

**The Church of the  
Holy Name of Jesus**

**Co-Cathedral of the  
Diocese of Jerusalem**



**Jerusalem**

*Let us go rejoicing to the house of the Lord...*

*Lord, send your Spirit from heaven  
to make this church an ever-holy place.*

*May your children gather around your altar,  
celebrate the memorial of the Pascal Lamb  
and be fed at the table of Christ's word and  
Christ's body.*

*Here may the poor find justice, the victims  
of oppression, true freedom.*

*From here may the whole world be clothed  
in the dignity of the children of God,  
enter with gladness your city of peace.*

*Amen.*

## THE CO-CATHEDRAL

A church is a symbol of faith that speaks out not only to the faithful, but to the entire community, to the world and to any visitor that sets foot inside. You are entering this house of God; open your hearts and eyes to His presence in order to receive His blessings.

The Co-Cathedral is the principal or “mother” church of the Diocese of Jerusalem, the church in which the Latin Patriarch of Jerusalem has his official chair (*cathedra*) as the teacher and overseer (*episcopus*) of all those who, by God’s grace, have been entrusted to his care.

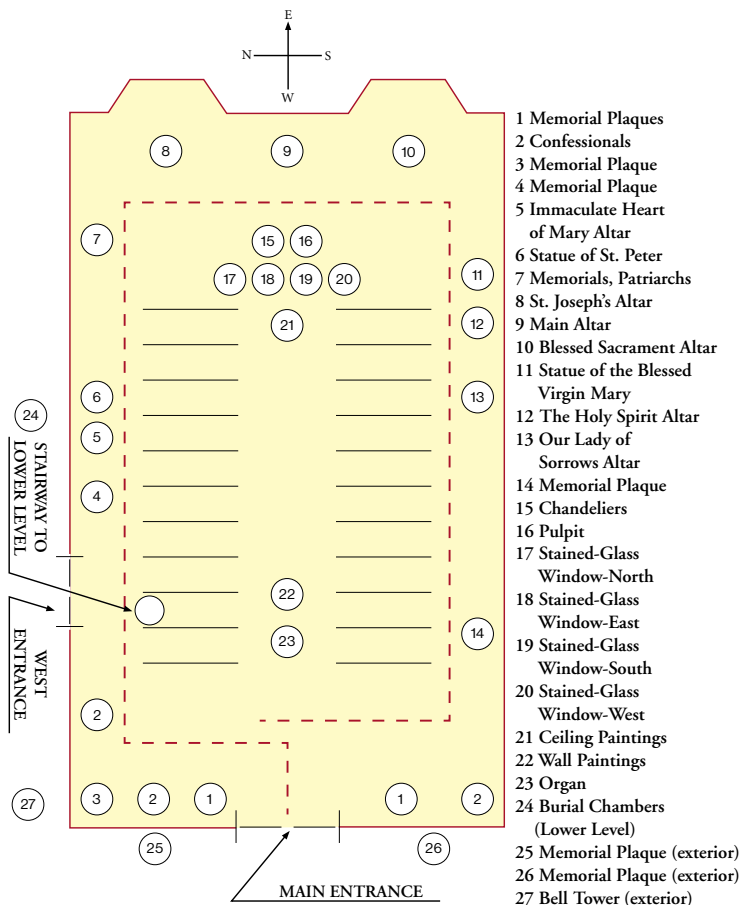
### Description of the Co-Cathedral

The Co-Cathedral which accomodates five hundred believers was built under the guidance and inspiration of Patriarch Valerga. As an eminent believer, Patriarch Valerga envisioned the importance of providing a splendid and inspiring church to celebrate the Eucharistic Mass and other Liturgical rites. The Co-Cathedral was constructed and consecrated on the 25<sup>th</sup> anniversary of his Patriarchal consecration on February 11, 1872.

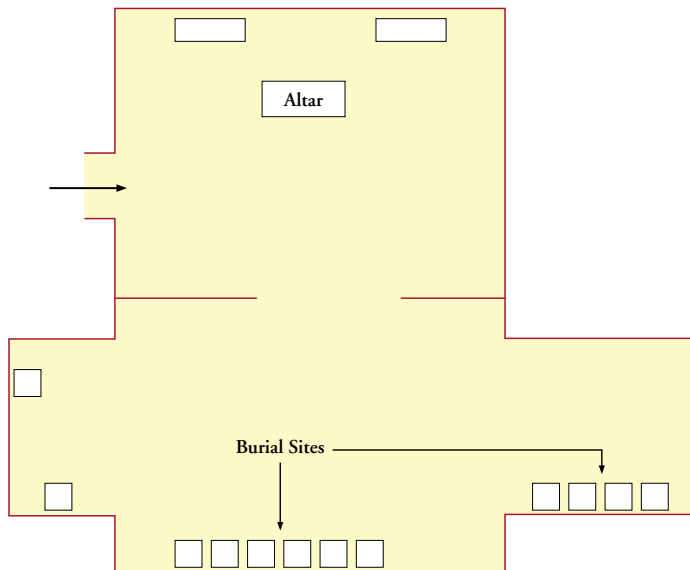
This booklet has been prepared to assist you in appreciating the fullness of the spiritual and physical beauty of the Co-Cathedral.



## GUIDE TO CO-CATHEDRAL



## LOWER LEVEL CO-CATHEDRAL



## Self-guided Walking Tour

This directory provides a description of the Co-Cathedral and its notable attributes with accompanying photographs to assist visitors to appreciate the beauty of the Co-Cathedral, and the spirituality which radiates from its many adornments.

### Tour of the Ground Floor of the Co-Cathedral

The tour which proceeds in a clockwise direction begins at the main entrance of the Co-Cathedral located on the west side of the church. Upon entering the church, the attention of the visitor is immediately drawn to the impressive view of the main altar illuminated by the beams of light coming from the stained-glass window that is located directly behind the altar. The window with its illuminative colors and distinctive artistic layout portray Christ in His Resurrection.

The flooring in the Co-Cathedral and the steps to the altars are constructed of white diamond shaped marble from Livano, Italy, and the black material between the marble slabs are inserts of bituminous limestone from the desert of Judea, commonly known as Dead Sea stone.



## STATION No.1

### *Memorials*



There are memorials honoring benefactors whose generous contributions made it possible for Patriarch Valerga to realize his vision and ambition to build a Co-Cathedral dedicated to the greater glory of God. Two memorial plaques, located on each side of the main entrance, have been placed in recognition of the generosity of the benefactors.

## STATION No. 2

### *Confessionals*

*“Whose sins you forgive,  
they are forgiven”*

(John 20:23)



There are three ornate, hand-crafted confessionals, two are located on the left of the main entrance the other is located on the opposite side of the entrance. Many of the ornate wood items in the church were hand crafted and imported from Italy. Originally there was a fourth confessional, but in 1964 was removed to provide space for a memorial, (Station No. 14).

### STATION No.3

#### *Memorial*



Memorial showing the coat of arms of an early benefactor of the Co-Cathedral in recognition of his generosity. Preparation of the memorial plaque was the work of Henricus Richardus.

### STATION No. 4

#### *Memorial*



Memorial plaque in honor of  
Aloysius Barlassina  
Patriarch-1920-1947

Patriarch Barlassina served as Patriarch for twenty-seven years, the longest tenure of any Patriarch since the restoration of the position in 1852.



## STATION No. 5

### *The Immaculate Heart of Mary Altar*



The Immaculate Heart of Mary Altar is constructed of rich marble presented as a gift from Baron Hausmann, the spiritual son of Msgr. Valerga. The painting of the Virgin Mary mounted over the altar is from the renowned Italian school of art in Murillo, Italy and effectively captures Mary's serene beauty. Framing the altar are lime wood statues honoring Saints Cyril and Methodius.

Marble relief images of David, St. John, Elijah and Isaiah are on the lower portion of the altar.

*"For behold, from this time on all generations will count me as blessed, for the Mighty One has done great things for me; and holy is His name". (Luke 1, 48-49)*

## STATION No.6

### *Statue of St. Peter*

St. Peter, majestically seated on his throne, is shown holding the keys to the Kingdom of Heaven, and is an exact replica of the antique statue of St. Peter in the Roman Basilica. Prayers offered here receive the same indulgences as those offered at St. Peter's in Rome.



## STATION No.7

### *Memorials*



Memorial plaques honoring Patriarch D.D. Ludovicus Piavi, O.F.M. (1889-1905), and Patriarch D.D. Albertus Gori, O.F.M. (1949-1970); both were members of the Franciscan Order.

## STATION No.8

### *The Altar of St. Joseph*



The altar of St. Joseph placed in the north nave is styled in classic gothic design and constructed of rich marble with leafed gilded bronze. The painting mounted above the altar portrays St. Joseph caring for the Child Jesus.

Patriarchs Valerga and Bracco are buried in this location. The artistic bust on the left of the altar honors Patriarch Valerga, while the full statue on the right is a tribute to Patriarch Bracco.

Please note the exquisite skill of the Italian artist, S.Tadolini, in crafting these exquisite works of art.

## STATION No.9

### *The Main Altar*



The main altar is of gilded gold crafted by Poussielgue of Paris. Austrian Emperor Franz Joseph after visiting the Patriarchy in November, 1869 provided a grant of 20,000 gold francs to finance the altar. The neo-gothic style altar was designed by pupils of Viollet-de-Duc, France. Located on the bottom section of the altar are three reliefs illustrating the Annunciation, the Wedding of Mary and Joseph and the Visitation of the Virgin, and are flanked by the Emperor's coat of arms with two eagles. The center section of the altar features the twelve apostles and the tabernacle is highlighted by a gilded image of the Mystical Lamb. At the ambo, located on the right of the altar, the words of sacred scripture are proclaimed, and God's Spirit speaks to "those who have ears to hear".

The four statues framing the altar are the works of Parisian sculptor, Desire Froc-Robert and honor Saint Louis, wearing a crown of thorns; Saint Helena with the Cross and Saints

James and John the Baptist. Located immediately behind the altar is a painting representing Christ fulfilling the Mosaic Law of Circumcision and receiving the sublime name of Jesus. The painting is a remarkable work of Belgian artist, J.B. Huysmans who presented the painting as a gift. The hanging located to the left of the main altar shows the Virgin Mary and the Child Jesus and was presented as a gift of Napoleon III in 1857. Please note this hanging is not a painting, rather it is an exquisite demonstration of delicate artistry in which multi-colored threads are carefully woven into a classic portrayal of the Virgin and Child. The painting located to the right of the altar represents St. Peter and St. John healing the paralytic and is the work of Belgian painter, Du Jardin in 1876. Crowning the main altar is a five meter high, three paned stained-glass window with stunning colors illustrating the Resurrected Christ.

The Canons' stalls in the Sanctuary are made of walnut from Beirut and were crafted by Stefary Primi from Smyrna. The Presider Chair located to the left of the altar was graced by the presence of Pope Paul, VI on the occasion of his visit to the Co-Cathedral in 1964 after which he commented on how comfortable he felt being in the midst of the devoted clergy and sisters in attendance.

During the restoration the relics of St. Timothy, St. Francis, St. Anthony of Padua and Sr. Mariam of Jesus Crucified were sealed in the main altar, and a smaller altar with table and columns of local red stone was located in the front of the main altar area as a generous gift of Count von Metternich.

*"...this altar stands at the center of the Eucharist life of the Co-Cathedral and the Diocese of Jerusalem"*

## STATION No. 10

### *The Blessed Sacrament Altar*



The Altar of the Blessed Sacrament is located in the south nave of the Co-Cathedral and is constructed of fine natural stone. Above the altar is a striking painting of Christ in his agony. Flanking both sides of the altar are plaques indicating the remains of the Auxiliary Bishops: Msgr. Ap-  
podia, Msgr. Fellingner, Msgr. Gelat, and the Apostolic Delegate Bartolini who are buried in this altar.

*“... a striking reminder to the faithful that the table of God’s word is always prepared for them.”*  
Book of Blessings No.1175

## STATION No.11

### *Statue of the Blessed Virgin Mary*

The Mother of God is the mother of all people. This beautiful statue of Mary helps us to recall her lifetime journey that began with God’s invitation to collaborate with Him in the great mission of redemption by bearing and rearing the Savior of the world.

Her journey passed through joys and tears.

The sculptor, Fabisch of Lyon, France is known for his work of art, in particular the statue of Our Lady of Lourdes.

*“Greetings, you who are highly favored! The Lord is with you”.  
Mary you have found favor with God. You will be with child and give birth to a son, and you are to give him the name of Jesus.”* (Luke 1:30-32)



## STATION No.12

### *The Holy Spirit Altar*



The Holy Spirit altar was originally named for the Apostles St. Peter and St. John and later Patriarch Bracco rededicated the altar to the Holy Spirit. The altar is of rich, natural stone and provides styling consistent with the other altars in the Co-Cathedral. When the altar was rededicated a painting was placed above the altar depicting the Holy Spirit and celebration of the first Pentecost with the Virgin Mary surrounded by Saints Peter and John. The beauty of the altar is enhanced by the placement of four majestic candleholders decorated with ornate gilded gold, and above the tabernacle is a statue of the Agonizing Heart of Jesus.

The altar is flanked by statues of St. Anthony of Padua, St. John of God and St. Jean-Baptiste de la Salle, all founders of religious Orders.

*“We join the angels and the saints  
proclaiming your glory”... (Preface of the Mass).*



### STATION No. 13

*The Altar of Our Lady of Sorrows*

The altar dedicated to Our Lady of Sorrows features a painting of the Virgin Mary with a sword piercing her heart in commemoration of the suffering Our Lady endured. A smaller painting of the Virgin Mary is located in front of the tabernacle and is encrusted with small, colored ornamental stones.

### STATION No. 14

*Memorial*

The Memorial is placed in recognition of the centennial anniversary (1864-1964) of the founding of the Confraternity dedicated to the Holy Name of Jesus. The Memorial is a replica of the monument in the Garden of Gethsemani on the Mount of Olives depicting the agony of Jesus.

#### **Tour Direction**

After reaching the rear of the church turn right and go to the center of the Co-Cathedral and proceed up the aisle towards the main altar to observe other noteworthy features of the Co-Cathedral.



## STATION No. 15

### *Chandeliers*



The center of the Co-Cathedral is illuminated by three beautiful chandeliers which stand out against the background of the blue ceiling, and were provided by the Belgium Lieutenancy of the Knights of the Order of the Holy Sepulchre. During remodeling the chandeliers were electrified which enhances the ambience of the Co-Cathedral, and causes the beauty of this glorified

House of Worship to come together in unison; the main altar, the paintings on the vaulted ceiling and the stained-glass windows, all in artistic harmony.

## STATION No. 16

### *Pulpit*

The pulpit, located to the right of the main aisle, was hand crafted by the Poussielgue family and financed by funds provided by Parisian benefactors. The center section of the pulpit is circled by a series of shields naming the benefactors, including Baron Havelt a generous friend of Patriarch Valerga. The beauty of the original design was reestablished during the restoration of the Co-Cathedral.





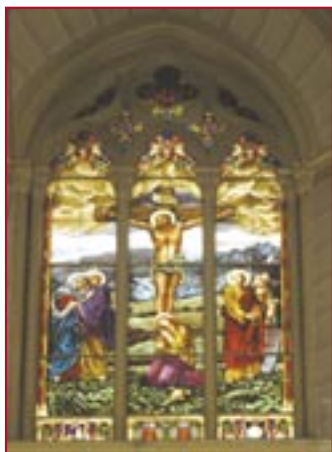


## Stained-Glass Windows

The Co-Cathedral is blessed with the stunningly magnificent stained-glass windows hand-crafted by the Lorin Company of Chartes, France. The antique glass is hand cut, and leaded together in a manner that conspicuously demonstrates the artistic skills of the Lorin craftsmen. The stained-glass windows provide the Co-Cathedral with brilliant natural illumination that enhances the sacredness of the spiritual celebrations, and the serenity of the setting.

The five meter high, three paned stained-glass windows were installed by Patriarch Bracco in 1876, and were destroyed in 1948 during the Arab-Jewish War. Fortunately, during the restoration project, it was possible to re-commission the Lorin Company to provide new hand-crafted stained-glass windows as replacement windows for the Co-Cathedral.

From the vantage point of the center of the Co-Cathedral the beauty and the vision of Patriarch Valerga are vividly evident by viewing the combination of the striking brilliance of the stained-glass windows, the majesty of the main altar and highlighted by the paintings of Pacelli on the vaulted ceiling.



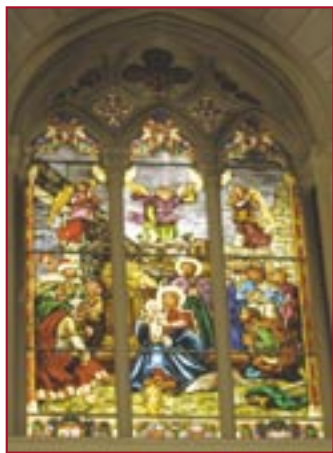
**STATION No. 17**  
*North Transept Window*

The stained-glass window to the left, in the north transept, illustrates the Crucifixion of Christ, take note of the background setting which contributes to experiencing the agony of the Crucifixion of our Lord.

**STATION No. 18**  
*East Window*

Positioned high above the main altar, the stained-glass window illustrates the Resurrection, the Risen Christ. The brilliant red robe worn by the Risen Christ symbolizes the awesomeness of the Resurrection.





### STATION No. 19

#### *South Transept Window*

To the right, the stained-glass window illustrates the Nativity with the Virgin Mary and the Child Jesus surrounded by kings and shepherds from the fields. The beautiful window utilizes a stunning combination of vivid colors to illustrate the glory of the Incarnation.

### STATION No.20

High over the rear of the Co-Cathedral is a wheel shaped stained-glass window, five meters in diameter, with the Mystical Lamb as the centerpiece, surrounded by the four evangelists. This window, facing the west, glows



in a symphony of colors in the afternoon sunlight and was a gift of Dr. J.H. Fassbender of Dusseldorf, Germany.

## Ceiling and Wall Paintings

### STATION No. 21

#### *Ceiling Paintings*

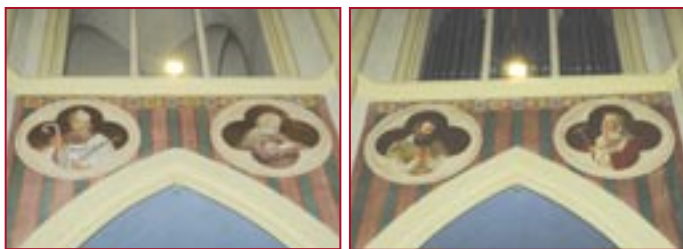


Complementing the beauty of the stained-glass windows are the ceiling and wall paintings in the Co-Cathedral. While preparing in Rome for the First Vatican Council, Patriarch Valerga commissioned a young talented painter called Vincenzo Pacelli (from the family of Pope Pius XII) to provide paintings for the Co-Cathedral.

The vaulted ceiling paintings by Pacelli are artistically original and decorative, and in keeping with Patriarch Valerga's ambition to portray saints from the Old Testament, depict saints from the time of Our Savior's life on earth, and the first saints from the Church of Jerusalem. From the vantage point of the center of the Co-Cathedral directly overhead is a painting of the Blessed Virgin Mary with Jesus and Abraham, circled by an array of angels. The next area of the ceiling depicts David, Melchisedech, Abraham and Moses from the Old Testament. The paintings by Pacelli provide rich ornamentation, and an opportunity to reflect upon the significant figures that played a major role in the rich history of the Church.

## STATION No. 22

### *Wall Paintings*



The theme of the wall paintings by Pacelli correlates with the theme utilized in the ceiling paintings. Namely, the progressive portrayal of eminent figures mentioned in the Old Testament, saints in the New Testament, and the distinctive Bishops of the Holy Land. The paintings between the pillars portray the saints and angels prominent in the history of the Church. The distinctive artwork contributes to spiritual inspiration provided by the Co-Cathedral.

## STATION No.23

### *Music, the Organ*



The organ, with two keyboards of 12 and 21 registers, was constructed by the Bassani family in Venice and resonates with rich tones to complement the Mass and Liturgical Services.

\* \* \*

That concludes the tour of the main level of the Co-Cathedral, the lower level of the Co-Cathedral is dedicated to burial sites for clergy of the diocese.

### **Tour of the lower level of the Co-Cathedral**

Access to the lower level of the Co-Cathedral is provided through the circular stairway located near the door on the north side of the Co-Cathedral.

Patriarch Valerga decided to provide an underground burial place for the deceased clergy of the diocese and an excavation was made under the western section of the Co-Cathedral to provide an appropriate burial site.

## STATION No.24

*Burial Chambers, Clergy*



During the restoration of the Co-Cathedral the burial site for the clergy was expanded to provide four burial chambers; upon entry the first chamber has a small altar, beneath the altar is a stone protrusion of hard “mezzi yahoudi” a composition of crystallized limestone. There is no religious or historical significance to the stone other than it serves as a reminder of the difficulty the hard limestone caused in the excavation of the burial chambers. It is said the hardness of the stone is symbolic of the solid rock on which the Church was founded. Beyond the first chamber is a second chamber and branching off to the right and left are two smaller burial sites.

The extensive refurbishment of the lower level of the Co-Cathedral tends to reflect the respect and remembrance owed to the first patriarchal clergy. The altar and the modern styled Stations of the Cross on the walls of the burial chamber were a gift of Dr. Geogren.

\* \* \*

## Exterior of the Co-Cathedral

There are three exterior items of note to consider in completing your tour of the Co-Cathedral.



### STATION No. 25

*Plaque Commemorating the Visit of Pope John Paul II*

Plaque commemorating the visit of Pope John Paul II to the Co-Cathedral on March 26<sup>th</sup> in the Great Jubilee Year, 2000.



### STATION No.26

*Plaque Commemorating the Visit of Pope Paul VI*

Plaque in recognition of the visit of Pope Paul VI on January 6, 1964 in which he honored the Co-Cathedral with his presence while visiting the Holy Land.



**STATION No.27**  
*Bells of the Co-Cathedral*



The Bell-Tower, high above the Co-Cathedral, has four bells which were provided by a friend of Patriarch Valerga from Genoa, Italy. Originally, the bells were rung manually with the use of pulleys. In 1970, the bells were electrified and the mighty chimes of the bells resound daily over the city of Jerusalem.

\* \* \*

**Completion of Co-Cathedral Tour**

Thank you for visiting the Co-Cathedral. We hope  
the tour of the Co-Cathedral has been  
uplifting, renewing and spiritually enriching  
Please come back.

## History of the Co-Cathedral

In 1847, Pope Pius IX reestablished the Latin Patriarchate of Jerusalem and the first Patriarch selected by the pope was Rev. Joseph Valerga. The reestablishment of the See of Jerusalem occurred while Palestine was under the authority of the Ottoman administration, and during the historical era in which Queen Victoria ruled over the empire of Great Britain, Napoleon III was Emperor of France, and the seeds of the American Civil War was beginning to ferment.

In the early 1860's Patriarch Valerga initiated efforts to secure land to construct a Co-Cathedral to serve the See of the Patriarchate for the Diocese of Jerusalem. The land, located in the Old City of Jerusalem, was purchased from the Greek Orthodox Patriarchate and construction of the Co-Cathedral began in 1862. Between 1862 and 1872 the construction of the Co-Cathedral was one of Patriarch Valerga's main concerns and on February 11, 1872 Patriarch Valerga presided at the consecration ceremony of the Co-Cathedral.

The Co-Cathedral is constructed on hard mezz stone, but despite the solid foundation extensive structural damage occurred to the Co-Cathedral during a violent earthquake which struck the city of Jerusalem on July 11, 1927. Extensive repairs were required to restore structural stability to the Co-Cathedral.

The next serious mishap to the Co-Cathedral occurred during the Arab-Jewish War of 1948-1949. The explosion of Jewish land mines shattered the stained glass windows and mortar shells destroyed the roof tiles. Consequently, due to

the severely damaged roof, heavy rains caused extensive damage to the paintings of the saints on the vaulted ceiling of the Co-Cathedral.

Temporary replacement windows were installed by Father Willibod and Brother Paulinas of the Trappist Monastery in Latroun; however, extensive restoration of the Co-Cathedral was necessary. In 1984 Patriarch Beltritti retained the services of Dr. Arnold Wolf, a German architect, to plan and direct the restoration. The precise goal set by Patriarch Beltritti was to restore as much as possible the church as Patriarch Valerga, its creator, had conceived it and carried it out.

Physical restoration activity began in 1986 and was completed in 1988 and as intended, the Co-Cathedral was restored to conform to the vision of its creator, Patriarch Valerga. Dr. Wolf retained expert craftsmen to assist in the restoration; German specialist, George Maul and his assistant Yasmine Becker were charged with restoring and freshening the 1869-1870 ceiling and wall paintings of Vincenzo Pacelli. Dr. Wolf did not want the blue vaulted ceiling repainted, rather he chose to have his assistants carefully hand wash the ceiling, therefore he was able to preserve its beauty. Restoration of the main altar was accomplished under the direction of Mr. Reifdorfen of Germany, and Mounir Hodaly a skilled Palestinian craftsman, who has skillfully succeeded in restoring the gold gilded altar. Included in the restoration of the main altar was the inclusion of a "time capsule" containing copies of newspapers and signatures of notable people of the day.

The church flooring was renewed with white marble with black marble inserts between the stones.

A smaller altar with a table and columns made of local red stone with artistic ornamentation was placed near the front of the main altar area, and was a gift from Count von Metternich of Germany.

Through its history, the Co-Cathedral has been the site of memorable liturgical services, religious ceremonies, and visitation by dignitaries. In the recent past, the Co-Cathedral has been blessed and honored by the visits of Pope Paul VI in 1964, and more recently by the late Pope John Paul II when he made his historic visit to the Holy Land in the Great Jubilee Year, 2000. Plaques commemorating these important events are located on the exterior of the Co-Cathedral.

The visits by Pope Paul VI and Pope John Paul II were followed by a Pontifical Mass offered by Cardinal Roger Etchogaray in May 2002. Patriarch Sabbah offered a Mass of Remembrance in the Co-Cathedral for those who died in the tragedy of September 11, 2001 in New York and Washington.



## **Patriarchal Succession after the Restoration of the Patriarchy in Jerusalem**

Joseph Valerga	1847 - 1872
Vincent Braco	1872 - 1889
Luigi Piavi	1889 - 1905
Vacant	1905 - 1907
Filippo Camassei	1907 - 1919
Luigi Barlassina	1920 - 1947
Vacant	1947 - 1949
Albert Gori	1949 - 1970
Giacomo Guiseppi Beltritti	1970 - 1987
Michel Sabbah	1987 - present

Since the restoration of the Patriarchy of Jerusalem in 1847, all deceased Patriarchs have been buried in the Co-Cathedral with the exception of Patriarch Filippo Camassei who was on assignment in Rome and is interred there.



## Conclusion

Thousands of faithful and visitors, Christian and non Christian, come each year to visit this Holy place. We hope that this booklet, diligently prepared by Sir Charles B. Radloff, KHS, Western Lieutenancy will help them appreciate the artistic richness and the high spiritual value of this exceptional church. We invite the visitor, after reading the booklet, to stop and pray. The church is, above all, a house of prayer and encounter with the Lord.

May the Lord bless all those who enter here and give them the joy in life and peace of mind.



*The Co-Cathedral of the Diocese of Jerusalem*

Latin Patriarchate of Jerusalem

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This work is dedicated to  
Patriarchs, Bishops, Clergy and Laity  
who established and maintain this beautiful  
House of Worship.

*This booklet was commissioned by  
the General Administrator of the Latin Patriarch  
of Jerusalem*

*Edited by Charles B. Radloff, KHS,  
Western USA Lieutenancy*

*Translations by Mrs. Susan Van Winkle.*

*Graphic design by the Latin Patriarchate Printing Press*



The Latin Patriarchy of Jerusalem  
would like to acknowledge and thank  
the Western USA Lieutenancy of the Equestrian Order  
of the Holy Sepulchre of Jerusalem  
for underwriting and publishing this booklet.



EQUESTRIAN ORDER OF THE HOLY SEPULCHRE  
OF JERUSALEM

*For over 900 years, this chivalric Order has been charged with strengthening the practice of Christian life, sustaining and aiding the Catholic Church and preserving the faith in the Holy Land.*

*The Order has assisted in the development of this booklet which describes the historical and spiritual attributes of the Co-Cathedral of the Diocese of Jerusalem with the intention of permitting members of the Order, and Christians on pilgrimage, an opportunity to enjoy the richness of the Co-Cathedral of the Latin Patriarchy.*