

Eucharistic Miracle of

ASTI

ITALY, 1535



In both the Eucharistic miracles of Asti from the consecrated Host gushed out real blood and there are numerous documents that confirm these events. In the first miracle, Mons. Scipione Roero had a notary act drawn up and Pope Paul III on November 6, 1535 granted a plenary indulgence to anyone who visited the Church of San Secondo on the anniversary of the miraculous event



Oil Painting on canvas (of an unknown 17th century painter) depicting the Eucharistic miracle that took place in the collegiate church of San Secondo in 1535. The painting is kept in the chapel of the miracle



Collegiate church of San Secondo in Asti



Interior of the collegiate church of San Secondo



G. Badarello (toward the end of the 17th century), collegiate church of San Secondo, altar of the crucifix or of the miracle

1535

On July 25, 1535, while celebrating Mass at the main altar of the collegiate church of S. Secondo around 7:00 o'clock in the morning, a holy priest by the name of Domenico Occelli came to the breaking of the Host and noticed that, along the entire break, the Host was becoming red with living Blood. Three drops fell into the chalice and a fourth one remained at the extreme end of the Host. At first, Fr. Domenico continued the celebration of the Mass. But when he broke off the portion of the Host that had to be placed in the chalice, Blood came out of it. He could not believe his eyes, and he turned to the people, asking them to come to the altar and observe the Miracle. When the priest took the Host to consume it, at once the Blood disappeared and

the Host returned to its natural purity. These are the facts as described in the translation of the official report sent by Bishop Scipione Roero of Asti to the Holy See and reproduced in the Apostolic Brief of November 6, 1535. In this Apostolic Brief Pope Paul III granted a plenary indulgence to those "who visited the Saint's church on the day commemorating the Miracle and recited three Our Fathers and Three Hail Marys according the intention of the Holy Father."

According to another document, reproduced in an inscription on marble, on that occasion some heretical soldiers converted to the faith. In those days, Asti was under the dominion of Emperor Charles V, and many of his troops were living in the city. This account

is found in the Vatican archives from which a copy was made in 1884 at the request of Canon Longo and is also found in the book of the Company of the Most Blessed Sacrament, founded in the collegiate church of S. Secondo as far back as 1519. Other testimonies are a 16th century painting in the Chapel of the Crucifixion depicting the miracle, as well as an inscription on marble with the words: *Hic ubi Christus Ex Sacro pane Effuso sanguine Exteram vi traxit fidem Astensem roboravit* - Here, having shed Blood from the Holy Bread, Christ with power drew foreigners to the faith and strengthened that of the people of Asti.

Eucharistic Miracle of ASTI

ITALY, 1718



The second miracle took place in the old Chapel of Opera Pia Milliavacca and it is documented by numerous testimonies gathered by a notary public, underwritten by the priest and by imminent clerical and non-denominational authorities.



Opera Pia Milliavacca, Chalice of the miracle. Notice the correspondence of the drops of Blood on the cup and the base of the chalice



Detail of the base of the chalice of the miracle of Opera Pia Milliavacca



The chalice of the miracle is kept in the Cathedral of Asti, in the chapel dedicated to St. Philip Neri



Cathedral of Asti

1718

The morning of May 10, 1718 Father Francesco Scotto, went to the Opera Milliavacca to celebrate the Holy Mass. It was about eight o'clock. The church of the institute was divided into two parts, the front where the extraneous could gather, and the back, behind the altar, reserved to the boarding students. In the front part, in front of the altar that is, there was only the notary public Scipione Alessandro Ambrogio, chancellor of the Bishop and treasurer of the institute, and a nephew of the priest was a server at the Mass. Instead, in the back part there were the boarding students. When the priest was at the point of elevating the consecrated Host, Dr. Ambrogio realized It was divided into two parts. As soon as the priest elevated the cup, the man convinced that a broken consecrated Host was not

valid, went toward the altar to advise the priest, and ran in the sacristy right away to get another consecrated Host. In the meantime the priest elevated the Host and really found the two parts tainted by blood, the bottom of the cup had also blood and little stains were on the same corporal.

In the meantime Ambrogio had arrived with a new consecrated Host and realized that It was bloody. He started to cry right away. All the people present saw the miracle. The notary public ran to call Mr. Argenta, confessor of the institute, the theologian Vaglio and Ferrero from the penitentiary, who were also witnesses to the miracle.

At the same time even the other priests and three doctors arrived. The doctors Argenta, Volpini and Vercellone, attested to the fact the red stains were

real blood. Among the people there, one thought the blood could come from the nose, or the mouth of the priest, but some surgeons present, after a meticulous observation, put the doubts to peace. Other clerical authorities intervened, and R. Bording in agreement with everyone, wrote a report about the miracle.

Another important proof of the authenticity of the miracle was furnished by a document which stated Monsignor Filippo Artico, Bishop of Asti, in 1841 had the cup and the consecrated Host examined by others who confirmed the origin of the red stains. The Opera Pia Milliavacca has kept the testimonies of the miracle: The cup with the blood stains and the consecrated Host unfortunately has not been preserved well.