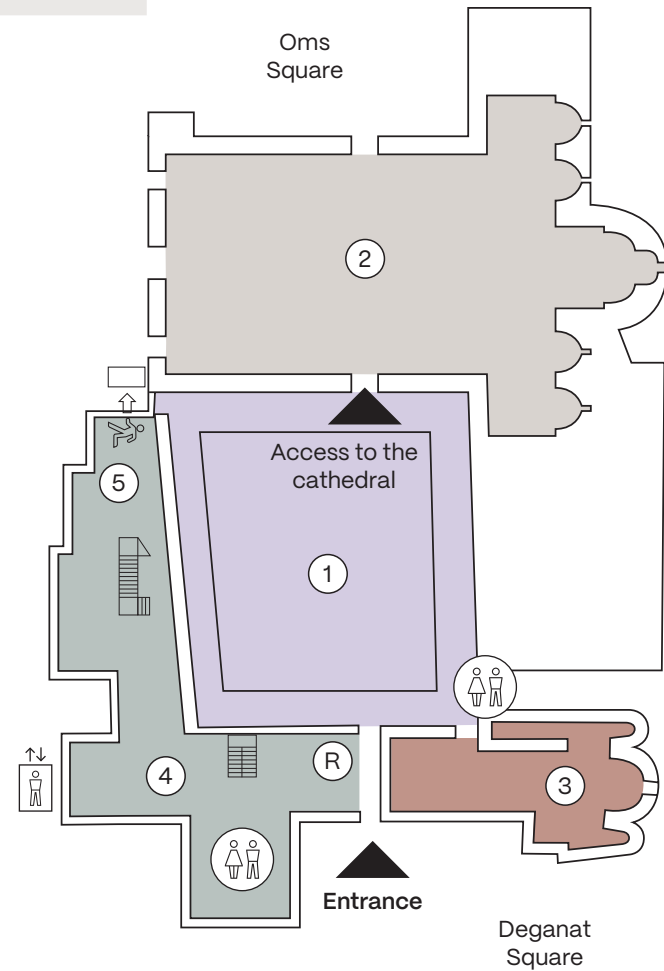


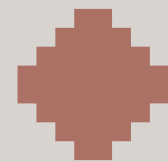
## Map of the Cathedral Museum

- ① Cloister
- ② Cathedral
- ③ St. Michael
- ④ Museum
- ⑤ Pietà Chapel
- R Reception



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# Museu Catedral de la Seu d'Urgell



MUSEU  
CATEDRAL  
DE LA SEU  
D'URGELL

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The **cathedral complex in La Seu d'Urgell** is the most extensive and best conserved Romanesque complex in Catalonia. The parts of the complex that can be visited today are the twelfth-century Santa Maria cathedral; the cloister, also from the twelfth century; the eleventh-century Sant Miquel church (previously known as Sant Pere); and the Diocesan Museum of Urgell, which occupies the former Dean's house and La Pietat chapel, a temple built in the sixteenth century.



Cloister 12th century



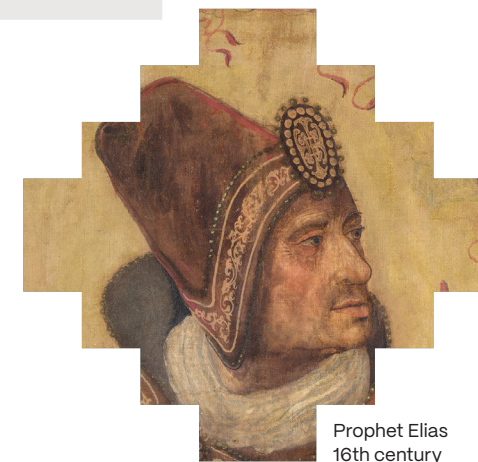
Cathedral  
12th century

- ① The **cloister**, which dates from the twelfth century, is quadrangular in shape and surrounded by four simple galleries with 51 sculpted capitals, all of them unique. The east gallery was torn down in 1603 and replaced with seven large arches with rectangular pillars.
- ② **Santa Maria cathedral** is the fourth and last cathedral built in La Seu d'Urgell. Construction on it got underway in the time of the bishop Saint Odo in the early twelfth century. It has three naves, a transept and a chevet with five apses, although only the central one projects outward. On either side of the transept are two quadrangular towers that reveal the building's fortified physiognomy. Located in a small niche in the central apse is the Romanesque image of the Virgin Mary dating from the first half of the thirteenth century; she is also known as Our Lady of Andorra. The cathedral we see today, which is largely stripped of any additions and decorations from subsequent periods, is the outcome of a series of restorations undertaken in the twentieth century which sought to showcase the building's Romanesque past.

③ The eleventh-century **St. Michael** church (previously known as St. Peter).

④ The **Diocesan Museum of Urgell** was created in 1957 during the episcopate of Bishop Ramon Iglesias Navarri. A series of enlargements and reforms of the cathedral's chapterhouse have been undertaken from the very start, the latest one in 1988. The museum currently occupies the former Dean's house and La Pietà chapel.

The museum's collection is comprised of pieces from the treasury of the cathedral and the different parishes in the dioceses and includes paintings, sculptures, goldwork, lipsanotocas, clothing and codices dating from the Romanesque until the twentieth century. Outstanding works including the murals from the village of Baltarga (twelfth century), the Christ of Olp (thirteenth century), the miniature codex of Beatus (tenth century), a set of lipsanotocas and reliquaries (eleventh to twelfth centuries), the altarpiece from Abella de la Conca by Pere Serra (fourteenth century), the polychrome stone altarpiece of Saint Bartholomew from Cubells (fourteenth century) and the silver urn of Saint Ermengol (or Hermengaudius) by Pere Lleopart (1753), among others.



Prophet Elias  
16th century

- ⑤ The new exhibition in **La Pietà chapel**, which was restored in the neogothic style in the early twentieth century, displays the original pieces from the chapel, which attest to the art that flourished around the cathedral of Urgell in the modern period. Standout pieces include the Renaissance altarpieces of the Pietà and the set depicting the Dormition of Mary, both by the sculptor Jeroni Xanxo (sixteenth century). In this space, the art engages in dialogue with the contemporary music composed by chapel master Joan Brudieu. Of everything on exhibit, worth noting is the exceptional collection of sixteen textiles depicting patriarchs and prophets (late sixteenth century).



Crucifixion Estaaon  
12th century



Saint Bartholomew  
altarpiece Cubells  
14th century