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Sant Martí chapel, which has a nave with a pointed barrel vault, a semi-circular apse and a gable roof, is a Romanesque building. The semi-circular arched doorway faces a southerly direction. The chapel has retained the initial part of a bell-gable, in which there are still two wooden crosspieces to support the bells, which no longer remain. It is precisely the nave's pointed vault which allows the construction to be dated, from anywhere between the 12th to 13th centuries. However, in the year 877, a place of worship with an unknown date of foundation that could correspond with Sant Martí chapel was documented for the first time.

The interior is covered in plaster and mortar, except for the apse, which features exposed stonework. Behind the

altar there is a reproduction of part of the original paintings depicting scenes from the life of St Martin and the figure of the winged ox symbolising St Matthew. The chancel is separated from the nave by spear-topped railings and the paintings belong to the very early Linear Gothic style.

In 1576, the priory of Sant Miquel del Fai joined together with the major archdeaconry of Girona Cathedral, for which Jaume d'Agullana was at the time responsible. It would appear that this union did not bring about significant changes to Sant Martí chapel.

Finally, in the middle of the 19th century, the Church lost its property, most likely during the disentanglement spear-headed by Espartero in 1841.