

San Mateo County
San Francisco

Russian Orthodox Cathedral of Our Lady, Joy of All Who Sorrow
Preserves the incorrupt relics of Archbishop St. John Maximovitch
of San Francisco and Shanghai (Keller 1994: 55).

Note: St. John Maximovitch is not a canonised Roman Catholic
saint, but is canonised in the Russian Orthodox Church Outside
Russia.

ILLINOIS

Cook
Chicago

St. Jude Thaddeus Shrine
South Ashland Ave.

Preserves the forearm of St. Jude Thaddeus, Apostle, in a reliquary
in the shape of a forearm (Cruz 1984: 114-116).

St. Nicholas Albanian Greek Orthodox Church
2701 N. Narragansett Ave.

Chicago, IL 60639

Preserves an icon of [Mary](#) said to weep and produce moisture at
the hands (Nickell 1993: 53-54).

Note: This is not an approved apparition in the Roman Catholic
Church.

Darien

National Shrine of Saint Thérèse of Lisieux

8501 Bailey Road

Darien, IL 60561-0065

(630) 969-3311

E-mail: retreatmaster@carmelnet.org

Homepage: <http://www.carmelnet.org/main/giftshop/info.htm>

Preserves a golden branch with five flowers, each holding a major
relic of St. Thérèse of Lisieux in a casket of crystal and gold (Cruz
1984: 298);

Preserves a lily made from a lock of the hair of St. Thérèse of
Lisieux, as well as a crucifix made from the wood of a rose bush
from which St. Thérèse of Lisieux gathered roses to place before a
statue of the Christ Child (Cruz 1984: 298);

Preserves two small wall-hanging reliquaries, a tambourine, and a
rush-bottomed, ladder-backed chair belonging to St. Thérèse of
Lisieux, as well as a map of the United States drawn and annotated
by the saint at the age of 12 (Cruz 1984: 298).

KANSAS

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St. Mary's

St. Mary's College chapel
200 East Mission St.
St. Mary's, KS 66536
Preserves 1,233 relics of about 600 individuals. See the College's [complete inventory](#);
Preserves the complete skull of St. Philogereon (Teresa of St. Mary's 1999);
Preserves the complete skull of St. Theognosta (Teresa of St. Mary's 1999);
Preserves a finger of St. Odilia (Teresa of St. Mary's 1999);
Preserves the purificator of St. Pius X (Teresa of St. Mary's 1999).

LOUISIANA

Orleans

New Orleans

The Ursuline convent in this city preserves the miraculous statue of [Our Lady of Prompt Succor](#), crowned by Pope Leo XIII, patroness of New Orleans and Louisiana (Cruz 1984: 89-92).

MARYLAND

Frederick

Emmitsburg

National Shrine of Saint Elizabeth Ann Seton
333 South Seton Avenue
Emmitsburg, MD. 21727
Telephone: (301) 447-6606
Fax: (301) 447-6038
E-mail: setonshrine@fwp.net
Homepage: <http://www.setonshrine.org>
Basilica of St. Elizabeth Ann Seton
Seton Shrine Chapel
Preserves the mortal remains of St. Elizabeth Ann Seton (Cruz 1984: 241).
White House
Serves as the Order's museum and houses objects used by St. Elizabeth Ann Seton, including her slippers, rosary, and notebook (Cruz 1984: 241).

NEW YORK

Orange County

Middletown

National Shrine of Our Lady of Mount Carmel

P.O. Box 868 -- Carmelite Drive

Middletown, NY 10940-0868

(914) 344-0876

Preserves relics of St. Patrick (Shrine pictured on St. Patrick's Day cards 1998).

Queens County

Greater New York City

Queens

Astoria

St. Irene Chrysovalantou Greek Orthodox Church

Preserves the hand of [St. Irene Chrysovalantou](#)

(Ojito 1996);

Preserves a weeping icon of [St. Irene](#)

[Chrysovalantou](#) (Stanley 1992).

Note: St. Irene Chrysovalantou is not a canonised Roman Catholic saint, and this is not an approved apparition in the Roman Catholic Church.

New York County

Greater New York City

Manhattan

Fort George

Mother Cabrini High School

701 Fort Washington Ave.

Preserves the relics of St. Frances Xavier Cabrini contained in a statue in a glass case beneath the main altar in the high school chapel (Cruz 1984: 243-245).

Upper East Side

Metropolitan Museum of Art

Fifth Ave. and 82nd St.

Preserves the Antioch Chalice, believed by some to be the Cup of the Last Supper, occasionally displayed in the Cloisters (Cruz 1984: 27-29).

OHIO

Cuyahoga County

Cleveland

Broadview Heights

St. John's Roman Catholic Cathedral

Preserves relics of [St. Christine](#) (Associated Press 1992).

PENNSYLVANIA

Philadelphia

Philadelphia

National Shrine of Saint John Neumann

1019 North Fifth Street

Philadelphia, PA. 19123

homepage: <http://membrane.com/~neumann/home2.html>

Church of St. Peter the Apostle

Preserves the remains of St. John Nepomucene Neumann in a wax effigy of the saint beneath the altar of the crypt (Cruz 1984: 150, 266);

Preserves the episcopal ring, a monstrance used during the Forty Hours Devotions, and the reading glasses, books, and other personal articles of St. John Nepomucene Neumann (Cruz 1984: 266).

TEXAS

Bexar County

San Antonio

Oblate College of the Southwest

Preserves a portion of the heart of Bl. Charles Joseph Eugene DeMazenod, Bishop and Founder (*Holy Year Hero* n.d.).

Our Lady of Guadalupe Church

1321 El Paso St.

San Antonio, TX. 78207-5599

(210) 226-4064

Webpage:

<http://www.massintransit.com/browse/parishes/tx/ourlady1/>

This Regional Sanctuary of Our Lady of Guadalupe preserves a statue of [Mary](#) which wept in June 1992, a miracle confirmed by the Archbishop of San Antonio (Hauck 1994: 405).

Blanco County

Blanco

New Sarov

Christ of the Hills Russian Orthodox Monastery

Shrine of the Blessed Virgin Mary

New Sarov

Blanco, TX 78606-1049

Voice phone: (830) 833-5363

Fax: (830) 833-5813

Preserves a lock of the beard of St. Seraphim of Sarov (*Bishop Constantine 1907-1996* 1996: 25);

Preserves a myrrh-weeping icon of the [Theotokos, the Mother of God](#) (*Shrine of the Blessed Virgin Mary*; pamphlet available from Christ of the Hills). Cotton soaked in the myrrh tears of this icon are available free of charge, one per family -- see the local [Free Relics by Mail Page](#).

Note: St. Seraphim of Sarov is not a canonised Roman Catholic saint, and the weeping icon of Our Lady of New Sarov is not an approved apparition in the Roman Catholic Church but does have the approval of the Russian Orthodox Church Outside Russia.

Nueces County
Corpus Christi

A household shrine here preserves a statue of [Mary](#) said to have moved 30 April 1998 (Associated Press 1998).

UTAH

Salt Lake
Salt Lake City

Cathedral of the Madeleine
331 East South Temple St.
Salt Lake City, UT 84111
(801) 328-8941

Preserves a piece of the True Cross in the ambry in the Blessed Sacrament Chapel (Mannion 1993: [17]);

Preserves a small sherd of the bone of St. Mary Magdalen in the Shrine of St. Mary Magdalen, atop the tomb of Bishop Lawrence Scanlon in the Blessed Sacrament Chapel (Mannion 1993: [18]).

Bishop Richard Miles, OP

Richard Miles is one of the unsung heroes of American Catholicism, and especially of its move beyond the Appalachians. This blog is dedicated to him. He was born on May 17th, 1791, the youngest of seven children born to a builder in Prince George's County, Maryland. The Miles family joined, five years later, a sizeable emigration of Maryland Catholics to Kentucky, and established themselves among fellow Catholics in Nelson County. There they prospered, and, from all accounts, lived quite happily. The Catholic community there grew, but not without the problems endemic to any frontier: a great lack of clergy and churches. This problem was greatly alleviated by the arrival, in 1805, of three Dominicans, who established churches and the first Catholic school west of the Appalachians. They also opened the second oldest monastery in the country, St. Rose's, near Bardstown in 1806.

Miles entered the Dominicans' school at 15. The record is unclear as to when he took the habit, but it was apparently in 1809. It at his investiture that he took the name Pius, after St. Pius V. After completing his studies and receiving ordination, he stayed on as a teacher at the college, where he distinguished himself. Thereafter he worked as a missionary in Ohio (Kentucky, Ohio, Tennessee, Indiana, and parts of Illinois had been split from the Diocese of Baltimore and formed into the Diocese of Bardstown in 1808 - a

town that has surely lost some of its former glory). In 1833 he was elevated to superior of St. Rose's. In April of 1837, Miles was elected provincial for the Dominican Province of St. Joseph (including at that point the entire eastern United States) on the first ballot.

During this time, the population of Tennessee was growing, and the number of Catholics grew as well. Most of the laborers and craftsmen needed to build roads, bridges, and cities were at that time Irish, and they were in very high demand in the state. However, they were very reluctant to come to Tennessee, much less stay there for any period, as there was not in the entire state a priest or church, and the Catholic workers were afraid of suffering a mortal wound in their dangerous work and dying without the benefit of the sacraments. But such was the state in which all of Tennessee's Catholics, few and far dispersed as they might have been, lived. In fact, developers and would-be city elders attributed the slow growth in much of the state largely to the lack of Catholic institutions, such an impediment did it present to the importation of the necessary labor. Such were the spiritual deprivations that they lived under that in some places, such as Knoxville, which had many traditionally Catholic families, the faith died out completely for want of pastoral care. Such were the straits of the Church in Tennessee, and so inadequate were the resources of Bardstown to rectify them, that in 1837 it was recommended that the state be made its own episcopal see, and that Fr. Miles be nominated its head.

Pope Gregory XVI acquiesced to this request on July 28th, 1837, by act of the Brief *Universi Dominici Gregis*, and appointed Miles as Nashville's first bishop through the bull *Apostoluatus Officium*. Miles was consecrated in a well-documented ceremony in Bardstown on September 16th, 1838. He was presented the task of forging a diocese out of a state that was largely wilderness, in which there lived an indeterminate number of Catholics, most of whom had not seen a priest for years, if ever.

The reality turned out to be almost as disheartening as the prediction. The state at this point had one ramshackle "church," a broken down building that, although bearing the name of the Most Holy Rosary, was in such disrepair that the priest who was ministering intermittently to Nashville held mass elsewhere by this point. (The church stood on what is now Capital Hill, and had been built during the efforts to bridge the Cumberland River - the Irish workers had been brought in, seen there was neither church nor priest, and had promptly sat down and refused to work until the situation was rectified. So eager was the populace to have their bridge that the land was actually donated to the Church by a local Mason!) Miles arrived in Nashville in the Christmas season of 1838, and set out to see what was the nature of the land that had been entrusted to his care. Traversing the state, he discovered approximately 300 Catholics -- including one 80 year old man who, Simeon-like, had waited 30 years to receive the Blessed Sacrament. He renovated the Cathedral of the Holy Rosary, and arranged for churches to be erected throughout the state, and for priests to visit them regularly.

In 1847, Bishop Miles, having submitted to the pressure of the state to sell the ground the Cathedral sat on for the new capital, consecrated the new Cathedral, The Seven Sorrows of Mary, located just down the road from the old site. The new church was designed by William Strickland, the same architect who built (and is buried in) the Tennessee capital

that supplanted the original church. (The architectural resemblance shows.) At the time, it was the largest structure west of the Appalachians with no internal support columns. Incidentally, the industrious bishop saved the materials from Holy Rosary and later used them to build a church for Nashville's German Catholics. In the late 1850's, Miles travelled to Memphis to consecrate St. Peter's. This impressive Gothic structure was the city's first Catholic church (mass having before been said in a house next door to the site), and still stands today as almost indisputably its most beautiful structure of any kind or denomination. He built schools, a seminary, and a convent in Nashville -- a legacy carried on in the continued presence of the Dominican convent and college.

On February 21st, 1860, when Bishop Miles died, he left Tennessee much different than when he arrived. What had been an empty land devoid of the faith now contained 13 clergymen, 14 churches, 6 chapels, thirty "stations," a seminary, three communities of sisters, an academy for girls, 9 parochial schools, an orphanage, and 12,000 Catholics. He surely bears great responsibility for the existence of the Church in Tennessee, and the vibrance which it has come to have. Miles was buried beneath the altar of St. Mary's. In 1972, he was exhumed, and found to be incorrupt. He now lies in a chapel in the rear of this first of his churches. May his intercession continue to aid and guide those of us who owe our ecclesiastical institutions, and, in many ways, our faith, to his work and prayer.