

San Macuto



The **church of San Macuto** is a church in Rome on the piazza di San Macuto in the Colonna rione, next to the Jesuit Collegio San Roberto Bellarmino in the Palazzo Gabrielli-Borromeo. It is the only church in Italy dedicated to the 7th century Breton bishop, [St. Malo](#).

History:

Mentioned for the first time in 1192, the church of San Macuto found in several different eras owners. In the second half of the 13th century depended on San Marcello al Corso, later belonged to the Dominicans from nearby Santa Maria sopra Minerva (this confirmed Nicholas III in 1279). In 1422 the church is mentioned as a parish church. Leo X joined the parish to the Chapter of St. Peter (1516) then gave the church to the Brotherhood of Bergamaschi (1539).

Changed in that the dedication to the holy Bergamo Bartolomeo and Alessandro, the church got a new façade (around 1560) on the project of Ferrara Giovanni Alberto de Galvani and was later partially rebuilt (1577-1585) designed by Francesco da Volterra Capriana.

In 1726, according to a decision of Benedict XIII, the Bergamo left their church to the Jesuits of the nearby building and moved to St. Maria della Pietà, whose title was changed later in that of Santi Bartolomeo e Alessandro dei Bergamaschi (#065) (on the Piazza Colonna). Since that time the church granted to the Jesuits resumed the dedication to San Macuto and follows the vicissitudes of history along with the adjacent building (later known as the Borromeo-Gabrielli), more time connected with the presence of the Society of Jesus. It served as the church of the Roman Seminary, the College of noble ecclesiastics, the German-Hungarian College and the Gregorian University (1873 - 1930). Since 1942 it has been part of the Bellarmine College, before the Roman Province of Jesuits, now an international house of the same religious order.

Exterior:

The building of the church of San Macuto presents a harmonious facade dating back to 1500's. This project comes from the GA de Galvani (the division into two sets of equal size with pairs of pilasters on the sides), and elegant touches of F. da Volterra due to its design around 1575 (the

inclusion of a tripartite window with frieze in the second story). Later the façade was modified so that a high attic which had crowned it (of Volterra) was replaced with a small gable jutting decorated with five pinnacles, hitherto existing.

Interior:

The interior consists of a nave only, has a barrel vault made in 1819 by Benedict Piernicola replacing the original wooden ceiling.

When the Bergamo left the church to the Jesuits they took all the furnishings in their new home on the Piazza Colonna. Therefore the new owners had to devise a new decor inside the building, using, however, structures of three altars century there remained. Among these, the altar of the left wall was built around 1575 by the Volterra (elegant kiosk with two pilasters and fluted side gable triangle of paonazzetto), the altar is against the same, but completely made of stucco, and high more is decorated with a pair of columns in black African marble and crowned by a gable with lunette.

It was the painter Michelangelo Cerruti (1666 - 1748) to which the Fathers of the Company entrusted the execution of three to complete paintings adorned the altars stripped paint from the *Virgin appearing to St. Macuto* for the high altar (replaced the blade during Alberti with the *Saints and the holy Bergamo owners Francis and Barnabas in the Madonna and Child*), the *Sacred Heart adored by Saints John Nepomuceno and Luigi Gonzaga* for the left side altar (for the *Beheading of the Baptist of Muziano Jerome*), the *Gloria of St. Joseph* altar in the right side (instead of *Saints Bartholomew and Alexander forced to worship the idols* of Joseph Peruzzini).

The paintings of the Baroque Cerruti date from the period around 1730, given the depiction of Nepomuceno, canonized in Rome in 1729 and proclaimed patron of the good reputation of the Society of Jesus in the years 1731 - 1732. Its painted with holy Jesuit Aloysius Gonzaga, patron of teachers and students, is exceptional in terms of iconography (the adoration of the Sacred Heart, ten stars around the head of St. John, instead of the usual five, to be noted also the representation the prospectus of the Gabrielli-Borromeo palace and the church of San Macuto at the bottom of the framework). On the canvas of St. Macuto with the Virgin, by contrast, has been showing particular interest to the city of Saint-Malo.

Location:

Via del Seminario 120, 00186 Roma

Coordinates: [41°53'59"N 12°28'41"E](#)

Info:

Contacts

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- Call to see when open

Links:

http://64.233.161.132/translate_c?hl=en&sl=it&u=http://it.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chiesa_di_San_Macuto

<http://www.060608.it/en/cultura-e-svago/luoghi-di-culto-di-interesse-storico-artistico/cattolici/san-macuto.html>