



RELIGIOUS COMPLEX OF THE SS. FAUSTINO AND GIOVITA (ST. FAUSTINUS AND JOVITA)*

* building totally or partially in ruins

You can find this point of interest in Ossuccio - Path 1 - Stage 4

INFORMATION

Location: the complex is on the northern shore of the Island.

Paving: the footpath which runs alongside the church is grassy, and small rocks surface here and there; the ground floor of the church is made of concrete, while the gallery is built with small timber beams.

Access/Architectural barriers: access to the inside of the church is by the left side entrance, marked by an arch, where one has to cross a low threshold and pass through a small vestibule. To access the upper part reach the back of the building through the passage running alongside the apse (please mind the step); by crossing a threshold you will then reach a wooden platform protected by two handrails on the right and on the left, approx. 1.20 metres high (please consider that the front is not protected). To access public toilets, which are on the ground floor to the left of the building, one has to climb two steps with a stone riser and a cobbled tread, and cross a threshold.

Services: at the round floor of the former monastery's building there is a public toilet.

Leisure and food: a bar and a restaurant are available on the Island.

DESCRIPTION

(Drawn from the descriptive panel on site)

«The church of the Benedictine women's convent of St. Faustinus is mentioned among many other churches in the documents concerning the "Castle". The church is also mentioned in a document dated 994, while the convent is mentioned for the first time in 1101.

The south and north walls, and the lower part of the apse of the medieval church are well preserved. The surface of the wall is very regular with large square ashlar blocks and Lombard bands at the uppermost course of the wall.

The original interior of the building has been lost due to alterations. The ceiling, covered with cross vaults, has been lowered and replaced with a barrel vault. A crib, a basin and a stone bench have been propped against the partially preserved walls. The two small apses are still well preserved.

Judging by the style and the masonry the church is likely to have been built after the twelfth century. Although tradition has it that the inhabitants left the island in 1169 after its complete destruction, we have reasons to believe that even after that year there was some activity in the area».