

# 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.