

Eucharistic Miracle of ASTI

ITALY, 1718



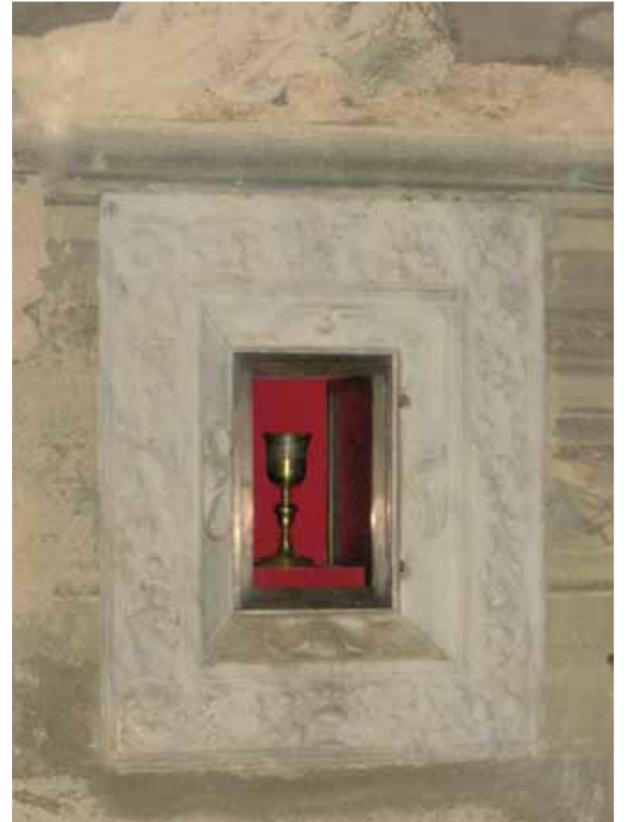
The second miracle took place in the old Chapel of Opera Pia Milliavacca and it is documented by numerous testimonies gathered by a notary public, underwritten by the priest and by imminent clerical and non-denominational authorities.



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.