

The Church of St. Michael the Archangel and the Monastery of St. Benedict

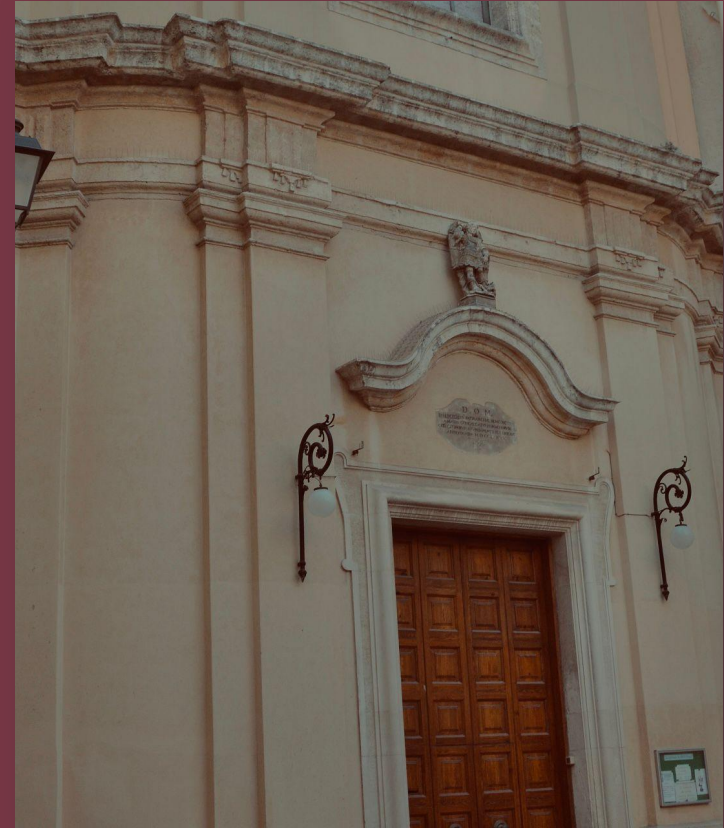


GORJUX-TRIDENTE-VIVANTE
ISTITUTO DI ISTRUZIONE SECONDARIA SUPERIORE



The portal

The portal is surmounted by a molded curved frame, with a statue of St. Michael the Archangel above. Below, there is a dedication on the rebuilding of the church by the Celestin monks in 1765



Pediment

On top of the building there is a pediment. It consists of a broken frame typical of Baroque architecture



The Altar

The high altar, realized in marble, hosts a tabernacle in the upper part, creating a solid structure. On top of it is placed a canvas of St. Michael the Archangel defeating the demons



The Medal

Surmounted by two winged cherubs, the medal hosts the inscription “Quis ut Deus” (Who is like God?) attributed to the Archangel who told it against Lucifer, when he questioned God’s authority



Canvas of Celestine V

Realized by Mattia del Mare in 1752, the canvas represents Pietro da Morrone, the Pope Celestine V between Charles III, King of Anjou, the King of Naples and the Cardinal Giacomo Colonna who tried to convince him to accept the papal tiara



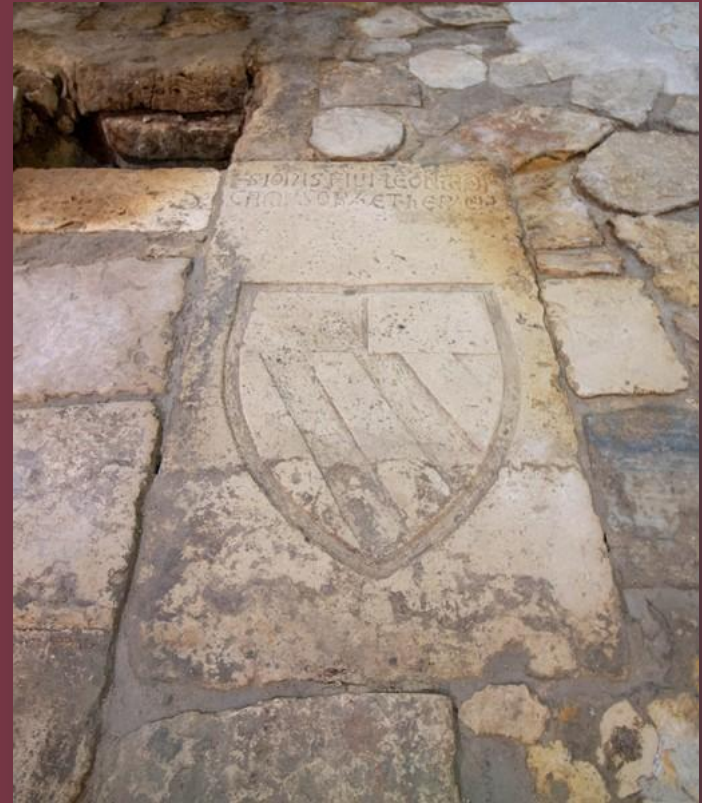
Canvas of St. Benedict

The canvas, dating back to the 18th century, represents the Saint and two animals (a crow and a snake going out from a jar). At the height of his feet there are two angels holding a Benedictine rule manuscript



The gravestone

Funerary epigraphy of a Agevian knight dating back to XIV century circa. At the top, there is a dedicatory inscription. In the lower register there is his heraldic shield.



Parietal lacerate

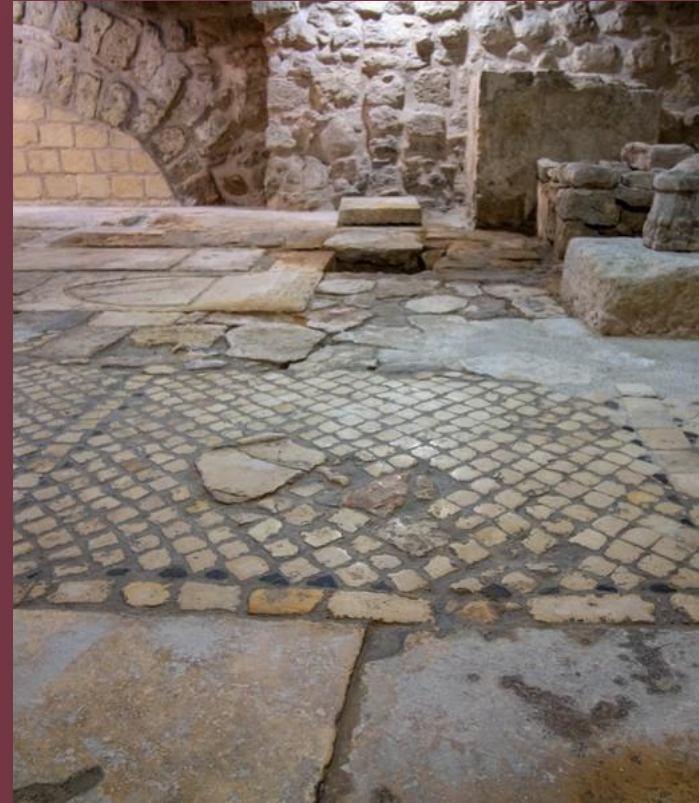


Fragment of fresco
dating back to XI century
on which stand out the
blue and purple
pigments.



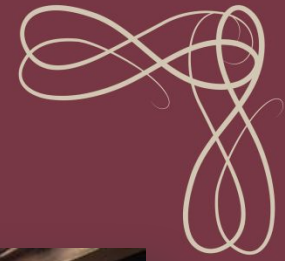
Opus sectile

Tessellated paving at the Monastery of San Benedetto (XI century b.C).





The sword



Installation by the artist Maria Pierno, 2015. The work represents the victory of Saint Michael Archangel on the demon incinerated after his defeat.





Crypt

Throughout the crypt we find the remains of the ancient church of San Benedetto with the altar that housed the relics of St. Nicholas in 1087. On the vault, there are basreliefs representing the attributes of the saint.





Cloister



Today, two sides of the cloister remain. The south side is flanked by the church of the X century and uses the blind arches to support the cross vaults.





Capitals

In relief are the crutch capitals with the winged lions and griffins.

