

# Eucharistic Miracle of TURIN

ITALY, 1453



*Then suddenly the bag opened and the monstrance with the consecrated Host rose over the surrounding houses while the people were filled with wonder.*



To house the miraculous Host, a tabernacle was built in the cathedral in 1455. The miraculous Host was removed from the tabernacle in 1492 when the works for the construction of the new edifice, planned by Meo del Caprino, were started. In 1528, on the spot where the miraculous event took place, the aedicule of Matthew Sanmicheli was built. It was decorated with paintings that were recalling the most important phases of the event. This edifice was replaced by the present church of Corpus Domini, which was started by Ascanio Vittozzi in 1604. The building of Corpus Domini was decided by the municipality in 1598 during the epidemic of the plague, and also to answer to a request made by the Holy Spirit Confraternity.



Reproduction of the miraculous Host taken from the *miracle of Turin* illustrated on the occasion of the first international Eucharistic congress, Turin, Canonica Brothers Typography, 1894 (Simeon Collection, C. 9200)



Luigi Vacca (1853), frescoes that decorate the basilica's vault and illustrate the stages of the miracle



G.A. Recchi, frescoes that describe the miracle and that are at the town hall of Turin



Interior of Corpus Domini's Basilica



Chalice of the Miracle of Turin



Plaque where the mule fell down



Box of cypress made by the town of Turin in 1672 to keep the documents about the miracle

*per non obbligare Dio a fare eterno miracolo col mantenere sempre incorrotte, come si mantengono, quelle stesse eucaristiche specie*

Plaque on which it is said that the Host of the miracle was consumed, "to not oblige God to perform an eternal miracle..."



Anonymous, *Miracle of the Blessed Sacrament*, occurred in the very famous and glorious town of Turin, in the year 1453 on June 6 about 8:00 P.M., engraved plate attached to *The Secular Year* (Simeon Collection C. 2412). The triptych illustrates the salient phases of the event: the stealing of the consecrated Host at Exilles, the falling down of the she-mule, the ascension of the Host, and its depositing into the chalice. The two lateral arches are surmounted by the city's coat of arms.



The iron with which the miraculous Host had been engraved was transferred to Turin from Exilles in 1673 and in 1684 it was donated to the municipality that still today keeps it among the deposits of the municipality's historic archives.