



**barcino
sacra**

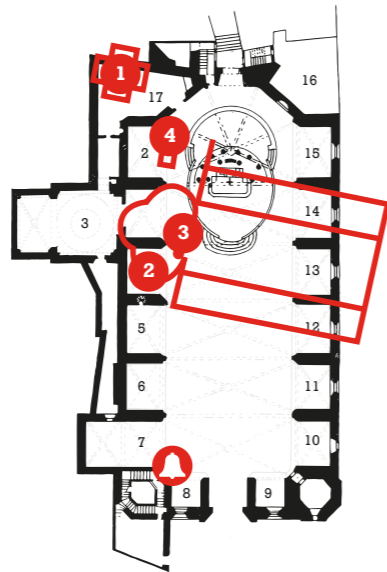
**Project for the cultural
management of the ecclesiastical
heritage of the Archbishopric
of Barcelona**

Barcino Sacra is a cultural project of the Archbishopric of Barcelona that aims to facilitate access to the Church's heritage, explaining it in all its dimensions, in a reasoned and comprehensive way.

Barcino Sacra highlights the values and purpose of the heritage, pedagogically, in order to favour personal, intellectual and spiritual growth of those who wish to approach it.

Barcino Sacra is committed to the preservation and conservation of the diocesan cultural heritage, in a supportive way and, at the same time, increasing the cultural offer of the city.

Barcino Sacra is a joint project of the Diocesan Secretariat of Cultural Heritage and the Diocesan Secretariat of Tourism, Pilgrimages and Sanctuaries, within the Delegation of Faith and Culture of the Archbishopric of Barcelona, in coordination with the various churches included in it.



ST. JUSTUS PLANT

- 1 Baptistery
- 2 6th Century side apse and Confessio
- 3 Column head of the church
- 4 Privileged tomb
- 🔔 Access to the bell tower



For more information



Visitor's Guide

BASILICA OF SAINTS JUSTUS AND PASTOR MARTYRS



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The former Episcopal complex of Saint Justus and Pastor

The basilica had a triangular apse. The entire eastern side apse and part of the western side apse have been found, but there is still no information about the central apse. The orientation of the basilica was southeast/northwest.

The confessio

The eastern side apse has a well-preserved confessio: an underground space (2.20 m high) intended to house the tomb of a prominent personage. In the middle of the apse, already at ground level, there is a small window, a fenestella confessionis, so that the faithful could look through it and pray.



A privileged tomb

The tomb, due to its location in a place of passage and close to the confessio, was intended to highlight the person buried there. Given its characteristics, it could only be attributed to a bishop, in order to preserve his memory through the prayers and remembrance of the community. The structure of the tomb also indicates that this was a very unique and outstanding installation; the upper cover with the name of the deceased has not survived, as at some point the tomb was opened for the transfer of the remains.



The Chapel of Saint Felix and the altarpiece of the Holy Cross

This chapel houses the altarpiece of the Holy Cross, the work of Pere Nunyes, painted between 1525 and 1530 and paid for by Jaume Joan de Requesens, the chapel's protector. The chapel, initially founded under the invocation of Saint Ivo, also took on the invocations of Saint Felix and the Holy Cross, and since 1803, a Holy Sepulchre has been venerated. The Chronicle of Sant Pere de les Puelles describes the special concession of three privileges to the altar of Saint Felix which, according to tradition, were granted by Louis the Pious in the year 801. (Chapel 2)



The bell tower

The interior of the bell tower is octagonal in plan and has a spiral staircase attached to it to connect the church terrace with the bell tower terrace. The tower is crowned by a railing placed in 1572 by Antoni Constantí. The bells are the Egidia (E#) from the 16th century, the Justa (A#) and Pastora (F#) from the 17th century and the Montserrat (F#) from the 18th century. Attached to the second body of the bell tower are two sculptures representing the titular figures of the basilica: Saint Justus and Saint Pastor. The tower on the opposite corner has the start of a second bell tower, symmetrical to the previous one, which was never finished due to lack of resources.