

CATHEDRAL GUIDE

- AA Almoina (Chapter Museum entrance)
- BB Sacristy of the Vermells (Chapter Museum)
- CC Gothic Chapter House (Chapter Museum)
- DD Stairway Chapter Archives
- EE Baroque Chapter House (Chapter Museum)
- FF Cloisters (Chapter Museum)
- GG New rooms (Chapter Museum exit)
- PM Main pulpit

- A ✗ Chapel of the Holy Trinity (no access)
- B ✗ Royal Chapel (Antoni Gaudí) (no access)
- C ✗ Chapel of Saint Gabriel (no access)
- D ✗ Chapel of Saint Eulalia (no access)
- E Chapel of the Holy Sacrament (formerly of Saint Peter - Miquel Barceló 2007)
- F Chapel of Saint Anthony (formerly of Saint William)
- G Chapel of Our Lady of the Crown of Thorns (formerly the Passion)
- H Chapel of Saint Martin
- I Chapel of Saint Bernard
- J Chapel of Our Lady of the Assumption or Our Lady of La Grada (or Clastra)
- K Chapel of the Sacred Heart (formerly Saint Vincent)
- L Chapel of Saint Benedict
- LL Baptistry
- M Chapel of Lord Christ of our Souls
- N Chapel of the Virgin
- O Chapel of Saint Sebastian
- P Chapel of Saint Joseph
- Q Belfry stairway
- R Vestibule of the Sacristy of the Vermells (formerly Chapel of Saint Catherine)
- S Chapel of the Pietà (formerly of Saint Anne and Saint James)
- T Main organ stairway
- U Chapel of the Descent from the Cross (formerly of Saint Cecilia)
- V Chapel of Saint Jerome (formerly of Saint Lucia and Saint Mary Magdalene)
- W Chapel of the Corpus Christi
- X ✗ Stairway of the Holy Trinity (no access)
- Y ✗ Main sacristy (no access)
- Z ✗ Outer sacristy (no access)



GPS: Latitude: N 39 34,049 / Longitude: E 2 38,892

Tourist Visits

April/May/October:
Monday to Friday
10am to 5.15pm

1st June-30th September:
Monday to Friday
10am to 6.15pm

2nd November-31st March:
Monday to Friday
10am to 3.15pm

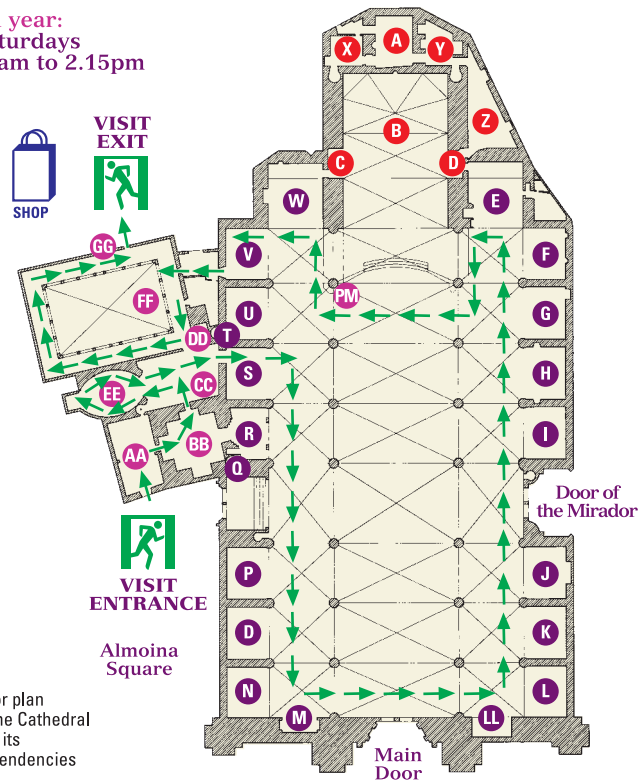
All year:
Saturdays
10am to 2.15pm

Times of Mass

Sundays and Holy days of obligation:
9am/10.30am/12 midday
1pm/7pm

Monday to Friday:
9am

Saturdays:
9am/7pm



Floor plan of the Cathedral and its dependencies

Many thanks for your visit



Information and contact:
902 022 445
catedraldemallorca.org



Visitor's guide



WELCOME TO THE CATEDRAL



The Bishop of Majorca and the Cathedral Chapter bid you a warm welcome.



CATEDRAL DE MALLORCA



View of the Cathedral Museum **CC**

A visit to the Cathedral presents a wonderfully aesthetic experience, which nourishes the spirit and stimulates the faith. Let your soul be elevated upwards, towards the light and beauty, guided by the slender columns that lead to the vaults on high.

In 484, the presence of Helias, Bishop of Majorca, was recorded at the Synod of Carthage in the first written document that provides evidence of Christian life at this diocese.

Since the 5th century, the Christian faith has been present on this island and our Cathedral is the most emblematic monument to this.

A visit to the Cathedral presents a wonderfully aesthetic

In 1601, the Bishop Joan Vich i Manrique blessed the main doorway, which was dedicated to the Virgin. The construction of the entire Cathedral had lasted three centuries.

An earthquake in 1851 damaged the upper half of the main façade, which was restored by Juan B. Peyronet. Later, between 1904 and 1914, Antoni Gaudí restored the interior under the orders of Bishop Pere Joan Campins.



Chapel of the Holy Sacrament, reformed by Miquel Barceló **E**

Recently, the Chapel of the Holy Sacrament was totally reformed by the Majorcan artist from Felanitx, Miquel Barceló, and was inaugurated in 2007.



Light unifies all the elements of Gothic cathedrals and transfigures them. The intense Mediterranean light of our Cathedral represents the climate of celestial Jerusalem whose Light is God himself.

There are a total of 61 stained-glass windows in our Cathedral. Those in the central nave represent the Canticle of Praise that all God's creatures sing to Him.

Those in the two side naves reproduce passages from the Old and New Testaments.

The large windows in various chapels have been opened up, and recently the Majorcan artist Miquel Barceló created the five stained-glass windows in the restored Chapel of the Holy Sacrament.

Five Rose windows preside over the naves, of which the lar-

Cathedral of the Eucharist, the Sea, Light and Space.



Central nave **M**

Ramon de Torrella, who was a companion of the King.

In 1306, in his will, Jaume II expressed his desire to be buried in the Chapel of the Holy Trinity in the Cathedral of Majorca, which had just begun to be built.

In 902, the Arabs settled in Majorca and tolerated the existence of Christian communities that were governed by bishops from Catalonia.

1229 saw the island conquered by King Jaume I. The mosque opposite the Palace of the Almudaina, which was the residence of the Moorish Walis or governors, was dedicated to the Virgin by Bishop

Antoni Gaudí became involved with the Cathedral of Majorca at the request of Bishop Pere Joan Campins. He proposed that the Cathedra of the Bishop should truly preside over the whole Cathedral, that the altar should assemble together all the priests in the choir and that the naves should be free for the public.



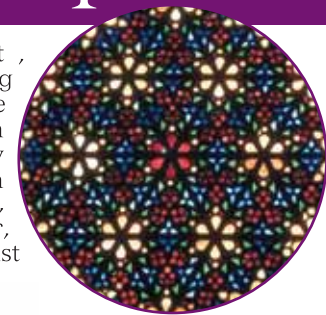
The Canopy, by Antoni Gaudí **B**

Antonio Gaudí worked in Palma from 1904 to 1914. He freed the Cathedra from the two altarpieces that concealed it and decorated it with Josep M. Jujol, using a ceramic design on both sides. Gaudí moved the High Altar to the centre of the apse along with all the choir stalls that had, up to that point, been in the central nave, thereby leaving this open and unobstructed.

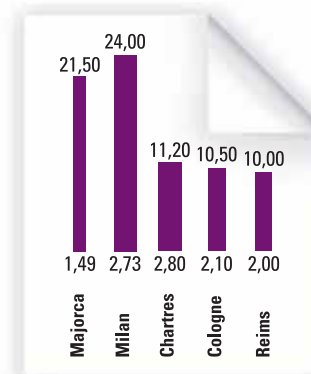


Stained-glass window **K**

gest, dating from the 14th century and with an 11.15m interior diameter, depicts the Morning Star, which is the symbol of Christ resurrected.



Central Rose window **B**



Comparison of diameter/height of columns. Figures in metres

