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

On July 25, 1535, while celebrating Mass at the main altar of the Collegiate Church of San Secondo at about 7:00 o’clock in the morning, a holy priest by the name of Domenico Occelli prepared to break 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 the Host. 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 was about to consume the Host, the Blood disappeared at once and the Host returned to the natural purity of the Eucharist. 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 inscriptions 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. 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. 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.